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AND
Historical Chronicle.

From JULY to DECEMBER, 1816.

VOLUME LXXXVI.

(BEING THE NINTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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052 [ii]
GEN/M
VOL. 8 P. (Pt. 2)
1816
TO SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Author, EDWARD, Lord THURLOW.

NOW Spring has danc'd upon the bud-
ding meads, [quies,
And full-blown Summer led the graceful
Vine-crowned Autumn tun'd the joyous
reeds, [fir
And limping Winter lights our house hold
What grateful custom asks, we gladly
pay,
And follow Johnson * in his Latin song
If yet the Latin Muses keep away,
To English toil let English Verse belong.
Verse, that can nourish Children's budding
hope, [road,
Instruct the flowering Youth in Virtue's
Teach Manhood with disastrous fate to
cope, [its load
And please the honour'd Age, and light
Such Verse, as is to Urban justly dear,
Urban, who follows Phoebus in his course,
Who wakes the rising, charms the closing
year, [its source.
With knowledge, that from truth derives
Urban, who holds the keys of Learning's
gate,
And duly opens, with each succeeding moon,
The sacred temple, never found too late
And never judg'd by thirsty minds too
soon.

Where all may drink of Wisdom's limpid
stream, [aie n r :
The shepherd, and the man whose gras
This fountain is for all: a liberal theme
Of honest praise: an ever flowing store.
Such works as Urban's, read in cottages,
With innocent delight instruct the mind:
Such works as Urban's, read in palaces,
Tough with a pure delight the more re-
fin'd.

For there the Muses, in full concord sing,
Not wisdom, to the poor and wealthy
Ah! when shall Time that happy era bring,
When Kings and Shepherds list alike the
song?
For a golden verse, to bless the heads,
And open to the poor the sacred book!
And guide the tender age, that feebly
And what it on the holy page to look!

These are the deeds, which Angels love to
see! [crown!
These are the men, whom Angels love to
The blazing gates of Immortality
Ily ope, and Hallelujahs echo down:
By these communion is with Heaven made;
These holy men lift up to Heaven our
state,
These are the salt of earth, and, being
weigh'd, [date
Shall find a palm and crown, that lacketh
But not for me to sing their sacred
praise
Thou, Urban, art among this holy quire -
Thou lovest all upon good books to gaze,
And with pure truth to satisfy desire.

The Muses weave a wreath, and weaving
sing,
Of laurels, that in wintry gardens shine,
And every verdant branch of beauty bring,
And, when they choose to make that garland
thine
If then, Respected Sir, some leaves you
see,
Which the lamenting Muse hath interwove,
Yet are they leaves of immortality,
Though softly pluck'd within a mournful
glove

Cypress, that never fades; to speak of
those, [crown'd,
Whose pure fulfilled years with bliss are
And earthly grief, for e'en the pure have
weas,
With everlasting psalms and harpings
drown'd,
Standing before the sempiternal throne,
The children of most blessed light and
love, [own,
Whose virtues shall again become thine
Beyond the power of Fate, or Time to
move

These words the Muses bade me gently
speak,
Bade me their verdant laurel to present—
Above all Roman fame, above all Greek,
Virtue alone is perfect argument.

Laeken, near Brussels,
Dec. 17, 1816.

And Johnson, the glory of the last age, who wrote an Alcaick Ode
to Urban, which may be seen among his Latin Poems in vol. 11 of his
Works, in the Magazine, vol. VIII, p. 106, or in the
112

P R E F A C E

TO THE

SECOND PART OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH VOLUME:

“ Duc me, Patens, relique dominator Poli,
 Quocunque placuit—nulla parendi mora est,
 Assum impiger, fac nolle, comitabor gemens,
 Malusque patiar, quod pati licuit bono;
 Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt.”—

WE may confidently appeal to the numerous Prefatory Addresses which have introduced our Volumes for a long series of Years, for the truth of the assertion, that the tone of our sentiments and the tenor of our language have been invariably consistent and uniform; never too much elevated by the temporary advantages and prosperity of our Country, nor permanently depressed and dejected by any incidental mortifications and calamities. We have reposed our hopes and expectations, not presumptuously, but firmly, first in that gracious Providence whose universal influence we feel with grateful sensibility; and, secondly, in that natural magnanimity which has ever been the proud distinction of Englishmen, and we trust will continue for ever.—What! shall Britons, who have endured with patient fortitude, resorted with successful bravery, overcome with persevering resolution, difficulties and dangers, almost unexampled in the page of History—shall we shrink appalled and disheartened by temporary pressures? Shall we be so far ruffled by the clamours of the ignorant, or the fallacious misrepresentations of the seditious, as to forfeit our Character, long and honourably sustained for loyalty, firmness, and courage?—Most surely not.—In the words of Shakespeare, “Let us play the men”—Let us endure the present evils with resignation, and look forward with cheerfulness and hope.

As the word “Equality” was the howl of the Demagogues of France, so is “Reform” the popular catchword of our Modern Patriots.—We also are staunch and avowed Advocates for Reform; but not of that proposed Political alteration in a Constitution, which has remained for ages, like the Pyramids of Egypt, firm on its base, unshaken and uninjured by the War of Elements, and the Scythe of Time. We would commence, as more consistent with our habits and compatible with our views, with a Reform in Literature.—We would not have the Press, which has so long constituted the great Palladium of Britons, prostituted to base and unworthy purposes. We would not have it used to disseminate sedition, to make the poor discontented with the stations allotted to them by Providence, envious of their superiors, and ripe for perpetration of crimes.—We would not have it employed to mislead the credulous, and impose upon the ignorant, by leading them to believe that the temporary distresses to which all alike must bow, are occasioned, not by the interposition of Providence, but by the ambition, or the avarice, or the misconduct of their Rulers.—We would not have this powerful and useful engine perverted from its design, by impressing the erroneous persuasion, that the benevolent spirit of the day, has manifested itself by unparalleled effusions of the most public and most generous spirit, that ever distinguished our Nation of the world.

and unworthy motives, tending to no ultimate good, and deserving no gratitude or praise

For a reformation of such glaring and destructive abuses, and many more might be enumerated, we are, and ever have been, strenuous advocates, and that we are so, we soberly adduce our continued series of Volumes as a test.

It has been our endeavour to speak truth, not to misrepresent or deform it; to recommend that plain and well beaten track, which by long experience, has been proved to lead to repose, security, and honour; but not to recommend new, untried and unknown ways, of difficult access, dangerous experiment, and uncertain termination. It has been our maxim to render honour where honour is due, and not

Spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas

There are other reforms also, to which we would most willingly contribute our assistance, and promote by our example. That individual Reform which must begin at home, in every man's own bosom, which, by moderating his desires and regulating his appetites, teaches him to view the actions of his neighbour with complacency and candour, to submit to the ordinances of his Country with humble acquiescence, and to regard the persons of his Rulers with deference and honour.

We could also specify other instances which we deem so important and so necessary, that we would anxiously and zealously lend our aid to their effectual accomplishment.—We would, among other things, assist in rooting up the noxious weeds, the nettles, the thistles, and the thorns, which obstruct the avenues to, and involve in shades the pure light of, our venerable Church.—We would demonstrate our fervent indignation against the sacrilegious hands, which, with a sort of fanatical enthusiasm, are endeavouring to undefine its columns, and contaminate its chaste simplicity.—In testimony, again we proudly challenge the strictest investigation of our Principles and Conduct.—Friends to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of our Country, convinced at heart that both will endure or perish together; we have uniformly and consistently demonstrated our unshaken adherence to this branch of our Constitution. To fair and reasonable and moderate argument, where the object is the discovery or confirmation of Truth, we can have no possible objection. But we oppose with all our powers the false lights of fanaticism, the overbearing zeal of arrogant Enthusiasm, the cant of Hypocrisy, and the pride of acknowledged Heresy.

This subject of Reform is exceedingly spacious, and multiplies itself into numerous branches, upon many of which we could yet expatiate with considerable satisfaction. Enough perhaps may have been said to designate such Reforms as we would zealously support and advocate.—We now turn round to our Correspondents of every denomination, with a complacency arising from the consciousness of having to the best of our ability, discharged our duty to them and to our Country. To those, and there are many such, who for a long extended period, have honoured us with their confidence and correspondence, we offer our cordial thanks and acknowledgments. Professions of our Principles, or avowal of our future objects, would to them be entirely superfluous.—They who may hereafter be induced to unite with us in the cause of Literature, or in the promotion of the common good, from a slight inspection of our former labours may form an adequate judgment of our impartiality, and from a careful examination of this annual Address may easily determine how far our Religious and Political Creed is in harmony with their own.

We take our leave with universal good will to each and all of our Countrymen; recommending, under the present temporary gloom, patient and pious confidence in that Power who can alone finally preserve us.

"Sed quoniam refovata lues turbare salutem
Tentat Romulidum, patris implorata medela est
Ne suat antiquo Romam squalere verno,
Neve togas procerum fumoque et sanguine tingui."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion--C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
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Cour. de Londres
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Hue & Cry Police
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Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
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Derb.—Dorches.
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in **Merionethshire**;
and a Plan of the Remains of a **ROMAN HYPOCAUST at DUNCTON**, in **Sarum**.

By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, **POST-PAYD.**

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

May	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.40	54	15	F. & C.	29.43	59	11	Do.	29.44	47½	20	Do.; some showers
2	29.40	50	10	F. & C.	29.65	56½	8	Do.	29.75	46	22	Do.; wet haze.
3	29.86	51½	10	Cloudy with sm. showers.	29.82	56	25	Do.; and frequent showers.	29.84	50½	9	Do.
4	29.90	52	8½	Cloudy and hazy, but fair.	29.93	58½	27½	F. & Cloudy; windy.	29.93	51	8	Do.; some wet.
5	29.71	54	7½	Cloudy, hazy, and windy.	29.70	58½	11½	F. & C.; blowing hard.	29.69	48½	14	Fine; but windy.
6	29.79	50	19	Fine; more moderate.	29.85	58	8	Do.	29.86	45	8	Do.
7	29.76	51½	12	Wet haze, after 10 fair.	29.65	58½	11	F. & C.	29.60	46	10	Fine.
8	29.49	51	12	Cloudy and lowering; after	29.93	56	11	Squalls with rain.	29.26	45	3½	Do.; blowing hard
9	29.42	49	4	Cloudy & windy...[11 rain.	29.48	55	21	Do.	29.50	44	0	Fine.
10	29.15	48	7	Wet haze; aft. 11 P. & C.	29.17	54	15	Do.; wind and small rain.	29.25	42½	2½	Wind and rain.
11	29.25	45	7	F. & C. and windy...[windy.	29.29	50	14½	Fine but windy.	29.25	42½	26	Cloudy; showers.
12	29.25	44	52½	F. & C.; sm. drifts of sleet.	29.31	48	5	F. & C.	29.37	42½	14	Do.
13	29.41	47½	15	Fine, with clouds.	29.48	52	16	Do.	29.58	44	15	F. & C.
14	29.62	49	35	Hazy, with small rain.	29.62	50½	40	Do.	29.60	50	—	Do.
15	29.60	56	11	Hazy, aft. 9 fine.	29.64	63	2	Fine.	29.64	51	32	Do.
16	29.59	56	11	Wet haze; aft. 11 fair.	29.56	62	24½	F. & C.	29.55	51½	13	Do.
17	29.55	58½	29	Fine, tho' hazy; aft. 12 very	29.55	65	65	Very fine.	29.52	55	5	Do.; squall, light.
18	29.56	58	29	Fine though hazy...[fine.	29.67	59½	17	Do.	29.61	51½	4	Fine. [thin. & rain.
19	29.65	54½	9	Cloudy & gloomy; cold wind.	29.65	54	14	Do.	29.71	48½	2½	Fine. Do.
20	29.69	53½	9	Fine.	29.70	59	14	Do.	29.71	54	14	Do.
21	29.72	56	10	Very fine.	29.67	63½	7	Do.	29.65	58	28	Do.
22	29.66	55½	37	Fine.	29.66	61	10	Do.; cloudy.	29.66	58	30	F. & C.
23	29.75	59	42	Hazy; fine.	29.75	65	42	Very fine	29.75	62	30½	Do.
24	29.75	54½	43	Hazy and gloomy.	29.70	56	40	Do.	29.67	55	0	Do.; some wet.
25	29.65	56	5	Hazy; aft. 10 wet haze.	29.73	52	6	Wet haze; after 6 fine.	29.85	53	7	Fine.
26	29.98	54	5	Fine.	29.98	60	20	Do.	29.84	47½	5	Sm. rain; bl. fresh.
27	29.74	54	14	Fine with clouds.	29.90	59½	44	Do.	29.95	54½	14	F. & C.
28	29.95	57½	14	Fine.	29.95	64½	12	Do.	29.96	52	43	Do.
29	29.94	58	17	Very fine.	29.84	63	14	Fine.	29.81	49	27	Do.
30	29.79	55	5	Fine.	29.75	64½	7	Do.	29.75	51	7	Do.
31	29.70	58	13	Fine.	29.70	61	29	Do.	29.72	51½	20	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1816



Mr. URBAN,

July 17.

THE observations of News-writers, if not always worthy of attention, have sometimes a force and propriety which entitle them to preservation in some more permanent work. In fact, the authors of those fugitive records are, in general, men of quick parts, who, if they were not compelled by their employment to write much and read little, would be equal to the production of more valuable publications. The following passage from a daily paper, very lately published, appears to me to be a striking example of the first remark.

“Emigrations from this Country to France are more to be regretted in a moral than in a financial point of view; and we shall be much surprised if they do not produce a disastrous effect upon the manners and morals of this Country. Above all, we dread the effect upon the female part of the empire. A British woman is a character *sui generis*. There is a delicacy, a timidity, a tenderness, a loveliness in it, that we shall vainly seek in any other portion of the globe. How admirably adapted to be the real comforters of our lives! such good mothers, such dutiful children, such affectionate wives, so graceful in their carriage, so perfectly formed to make home the seat and centre of all human happiness! Now, as we would have no alloy in this pure and bright silver, so we fear to see it exposed to admixture with other nations. It is the usual practice of the French to ridicule the dress and manners of English women. They want the French *je ne sçai quoi*, *tournure*, &c. In other words, they have that retiring timidity which adds a charm to loveliness; and they want that decisive look, and walk, and carriage, which the French call *tournure*. Ridicule is a powerful weapon, and the timid are ever unable

to resist it. Hence of our countrywomen them to copy the manners of the French, rather than expose themselves to railery and sarcasm. Adieu then all the domestic comforts; for of all people on the earth, the French have no home, in our sense of the word. Absent in the morning, and absent in the evening: they fly from home to theatres and operas; and the little circle of family affections that surround and gladden a British fire-side, may be looked for in France in vain.”

“It is the grafting of French manners upon British that we dread; and hence it is that we view the numerous Emigrations to France with regret and apprehension, particularly those of the female members of families. Let fathers think well of this! But was it not so, we may be asked, before the Revolution? Not to such an extent. But who is there that does not see the vast difference between the French character before the Revolution and since?”

Whoever this writer is, he has touched a string with which many a British heart will vibrate in unison; and with which they ought to vibrate, since its sounds are those of truth; the expression of good judgment and right feeling. An English woman frenchified, is a creature corrupted and degraded; and though this is almost equally true of an Englishman, yet the danger is not the same, for the reason above assigned. John Bull is sturdy and rough, and will not, in many instances, be led to imitate what, in his heart, he dislikes and despises. Instead of being abashed by ridicule, he will repay it by contempt. Not so the more sensitive sex, which thereby is the more endangered.

To our men, however, rather than our women, is the contagion of actual profligacy likely to extend. Mixing without

without fear in every kind of society, they will fall, as formerly they did, into the snares of gamblers, pandars, and prostitutes. But the effects will chiefly fall upon the individuals; returning home with their foreign depravities and diseases, they will be despised by the community at large, and the infection will not spread. There is, however, a species of moral poison which, even now, is diligently smuggled into the country, and which, if the magistrates are not vigilant, may produce much evil. I speak of licentious prints, which already are openly exhibited for sale, having been either actually imported, or founded upon hints suggested by French depravity. There is one kind in particular, which, presenting nothing improper to the eye, is exposed without scruple in the windows of a shop; but which, by a slight machinery contrived in it, admits of a sudden metamorphosis of the most profligate nature. Such figures are now actually offered for sale in great numbers at a house within the precincts of the royal residences; thus aspiring to rival, if it can be done with impunity, the *Palais royal* at Paris. But happily we have laws to prevent such improprieties; we have magistrates accustomed to enforce them; and a Voluntary Society, whose professed object is to watch over the morals of the people, and to stop, as much as possible, such channels of corruption. This abuse, I trust, cannot long escape their notice, and, that it may have the less chance of doing so, I have taken the trouble, Mr. Urban, of thus stating the fact for publication in your useful repository. If the progress of vice cannot wholly be prevented, under the present state of intercourse with the most corrupt of people, let it at least be comprised, as formerly, to have recourse to artifices and secret expedients; and not be suffered thus to insult the British publick by indecencies so slightly veiled that they cannot fail to explain their real intention to the most inquisitive eye.

Yours, &c. ANTIGALLICUS.

Mr. Urban, July 10.

It is a matter of very deep regret to every person who has the good of his Country sincerely at heart, that at the present moment, when every exertion is imperiously called for to

support public credit; and employment to the thousands who are starving for want; vast numbers of our people should pass over to France, to consume the incomes which flow from their native land, to the enriching of the former, and the great impoverishment of the latter.

Were the design of these numerous visitors merely confined to a short sojourn in a land which, for the last 24 years, has been the theatre of such surprising Revolutions:—were they desirous only of viewing the effects which have been produced on the national manners and character of a people, by the very extraordinary experiments which they have made in RELIGION and in POLITICS during the above interval,—we should not feel inclined very severely to condemn their conduct. But when we behold almost innumerable families of the first consideration, both as to rank and opulence, systematically determine to quit their own country for a number of years, and to carry with them their large establishments, with a view of living abroad and letting their houses and estates in this country; the public evils which must at length arise from this plan, and the mischiefs which will fall upon these mistaken persons themselves from it, are well deserving the most serious attention. And perhaps if these plans can be shewn to be founded in error, as will in all probability be made manifest ere long to those who are now making the experiment, others may be deterred from following their culpable example, and may be induced to rest contented in the country which gave them birth; and in which, if they will but consider the matter with unprejudiced eyes, they may enjoy blessings and advantages which no other country upon earth affords.

Economy is the first general object which presents itself to the mind, as an advantage of so serious a kind that many inconveniencies, they think, are to be hazarded to accomplish it; but in this there are very cogent reasons to suppose those who make the experiment will be considerably disappointed. More than one publication has been recently laid before the publick, tending to prove “that the expences of removing a family from England to France will be at least equal.

whole savings that can be made in two years." And we recollect that the price of all the necessaries of life is so constantly increasing in France, that, before the period above named shall be expired, it will be as expensive living there as it is in England. Should this be the case, as we have every reason to think will really come to pass, the first, and most seducing reason for migration will absolutely prove false and deceitful.

EDUCATION of Children is the second reason which has generally been urged in favour of Emigration to France; which, it is said, can be as well accomplished as in England, and at a much cheaper rate. But here the same objection with respect to the question of cheapness will present itself, as in the instance we have mentioned above. Masters will very soon learn to set such a price upon the instruction which they give, as will render the stranger no gainer by the change which he has made. The mischief, however, as to this object, it is feared will not rest here. When we consider the corrupted RELIGION which is now established in that country,—the shocking and indeed horribly relaxed state of MORALITY,—and the unsettled POLITICS, which still prevail there; what principles in these three very important branches of EDUCATION can we expect will be instilled into the ductile minds of youth, but such as are corresponding to the present prevailing system of those Sciences!!

It is now pretty clearly ascertained that JACOBINISM, which caused such horrible tragedies during "the System of Terror," and brought so many innocent victims to the GUILLOTINE, is so far from being extinguished in FRANCE, that it is even now in full activity in that country; and if any favourable combination of circumstances should allow it to once more display its full energies, a repetition might be looked for of those scenes which once deluged that unhappy country with the blood of her citizens. The principles of this blood-stained monster would, no doubt, be imbibed in that system of education taught in France, and very probably would thus be introduced in no long period into this Country; and what might be the pro-

bable consequence of this introduction is almost too shocking to contemplate!! A *poem*, in the dramatic form, fitly and pourtraying the features of this Fiend, and intituled "DURAND, OR JACOBINISM DISPLAYED," is now in the press, and will be published very speedily, wherein will be seen what unfeeling cruelty and baseness those can be guilty of who are actuated by its diabolical spirit.

The limits of a post letter will not allow me to enter more fully into the discussion of this important subject; otherwise it would be no difficult matter, both by reasoning and by examples that might be adduced, to prove that the habits, customs, and manners,—the immaturity, deceit, and hypocrisy,—the filthiness, both in the habitations and cookery, of the French nation,—the frequent ignorance of their language, which many Englishmen carry with them,—and, above all, the rooted antipathy, let them cover it with what grimace and external politeness soever they will, which FRENCHMEN probably always will entertain for ENGLISHMEN, must almost necessarily make a residence of any continuance amongst them, as an English family, so some and disgusting to the extreme!!

I recommend, Sir, these considerations to the serious reflection of your numerous Readers, if you will honour them with a place in your publication.

Yours, &c.

MENTOR.

Tour through various parts of FLANDERS, GERMANY, and HOLLAND, in the year 1815.

(Continued from Part I p. 486.)

ON my arrival at Lille, I repaired to a spacious and elegant hotel, to which I had been recommended by the French lady whose keen wit and lively humour had afforded me so much entertainment in travelling from Calais to Dunkirk. On presenting a note from that lady to the *maitresse d'hôtel*, I met with marks of attention no less distinguished than that of being Monsieur le Curé, I had been Monseigneur l'Evêque. I had travelled part of the way to Paris with three English gentlemen and a young lady, the sister of one of them, who, on our being set down at the post house, were pleased to express a wish of accompanying me to my hotel; and for

my sake, or rather for my fair fellow-traveller's sake, they were welcomed with equal attention. They had crossed the channel for the purpose of visiting the field of Waterloo. I soon found them to be an agreeable party, and they made me a proposal, in a manner too flattering to be resisted, that we should travel together to that celebrated spot. Although I generally dislike to be tied and bound to a party of strangers, yet on the present occasion I felt great satisfaction in the prospect of passing a few days in a society which promised me a large share of rational and elegant enjoyment. After getting rid of the dust of our journey from Cassel, we sat down to a well-cooked, handsome dinner, consisting of two courses and a luxurious dessert, at a cheaper rate than we could have had a bit of fish and a beef-steak at one of the Covent Garden hotels, or even at my favourite place of resort, the London Coffee House on Ludgate Hill. The Burgundy was exquisite, and the flavour of it was heightened by the enjoyment of the feast of reason and the flow of soul: our hearts beat in unison to the next toast—*Old England in a bumper*. They who have never been upon foreign ground can form no conception of the feelings which swell the heart on recollecting the *natæ solum* with all its endearing associations: on such occasions we heartily despise those cold-blooded political Theorists whose system of *civic education* would exclude from their vocabulary the *love of country*, to make way for the more liberal phraseology of *citizen of the world*. The party with which I now had the pleasure of associating, felt the *amor patriæ* in a strong degree, but without forfeiting their claim to philanthropy. They were Christians as well as Patriots, and could see no reason why the benevolent affections which a Christian cherishes towards the whole human race, should extinguish the glow of patriotic feeling, and the attachments of friendship, notwithstanding all that a fanciful lay Theologian* has advanced to prove the contrary. The next toast was given and received with warm sensibility, "All who are near and dear to us on the other side

* See Soume Jenyns's "View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," p. 58, &c.

of the water." Home rushed in full tide upon all our hearts; I thought of that beloved spot

"*quæ se subducere colles
Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo
Usque ad aquam, et veteris jam fracta
æcumina * quercus:*"

even the hills of Charnwood receding, and gradually sloping down to one of Soar's tributary streams, on whose banks, fringed with willow and alder, I can spy from my study window the broken tops of the old oak,

"*et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.*"
Sweet scene, at once Virgilian and Horatian! I thought also of

"The shade
Of Templar oaks in † R—th—y glade;"
and the hospitable abode of the lord of the manor,

"His house embosom'd in the grove,
Sacred to social life and social love."

Nor did I forget

"Low Thurcaston's sequester'd shade,"
once the residence of the classic Hurd, now possessed by a worthy friend,
"Through whose free-opening gate
None comès too early—none departs too late."

With these and various other scenes before the mental eye, I drank the toast *con amore*. I had hitherto been an entire stranger to every one of the party, but, upon comparing notes over the social glass, several pleasing discoveries took place in regard to places, acquaintance, and friends, which attached us more closely to each other than we could have conceived at our first interview. We seemed to forget that we were in French Flanders, and could scarcely talk of any thing but S—s—x and L—c—t—th.

After dinner we sallied forth to view the town, attended by a guide who was dignified with the title of *commissionaire*, in other words a licensed valet de place, who, in rather a grotesque style of dress, strutted before us with a consequential air, repeating the nomenclature of streets, squares,

* A beech-tree is wanting to make the scene quite Virgilian.

† See a poem, lately published, intitled "Rothley Temple," by the Rev. T. Gisborne, an effort of genius and taste which Spenser's muse would not have disowned.

churches, and public edifices. I have nothing to add to the general description given of Lille in my last letter, that would be particularly interesting; and shall only remark that I have seen but few places in the course of my travels which surpass it in magnificence, beauty, and regularity. There is much refinement and elegance among the higher classes of society in Lille. Those who have a taste for public amusements may find ample gratification here; and the garrison diffuses through the place an air of gaiety and gallantry, without which the French may be said to be out of their element.

“Gay sprightly land of mirth and social ease,

Pleas'd with thyself, whom all the world can please.” *Goldsmith's Traveller.*

Lille abounds with churches, but I fear there is not much of the spirit of true devotion among the clergy or laity. I happened to be introduced to an elderly lady residing at Lille, a warm devotee of the Romish church, with whom I had a conversation on the state of religion there. The good lady lamented the decay of piety throughout the country at large, which she was firmly convinced might be traced to the profligacy of the priesthood, who might thank themselves for the spoliation they had undergone during the Revolution. “They had previously lost (I use her own words) the confidence of the people, and they became the unpitied victims of revolutionary rage.” I observed, that Mr. Burke, in his memorable *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, had given a very different representation of the character of the French clergy, and that he had laboured to impress upon the people of England that, “generally speaking, before the period of the Revolution, they stood high in public estimation, both in regard to attention to their duties, and the goodness of their morals.” “Oh! Sir,” replied the good lady, “Mr. Burke knew but little of them, if he said so; you would be astonished to think what shoals of reverend sceptics and atheists polluted France at the accession of Louis XVI.; and hence that moral profligacy in the Sanctuary which sickened the hearts of the faithful.” I fully agreed with her that nothing had so direct a tendency as Infidelity to harden the heart

and to generate sensuality; and I had no doubt she would agree with me that the greatest monster in human nature was an unbelieving priest, to whom, above all other men, might emphatically be applied the words of the Psalmist, “that the things which should have been for his wealth, are unto him an occasion of falling.” Had I been disposed to enter into an argument with the good lady, I might have shewn the tendency of Popery to generate Infidelity*, where the mind is enlightened by science, but unacquainted with the pure fountain of Inspiration; but I forbore, from tenderness to her deeply-rooted prejudices, and remembering that it is written “No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment—neither do men put new wine into old bottles.”

But I had like to have forgot that I was perambulating the streets of Lille. After our precursor had gone through his vocabulary, he re-conducted us to our hotel, not a little fatigued with our survey of the town; and here I had the pleasure of finding the French officer whom I mentioned in my last letter, waiting for my return. This gentleman had a strong aversion upon his mind, although, like Pope, he might be said to be

“Nor Papist, nor Protestant, but both between,

Like good Erasmus in an honest mean.”

In regard to the state of religion at Lille and the country in general, he said there was too much truth in the information I had received from the pious Catholic lady. He was sorry to say that, generally speaking, the clergy in French Flanders were far from being patterns of purity; in proof of which he reminded me of an observation made by a gentleman with whom we had travelled in the diligence from Cassel, that many of them lived openly in a state of concubinage; to which another gentleman, who was a zealous Catholic, subjoined in a warm tone

“Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse et non potuisse refelli.”

* It was observed by Dr. Warton, in one of the notes to his edition of Pope, that in France Popery produced Infidelity, and Despotism Anarchy; an observation which may be considered as a sufficient answer to Mr. Burke's splendid Rhapsody of 356 pages.

But, in fact, these, and many other corruptions, flow directly and naturally from the system itself; and perhaps it may be affirmed with truth, that no part of the Popish ecclesiastical polity is productive of more evils than the severe and unnatural law of the celibacy of the Clergy.

I passed this evening very agreeably with a mixed party of French and English. One of the French gentlemen had seen a good deal of England. He expressed his admiration of our political constitution, which he had derived from the study of the writings of Montesquieu and De Lolme; the former of whom he thought might justly be said to stand at the head of political philosophers, and the latter had delineated the grand features of our form of government with such precision as to render it an easy model for the establishment of the wisest, the purest, and the most impartial system of legislation that the world had ever beheld. "Yes," said a jolly English squire, "that it is; and we might do, Sieges to produce anything comparable to it out of all his pigeon-holes." When I sat down to this letter, Mr. Urban, I had flattered myself with the hope of bidding adieu to Lille, and getting at least as far as Tournay; but this must be postponed till my next letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, July 8.

PERHAPS some of your readers will have the goodness to state, whether they know of any second copy of the following work being in any public or private library in this kingdom: "Petri de Crescentiis, civis Bononiensis, Ruralium Commodorum Libri duodecim," printed by Schussler of Augsburg, 1471. The copy which I have seen is in the possession of a Clergyman of the Established Church, who resides in a remote part of the country. It is in fine preservation, and is a curious specimen of early printing. SCABRATOR.

MR. URBAN,

I WAS highly gratified by the elegant tributes of respect in your last issue, pp. 293, 297, to the late F. N. C. Mundy, esq. As they cannot but excite the interest of your readers to peruse *Intercursus* of Needwood Forest, I beg

leave to refer them to Shaw's "History of Staffordshire," vol. I. p. 68, where Mr. Shaw has given copious extracts from the Poem, with the following introduction:

"Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, of Marketon, in the county of Derby, esq. rented Ealand Lodge, in Needwood Forest, of Sir William (now Lord) Bagot, as a hunting seat, several years; where he not only pursued the diversions of the chase with all the enthusiasm and ardour of the keenest sportsman, but at intervals (inspired with the thousand natural charms around him) penned that beautiful Poem of "Needwood Forest," which opens in a truly Miltonic strain."

"Mr. Mundy was descended from an old family of that name in the North part of this County, which formerly possessed Alstonfield and other estates there, granted to them in a singular manner. The above Poem, unfortunately for the general admirers of superior descriptive Poetry, was never published, but only a few copies printed for the use of his friends in the year 1776; since which, they of course being scarce and valuable, Mr. Jackson of Lichfield reprinted it, without the Author's consent, who, still retaining an insuperable objection to having it published, instead of exerting the rigour of the law against the printer, very generously satisfied him for the expence he had been at, and took all the copies. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, conscious that the world has too long been deprived of the beauties and merits of this Poem, I have presumed, in defiance of the too great modesty of the ingenious and worthy Author, and I fear at the hazard of forfeiting his acquaintance, to gratify my readers with some extracts, which being chiefly descriptive of the forest scenery, and serving to enliven the duller parts of History, I hope he will pardon the liberty taken, especially as such an omission might by others be termed in me ignorance and stupidity."

Yours, &c.

B. N.

"BIBLICUS recommends the publication of a new edition of the late venerable GRANVILLE SHARP'S Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament, with such additional Notes as the publication of Grashof's Text of the New Testament seems to make necessary. He has endeavoured to secure the third edition of that work, but was informed, that it was out of print."



Mr. URBAN,

June 29.

YOUR readers will certainly be gratified, if not instructed, by the following extract from a work published at Paris, as far back as the year 1675.

The friend who has furnished the original has accompanied it with a translation; and it might be beneficial to those who are unacquainted with the French language, to print the English version in a column opposite to the original. I remain, Mr. Urban, as hitherto, your admirer, OXONIENSIS.

Athenes ancienne et nouvelle, &c. par Le Sieur De la Guilletiere.
Paris 1675, livre troisieme, p. 231.

Comme nous fûmes vers les dernières maisons de la ville, du costé du Temple de Thésée, qui est le chemin de l'Académie, notre Janissaire nous proposa d'entrer chez un Grec de sa connoissance qui demeurait là, et qui estoit un Didascalos; c'est ainsi qu'ils appellent un maître d'école. Nous ne demandions pas mieux; mais quelle douleur pour nous qui avions l'imagination rempli du sublime savoir de Platon, de Zenon, et de l'Aristoté; quelle douleur dis-je, quand le Janissaire nous eut dit que ce Didascalos estoit un artisan, et que nous vinmes à considérer qu'un homme de cette étoffe tenoit la place de ces grands personnages! Nous trouvâmes une trentaine de jeunes enfans assis sur les Bancs, et leur Regent à la teste, qui leur montroit à lire. Il se leva et nous fit grand civilité: la nation n'en est point avare.

Le Janissaire le pria de ne point interrompre ses leçons, pour nous en faire voir la méthode; que je trouvay très ingénieuse. Il s'en faut bien que la nostre n'en approche, car le maître pouvoit faire lire toute la classe à la fois, sans confusion, et d'une manière à tenir toujours chaque ecolier attentif à ce que les autres lisaient. Ils avoient à la main chacun un livre semblable; et si, par exemple, il y avoit trente ecoliers, il ne leur donnoit à lire que trente mots d'un discours continu; le premier ne lisoit que le premier mot, le second que le second, et le troisieme que le troisieme, et ainsi de suite. Et si chacun lisoit correctement son mot, il leur en fesoit lire encore trente: mais si quelqu'un venoit à manquer, il estoit incontinent repris par l'ecolier d'après, qui estoit exacte à l'observer; et celui-cy estoit encore observé par le plus proche, chacun se renvoyant le mot jusqu'à ce que les trente mots fussent lus. De sorte que les trente ecoliers estoient toujours en haleine, prêts à se reprendre, chacun se piquant d'honneur d'être plus habile que son compagnon; et la leçon d'un particulier, devenoit une leçon commune, où il se mesoit une continuelle émulation.

Mais pour empêcher que chaque ecolier n'eludast cette ordre, en se préparant seulement à son mot particulier, l'ordre

As we approached the last houses in the city, near the Temple of Theseus, leading towards the Academy, the Janissary proposed to us to call upon a Greek of his acquaintance, who lived there, and was a Didascalos; that was the title they gave to a schoolmaster. This was in fact one of the objects of our wishes; but we were very much disappointed, having entertained great expectations from the wisdom of Plato, of Zeno, and of Aristotle: what a mortification it was to us when the Janissary informed us that the Didascalos was a mechanic, and when we reflected that a man of this sort now fulfilled the duties of those renowned persons! We found about thirty children sitting on benches, and their conductor at their head, teaching them to read. He arose, and was very attentive to us: this nation abounds in civilities.

The Janissary begged that we might not interrupt his lessons, but that he would shew us his manner of teaching, which appeared to me very ingenious. Our manner of teaching is very far inferior, for the master made the whole class read at the same time without confusion, and in such a way that every scholar was necessarily attentive to what another was reading. They each held a book of the same sort in their hand; and if there were thirty scholars, he gave them to read only thirty words of a sentence. The first scholar read the first word, the second the second word, and so forth. If they all read their word right, they then passed on to another similar sentence of thirty words. If any one made a mistake, he was immediately corrected by his neighbour, who watched him attentively; the latter by his neighbour; and thus passing the words round until they were all read perfectly. By this means the scholars always kept one another in exercise, and ready to take notice of any mistake; each endeavouring to surpass his neighbour; and the lesson of each individual became thus a lesson to all, by their constant emulation.

In order to prevent any idle scholar taking advantage of the regularity of his station, and preparing himself for any particular

L'ordre des places n'estoit point fixé pour toujours; et celui qui, à une leçon, avoit esté placé le premier, estoit mis dans un rang interrompu à une seconde: voila comment il ne falloit qu'une leçon pour toute une classe, quelque nombreuse qu'elle fust; et ce qu'il y avoit encore de commode pour le maître, les écoliers n'estoient pas obligés de venir tour à tour lire après lui, car chaque'un d'eux estoit le précepteur de son compagnon.

MR. URBAN, *Zurich, June 30.*

IN the present age, Literature is become an object of extensive commerce. How far this may tend to its exaltation or degradation, I have not now time to enquire. I shall only remark, that few Authors of real merit have ever reaped due benefit from their works, whilst they have ever been exposed with impunity to the rapacity of booksellers; who, now that they are become "commercial men," not only try to outwit the poor author, but likewise one another.

But to the matter in point. A bookseller at Paris is now about publishing what he calls "Manuel du Voyageur en Suisse," in one volume 12mo. This work is a barefaced plagiarism, from the justly-celebrated Manuel of Dr. Ebel, so well known in the scientific world, both as an eminent Naturalist, and as a man of general information; whose elegant and useful description of Switzerland is indispensable to every traveller in that charming country. A large portion of the English, who visit Switzerland every year, does not consist of those who travel merely to say they have seen the country, but of those who wish to study its natural or political history—points which the Paris editor entirely omits. I think it right, therefore, to caution my countrymen against purchasing an incomplete, and, probably, incorrect work; and I have the authority of Dr. Ebel in asserting, that no edition or abridgment of his work will be acknowledged as correct by him, except such as have been, or may be, printed under his own immediate superintendance, at the press of Orell, Fussli, and Co. Zurich.

Yours, &c.

An absent Friend and Correspondent.

MR. URBAN, *Lincolne, July 9.*

IN the course of a recent excursion to the Continent, when visiting the Model Room in the Arsenal at Am-

sterdam, my attention was attracted by a letter in my own language, evidently preserved with much care, of which, on perusal, I was induced to take a copy. It is curious, as illustrative of the scrupulous attention with which, at the period when it was written, our forefathers cultivated every opportunity of contributing to the extension of their commercial relations; and as a proof that, in the arts by which diplomatic intrigues are effected, they were not much behind their descendants of the present day; it is, besides, not a little remarkable for the quaintness of its style, and the odd mixture of conciliating assurances and indirect threats with which it abounds. It appears to have been written during the reign of Charles the Second, by his brother James Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, then Governor of the East India Company; and was taken, together with the presents to which it alludes, on board an outward-bound East India Ship, by the celebrated Dutch Admiral De Ruyter. The crown is a paltry copper coronet, decorated with glass beads; the fate of the bed I was unable to ascertain. Should the letter, which is copied verbatim, afford any amusement to your numerous readers, it will be a source of gratification to

Yours, &c.

G. F. Y.

• "To the Great King of Ardra,
James,
Duke of Yorke and Albany, &c.
Brother to the King of England,
Scotland, France, and Ireland,
Sendeth greeting:—

Whereas, wee have formerly writt to you by the hands of our sarvants Henry Clerke, our chief factor, and Captain Hunt, and have received from them a good report of your kindnesse to our Nation, and the sarvants employed by us; it is our desire that you would continue those good inclinations. If you shall further us in the making a preparation of lading for our shippes against they

they come, and give us a freedom of trade in your dominions with all your subjects, it will move us to send you from time to time a plentiful supply of all sorts of goods, that shall be most to your liking; but if we shall be straitened in our trade, and diminished in the privileges we have formerly enjoyed, we shall be forced to seek our convenience in some other place. But we are confident you will have so much esteeme for the preserving of a full and friendly intercourse of traffique between us, that you will rather enlarge your kindness towards our servants employed by us. We have so great a value for your person and dignity, that we have sent you a present of a crown, which is the badge of the highest authority, and a bed, such as is used in these parts, which we desire you to accept of; and be sure we shall requite any favour you shall shew our factors and servants. Dated at the Court at Whitehall, the twenty-second day of July, Anno Domini 1664. JAMES.

ELLIS LEIGHTON, Secretary.

By order of his Royal Highnesse,
Governour of the Royal Company."

Mr. URBAN, July 3.

If there be any subject which, in your labours of eighty-six years, has distinguished your cxvii volumes more than another, it is domestic history, biography, genealogy, and English antiquities. These being the departments in which your learned Printer has so much distinguished himself in the literary world, have naturally of late years attracted you more especial encouragement. It has therefore been a matter of a little surprise, that in the *Review of Books* in the *Gent. Mag.* you have, in the four years which have elapsed since its publication, taken no notice of a work of large extent, particularly congenial to the pursuits of the amiable Veteran from whose press your pages issue; I mean the *new edition of Collins's Peerage*, published in nine thick 8vo volumes in July 1812. It is more than a century since the first outline of that work appeared in a brief and meagre form in one 8vo volume. In the course of twenty years it swelled to four thick volumes by the great labours of ARTHUR COLLINS, who, by his indefatigable researches amongst records, deeds, wills, and MSS, made it a most valuable and authentic compilation, and continued to improve it in every sub-

sequent edition during his life. The edition of 1778 appeared in eight volumes, under the direction of the late Mr. Barak Longmate, who added a ninth or supplementary volume in 1785. Thirty years elapsed before this edition was exhausted in the market.

At length, after numerous titles had expired, and the *Peerage* had, principally by Mr. Pitt's profusion, been nearly doubled, Sir E. Brydges volunteered the Herculean task of bringing down the descents, supplying the new articles, and taking on himself the conduct and correction of another impression. Collins was an extraordinary man in his own vocation, but aspired to no higher character than that of a genealogist, or compiler of dry historical facts. The new Editor's turn and ambition were of a less humble cast. He has not been content to continue; he has almost new-modelled most of the articles of Collins; he has endeavoured to give them historical and biographical interest, to animate them with anecdote, to delineate characters, to speculate on the secrets of cabinets, and springs of state-actions, and to bring back the story of former days, as on the stage of life! Such a vast body of personal history, during a period of several centuries, of persons moving in the most elevated sphere of life—statesmen, lawyers, orators, generals, and admirals, will scarce any where be found in the same compass.

There is an impression in the world, and among none more than among a large portion of the Literati, that a *Peerage Book* (as some call it in contempt) can contain nothing better than a heap of idle genealogies, matters of empty flattery to the parties recorded, and uninteresting and useless to all the world besides! On the use of mere naked pedigrees it is quite irrelevant to the present purpose to argue. The work of Collins, in its present shape, is of a very opposite nature: if it has any claim to notice, it is for teaching by example the moral and intellectual character of mankind, as developed in the duties of the great Officers of Government, in dispensing the laws from the Judicial Chair, in guiding armies, or winning the command of the ocean; for teaching the modes by which families have risen or decayed; for showing the vanity of wealth and titles

titles without virtue; and the obscurity which soon envelopes a name that had nothing but birth and honours to recommend it! If

"The proper study of mankind is man," these volumes afford very copious materials for that knowledge. They abound in moral delineation, and political and literary memorials. Most of our General Histories and Secret Memoirs have been ransacked for every thing that illustrates the characters of the individuals recorded; and no party bias has been allowed to falsify the colouring, or select partial and garbled extracts.

When it is considered how immense is the apparatus of printed volumes on English history, biography, memoirs, and genealogy, it can scarcely be conceived that many can have the opportunity, and of these how very few can have the leisure, the talent, or the industry, to collect and combine the scattered notices necessary to be brought together for the elucidation of so very extensive a subject. How many of the most able and accomplished minds must be anxious for the result, who yet could not spare the time, labour, or attention to collect it for themselves! Indeed, a literary man must have had a peculiar species of energy, as well as peculiar opportunities, before he could persevere to the end of such a task. Such materials, collected with so much readiness, could never have been brought together upon the spur of the occasion. They are rather the fruit of a life's intellectual amusement, pursued with passion, begun in the season of youth, when hope is alive, and spirits are unwearied; and carried on in long periods of seclusion from the vexatious interruption of business, or of frivolous society. In those days of happier and more virtuous retirement, the past and the future gain a more lively predominance over the present; and the mind, constantly turned inwards upon itself, has all its faculties, its recollections, its images, and its creations, arranged in clearer order, and capable of more active and vigorous play.

You will perceive, that it is the object of this paper to dwell upon those literary qualities which are least likely to be looked for in a work with a genealogical title. It is not wished to be concealed, that a late occurrence

of a personal nature has led to this. Men who aspire to the highest departments of Literature, to be Poets, and Moralists, and Historians, do not like to be degraded by ignorant misapprehensions of the import of a title. When Horace Walpole gave to the world his ingenious *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, how would he have spurned and ridiculed the incurious and illiterate man, who classed it with the dry lists of publications made out by a mercenary bookseller! Is the new edition of Collins less unlike the former collections of Peerages?

What is it that distinguishes the biographical talents of Johnson, and makes him in that sort of composition so pre-eminent above almost all other writers? He certainly is neither rich nor industrious in facts; but it is the moral charm of his pen; the profound and touching sentiments which flow through every page; the powerful hand with which he draws characters; and the vigorous language in which he cloaths the whole. This has preserved every thing which he has undertaken to relate from the languor of a compiler, and given it the animation of original composition and genius.

They who have not looked into the *Collins*, may suppose it to be a collection of insignificant facts and dull dates. It is, on the contrary, wherever there occurs an opening (and that is very frequent in all the eminent families), full of moral remark, of sentiment, and even imagery. The character of Nelson is sometimes blamed as drawn even with an excess of warmth and enthusiasm. Lord Surrey the Poet, with many others of the Howards; the great Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset; the Ministers Walpole, Pelham, Pulteney, Chatham, Holland, Pitt, Fox; the Yorkes, Mansfield, Camden, Thurlow, Rosslyn, Dunning, &c. are all portraits, which are endeavoured to be drawn with a bold, yet characteristic pen.

When these attractions have been urged, it has been sometimes objected, that they are out of place in a Peerage. But from whom could such comments come? Either from the most uneducated, and most stupid; or from those who were interested in suppressing all the truth of history, and every discrimination of character; who wish the enjoyment of honours to be considered

sidered as sufficient proofs of talents and virtues, without farther inquiry; and who think Nobility too sacred to be touched, except by the hand of flattery and panegyric. It has been hinted, that some of the anecdotes or characters may possibly not be true; that they may have been generated by party zeal, and ought not to be revived. Such objections, if valid, would put an end to history, and bury the past in a blank oblivion. History stands upon moral evidence; and its lessons must not be lost, to avoid the slight chances of occasional error.

More might be said on this subject, but I am fearful of trespassing on your pages. Yours, &c. D'P—s.

Mr. URBAN, *July 16.*

THERE are few things that are so alarming to the inhabitants of the Metropolis as *accidents by fire*. It must be left to abler heads than mine, to explain how it happens, that there are few houses burnt down in the country towns, and even in Paris; while in London, fires are exceedingly numerous. The subject is very important, and yet it is treated with an apathy that is truly singular.

I beg to suggest to your readers an expedient, in case of fire, calculated to save the children of a family. Make a large bag or sack of strong cloth (it may be used in a house as a bag for holding the linen for washing); when a fire happens, this may be filled partly with cloaths or linen; and if a rope be fastened to it, the children might be lowered down, one by one. A lady informed me, such a bag, on an alarm of fire, had been filled with the smaller valuables of the family without the least loss: had they not possessed such a bag, the greatest confusion and loss must have ensued.

Too much cannot be said of Captain Manby's valuable inventions; an application of his idea of throwing a line over a ship in distress, might be made by fixing a line of pack thread to a small bullet, which might be thrown to any person in danger, at the top of a house on fire; to the other end of the line might be fixed, either a knotted rope, or a ladder of ropes, or a ladder with the steps made of wood, like the ladders over a ship's stern.

I think the vigilance of our *criminal* police might be useful at fires.

It is miserable to think that, with 100 excellent expedients in cases of fire, many persons may suffer for want of them, because there is no institution by which they might be had in readiness in cases of fire: the only things thought of are the engines; even the *parish ladders* (useful as they might be) are much neglected, and seldom brought to a fire. Let it be strongly impressed on your readers, that the greatest service would be done to humanity, if a light cart, laden with fire escapes, &c. could be in readiness to attend fires. The subject is brought home to all in London, when we ask "where is to be the next fire?"

I ought not to conclude without a word on *party walls*. A fire may begin in one house; but in ordinary cases it should stop there; the builder and *District Surveyor* (who is well paid) may divide the odium if it goes further. In one instance lately a house, which ought not to have been touched, had the fire communicated by wood let into the party wall, in two of the stories. Can the Surveyor be sued for damages?

Yours, &c. PALATINUS.

P. S. I beg to mention, that Mr. Scott, of 302, Strand, has invented a *fire escape*, by which all persons, even females and children, may safely escape from the window of a house on fire to the window of the adjoining house. The idea seems to me both *original* and *invaluable*; and it offers the best practicable means of safety, in the lofty houses of the Metropolis.

MR. URBAN, *Temple, April 16.*

THERE are few things of more importance at this present time, than the present state of the law of debtor and creditor: it is *certain* that the Insolvent Law, which has for its author Lord Redesdale, a peer of distinguished learning and humanity, has failed in its professed object—drawing the fair and just line between debtor and creditor. Your readers will have observed with dismay that *five millions* of debts have been spunged off, and the payments to the numerous creditors have been *under a farthing in the pound*. I would just further observe, that very different would have been the effect of the old law. Under arrests, many doubtful debts have been paid. As to long imprisonments, professional

professional men know they seldom occur. The discharge given by the Insolvent Acts also seems to me to go a great way to weaken, if not to destroy, the common principles of honesty.

I am happy in the opportunity of introducing to your valuable columns the Debtor's prayer, from Bishop Jeremy Taylor. Your readers will there see, that the opinion of that admirable Divine was greatly in opposition to the present feeling of insolvent debtors.

Yours, &c. S. P.

A PRAYER to be said by Debtors, and all Persons obliged, whether by crime or contract.

O Almighty God, who art rich unto all, the treasury and fountain of all good, of all justice, and all mercy, and all bounty; to whom we owe all that we are, and all that we have, being thy debtors, by reason of our sins, and by thy own gracious contract made with us in Jesus Christ; teach me, in the first place, to perform all my obligations to thee, both of duty and thankfulness; and next, enable me to pay my duty to all my friends, and my debts to all my creditors, that none be made miserable, or lessened in his estate, by his kindness to me, or traffick with me. Forgive me all those sins and irregular actions by which I entered into debt, further than my necessity required, or by which such necessity was brought upon me; but let not them suffer by occasion of my sin. Lord, reward all their kindness into their bosoms, and make them recompence where I cannot; and make me very willing in all that I can, and able for all that I am obliged to; or if it seem good in thine eyes to afflict me by the continuance of this condition, yet make it up by some means to them, that the prayer of thy servant may obtain of thee, at least, to pay my debts in blessings. Amen.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.

TO those Parents who are desirous that their Sons should enjoy the full advantage of a good classical Education, I beg leave to recommend Rugby School, which I have known between thirty and forty years, and which has never stood so high in the estimation of real scholars as it does at this present time. I never fail to attend the anniversary of the public speeches in that admirable seminary, where I am continually reminded of the following beautiful sentence of Quintilian, which gives a charming portrait of an ingenuous school-boy, emulous of literary fame: "Mihi ille

detur puer, quem laus exolet, quem gloria juvet, qui victus fleat! hic erit alendus ambitu, hunc mordebit objuratio, hunc honor excitabit; in hoc desidiam nunquam verebor."

I send you a sketch of the proceedings of the last anniversary, on Wednesday in Easter Week.

An Admirer of Classical Learning.

The business of the day began with the recitation of the Prize compositions, in Latin and English verse, by the successful candidates. The Latin subject was *Panthea and Abradates*, whose affecting story is related with inimitable simplicity and pathos by the masterly pen of Xenophon, in the *Cyropædia*. The poem on this subject, which gained the prize, was delivered with propriety and unaffected self-possession, by — Rust, son of — Rust, Esq. of Huntingdon. The prize was a handsome folio, value ten guineas.—The English subject was "*Christ rejected*," as represented in a picture by West. The prize, a beautiful edition in 4to of Apollonius Rhodius, value six guineas, was gained by White, son of — White, Esq. of Lichfield.—Then followed the speeches in Greek, Latin, and English. The first was a beautiful scene from one of Dryden's Plays, between Mark Antony and Ventidius. Antony by Proby, son of the Dean of Lichfield; Ventidius by Moor, son of the late Rector of Sapcote in Leicestershire, who supported well the character of the veteran and faithful soldier: his aim was, to recall his master from the despair of a disappointed lover, and the anguish of his ill success at Actium, to right feelings and a sense of duty. Antony was well represented; the expression of his countenance at the commencement of the scene, from wrath, misery, and despair, was gradually changed to a manly and warlike resolution to fight again at the head of his troops, and lead them on to victory.

The next speech was delivered by Forster, son of — Forster, Esq. of Southend, Kent; it was the address of Scipio to his soldiers, from Livy; wherein he exhorts them bravely to fight against the inveterate enemy of Rome, Hannibal: his action was not particularly good; but he seemed to enter into the spirit of his author, and recited the speech with emphasis and energy.

The next speakers who came forward, were Sir John Johnstone, of Hackness, near Scarborough, Yorkshire; and Blewitt, son of — Blewitt, Esq. of Llantanam Abbey, Monmouthshire, in the characters of Alonzo and Zanga, in Young's tragedy of the *Revenge*. Johnstone appeared rather pushed beyond his powers as Alonzo; but in the conclusion, where, at the instigation of the perfidious Zanga, he determines to slay Leonora, his intended bride, believing her affections not to be placed on him, he was very spirited. Blewitt, as Zanga, displayed powers of acting incredible in a school-boy; his action appeared naturally to follow his words; there was nothing studied; the speaker seemed lost and forgotten in Zanga; and in that part of the scene where, by enlarging on the glory of the deed, he inspires Alonzo with the resolution of murdering his bride to gratify his own malice, the performance was excellent.

Tomlinson, son of — Tomlinson, Esq. of Cliffe Ville, Staffordshire, delivered Demosthenes with spirit; it was that part of the first Philippic, where the orator is most energetic in exhorting the Athenians to oppose the measures of Philip of Macedon with equal activity. Vicars, son of an eminent Irish Barrister; and Hamilton, son of the celebrated Dr. Hamilton, Physician at Edinburgh, and, if we mistake not, Professor in the University, exhibited from Otway's *Venice Preserved*: Vicars in the character of Jaffier, and Hamilton in that of Priuli. The angry father was well represented by the latter; as was Jaffier, the unfortunate lover, by the former.

Then followed the dialogue between Jupiter, Venus, and Juno, in the beginning of the tenth book of Virgil's *Æneid*, where the two rival Goddesses carry on a sharp oburgatory war of words before the mighty Thunderer. Collins, son of — Collins, Esq. of Yoxford, in Suffolk, represented Jupiter, and gave a dignified exhibition of the Father and King of Gods and men, seated upon his throne on the summit of Olympus. Massingberd, son of a Lincolnshire Clergyman, represented the Paphian Dame, and made a very interesting appearance on account of his youth, being only fourteen. The arts of the Goddess of Love to soften the heart and unbend

the awful brow of Jupiter, as well as to impress him with a sense of the obduracy of his royal spouse towards her favourite Trojans, were unaffectedly displayed by her young representative at Rugby. The stern and unrelenting Juno was exhibited by Winthrop, son of Dr. Winthrop, a Physician. This young gentleman, who is only a beginner in the art of speaking, gave promising signs of future improvement.

Then followed the representation of part of Mason's *Caractacus*. Paulson, son of a Russian Merchant, appeared as Caractacus, and was very much admired; he shewed a just conception of the character, and exhibited the sentiments with good taste and grace. The Bard was performed by Caldecott, son of Abraham Caldecott, Esq. of Rugby, with great propriety and force; and Hume, son of — Hume, Esq. of Bilton, did justice to the interesting character of Evelina.

The next exhibition was a scene from the *Ajax* of Sophocles, performed by Macaulay, son of the Rev. A. Macaulay, of Rothley in Leicestershire; Kynaston, son of the Rev. Mr. Kynaston, of Bury St. Edmonds, in Suffolk; and Peel, son of Sir R. Peel, Bart. of Tamworth. Macaulay was Ajax, Kynaston Chorus, Peel Tecmessa; and they performed their parts in a style worthy of the Athenian Buskin; or, to borrow the words of the Mantuan Bard, *Sophocleo digna cothurno*. Macaulay conceived his part well, in the scene where Ajax, disregarding the entreaties of Tecmessa, determines to commit suicide, in his rage against Ulysses, on being disappointed of the arms of Achilles; his articulation was distinct and clear, and his delivery and action were just and appropriate. Peel as Tecmessa was perfectly natural. The introduction in this performance of a little boy, seven years old, to personate Eurysacar, the son of Ajax, excited universal attention, from the interesting appearance of the boy; and was doubly gratifying to those who understood the Greek language, when Ajax came to take leave of his son, and exhorted him to follow the steps of his father; although the look and manner of the father spoke a language sufficiently intelligible to the rest of the auditory.

The concluding exhibition was a scene

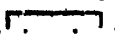
scene from Macbeth between the two chief prize-men, Rust and White, the former as Macbeth, the latter as Lady Macbeth. The wavering fear of Macbeth to execute the murder of Duncan, and the haughty, undaunted, and pitiless disposition of Lady Macbeth, were represented to the life, and the whole went off with great *éclat*. Several of the speakers obtained prizes. They were all treated with a handsome dinner by the Rev. Dr. Wooll, the learned, amiable, and accomplished master of the school: There was a ball and supper in the evening, which the Præpositors were permitted to attend. Several of the speakers were seen in the ball-room tripping on the *light fantastic toe*, and enjoying, in the smiles of their fair partners, the richest reward of their exhibitions before them in the morning. The day following was a whole holiday, obtained at the request of the stewards; after which, no doubt, the boys would return to their studies with renewed alacrity, in consequence of having had their spirits refreshed and recruited by so agreeable an interval of relaxation in the midst of the half-year, or, to speak in academical language, in the division of their term.

I have nothing farther to add, Mr. Urban, than to express my hope that the report I have given of the late Anniversary, will excite the curiosity of many of your readers to visit Rugby on the next return of it—as for the School itself, it requires no eulogy from my pen.

Mr. URBAN, July 1.

THE discovery of the Roman Pavement at Bignor, in Sussex, having proved a source of considerable profit to the owner of the land, induced a farmer, in the neighbouring parish of Duncton, to permit his children to search on the side of a field, in a spot where the plough was unable to work, from the foundations of buildings being near the surface of the ground. This research (which was continued by the direction of the Earl of Egmont, the proprietor of the estate) led to the discovery of the Remains, of which I have sent you a correct Plan. (See Plate II.) The knowledge we possess of the domestic Buildings of the Romans being very imperfect, every information that can be gained

is desirable. Though this may add but little to the general stock, yet I hope it will not be wholly unacceptable to the Antiquary and Historian. The building extended farther to the West; for, on digging on that side, a hard bed of mortar is found, and the foundation of the wall extends farther to the North. I was fortunate in taking the plan soon after the remains were laid open; for, since that time, ignorance and wantonness have made great havock, in tearing up the pavement, throwing down the piers, and breaking the tiles. It consists of the remains of a Hypocaust; the building standing exactly North and South. At the South end is a room paved with tile, six feet six inches by eight feet four inches; the walls within side, seventeen inches high, and nearly level with the ground without side: this was a room to heat the flue. The fire-place is on the North side of the room, and on that side the floor is raised six inches, forming two square divisions, one three feet six inches by three feet, the other, two feet four inches by three feet, leaving a passage between of twenty inches in breadth. In a line with this passage is the fire-place for heating the flues. This fire-place is seven feet five inches long, by two feet one inch and a half in breadth. The tiles it is paved with are much injured by the fire. The flues are divided into two divisions; the West side of the South division remains uncovered. The piers of the three uncovered flues are formed of tiles, seven inches and a half to nine inches square, each pier containing seven tiles. Two of the flues or openings are nine inches wide, and twelve inches high; the third is six inches wide, and fifteen inches high. The covering of the flues is formed with tiles (eleven inches by fifteen inches and a half in size): in some parts there are two tiles, one on the other, with mortar between (the mortar is formed, as usual in Roman buildings, of lime and brick rubbish, coarsely powdered); the whole covering being thirteen inches thick. On the top of the flues is a drain of semi-circular tiles, four inches and a half in diameter, with a large square tile at the mouth (above this was the tessellated pavement; fragments of painted cement are found, but no tessellæ). Over one of these uncovered flues

flues is a perpendicular cavity, six inches and a half by three inches, lined with tile; with a groove in the end tiles, one inch wide. The tile forming the top of the flue, on which the cavity descends, is of this form,  the plain side uppermost; being, in all probability, a contrivance to regulate the heat, as the drain on the top was to carry off all moisture. When the remains were first laid open, the bases of the piers of the other, or uncovered part of the South division, were to be seen; they were tiles eleven inches square; part of four of the piers were standing; the whole number was seventeen. The North division contained twelve piers; eight are perfect, being two feet three inches high, and seven inches and a half square; the bottom tile eleven inches square: each pier consists of thirteen tiles, with mortar between each tile. The floor under the piers is formed of double course tiles, eleven inches by fifteen inches and a half, with mortar between; and under the lower course the floor was covered with a black substance, resembling soot or powdered wood coal, near an inch in thickness. North of the flues is a compartment, four feet eight inches by eight feet in size. Beyond this compartment is a circular sinking in the earth, about three feet and a half in diameter; but whether it has been a compartment of that form, or a well, is uncertain: adjoining to it, on the East side, is a square division or compartment, three feet by four feet two inches in size, and eleven inches deep; the bottom and sides formed of tiles; the side tiles fastened with cramps: within this square compartment was a curved division, formed of mortar and tiles (now destroyed). On the West side of this square is a piece of two inch lead pipe, passing through the wall, and communicating with a compartment of three sides; the South and East sides straight lines, the other of a curved form, considerably more than the fourth part of a circle; the bottom very neatly paved with tiles, the sides formed with cement, having a moulding of the same material all round the bottom of the compartment; on the East side a double moulding, apparently to break the fall of water. The remains of the sides are from eighteen inches to two feet four in height; the largest diameter,

three feet ten inches. When first discovered, this compartment was covered with a bed of solid mortar, nearly two feet in thickness. The walls of these remains are from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness. The dotted line shews the form of the line of the wall, on the West side of the building.

No. 1. Room for heating the flues, paved with tile.

2. Flues remaining covered over on the top.

3. Perpendicular cavity.

4. Flues, the covering gone; the piers marked with double squares were perfect.

5. Compartment, not paved.

6. Circular sinking in the earth.

7. Square compartment, paved with tile, with a curved division, now destroyed.

8. Lead pipe.

9. Compartment very neatly paved with tile, with a moulding of cement round the sides.

10. Divisions raised six inches above the floor.

Duncton is a small village, standing on the North side of the South Downs (about three miles from Petworth, in the county of Sussex). These antiquities stand about one hundred and forty yards North-east from the church, on a rising ground, with a gentle slope on the North and East sides, and a steep bank on the West (in the bottom is a fine spring of water); the South side is level, until you begin to ascend the Downs, which is not more than four or five hundred yards distant. The situation is fine, commanding an extensive view from the West to the East. On the common, on the borders of the parish (near West Lands), is a large circular Barrow; another near Fitz-Lee; with three more between Coats and Bignor Park; the middle one of the three small, the two end ones large, with a hollow or depression in the centre.

The Roman road, called the Stone Street, passes about two miles South-east from these remains. It leaves Chichester, the Regnum of the Romans, at the East gate, passing on the North side of Port Field, by Streetington (to which it gives name), and is the present highway to Halnaker. At the North end of Halnaker street it crosses a high bank and ditch, called the Devil's Ditch: near a pond the present

present highway branches off to the right, to avoid the hill; the Roman road runs nearly North-east over Halmaker Down; on the East side of the Down, it enters the inclosures for a short distance, when it again falls into the present highway at Petworth, on the West side of Long Down: leaving the Petworth road, it passes on the North side of Long Down, and enters the woods to the North of Eartham village (and is a highway to Bignor); it enters the inclosed land, called Cumber, on the North side of Slinden. In many places the plough, and the custom of digging the headland for mould to lay under heaps of manure, has done it more injury in a few years, than the wear of seventeen centuries; but in one of the fields it is in fine preservation, and is about thirty feet in breadth. After quitting the inclosed lands, it gradually ascends to the verge of the Downs (which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect, both to the sea and inland). Near the ridge of the Downs are many barrows of a circular form, scattered by the road side; in the year 1786 one of these barrows, called Hog's Barrow, was opened for materials to mend the roads, and the remains of several skeletons were found; but, no person conversant in antiquities being present, nothing further was discovered. On the brow of the hill the Roman road crosses another low bank and ditch, and gently descends the North side of the Downs, passing a short distance from where the Roman tessellated pavement was discovered at Bignor, in July 1811, in a direct line to Poleborough; from thence it proceeded over North Heath, by Billingshurst, Oakely, and Stunstead, to which it gives name, to Dorking, &c. The old inhabitants of the place have a tradition, now nearly lost, that a large Dragon had its den on Bignor Hill, and that marks of its folds were to be seen on the hill; a relick of remote antiquity, and of Celtic origin. The name of a large farm, crossed by the road, called Cumber, appears to be derived from the same source; as does the name of another farm near the road, called Glattin.

The low bank and ditch, crossed by the Stone Street, on the top of Bignor Hill, runs East and West for about a mile and a half, on the brow

of the hill; at the East end, it forms an acute angle to the North, until it reaches the steep slope of the hill: near the place where it is crossed by the Stone Street is a break, that has the appearance of an entrance; at the West end is a low bank and ditch, running North and South across a neck of land that unites two deep cwm's, that indent the North and South sides of the hill. The whole of this district appears to have been disputed, inch by inch, at some early period, probably prior to the Roman invasion, if we may judge by the number of Barrows and Intrenchments found on the Downs. About two miles South from hence is another high bank and ditch, called War Dyke, running nearly parallel with that on Bignor Hill. It passes West from the banks of the Arun through Houghton South Wood; where, in the year 1780, as some workmen were digging chalk near the bank, they found a large quantity of human bones, which appeared as if the bodies had been thrown into a hole in a confused manner. A short distance further to the West, in digging a pond near the bank, they found, about two feet under ground, an Urn, containing fragments of human bones. A short distance to the North, are several large Barrows. On gaining the top of the hill, the bank and ditch pursues a Westerly direction for near two miles, to the end of Houghton Rewel, where it is lost, except the high bank and ditch, called the Devil's Ditch, crossed by the Stone Street at Halmaker, be considered as a continuation of it. The Devil's Ditch pursues the same direction, and nearly in a line, and might have been a boundary of the Belgæ against the aboriginal inhabitants, when they invaded these coasts from Gaul. It is to be remarked, the ditches of all these banks are on the North side. The Devil's Ditch is to be traced a mile East of Halmaker, through Halmaker Park, by Waterbeach, through Goodwood Park and Fawley Wood, in a straight direction to Lavant, where it fell into the lines proceeding from Chichester, which proceeded from the East gate of Chichester, in a Northerly direction, to within forty yards of the East side of the Roman Camp on the Broil, by Summers Dale, to Ruemere, where it forms an acute angle, and proceeds

West

West through Lavant Park, where it was joined by the Devil's Ditch: from Lavant Park it proceeds in a very high ridge to Stoke Common, where it forms an acute angle, and pursues a South direction for a short distance; when, forming another acute angle, it pursues a Westerly direction through Stoke Park and Woods, in a straight line to Stunstead and Rowlands, or Roman's Castle.

From the North West angle of the Broil Camp a high ridge, with a ditch on the North side, runs West for more than a mile; when, forming an acute angle on Densworth Common, it proceeds South to the head of Fishbourn Harbour, half a mile to the West of the spot where the Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in the year 1805. The whole country, for many miles, appears to have been defended by intrenchments, in all probability the work of the Belgic Britons, and partly of the Romans, who might take advantage of the works of their predecessors; and such might have been the origin (at least the hint) of that much larger work, the Pict-Wall.

From the North gate of the city of Chichester another high bank proceeds, in a North West direction, passing near the grounds called the Campus (which, until these few years, was used as a play-ground by the scholars of the Grammar School in Chichester). A few years past, in digging through this bank, it was discovered to be an aqueduct, the water having been conveyed by earthen pipes, neatly fitted into each other.

Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbridge, July 2.*

THE distress of the labouring part of the community, and, consequently, the great increase of the Poor-rates in every parish throughout the kingdom, have long been a subject of very general and just complaint. The heavy demands which are annually made on the pockets of the labrious farmer, and industrious tradesman, in order to afford relief to the poor, are truly distressing, and alarming. Many excellent pamphlets have been written, to inquire into the origin, and, if possible, to prevent the growth of this evil; but I am surprized that none of them have at all taken notice of what appears to me to tend, in great measure, towards

the promotion of this calamity; I mean, the vast sums which the poor are called upon to contribute towards the support of the Dissenting teachers and their establishment. That this argument will operate so strongly in England as it does in Wales, I am not prepared to state confidently, though I fear there is but little room for doubt on the subject; but in this deserted Principality, where Religious Quacks (for such every ignorant mechanic, who assumes to himself the office of a Preacher of the Gospel, must be called) cover the land, like the Locusts in Egypt, and devour every thing within their reach; I am bold enough to assert, that this, though perhaps not a principal, yet is certainly a co-operating cause of the enormous increase of the Poor-rates. Any one who knows any thing of the state of Religion, or rather Irreligion, in Wales, will, I am sure, agree with me in saying; that, at the least, two-thirds of the poor have, in some way or other, separated themselves from the Established Church. Having itching ears, they have heaped to themselves teachers, who must be supported at their expence; for these people, though they profess to talk a great deal about the things of heaven, yet by no means despise the things of the earth. Should there be a Bible Society established in any town or village, a penny *per* week is extracted from the pockets of these poor deluded individuals, not merely to procure Bibles for themselves, but for their neighbours, both at home and abroad. Should a School be erected under the auspices of the Dissenters, though it is called a Free School, yet another penny is extracted *per* week in support of this; to say nothing of the numerous pence which each individual preacher, to promote the glory of God, demands for his own private consumption. So that, upon the most moderate calculation, the sum of 15s. or 20s. is annually taken away from the mouths of every poor man's wife and children, in order to provide for the maintenance of every spiritualized bricklayer or taylor; which, if it were suffered to accumulate, in the course of a few years would be sufficient to provide against many of the contingencies to which human nature is exposed. Whereas, what is the case now?—should sickness overtake the labourer,

labourer, or deficiency of employment render him incapable of earning his daily bread, instead of having a little fund to which he might have recourse in the time of distress, he is obliged (to use a vulgar phrase) to come upon the Parish, which is compelled to repay the sums expended on these itinerant Preachers. Many, too, of these poor people, whilst actually receiving relief from their Parish, are regularly devoting a portion of it towards the support of their Religious Establishments. Thus, in fact, the Poor-rates, instead of being calculated for the relief of the Poor, are nothing less than contributions, levied for the support of the Invaders of our Religion; and every member of the Church, who is called upon by the Overseer to make his contribution, is, as it were, committing suicide, by furnishing the weapons, and supporting the hands which are to wield them, against the foundation of his venerable structure.

Now, Mr. Urban, though I am far from wishing to deprive the Poor of any of their privileges, or in any way to oppress them; yet, surely, it is but common prudence to take care that our money is not expended upon them either rashly, or without discretion. With this idea, therefore, I have ventured to make this communication to you; in hopes that, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, it may meet the eye of some person who may be more competent to discuss the point than myself, and that one day or other it will become the subject of parliamentary inquiry. Might I be allowed to suggest a remedy, I should advise that the Dissenters be obliged to maintain their own poor; and that in no case parochial relief should be afforded to a pauper, who can be proved to have expended his money in aid of any other Religious Establishment than the Church. By this means, the growth of fanaticism would be checked, the Poor-rates greatly diminished, the interests of the Established Church promoted, and, consequently, the State at large materially strengthened. What a happy thing would it be, not merely for the Ecclesiastical, but also for the Civil World, if the Bench of Bishops, instead of forming plans for curtailing the rights and privileges, and for depressing and degrading the characters, of the Established Clergy, would contrive some

means for checking the intrusions of the Dissenter, whose constant and sole aim is, to destroy that Church, from the emoluments of which they (the Bishops) are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day! What would be our condition, if there were no future state, in which our labours will be rewarded by the Great Bishop of Souls? then should we, of all men, be most miserable: persecuted, not only by our enemies, but even by our familiar friends, with whom we have walked in the house of God, and to whom we are taught to look up as the promoters of our temporal and eternal interests. From such Apostles, O ye Ministers of State, defend the Church.

A CAMBRIAN VICAR.

Mr. URBAN, *July 3.*

WRITS of Array for arming the Clergy occurred in ancient times; but the following is modern, and much more curious, being an authentic account of a Review and Sham-fight of the Clergy, which was intended this year, but, from circumstances, is postponed to the next.

The Clergy are to be marshalled in two distinct Armies, and commence action in the manner below described. Each Army will have distinct appellations; one High Church, the other Low Church.

The field will be taken first by the High Church Army: a band of Parish Clerks, singing the psalm "How sweet it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," will announce the arrival of the Commander in Chief, who will be mounted upon a fine charger, furnished by General — who has given notice of a Bill to regulate the conduct of all future Clerical Troops, by Parliamentary Authority.

The main body of Infantry will consist of the resident Incumbents, who will be armed with sixty rounds a man of written Sermons; and they will be drilled every day, for a long time preceding, in reading them vehemently and loudly, so as to present a formidable front to the enemy, and keep up a heavy fire.

The Dignitaries will form a fine Brigade of heavy Cavalry. They will be uniformly attired in full black, cauliflower wigs, and shovel-shaped hats. Their military appearance has already attracted the admiration of the

the ladies, who, with a view to the terror they will excite, have exclaimed "What frights they are!" whereas no female ever gave such a truly military denomination to our red-coated gentry.

The Artillery will be composed of a fine regiment of Clerical Members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The Universities will furnish a Troop of Flying Artillery, composed of Junior Fellows, who are accustomed to ride hard every Sunday morning, to serve distant Curacies.

The Main Body of the Low-Church Infantry will consist of the Welsh and Somersetshire Dissenters, whose ranks will be strengthened by many ousted Lecturers and Curates. Being deprived of their farms, their ploughshares and pruning-hooks will be converted into pikes: for, not being provided with the musquets of good livings, and having no ammunition, they rely upon the Charge.

The Artillery will be composed of Clerical Members of the Bible Societies.

Much dependance is placed upon a body of Grenadiers, called Gospel-Preachers, whose entrance into the field will be announced by seven Trumpeters, playing "Blow ye the Trumpet in Zion."

The Cavalry will consist of Clergymen, who are eminent in hunting, and keep good horses. Upon their standard will be the motto, "Pro aris et focis;" underneath it the literal English translation, "For the Hares and Foxes." If their horses are not too light, they will be able to stand a charge of the Dignitaries; and, if so, their superior practice in using the hunting-whip will give them power to withstand "the sword of the Lord, and of Gideon," which the Dignitaries will wield against them.

A Corps of Riflemen will be formed from the Shooting Clergy.

The ground will be kept by lean Welsh Curates, mounted upon ponies, whose sallow appearance will justify the name of their regiment, the Clerical Death's Head Hussars.

The Action will commence by a cannonade of Puffs and Dinner Speeches from the Bible Society Artillery; which will be answered by that of the Bartlett's Building Corps, who will reply by a heavy fire of Orthodox Pamphlets. Much execution will be done on both sides.

The Grenadiers of Gospel Preachers will then make a grand effort to break the Centre, to which they will be animated by a loud shout of "Extempore for ever" from the multitude. The Resident Incumbents will receive them by a cool fire of remonstrance, that such preaching is fit only for men of abilities; that the superior orders will not sit in a Church to hear nonsense; and that, therefore, edification, though not popularity among the vulgar, is better secured by written good sense, than parole trash. After much firing on both sides, the High Church Heavy Cavalry will charge, and compel them, because supported by only Light Horse, incapable of charging in line, to retreat. This retreat will be made, however, in perfect good order; and the Gospel Preachers will continue to retain the affections of the uneducated, from their bravery in defying their enemies.

The Rifle Corps will do little or no mischief, as they will be afraid to advance close enough to take good aim. They will skulk about, and only make complaints among friends.

The Main Body of Dissenters, for want of powerful Officers, will be soon obliged to give way; especially as they will not be equal in their Arms, which do not exceed the power of pens and printing types. The Field, where the Sham-Fight will be fought, will from that day be called, "The Clergy-Regulation Bill Field."

The above is merely, of course, a squib, purely intended as a joke, spoken in earnest, to induce the Clergy to think in time, what injury may possibly ensue by discords in their own order; and to recommend interchanges of communication between their rulers and themselves, to settle their disputed points, without calling in the aid of exasperating resolutions and pamphlets, or making the Laity, by publications, a party in their differences. ARISTIPPUS.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

AS the Readers of your Miscellany will naturally expect me to answer the "Reasons," &c. re-published in your June Magazine, pp. 509, 593; in justice to them, as well as to myself, I beg to inform them, that my answer is inserted in the Classical Journal, No. XXVI. JOHN BELLAMY.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, May 16.*

IF any of your Correspondents can inform me, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, who are the descendants of Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne, and whether he left any papers which may elucidate the history of John, duke of Marlborough, the communication would be very acceptable to
W. COXE.

Mr. URBAN, *July 10.*

I WISH it to be understood that, in the quotation inserted in your Magazine for last month, from my History of Cambridge, relative to the name of the Town and University, I have rather stated different opinions, than given a decided one of my own; or, perhaps, *played with, and humoured,* opinions, to try the strength of each.

Mr. Thomas Richards, in his *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Thesaurus*, under the article *Afon*, observes, "Avon is the proper name of several rivers in England; as Avon, the river of Bristol; the Avon in Northamptonshire; another in Warwickshire, where there is a town, called Stratford-upon-Avon, &c., for which this reason is to be assigned; viz. that the English, when they drove the Britons out of that part of Great Britain, called from them England, took the appellatives of the old inhabitants for proper names; and so, by mistaking Avon, which, with us, signifies only a river in general, it came to serve with them for the proper name of several of their rivers."

The learned Edward Lhwyd, both in his *Archæologia Britannica*, and in his *Adversaria*, subjoined to Baxter's *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, had preceded Richards in such-like observations; and in his *Comparative Etymology* had produced copious examples of Prefixes and Postfixes to old British appellative Nouns; together with the various interchanges of Vowels and Consonants; aiming to trace thereby the original roots of many British names: and it has been thought by some, that the etymological sense of *Cam*, *Granta*, and *Canta*, may be ascertained in the same way.

On this subject, then, I have a few more ideas, which I reserve for their proper place. Yours, &c. G. DYER.

** WE have much satisfaction in bringing forward to the notice of our Readers the benevolent exertions of the Rev. H. BARKIN, towards raising a Fund for the erection of a new Church in the Forest of Dean; and trust, that the peculiar circumstances of a numerous class of people will excite such a degree of interest, as to render successful the object of this public appeal.

"The Royal Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, a waste tract of upwards of 20,000 acres, has no Church in it, nor any means of religious instruction expressly provided for the use of its inhabitants. These, consisting chiefly of Miners and Colliers, partly from their secluded situation between the Rivers Severn and Wye, partly from the nature of their employments, and partly from the distance of great numbers of them from the Parish Churches adjoining the Forest, have hitherto been too generally living in the neglect of moral and religious duties. Few have been used to observe the Sabbath; still fewer to attend the Churches on the borders; and the ignorance naturally accompanying such a state, has not failed to produce a corresponding effect on the life and conduct. Seven years have nearly elapsed since I became Stipendiary Curate of the parish of Mitcheldean, on the North-east side of the Forest, next Herefordshire; and finding that part of the Forest adjoining me in the above state, I considered it a duty to attempt its improvement. Anxious to ameliorate, at least, the rising generation, I opened a Sunday School for the Foresters' Children, several hundreds of whom, at length, came to receive education and religious instruction, in a building erected for this sole purpose. For further particulars on this head, I beg to refer to the First Report of the National Society for the Education of the Poor—though fully conscious how unworthy I am of the commendation they have been pleased to bestow. My next attempt was with the Parents. Finding that few, by comparison, attended Public Worship, I visited them in their cottages, to read and explain the Bible; and I was led to adopt this plan from the particular situation of the Foresters, destitute of Churches or Ministers whom they could properly call their own. In these pastoral visits, made on different evenings in different places, and in which I have usually spent two hours, in reading and practically explaining the Holy Scriptures, I have sometimes had 200 persons present

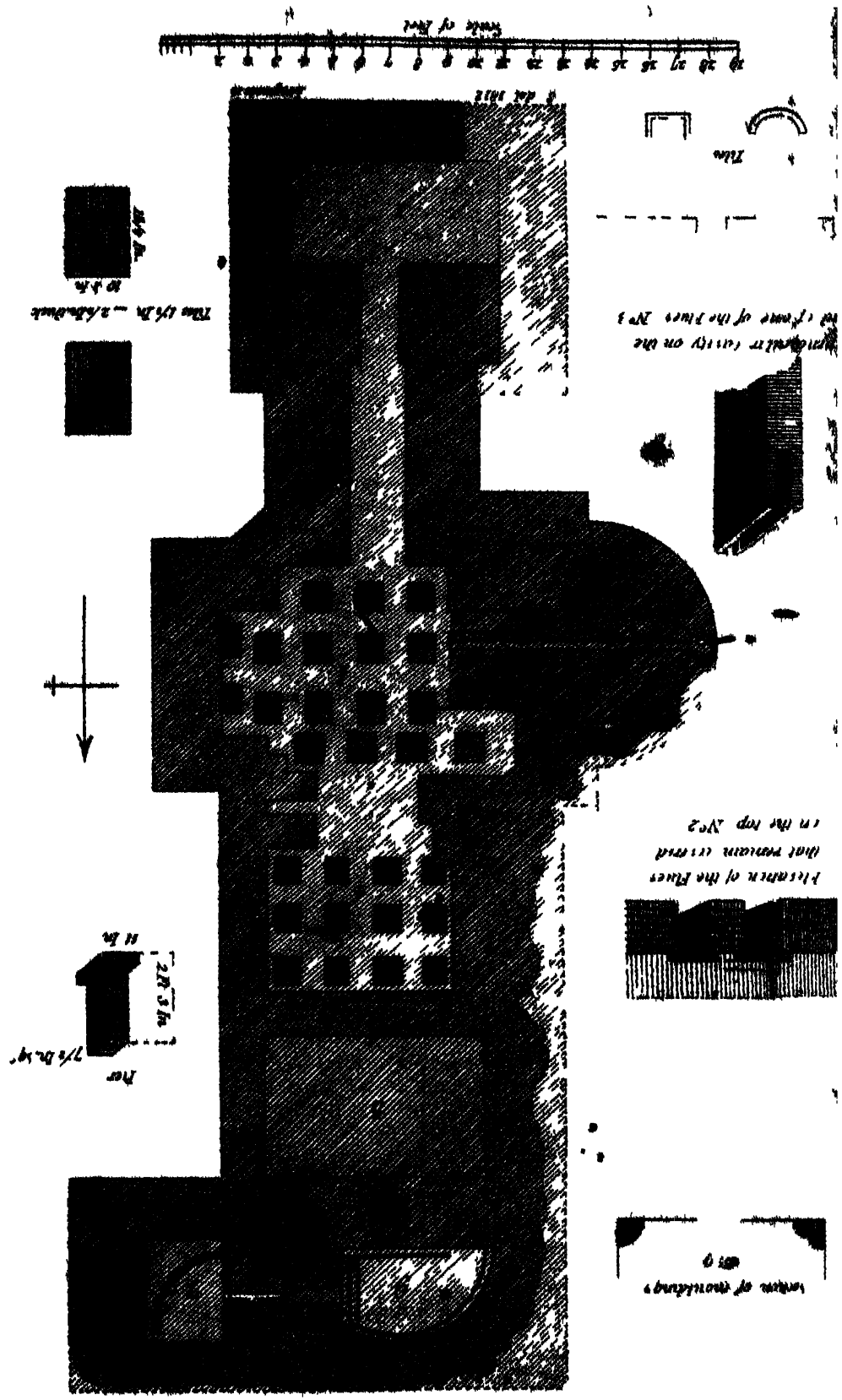
present at one time; and calculate, on the whole, that 800, at different times, have thus come under instruction. Many instances might be produced, certainly not less than 20 families, of reformation in both sexes, which has evinced itself in their desire to possess the Bible and Common Prayer Book, and by a total change in their moral character. At one of the places which I am accustomed to visit, where the heat and crowd have at times been almost insufferable, the Colliers, aided by two or three neighbouring Farmers, offered to build a large room, for the better accommodation of great numbers: this, for obvious reasons, was declined; but it led me earnestly to wish, that the Foresters might be more immediately brought within the pale of the Established Church; and, by regular attendance on a Church appropriated to the Colliers, be made habitually acquainted with that admirable Liturgy, to which too many of them are now utter strangers. With the concurrence of the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, a Memorial and Plan has been laid before Government, with an offer, on my part, that, if the needful fund for building a Church and Parsonage-House could be provided, I would give up my present Curacy, and serve the new Church without any further emolument than the endowment necessary for its consecration. It may, perhaps, be proper here to remark, that private circumstances obliged me last year to leave Mitcheldean for an adjoining Curacy. The Sunday School has, in consequence, been discontinued; but, in the event of a Church being built, would be resumed in the Forest with a prospect of increased success. I am now authorized to state, that the measure has the full approbation of Government, who will grant five acres of land in the Forest for this purpose, being all that is allowed by Act of Parliament; and will also give such other aid as circumstances may allow. For the completion of the Plan, I am encouraged to apply to the liberality of the Publick; in confidence that, when the case is known, the application will not be in vain. An accurate survey has been made; and from 250 to 300 cottages, containing from 1200 to 1500 souls, found on extra-parochial ground, all within a reasonable distance of the intended spot. The sum requisite for building the Church and Parsonage-House, will not exceed 2500*l.*, the situation being very favourable for materials, and economy consulted in the plan, as far as consistent with the dignity of the

Episcopal Consecration.—It should be mentioned, to the credit of these people, that I have had various offers of assistance. One man, owner of a quarry, will give all the stone, with no other expence than that of raising it; while another, who labours with his own hands for a large family, has offered to contribute 20*l.* I trust his zeal in so good a cause will be encouraged by the countenance of the work; and that, by means of it, true Religion and pure Morality, may be the ornaments of the surrounding country. The important effect may already be perceived, which this measure would have in making good Christians and peaceable Subjects; nor does any other plan appear more likely to add strength in this quarter to our excellent Establishment, both in Church and State. I must here mention, that on the other extremity of the Forest, near Monmouthshire, the Rev. P. M. Procter, Vicar of Newland, has been unwearied in his endeavours to benefit the inhabitants of the Forest on that side*. By the kind assistance of Government and others, a Chapel has been built in that part of the Forest, for the double purpose of a School-room for the Children, and a place of Divine Worship for those whom age or infirmities might hinder from attending Newland Church; for which latter purpose it was licensed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The distance, however, being about eight miles, no advantage can be derived from it to the population on this side, who are equally, if not more, numerous, and stand in like need of instruction.—I therefore beg leave to solicit subscriptions, however small, in aid of this work, that the building may be commenced as early as circumstances will permit. I have only to add my hopes, that this intrusion of an humble individual on the Publick, will be overlooked in the importance of the Cause which he pleads; and my wishes, that the kind Contributors will feel rewarded in the reflection, that thousands, yet unborn, may have cause to bless them, for thus providing for their spiritual wants, and giving them the knowledge of those principles, which alone can make them worthy members of Society here, or lead them to provide well for their eternal welfare hereafter.

HENRY BERRIN, A. M.

Weston, Gloucester, April 1791.

* See Mr. Procter's account of his labours, in Vol. LXXIII. p. 417; and a view of the Chapel, in Vol. LXXIV.



Plan of the Roman Remains at Dunrobin, Suffolk, April 1812.

Ant. King July 1862 p. 117

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.
Extracted from Dr. PINCKARD'S "Notes on the West Indies."

THE British Parliament having enacted a law, to the immortal honour of this Country, for the abolition of the importation of Slaves into our settlements in the West Indies, it remains to be ascertained how this great work of humanity can be completed, by extending it to the emancipation of the slaves already in the Colonies.

As a step towards the emancipation, the abolition is of the highest importance; but if the Parliament, having passed a decree, shall content itself without proceeding to that great ultimate object—the emancipation, England will have only the unsatisfactory consolation of exhibiting to the world an honourable and ineffectual example, while she leaves other Nations to make a profit of her humanity: for, so long as slavery shall be permitted to exist in our Colonies, and the African trade be continued by other countries, it may be expected that slaves will not cease to be introduced into the English settlements. Nor can the importation be prevented by any prohibitory law or regulation of the British Parliament, however wise in the enactment, or vigilant in the execution; since it will be the common interest of the Colonists to encourage adventurers in this illicit traffic.

It is manifest, therefore, that, unless England proceed further, the abolition will be nugatory, or even worse; for it will not only be inadequate to its purpose, but it will be the means of throwing the trade into the hands of the merchants of other Nations, who, in conducting it, may not be governed by the same humane regulations, which the traders of this Country were compelled to observe.

It cannot be supposed that any of the friends of the abolition will be adverse to the emancipation, although various opinions may be held respecting the best mode of effecting it. Considering themselves as following the genuine dictates of humanity, some may contend for an immediate enlargement; while others, with sounder policy, will plead for a more cautious and gradual liberation.

An abrupt and unlimited enfranchisement might prove injurious to the slave, unjust to the master, and equally cruel to both. It would have the effect of depriving the one of his bread, without teaching the other to earn it. The dark ignorance which overclouds the minds of the slaves; the bitter remembrance of former toils and severities; their habitual indolence; the debilitating fan-

guar produced by the climate; and the facility of obtaining provisions without labour, would all combine to prevent them from engaging in the settled habits of daily toil. Devoid of instruction, and without any knowledge of the benefits arising from commerce and the accumulation of property, they would not discreetly meet the change to freedom, and assume, at once, the tranquil character of sober and industrious peasantry. It is even doubtful, whether, if they were hastily liberated, they could ever be brought to employ themselves in a constant round of labour: to expect it, as the necessary result of merely granting them their freedom, would be idly romantic. In their present state of ignorance, both humanity and policy are opposed to a sudden emancipation; for, instead of their situation being thereby improved, it would be rendered lamentably worse.

Having been governed by the whip, and held subservient to the will of others, they do not contemplate any intermediate stage between the master and the slave. Accustomed to the degrading habits of bondage only, their minds are unprepared for freedom, and incapable of comprehending its high advantages. If their bonds were hastily broken, they would be all kings, and no subjects—all planters, and no labourers! In the gloomy imbecility of their uncultivated faculties they would be jealous of the whites, and suspicious of future chains: hence, to give them unbridled liberty would be to let loose an irritated race of beings, with a two edged sword in their hands, which, in consequence of the many vices and infirmities arising from a life of slavery, they would either turn upon themselves, or wield to the destruction of those about them. They would be thrown into inveterate confusion; the cultivation of the Colonies would languish; commerce would die away; and the mother-country preserving no control, all would be violence, outrage, and subversion, and they would persecute or destroy those who had governed them, until every European were exterminated from the settlements. Or, if they should not be roused to energy by revengeful feelings, and a distrust of their former rulers, they would sink into the torpid state of the uncivilized Indians, or of their darker brethren of the African forests, and relapse into a state of rude and savage nature. Their wants being few, and their food easily procured, their exertions would be only commensurate to their cravings: disdaining labour, they

they would repose under the soft shade of the plantain, equally regardless of the riches of commerce and the honours of industry. The yam, the plantain, and the pepper-pot, the banjer, the merry dance, and their beloved Wowaki, would gratify all their wishes, and crown their highest ambition.

However simple the question of emancipation may appear, to those who reason only from an abstract principle regarding humanity and the natural rights of man, it is a subject of no less intricacy than importance. Although urgent and imperative, still it needs much and serious consideration, and cannot be acted upon without the utmost caution. To judge of it properly, requires an extensive knowledge of the interests of the Colonists, an intimate acquaintance with the character and disposition of the slaves, and much information with regard to the relative policy between this country and the settlements. By hasty or inconsiderate measures a serious wound might be given to the sacred principles of humanity and justice, and infinitely more mischief than advantage would be the result.

It is possible that, by proceeding with great care and discretion, the loud calls of humanity may be obeyed, and the emancipation effected to the great benefit of the slaves, and without serious injury to their masters: but to force upon the blacks and their descendants, at all hazards, a freedom, which they know not how to value or to use, would be cruel and fatal.

It should be held, always, in remembrance, that, in a mental point of view, the slaves are but as children, having their untutored minds in a more abject state of imbecility, than the lowest of the poor in the meanest state of Europe. Much has been done, during many years past, to meliorate their condition; but, in order to make it consistent with the policy of the parent-country, the safety of the West India proprietors, or the benefit of the Negro race themselves, to abolish slavery altogether, this beneficent and glorious achievement must be accomplished by a steady perseverance in the use of slow and gradual means.

A general system of education and moral improvement should be established among the slaves; a due sense of their religious duties should be inculcated, and they should be taught to estimate the high value of freedom, and to shun intemperance: private punishments should be prohibited; all invidious distinctions between the different colours should be removed; and every man, of whatever hue, should be made subject to the same

laws, and the same rules of government. The degrading ignorance, the sullen perverseness, and revengeful feelings of the slaves should be softened by liberal instruction; they should be gradually associated, and brought to a level with those who are better informed, and more conversant with the arts of industry; and they should be taught to understand the advantages which would arise from continuing the cultivation and commerce of the Colonies. A general change in their minds and habits, must be either in progress, or effected, before it can be safe or useful to grant them so great a boon; or, rather, to restore to them so manifest a right.

Perhaps the best preparatory step would be, to bring a considerable proportion of the *people of colour*, between the Whites and the Negroes, to England to be educated, together with such of the Blacks themselves, as might display any peculiar marks of intellect; allowing them to return as free subjects, possessing all the privileges of citizens; and, in addition to these, annually to enfranchise a certain number of the best-disposed slaves, until the whole should be free; taking care, always to preserve a due proportion between the number educated, and the number emancipated, and to make their liberation a reward to superior merit.

In this manner, the individuals of all shades, and all degrees, might be brought to mix together as people of the same state, subject to the same laws, following the same pursuits, and feeling the same interests and propensities. The coloured inhabitants would be made fellow-citizens with the whites, and they would aspire to be—Englishmen! Among them would be found merchants and planters, as well as tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers: all hurtful jealousies would be done away, and the Africans and their offspring having acquired a knowledge of the benefits to be derived from industry, and the accumulation of property, the cultivation of the Colonies would be continued, and the commercial influence preserved to the mother-country.

To attempt to enumerate the manifold advantages which would result from such a system of enfranchisement, would be to enter too much into detail. Among the most important of them would be that of preventing the sad waste of human life, and of treasure, which is at present incurred, by the necessity of sending out unacclimated Europeans to garrison the Colonies, and to execute the offices of managers, clerks, book-keepers, and the like. These

would not, as at present, be indispensably required. The danger of revolt and insurrection would no longer exist; and the people of colour being capable of performing all the duties of the plantation and the counting-house, they would soon become possessed of stores and estates; and the garrisons might be safely intrusted to them, as the best defenders of their own property.

England having set a generous and splendid example, in being the first to forego the unhallowed profits of a cruel and impious traffic in human beings, might it not be an object worthy the magnanimity of the Prince Regent of this Nation, to carry the august work of humanity to its consummation, by establishing an institution, for the emancipation of the slaves, and for their education and improvement after they became free?

If a school were endowed, somewhat upon the plan of Christ's Hospital, or the Royal Military Asylum, and appropriated to the education of the creole children of colour, it would immortalize the name, and prove a lasting monument of the wisdom and benevolence of the Prince who should have the happiness of being its founder. Such an institution might stamp the Regent's government, which has been already distinguished by such auspicious events, with unparalleled glory. It would mark the period as an *era of humanity*, and His Royal Highness could not fail to experience the grateful reward of feeling, that his name would be uttered with prayers and blessings, not only by hundreds of thousands of fellow-beings now existing, but by millions yet unborn!

THE SLAVE TRADE—since the Treaty for its general Abolition.—No. 1.

THE Treaty of Peace with France in 1815, which permitted the subjects of France to continue the Slave Trade for five years, was, practically speaking, creating it anew; for it may confidently be asserted that, at the time of signing that Treaty, there was not a single French vessel engaged, nor one livre of French capital invested in that trade; more than 800 petitions to Parliament, signed by nearly a million of individuals, were presented against the revival of the French Slave Trade; and Mr. Wilberforce carried the unanimous Resolution of the Commons to the Throne, for the best exertions of the Country at the Congress of Vienna, to obtain the objects of its emancipation; and a similar Resolution of the Lords, by

the Marquis of Lansdowne, accompanied this joint appeal. The Duke of Wellington was induced to exert his influence in the same cause during his residence at Paris. The Prince Regent also wrote to the King of France to the same effect, in which he concluded thus: "I own it would afford me the highest of all possible gratifications, were we enabled together to efface this painful and disgusting stain, not only from the practice of our own, but of all the other States with whom we are in friendly relations."

Louis answered in such a manner as maintained the time mentioned in the Treaty, but proposed some restrictions in the interval. England then offered an Island in the West Indies, or a sum of money, as the price of immediate abolition; but this offer was rejected. In a short time afterwards France agreed to it as far as to prohibit the trade to the North of Cape Formosa, situated about the 4th degree of North Latitude. At the Congress of Vienna the same was renewed, and acceded to by all the Eight Powers, except Spain and Portugal, which afterwards joined in a general declaration for universal abolition; but the term was not abridged. They published a joint declaration on the 8th Feb. 1815, denouncing this traffic, "which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted Humanity." Portugal afterwards acceded to this, to the Northward of the Equator; Spain concurred, with exception of supplying its own Islands, and to the 10th degree of North Latitude, for a period of eight years. This was objected to by England, as tending to frustrate all her efforts.

Napoleon, upon his re-possession of the throne of France, published his decree of abolition, on pain of confiscation of vessel and cargo, giving liberty of sale in the Colonies to those who had previously fitted out vessels. Holland decreed the abolition on the 14th June 1814, Denmark and Sweden on the 14th Jan. 1814, and America on the 24th Dec. 1814. The Officers of the Navy exerted themselves every where to effect this great object, agreeably to their respective instructions; and if they sustained any losses, they are justly entitled to a fair remuneration. But, notwithstanding these accessions on the part of France, this trade was carried

carried on very extensively in the East, in the Isles of France and Bourbon.

By the English laws, any British subject, guilty of this trade in any part of the globe, may be brought to trial as a felon before any competent court.

All these regulations originate various plans for ameliorating the condition of slaves already in the Colonies; and one very important part of these measures, has been the introduction of the Bill by Mr. Wilberforce for the Registry of Slaves, which would effectually check their being smuggled. It has been much misrepresented, and therefore misconceived in the Islands, and some insurrections have been falsely ascribed to the reports of the effect of this Bill. The capacity of native Africans for all the comforts and civilizations of life, and all the manual improvements of art, are fully proved by those who have been relieved from their chains on board slave-ships captured and carried into Sierra Leone, where, from the lowest extremity of wretchedness and misery, they have, in a few months, become conversant with the means of tillage, masonry, shingle making, sawing, building, and the cultivation of land; and to these have been happily subjoined the sale of vegetables at the market of Freetown, and regular marriage for life. They appear to be as happy, and are as comfortably situated, and are as likely to rise in the Colony, as any class of persons in it. This colony, in 1814, consisted of nearly 8000 souls, amongst whom education on the general system, and vaccination, have happily diffused their mutual blessings; and to these a coin of copper has been added from England.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

(To be continued.)

Observations relating to the

Tower of Babel, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Princes Street,*
Capendish Square.

THE separation of the first families of the world, and their division into the different nations, which, by a gradual increase in population, gave, in the course of years, overspread the surface of the earth, if it be not generally acknowledged, is generally ascribed to the confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel; an event, for the singular cause that

occasioned it, and the immediate consequences thereby induced to afterwards, has hardly its parallel in the modern or ancient history of mankind.

The accounts given by Moses are now the only documents of known authenticity, or from which any certain inferences can be drawn. From these we have traditions that a city and tower of extraordinary dimensions were contrived, and partly completed by the sons of Noah after the flood, who, at the death of that second Adam, had abandoned the mountain Ararat*, and the adjoining country, in quest of regions more novel, or countries more fertile. Having arrived at the Plain of Shinaar; they determined upon the erection of a city and tower, whose top, while it approached the heavens, might serve as a land-mark or signal to their families,—as a preservative against their dispersion,—and not as a monument that was to perpetuate their name to posterity. But to throw a proper light upon this subject, or indeed upon any not easily demonstrated, facts must be quoted and opinions recited. The introduction, therefore, in this place, of portions of the scriptural writings cannot be avoided, especially as they form the most sublime specimens of historical composition. Here we read “that one man said to another, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower;” &c. &c. “lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of all the earth.” This passage has been variously but ambiguously translated into different languages. The Greek and Latin make it “let us acquire a name before we be scattered;” &c.; so that, had this translation been literally true, mankind must have known and calculated upon their future dispersion over the globe. Now the Hebrew, in conjunction with the Arabic, have made it simply “lest we be scattered, &c.” with a total omission of the word “before.” Jackson, on Chronological Antiquities, (to whose book I am partly indebted for the above,) maintains that the word *shang* has been misinterpreted—that

* *Ararat*, a mountain in the province of Armenia, where the ark first rested after the deluge. A learned writer, Bryant, on Ancient Mythology, has asserted that Armenia was thus designated from *Ar* and *arat*, or *Har* and *arat*; and that *Ararat* is a corruption of *Ararat*, signifying the mountain of descent.

it probably expressed nothing more than "signal." The analogy, too, between the meaning of each word becomes obvious to our senses from the utility of a lofty tower to men, who were necessitated by their vocations to journey far from the city in the extensive flat that bounded all its sides. Whatever was their intention in building it, or for what purposes it was used, is immaterial, since God, who plainly saw that the population of the earth must have been much retarded by the undertaking, cut short their labours, which they endeavoured to facilitate by employing bricks and bitumen*, instead of mortar and stone, by confounding the common language of the builders, and rendering them unintelligible to each other.

Though the natural tie that had hitherto united mankind into one body, was thus dissolved, and their general dispersion shortly ensued, yet it is not unlikely that the city and tower now called *Babel* † still survived the shock of God's displeasure, and became peopled by one particular family from the aggregate number of those who were its builders or projectors. For it is related that Nimrod, the most famous hunter of his day, and the first king of the sons of Noah after the flood, united under his sway the four kingdoms of *Babel*, *Erech*, *Accad*, and *Calneh*. Both from the similarity which the name of *Babel* bears to that of *Babylon*, and other coincidences in favour of this hypothesis, it is not perhaps erroneously imagined that *Babylon*, changed only in name, in magnitude, and opulence, was no other than the identical city of *Babel*, that gave rise to that wonderful event, the dispersion, by which the whole aspect of human nature became in a measure perverted, and even at this distant period is presented to our notice as one of the most great and awful phenomena of ancient times. In this city, once so celebrated for the magni-

ficence of its buildings, and the wealth of its kings, yet justly censured by God and man for the iniquitous state of its inhabitants, formerly stood the temple of *Belus*, "a solid tower built of brick and bitumen, and considered as the same with that of *Babel*." It consisted of eight square towers with winding stairs on the outside, that gave it the appearance of a square pyramid ‡. In this temple the idolatrous sons of men offered up daily adoration to their favourite god *Belus*, better known in Scripture by the appellation of *Baal*. Here also a pure virgin, selected from among the most modest of *Babylonian* women, was sacrificed every night to the lascivious desires of abominable priests, under a pretext, on their part, and a belief on that of the victim, that the god himself honoured her with his embraces. The name of *Belus* seems to have been derived from the sun, which, in the *Assyrian* language, signifies *Bel*. By some he is accounted the son of the *Osiris* of the *Egyptians*. But the most probable supposition is, that he was the son of *Nimrod*, and succeeded that monarch on the throne of *Babylon*. *Astronomy* is said to have been invented by this personage; but the *Chaldees* have long been esteemed as the most early cultivators of that art. The ignorance of the present age with respect to the identical site or situation of *Babylon*, is the more remarkable, if we reflect upon its former greatness and extent. All vestiges of this vast metropolis of the ancient world are now involved in as great obscurity as the gloom pervading the desert, which is said to have sustained both the weight of its vices and its walls. "The greatness of this place," says *Lempriere*, "was reduced in succeeding ages, that in the time of *Pliny*, it was almost a desolate wilderness, and at present the place where it stood is unknown to travellers. The following prophecy

* *Bitumen* is a pitchy substance exuding from the earth in the country round *Babylon*; and, according to *Herodotus*, was procured in vast quantities from the river *Is*, a branch of the *Euphrates*. The *Hindoo*s possessed a salt extracted from it—an important article in their *Pharmacopoeia*. It was sold in every village, and used by this class of people as an infallible specific. *Henderson on Hindoo Physick*.

† The most probable signification of *Babel* implies confusion, which is indeed the literal meaning; but a modern writer (*Jones on Language*) has given the following singular etymology of the word. Its derivation, he says, is *Babel-el*, things selling fast, or cheap; and expresses an earthly animal.

‡ *Dr. Hudson's Summary of Geography and History*.

of Isaiah has therefore been wonderfully fulfilled; Isaiah xlii. v. 19.

1. And Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah.

2. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation; neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there, neither shall the shepherds make their folds there.

3. But wild beasts of the desert shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures, and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there.

4. And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant places, and her time is near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged."

Thus was Babylon, the most renowned and opulent city of ancient times, destroyed at once "from off the face of the Earth," so that not one glimpse of its former greatness remains, but what history has recorded; nor one ruin to point out that it ever held a place in the vocabulary of cities. Together with it, no doubt, have been lost to futurity, documents which might possibly have illustrated the complex accounts relating to the tower of Babel and concomitant city. There is, however, a general concurrence of opinion among men, that the languages of the earth, as now spoken, were derived from one matrix; and the narrative of Moses, Genesis xi. v. 4. where every region is said to have been "of one language and of one speech," is an obvious confirmation that supports it. This, in addition to the present well-known fact, that various languages, bearing an affinity to each other, either in pronunciation, derivation, or expression, are spoken among many races of mankind; and that new languages, evidently modelled out of the old ones, are continually arising, and superseding the most ancient, is another coincidence plainly evincing that all languages must have sprung from some source primitive in itself, and common at one period to all the world. Yet bishop Newton has expressed himself of a contrary opinion, by asserting "that if every language was derived from one and the same source, all names, or something like them, would certainly have been retained; whereas the total difference of the most common things,

shews that different languages must have sprung from different sources. "Bread," he continues, "is *lechem* in Hebrew, *artos* in Greek, *panis* in Latin, and *bara* in Welsh." But Mr. Kett, author of a well-written book intitled "Elements of General Knowledge, &c." has demonstrated, by numerous examples, that in all languages something exists delineating their ancient alliance, and depicting their present similarity to each other. I deduce one example from many; and as the opinions of both writers may be thought equally plausible, the decision of the reader himself may possibly furnish the most satisfactory conclusion. According to the latter of these two authors, the word *sack* has undergone little variation in speech. It is *sk* in Hebrew, *saccos* Greek, *sacculus* Latin, *sack* Teutonic, Gaelic, and Welsh, *sacco* Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and *sac* French.

To the confusion at the Tower of Babel we are certainly indebted for those languages now subsisting among mankind; and though the opinion of divines may be accounted futile, who have imagined that a great number of languages, radically different, owed a miraculous origin to that event, yet it is more than probable that, as one mode of speech was common to all in the earliest epochs, the same language has been gradually converted, by the lapse of years, the vicissitudes of ages, together with the varying customs of succeeding generations, into those extensive varieties every where apparent.

What was the primitive language, is neither communicated to posterity by the sacred historians, nor satisfactorily ascertained by those of after-ages. but * "from treaties of war and peace between the Hebrews and other nations, all conducted in language nearly the same," it may be inferred, that the language of that people predominated among mankind for many years after the confusion, and might have been the original one of the new world.

As man is a social animal, fond as he is capable of joining the society of his fellow creatures with the arts and comforts of a domestic life, God of his infinite wisdom soon discovered an

* Deane's Analysis of Ancient Mythology.

effective

effective expedient to ensure their dispersion over the earth, and repair the damages it had lately sustained from the world of waters that overwhelmed it. This expedient by many, and perhaps by the majority of mankind, is supposed to have been no other than the confounding of tongues at the building of Babel. Proofs, however, we have none, which positively affirm either with satisfaction to our own judgments, or in concurrence with scriptural narrative, that the confined term expressing only the builders of Babel, included also the whole of mankind. From this circumstance, whether real or accidental, various theories have arisen: the most worthy, as well as the most correct, is that of Mr. Bryant, who has made the dispersion here alluded to, a partial one, affecting only the great family of the Cushites, who were the builders of Babel. In the observations of this writer there is generally, and now particularly, much ingenuity of invention. His language is clear, and his theory, without departing from the accounts given by the patriarch Moses, possesses much originality of invention; it is equally interesting and explicit; who though he differs from vulgar opinion by making the dispersion partial, has too much good sense to vouch that none at all has occurred? For it is a natural supposition that where men are deprived of the means of talking so as to be understood by their own fraternity, or where the language of one family is incommunicable to the whole tribe, it will be found that the first step they will adopt will be that of voluntary separation from each other. Reasoning like this, furnishes, I think, the following satisfactory conclusion, without the assistance of history or antiquity, "that a dispersion subsequent to, and induced by, the erection of Babel, did actually take place; and as Moses denominates it, "one not confined to any particular part of the earth, but extended even to its remotest parts. Here, however, a difficulty arises, which, if it was not insurmountable in those times, was scarcely practicable. In what manner were the early migrations of our forefathers performed? Most parts in a continent, it is true, are accessible by land, and mankind could have easily spread themselves over the whole of Asia. But when,

instead of places, continents are to be reached, reason will assure us, and experience confirm it, that seas must be crossed, and the management of ships understood; for "the ocean," to use the elegant language of Dr. Robertson, "though destined to facilitate the communication between distant countries, seems at first view to be formed to check the progress of man, and it was long, we may believe, before they became skilful enough to commit themselves to the mercy of winds and waves, or to quit their native regions in quest of remote and unknown countries." As time has progressively advanced, there is every reason to suppose that the wisdom of one age has been added to that of another, so that arts and sciences have proportionably improved in all their departments; and navigation, perhaps, of all arts, the least esteemed by the ancients, because least understood, has, by the invention of the compass, assumed a far different figure in the annals of modern history. The great and obvious utility of this instrument in the hands of the sailor clearly, and, I think, satisfactorily, demonstrates, that this art, before an invention so important, must have been no less difficult than dangerous. The regulation of a ship's course by the planets, according to ancient custom, must always have been precarious, and subjected to the variations which these bodies continually experience from different causes. But as soon as the singular properties which the magnet possesses, of invariably pointing to the North pole, became known, the application also of this substance to useful purposes was understood, and cannot be better delineated than in the invention of the mariner's compass, his infallible reference and unerring guide in any part of the wide and unfathomable ocean, whether the surface be smooth as the inland lakes, or agitated by the storms that are occasionally exhibited in a manner the most terrific, awful, and destructive. Thus we perceive that two events, equally wonderful, originated in the building of a tower, which some say was constructed with the evil intent of prying into the secrets of heaven; others, that it was for the more probable as well as rational purpose of directing the builders home to their habitations. A few writers have cursorily

scarcely and scantily treated this subject; they are chiefly those who have written upon mythology, language, or chronology. The facts, however, which are known to the present age, independent of their being much multiplied in their long journeys from one century to another, are few, and mysteriously expressed. The observations have here made, though they will furnish but little elucidation to an abstruse subject, may be considered as a compilation of facts the most authentic, and of opinions either drawn from the facts themselves, or as they have been given to the world by men of esteemed learning and penetration.

JOHN TOKE.

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

As you are particularly conversant with the *curiosities of literature*, you will not dislike to register in your pages a very slight notice of three little volumes of re-printed Poetry, which have just appeared.

The first is limited to 100 copies in small 8vo. it is entitled *GEORGE WYRMAN'S Hymns and Songs of the Church*. The first part contains the canonical hymns; and such parcels of holy scripture as may properly be sung, with some other ancient songs and creeds. The second part consists of spiritual songs, appropriated to the several times and occasions observable in the Church of England, reprinted from the edition without date; but published about 1623.

The second is limited to 50 copies in small 4to. It is entitled *POEMS BY WILLIAM HAMMOND, Esq. of St. Alden's Court, in East Kent*, re-printed from the very scarce and only edition of 1655.

The third is a very elegant little volume in 12mo. of which only forty copies are printed, entitled *NYMPH LIBERTARIA, or the Cotswold Muse*, by *Chamont Burkdale, A. M. of Sudeley, in Gloucestershire, Chaplain to the Lord Burdets*. Re-printed from the scarce and rare little volume of 1651, which sold for 20 guineas among Longman's collection of old poetry.

This new edition of Wither's Hymns contains a curious preface, illustrative as well of the state of bookselling in those days, as of Wither's life. There is also a great deal of intrinsic merit in the poetry of the volume, as well as

most instructive prose introductions to every poem. They will prove the state of the language in those days to have arrived much nearer to modern polish than is generally suspected.

The volume of *Hammond* had only been distinguished in its old title by the author's initials. The name is the discovery of the present Editor.

The *Cotswold Muse of Burkdale* is a singularly attractive little volume. It is full of interesting notices of families, manners, and habits of that eventful period, more especially of Gloucestershire gentry. A limitation to 40 copies will make it a treasure to any collector who shall attain it.

The dedication to each of these re-prints has the signature of S. E. B., one not unknown by his enthusiasm for old literature, which has led him to incur the toil, and hazard the expence, of the present volumes.

The shop of Mr. Tiphook will, with the intelligence of its owner in this department, probably aid the inquisitive in the procurement of these rarities.

Your Printer has performed a similar service to Topographers, by the re-publication of elegant limited Editions of "Cullum's Hawsted," and "Warton's Kiddington." Will he also add "Gough's Pleshy?" O.

MR. URBAN, *Arundel, June 20.*

THE following inscription is engraved on the corner-stone of the superb room in Arundel castle, called the "Barons' Hall," in which the late Duke of Norfolk gave his magnificent fête last summer, and which is not generally known.

Yours, &c.

SIDNEY.

LIBERTATI
PER BARONES, REGNANTE JOHANNE,
VINDICATE,
CAROLUS HOWARD, NORFOLCIE DUX,
ARUNDELIE COMES,
A. C. MDCCCVI.

Ætatis LX.

D. D.

J. Trusdale, Arch.

Translation.

"Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk,
Earl of Arundel,
in the year of Christ 1606,
in the 60th year of his age,
dedicated this stone
to Liberty, asserted by the Barons
in the reign of John."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 18.

ON the 3d of July, being the last Wednesday in Trinity Term, the Gresham Professor of Music concluded his annual course of Lectures, by a dissertation on the composition of Oratorios, and exemplified the subject of his discourse by the performances of the most eminent vocal abilities in the Metropolis. The Lecturer took occasion to notice a difficulty experienced by professional gentlemen in their historical inquiries, from the circumstance that all new music is undated. It would add materially to the value of a well-established periodical work as a book of reference, if it were to record all Musical publications likely to outlive their respective authors; and I hope, Mr. Urban, you will give me leave to hint, that such a brief notice of meritorious compositions in the Gentleman's Magazine, would be more generally useful than the very scientific criticisms which sometimes appear in your pages; unintelligible probably to all except professional gentlemen, and superfluous, it may be presumed, to those who are thoroughly masters of the science.

And now, Sir, with all due humility, I would venture to address a few lines to that redoubtable personage Mr. Bartlemy Birch, who appears in your Number for May, p. 418.

The Literary friend who was in the habit of exclaiming, "Pray, Birch, save me the trouble of going to the Dictionary," would have consulted his Dictionary in vain for the words* cited by the indignant Pædagogues.

Participles are excluded, surely without reason, even from the Dictionaries and Vocabularies designed especially for young persons, and mere English Scholars, who are thus, in a case of doubt, left completely at a loss for the orthography of those words, which, as your Correspondent acknowledges, have been mistaken by gentlemen of liberal and academic education. Mr. Birch threatens to wield the rod "in the true Busbeean style;" and I hope the compilers of Dictionaries and Spelling-books will be the first parties summoned to his Literary tribunal.

Yours, &c.

A. T.

Remarks on the Monumental Bust of SHAKSPEARE, at Stratford-upon-Avon. Written by J. BARRON, F. S. A. to accompany a Portrait engraved by W. WARD, A. R. A.

A genuine portrait of Alexander, of Homer, or of Alfred, be regarded as a desideratum in the history of art, and in the history of man, so is that of Shakspeare; for though *The English Poet* is comparatively a modern, yet it is as difficult and doubtful to substantiate the authenticity of a portrait of him, as of the ancient Grecian hero, or poet, or of the more estimable English monarch. There is neither proof nor intimation that Shakspeare ever sat for a picture; and it must be admitted that the whole host of *presumed portraits* "come in such questionable shapes," and with such equivocal pedigrees, that suspicion or disbelief attach to all. Not so the *Monumental Bust* at Stratford: this appeals to our eyes and understandings with all the force of truth. We view it as a family record; as a memorial raised by the affection and esteem of his relatives, to keep alive contemporary admiration, and to excite the glow of enthusiasm in posterity. This invaluable "effigy" is attested by tradition, consecrated by time, and preserved in the inviolability of its own simplicity and sacred station. It was evidently executed immediately after the poet's decease; and probably under the superintendance of his son-in-law, Dr. Hall, and his daughter; the latter of whom, according to her epitaph, was "Witty above her sex," and therein like her father. Leonard Digges, in a poem praising the works and worth of Shakspeare, and published within seven years after his death, speaks of the Stratford monument as a well-known object. Dugdale, in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire," 1656, gives a plate of the monument; but drawn and engraved in a truly tasteless and inaccurate style; and observes in the text, that the poet was famous, and thus entitled to such distinction. Langbaine, in his "Account of English Dramatic Poets," 1691, pronounces the Stratford Bust Shakspeare's "true effigy."—These are decided proofs

* With the exception of *synonyme* and *bigoted*. The other words are sometimes introduced by our great Lexicographer in his quotations, but variously spelled according to the taste of the original authors.

of its antiquity; and we may safely conclude that it was intended to be a faithful portrait of the poet. In the age this was executed, it was customary to portray the heads and figures of illustrious and eminent persons by monumental statues and busts. (See Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. II.) Many were cut in alabaster, and in white marble, and others were formed of stone. In the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. some of the English monumental sculpture is remarkable for a fine style; combining the essentials of breadth, simplicity, and nature. During Elizabeth's reign it gradually degenerates; and under the sway of James we find a still greater debasement. Still we have reason to believe that some of the artists studiously endeavoured to perpetuate portraits, or true effigies, of the persons commemorated. Indeed it is quite clear that they aimed rather at likeness than tasteful composition. This is evinced in the statue of Queen Elizabeth, in Westminster Abbey Church; in the bust of Camden, in the same church; the statue of Lord Bacon, at St. Albans; and in several others that might be adduced. All these show that the artists had their prototypes in nature; either by modelling the respective persons while living, or by taking casts after death.

It has been deemed advisable to offer these remarks relating to the Stratford Bust; because this has been hitherto wholly neglected by biographers and critics, or treated slightly and superciliously. In Dugdale's Warwickshire, Bell's edition of our poet, in the splendid one of Boydell, in Fre-

land's Tour of the Avon, and in Wheeler's pleasing History, &c. of Stratford, it has been published; but in no one of these works has it been correctly delineated. In the two former, indeed, it is done in a vulgar and contemptible manner. The Bust is the size of life; it is formed out of a block of soft stone; and was originally painted over in imitation of nature. The hands and face were of flesh colour, the eyes of a light hazel, and the hair and beard, auburn; the doublet, or coat, was scarlet, and covered with a loose black gown, or tabard, without sleeves; the upper part of the cushion was green, the under half crimson, and the tassels gilt*. Such appear to have been the original features of this important, but neglected or insulted bust. After remaining in this state above one hundred and twenty years, Mr. John Ward, grandfather to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, caused it to be "repaired, and the original colours preserved †," in 1748, from the profits of the representation of Othello. This was a generous, and apparently judicious act; and therefore very unlike the next alteration it was subjected to in 1793. In that year, Mr. Malone caused the bust to be covered over with one or more coats of white paint; and thus at once destroyed its original character, and greatly injured the expression of the face ‡. Having absurdly characterized this expression for "pertness," and therefore "differing from that placid composure and thoughtful gravity so perceptible in his original portrait, and his best prints," Mr. Malone could have few scruples about injur-

* Although the practice of painting statues and busts to imitate nature, is repugnant to good taste, and must be stigmatized as vulgar, and hostile to every principle of art, yet when an effigy is thus coloured and transmitted to us, as illustrative of a particular age or people, and as a record of fashion and costume, it becomes an interesting relic, and should be preserved with as much care as an Etruscan vase, or an early specimen of Raffael's painting; and the man who deliberately defaces or destroys either, will ever be regarded as a criminal in the high court of criticism and taste. From an absence of this feeling, many truly curious, and to us important subjects have been destroyed. Among which is to be noticed a vast monument of antiquity on Marlborough Downs, in Wiltshire; and which, though once the most stupendous work of human labour and skill in Great Britain, is now nearly demolished.

† Wheeler's "Guide to Stratford-upon-Avon." 12mo. 1814.

‡ Mr. Wheeler, in his interesting Topographical *Vade Mecum*, relating to Stratford, has given publicity to the following stanzas, which were written in the Almanac for Stratford Church, by one of the visitors to Shakspeare's tomb—

"Stranger, to whom this monument is shown,
Evokes the Poet's curses on Malone;
Whose meddling zeal his barbarous taste displays,
And daubs his tomb-stone, as he marr'd his plays!"

ing, or destroying it. In this very art, and in this line of comment, our zealous annotator has passed an irrevocable sentence on his own judgment. If the opinions of some of the best sculptors and painters of the metropolis are entitled to respect and confidence on such a subject, that of Mr. Malone is at once false and absurd. They justly remark, that the face indicates cheerfulness, good humour, suavity, benignity, and intelligence. These characteristics are developed by the mouth and its muscles—by the cheeks—eye-brows—forehead—and skull; and hence they rationally infer, that the face is worked from nature. Again, Mr. Malone talks strangely of “his original portrait, and of his best prints;” as if there was one authenticated and acknowledged picture, and that, out of the multitude of prints, miscalled portraits of Shakspeare, any of them were good and genuine. It would not be difficult to show, to the satisfaction of every impartial reader, that there is nothing like proof, nor scarcely probability in the genuineness of any of the paintings or prints that have come before the public, as portraits of our unrivalled Bard. That by Dr. Johnson cannot be like any human face, for it is evidently ill drawn in all the features: and a bad artist can never make a good likeness. On such a print Ben Jonson’s lines are futile and unworthy of credit. From the time of the publication of that print up to the present, we have been insulted and trifled with by numerous things called portraits of Shakspeare; most, if not all of which are as palpable forgeries as the notorious Ireland manuscripts.

MR. URBAN, *Malvern, July 11.*

IF I rightly recollect, in some of the numbers of your valuable Miscellany, a Correspondent deplored, in common with other admirers of what is improperly called the Gothic Architecture, that one of the most beautiful specimens of it, Great Malvern Abbey Church, should have fallen, to the interior, into utter neglect and decay*. It is gratifying, therefore, to have an opportunity of recording, through you, what the zeal of an individual, the influence of example, and the rational appropriation of mo-

* See vol. LXXII. p. 223; vol. LXXV. p. 295.

ney, have effected within the short space of four months, for the renovation of a structure so ornamental to the county of Worcester. To those who remember Malvern Church in its former state, when the Bat made her nest within its sacred walls, and the crumbling roof dropped upon the uplifted eye of devotion—a short representation of the alterations and improvements which have been made, with a view to restore it to something like its pristine character of dignity and magnificence, must be highly satisfactory.

On entering the Church, the first object that now meets the eye, in consequence of the removal of two old screens, is the window at the end of the North aisle, which is completely filled up with ancient stained glass. In the approach to the Nave, the two circular ends of the Church, composed of richly glazed tiles, upon which are the armorial bearings of different great families, cannot fail to arrest the attention. The pavement is of stone; and the two sides of the chancel are now occupied with the decorated stalls of the “white-robed Monks,” the seats of which are lined with handsome crimson cloth, corresponding with the Communion-table, the Pulpit, and the state Pews of Earl Beauchamp, and Mr. Foley of Stoke, Patron of the Living; which Pews, from their size, and costly mode of fitting up, make an imposing appearance. The West now rivals the East window in richness and beauty of colours. The Organ is sufficiently enlarged; and, though it has evidently been the great object to keep an uniformity of design throughout, yet the front of the Organ gallery is so conspicuously beautiful, that this alone will attract admiration with many. Still there is nothing in it that can violate the general aspect of antiquity which pervades the Church, for a due regard to the style of the building has been strictly observed in the whole of the ornamental parts. In short, nothing of *modern beautification* is to be discerned.

Such are the principal improvements in this magnificent structure (which is a hundred and seventy-one feet in length, and sixty-three feet in breadth, with an embattled and pinnacled tower, rising from the centre to the height of a hundred and twenty-four feet); and so judiciously have they

they been made, that they must please the most fastidious taste. The principal benefactors towards these repairs and improvements are the Earls of Bristol and Hardwicke, Lord Dudley and Ward, the Honourable Mrs. Yorke, Mrs. Wallis, Mr. Foley, Mr. Temple West, and Mr. Vansittart; names well entitled to respect, either for public virtue or private beneficence. But the exertions of the Rev. Henry Card, the present Vicar, under whose personal direction the whole has been conducted, are above all praise. This Gentleman, well known to the literary world from his various productions, seems to have determined that no impediment should have retarded or defeated his pious efforts for the restoration of this monument of the zeal and munificence of our forefathers; and accordingly raised above £500 in a very short time, without causing a single levy to be made on the parish; which, as the Worcester Journal justly observes, "is an instance, in these times, of rare and successful exertion that reflects the highest credit on the character of Mr. Card as a Clergyman, and ought to ensure the lasting gratitude of his Parishioners."

AN OLD VISITOR OF MALVERN.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, July 12.*

ANY illustration of our ancient Manners or Customs to me is exceedingly interesting, and, thinking myself in this sense of feeling, not alone, for such gratification I beg to add my mite. In Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' page 297, plate 38, he says, the representations there given, are all unknown to him. Now, Mr. Urban, in Lancashire we have a game, for which I can procure no other name than *Steal Coat* (evidently a modern one), but of which the first four figures in the aforesaid plate is a most correct representation. The manner in which it is performed is this, first, the contending parties that are to be, are divided equally as to number, say four, six, or eight of a side; then as to the bodily strength of the parties, making their powers as even as they can, though at times, when a stronger or less than common joins the game, the weaker will allow two smaller ones to the opposite party, as an equivalent in strength; after proceeding thus, a

line is marked on the ground, each takes a different side, then commence by catching hold of each other's hands or legs, and drawing them over the line, until one of the contending parties are all captured, when the game ends. Though, during the play, any one may run over his adversary's boundary, and if he can touch his captured partner before any one ticks him, as it is said, he redeems him; if not, he becomes a prisoner himself. When any one is thus caught by the hand or otherwise, and only half drawn over the line, another of his side may run, if not himself engaged, and assist him; equally so may the other add strength to insure their capture; and it often happens that the one in dispute has the pleasure of having his joints considerably extended before the contest is over. I never look upon this game playing, without a melancholy pleasure, arising from the recollection of Homer's beautiful description of the contention for the bodies of the fallen heroes: the animated group in active struggle, seizing on every tangible part for a strong hold; whilst the one in dispute, from extreme tension cannot exert himself, and gives an apparent reality of the dead body, that almost realizes the scene to the imagination. In Strutt's plate, two are in the struggle, two approaching with extreme caution, much depending on the first hold. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Highgate, July 18.*

AS I am not a regular Reader of your Magazine, I shall make no apology for replying, at this time, to an article in your Number for April last. In your extracts from Lysons's *Britannia*, page 332, you give an account of the Church at Toddington, in Bedfordshire, and the transcript, which Mr. Lysons found in a very dilapidated state. You commence with this observation, "With regret we read," I cannot suffer this remark to pass, without observing that it is now ten years since that Volume was published, and by your insertion of extracts from it at this time, in connexion with the "regret" you feel, you are leading the publick to suppose that they still continue in that state. That this is not a mere supposition, you will be convinced, when I inform you that the

remark

remark was made to an intimate acquaintance of the writer's in a public company, and that the reflection of Lysons upon the Lord of the Manor was thrown upon the present proprietor; in short, it was through this medium I heard of your publication. That the two transepts were in "a most shameful state of dilapidation," when Mr. Lysons surveyed them, is undoubtedly true; and any reflection upon the Lord of the Manor at that time cannot apply to the present Lord, who had not been in possession many months when that work was published. I have, however, the satisfaction of informing you, that both transepts are now repaired; the North by the representatives of the Strafford family, whose burial-place it has been; and the South at a very considerable expence by the present Lord of the Manor, who had no claim upon him of relatives or ancestors lying there, but merely from a feeling of regret that the place should continue in so ruinous and deplorable a state.

Your insertion of this in your Magazine, will, I am sure, give satisfaction to those of your Readers who have any knowledge of the place and its owner, and who, like yourself, feel a regret when they hear of ancient buildings going to decay; and will be but an act of justice to the Lord of the Manor.

Yours, &c. WM. D. C. HEAR.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.

AN able Correspondent of yours has brought to public notice the highly respectable labours of a veteran Artist, who is most able to do justice to the venerable remains of our National Antiquities; I mean Mr. John Carter. Will you permit an admirer of the Arts to recommend to the notice of your Readers (many of whom no doubt would be glad of an opportunity to patronize rising merit) a work calculated to interest the Antiquary in a very high degree? I need not observe that our Cathedrals, &c. are a source of wonder and admiration to every person possessed of a taste to discern their superlative merits; and that, although these beautiful structures are delineating and illustrating in a very able manner by Mr. Britton and other respectable authors, yet something of a more moderate publication, in a pecuniary

point of view, is desirable to suit the circumstances of many individuals, who are desirous of possessing representations of these most magnificent edifices. Such a desideratum, I am happy to state, is now to be procured, executed in a very accurate style, in the etchings of our Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, by Mr. Buckler, jun. who appears to be a genuine son of Science, and bids fair to tread in the steps of the venerable Champion who has so long enriched your pages with his valuable remarks on Architectural subjects. I am fully persuaded that a close inspection of these etchings will set their merits in a highly-respectable point of view, and are calculated to reflect credit on an Artist who promises to be an ornament to his profession.

I am induced to trouble you with these few observations, from a desire to make your Readers more generally acquainted with a publication highly useful and meritorious in itself, and well calculated to gratify the taste of a numerous class of persons who may not find it convenient to purchase more expensive works.

It may be proper to state that the Writer has no interest whatever in the above work, beyond that of seeing merit liberally rewarded.

Yours, &c. PHILO-JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

MUCH has been said lately in Parliament, and out of Parliament, on the subject of the Clergy; and many legislative provisions have been made, to accomplish their residence on their benefices. It does not, however, appear that the object has been accomplished to any considerable extent, beyond what it was antecedent to those provisions. New powers have, indeed, been given to the Bishops, but the exercise of those powers has been left to their discretion. The consequence has been, such as is now manifest in the Church; private convenience has been listened to, to the injury of public good; and all the weaknesses of man has been seen, as it ever will be seen, under the operation of power to be exercised at the discretion of fallible mortals.

This is a subject that certainly calls for the most patient consideration of the most able men, since nothing could tend more to the public advantage

advantage than that there should be a resident Clergyman in every parish in the Kingdom. But, desirable as this object is, it never can be obtained under a discretionary power. Statutes may be made, and penalties of the severest nature enacted, while the evils of non-residence will still remain. What then shall be done to prevent the evils? No discretion should be left with the Bishop, nor with any earthly power whatever; but the condition of any person holding an Ecclesiastical Benefice should be, that a resident Clergyman be provided; and this condition should in no case be relinquished.

Let none be alarmed at this suggestion; it is made by one who is duly sensible of all the arguments which may be urged against it. It is not proposed that the condition of any person holding an Ecclesiastical Benefice should be, that he himself should reside, but that a resident Clergyman should be provided. The difference is great; it is worthy of attention, and the position which it involves is capable of being supported.

Should it be asked, why not require that the Incumbent himself should reside? it might be answered, because it ought not to be required. In many cases his residence *must* be dispensed with—in cases of illness, in cases of unavoidable absence, and in cases often of *destruable* absence. A discretionary power, it may be thought, should judge of these cases. But this is that very power under which the present evils of parochial non-residence exist, and under the operation of which, prior to all experience, we know that they ever must exist.

Instead, then, of any discretionary power of the kind being entrusted to the Bishop, he should, in all cases, be absolutely required to see that there is a resident Clergyman in every parish; and it should be left to the Incumbent whether to reside himself, or provide a resident. This would accomplish the very important and desired purpose of securing a resident Clergyman in every parish in the Kingdom; and nothing short of this will accomplish it.

The impolicy that that power which requires a resident Clergyman in every parish, should also require that that Clergyman be the incumbent, even if there were no cases of unavoidable

absence, which have been alluded to, should prohibit its exercise. For the necessity must never be forgotten, of having such a liberal discipline over such a body as the Clergy, as may rather encourage than deter men of talent and of family, and of the influence attaching to both, from entering into the Church. But, if it should be known that every person would be compelled to reside on that spot where his preferment might chance to be, or to relinquish his preferment, not many honourable, not many independent, not many desirable characters would enter into the Church. It would be the duty of parents not to encourage their children to do so; and thus the slender inducement which now prevails towards directing young men of talent and of respectability to receive Holy Orders, would be diminished, and an irreparable injury be done to the Church.

If, in reply to this, it should be observed that much spiritual benefit is not to be expected from men who enter into the Church, because they may not be required to reside on their benefices, it should be considered that this is not likely to be a motive with persons entering into the Church. Very few can know before-hand where (if they are fortunate enough to obtain preferment) it may be, or whether it may not be in a situation of all others most agreeable to their habits; while the reverse of the proposition, that a man must absolutely reside wherever his preferment may chance to be, would operate with many not to engage in a profession regulated by so rigid a discipline.

It may, perhaps, be thought, that leaving it with incumbents, whether to reside in person or not, will increase the instances of their non-residence; but it is so much to the interest of the Clergy to reside on their benefices, that, even on this consideration, apart from the wish which we see, in charity, suppose generally to prevail with them to discharge their own duties, the far greater number of incumbents would be found to be resident. They would especially be found to be so, if the measure proposed were uniformly enforced, and in no instance abandoned, that a resident Clergyman should be provided in every parish. The utility of this measure depends on the vigour, and the absolute and permanent

manent uniformity, of its execution. It will then operate more powerfully than any which has ever yet been adopted towards securing the residence of Incumbents, and will universally secure a resident Clergy, with the advantages of neither injuriously encroaching the discipline of the Church, nor subjecting it to the evils of a discretionary power.

By adverting to these evils, it is far from the wish or intention of the writer to convey insinuations prejudicial to the character of the Bishops with whom the power has been lodged. They have, it is indeed believed, exercised it to the best of human ability, and have been actuated generally with a view to the benefits of the Establishment; while they have, in particular cases, been influenced by a tender consideration of what has been due to individuals. In cases where they have been mistaken, either by enforcing the residence of the Incumbent where it might have been dispensed with, or by dispensing with it where it should have been enforced (and they have erred in both ways), the fault was neither in their hearts nor in their judgments, but in some deficiency, probably, of information; and necessarily arose from the nature of the unpleasant power which was imprudently consigned to them. Hence arises a forcible argument against this discretionary power being vested with the Bishops; its tendency being to expose them to error, and to all the appearance of partiality or oppression; since they, on whom it is exercised, will generally see, or think they see, peculiar reason why they should be exempted from it; and thus discord, than which nothing can be more fatal to the true interests of the established religion, is promoted between the Bishop and his Clergy.

The writer of these reflections is sensible that many will be disposed to view his plan as unjust and impracticable; but a little cool reflection may satisfy them that it is neither unjust nor impracticable. The injustice of it will be effectually repelled, in the consideration that it need not be enforced during any existing incumbency; but provision might be made, that it be acted on immediately on a vacancy. The impracticability of it may be urged probably from the slender income of many livings, and

the consequent insufficiency of their securities; any resident Clergyman. This is an evil readily admitted; but where, it may be asked, could the Government of the country better extend pecuniary aid than to all livings so circumstanced? Measures might be easily devised for ascertaining their value. If their deficiencies were supplied out of the public purse, and the plan recommended rigidly enforced, more good would be done towards the support of true religion in the kingdom, than by all the idle declamations, in or out of Parliament, on the neglect of the Clergy; or than by all the encouragement which is given by Bishops and Senators, and would-be Bishops and Senators, to Bible Associations of Churchmen and no Churchmen; of Christians of all denominations, and of men of no denomination of Christians.

These reflections are humbly submitted to the consideration of those who are willing and able to give the important subject the patient attention which it deserves. Every particular comprised in this cursory essay might be amply illustrated; but this is unnecessary to persons of enlarged minds and liberal conceptions; and such only are competent or proper to approach the subject. If doubts on the expediency of any part of this plan, namely, that a Clergyman be required to be resident in every parish in the kingdom, leaving it with the Incumbent to determine whether to reside himself, or to provide a Resident, shall occur to any, and be dispassionately stated, the writer, who has considered every objection, will respectfully reply. He concludes, for the present, by observing, that he is not so romantic as to imagine that every possible evil would be thus remedied, or that no seeming hardships would be introduced; but he presumes to think, that the greatest quantum of good which human means can effect, would be effected on this most important occasion; and that a little real hardship would be sustained as is possible by individuals in any scheme which is extensively to operate to the benefit of Society. A CHURCHMAN.

Mr. URBAN,

July 30.

It has been observed, on the authority of Mr. Jackson, who wrote the account of Morocco, that the Iron-mongers

mongers' Company (some years since) finally reimbursed a commercial firm in Mogadore, on the Western coast of Africa, the ransom of a shipwrecked British Seaman, who had been enslaved by the natives. That act of humanity, it seems, is due to the posthumous charity of a Mr. Thomas Belton, a Turkey Merchant, who left £26,000 to the said Company, the proceeds of one half of which were to be applied to the deliverance of British captives in Barbary or Turkey. *Quere, How is the said Fund appropriated?* for, according to Mr. Jackson, it would be more than sufficient to answer every demand for the wrecked seamen; and as to Algiers and Tunis, whatever may be the fact, as they do not acknowledge to the detention of native British subjects, it is to be presumed that the bequest of Mr. Belton is not affected from those quarters. Without being acquainted with the particular directions of the will, it would be impertinent to question the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers; but the affair, simply as stated by Mr. Jackson, would imply no great concern on the part of Mr. Belton's legatees to find objects for his bounty. The notoriety of the existence of such a bequest to the *Ironmongers' Company* for such a purpose, can do it no harm; but, on the other hand, by opening the way to applications, it may afford it the pleasure of more amply fulfilling the benevolent intentions of no mean benefactor.

AN INQUIRER.

P. S. Mr. Jackson states, that from 1790 to 1806, there were, in all, thirty vessels wrecked on the Western coast of Africa, the crews of which were made to endure the tortures of the most dreadful slavery; and that of these thirty, the number of British amounted to *seventeen*.

Mr. URBAN, Aberdeen, Feb. 15.

AS the cultivation of our native language is a matter of public concern, I trust that I need not apologise for addressing to you some scattered thoughts on the subject. About a century ago, Dr. Swift addressed a memorial to one of the then Ministers of State (I think the Earl of Oxford) on the prevalent imperfections of our language. I shall not occupy your pages by attempting to ascertain how far the powers of mi-

nisters extend in these matters. I believe, however, people do not expect to be called on to write and speak according to Act of Parliament. Every improvement in language must be gradual and successive; by the joint and patient efforts of many labourers. Give me leave, through the medium of your periodical work, to enroll myself among the number.

In some of our Grammars we find definitions accepted without scruple, which will not, if fairly encountered, bear a minute's inquiry. Thus Dr. Ash, in his introduction to Dr. Lowth's Grammar, calls the imperfect tense designated by the signs of *did* and *was* indeterminate: yet *I did love* or *was loving*, always relate to some fixed or precise point of time. On the other hand, *I have loved*, which he calls *determinate*, is never so understood. *I have loved* may apply to any past time whatever.

So we are told by other Grammarians that *have* is the sign of the perfect tense, and denotes a thing fully complete and ended. Yet if I say *I have long believed*, it does not appear that I have ceased to believe, but rather the contrary. One may, on the other hand, wonder to be told, that *did* is the sign of the imperfect tense, and denotes a thing not fully complete and ended; for *I did love*, *I did believe*, &c. are always understood as indicating cessation and complete termination. Surely this is playing at cross purposes. The above are only a few of the strange grammatical axioms which our sons and daughters are expected to swallow. If you give insertion to these remarks, they will be pursued, with an attempt at amendment.

W. B. C.

Mr. URBAN, July 15.

NO. 159 of the *Spectator* contains a most beautiful allegorical sketch of human life, under the title of the *First Vision* of Mirzah. The expression *first vision* naturally leads us to expect a *second*, but I have diligently searched the *Spectator* throughout for the *Second Vision* of Mirzah in vain. Perhaps some of your Correspondents can explain the reason of my disappointment, or point out where it is to be met with. The *Spectator*, No. 159, appears to have been written by Addison, being signed by the first of the letters c. l. c.

R. U.
Mr.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Ancient Topography of London; containing not only Views of Buildings, which in many instances no longer exist, and for the most part were never before published, but some Account of Places and Customs either unknown, or overlooked by the London Historians.* By John Thomas Smith. 4to. pp. 86.

THE Volume before us has given us very considerable pleasure; the Views are extremely faithful; and the Descriptions novel and entertaining.

The first page of the volume affords an instance of Mr. Smith's liberality to the merits of a brother artist.

"It is a tribute due to Mr. Carter, to give him credit for having produced a greater collection of successive specimens of English Architecture than any other Artist. He has been during the whole of his life, as may be seen by his numerous productions, indefatigable in his researches; and I must declare, though I never spoke to him to my knowledge, that he justly deserves every remuneration for his perseverance in handing down so rich a mine of Antiquity. Many of his plates are etched in a spirited manner, with a close attention to mutilation, a point seldom attended to by artists."

As a specimen of Mr. Smith's descriptions, we shall insert his account of the Giants in Guildhall, principally with the view of introducing a very interesting essay on the same subject, by Mr. Douce.

"I trust the Reader will pardon the introduction of the following extract, taken from Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, vol. I. p. 22. as it may throw some light on a subject, concerning which we find so little information in the London Historians.

"The Author, describing the procession of Her Majesty, on the 13th of January, 1558, the day before her coronation, says, 'From thence Her Grace came to Temple-Barre, which was dressed sytely with the two ymages of Gotmagof the Albione, and Corineus the Britain, two gyantes bigge in stature, furnished accordingly; which held in their handes, even above the gate, a table wherein was written, in Latin verses, theffet of all the pageantes which the cite before had erected.'

GENT. MAG. July, 1816.

"Possibly these very figures, provided by the City, might have been the originals of those described by Strype in his edition of Stowe's Survey of London, as an ancient Briton and Saxon, then standing in Guildhall.

"That the figures now in Guildhall were put up after the fire of 1666, appears evident from the following notice of them by Hatton in his 'New View of London,' published in 1708; who says, speaking of Guildhall,

'This stately Hall, being much damny'd by the unhappy conflagration of the City in 1666, was rebuilt Anno 1669, and extremely well beautified and repaired both in and outside, which cost about 2,500*l.* and two new Figures of Gigantick magnitude will be as before.' Vol. II. p. 607.

"A friend in the Chamberlain's Office informs me that the accounts of these figures, commonly called Gog and Magog, together with those of the repairs and alterations of the Hall after the fire of 1666, were unfortunately consumed when the Chamberlain's Office was burnt, about thirty years ago.

"It having been reported, that these figures were of pasteboard, I obtained permission to examine them. They are of wood, and hollow. I stood upright in the body of one of them. They are composed of pieces of fir; and I am informed were the production of a ship-carver. It is also reported, that they were presented to the City by the Stationers' Company, which, if true, might have given rise to the report of their being made of paper.—That giants for pageants were formerly made of pasteboard and other materials, is beyond doubt; for in Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' p. 27, we find the following entry respecting the giants for Chester, made after the Restoration of Charles II.

'For arnack, to put into the paste, to save the giants being eaten by the rats, one shilling and fourpence.'

"On Saturday, July 8th, 1815, in consequence of the alterations and repairs of the Hall, the figure called Gog, [the one with the staff and ball] was taken down, and with difficulty moved by twenty men to a shed in a corner, prepared for its safety, until the West end of the Hall be finished, where he and his comrade are to be placed upon pedestals on either side of the West window.

"Mr.

"Mr. Mountague, one of the two gentlemen who direct the repairs, very kindly permitted me to examine this figure more minutely. — It measures fourteen feet six inches in height; from the upper leaf of laurels to the lower point of the beard five feet three inches; the nose is nine inches, the opening of the eyelids one inch and a half, across the shoulders about four feet eight inches, the arms from the wrist to the elbow two feet five inches and a half, from the wrist to the tip of the second finger two feet; the feet are the length of the hands." pp. 42—50.

"In addition to what has already been said respecting the Guildhall Giants, I have been favoured with the following letter from Mr. Douce:

"To Mr. Smith.

"Sir—From the incidental mention of the far-famed Giants in Guildhall, in p. 49, of your work on the Antient Topography of London, and from the conjecture you have made on the origin of these statues, I am induced to communicate the following particulars relating to them, which I had long since put together with a view to their disclosure at some convenient opportunity; and none can possibly be more so than the present.

"It is most extraordinary that all the London Historians should have treated this subject with so much inaccuracy and imperfection, when a moderate portion of research would have furnished them with satisfactory materials.

"Stowe is silent on these figures, though it is most certain they were in Guildhall before he published his "Survey of London." Howel, in his "Londinopolis," 1657, likewise makes no mention of them.—You have already stated, from Hatton's View of London, 1708, 8vo. that they perished in the great fire of London; but, though Guildhall was rebuilt a few years afterwards, there seems to be no evidence that they were replaced immediately, nor is the precise time of their restoration easily to be ascertained. Mr. Hatton has informed us that "two new figures of gigantic magnitude will be as before." This would lead us to infer, that they had not been replaced at the time of the publication of this book; but the expression is either grammatically faulty, or entirely unintelligible, because it appears from Ned Ward's London Spy, originally published in 1699, that our giants were then in Guildhall. This facetious writer was at a loss however to comprehend their origin, and contents himself with telling us that they might have been set up to shew the City what huge

boobies their forefathers were, or else to frighten stubborn apprentices into obedience, "some of them being as much terrified at the names of Gog and Magog, as little children at the sound of Ravehead and Bloody-bones."

"As it cannot perhaps be ascertained whether the present figures have been faithfully restored according to the form and costume of those destroyed by the fire of 1666, it is scarcely worth while to enter on a minute or critical description of them; and I shall therefore proceed to lay before your Readers the evidence that I have met with concerning the original gigantic heroes of the hall, and to deduce from it the necessary conclusions.

"In a very entertaining collection of Dialogues in French and English, under the title of "Orthœpia Gallica, Elliot's Fruits for the French," 4to. 1593, but the running title of which is "The Parliament of Prailers," a bragging fellow is introduced at page 137, who, in describing his pedigree, tells us that he is descended from "Atlas, cousin german to Gogmagog, who, with his two hands set, is lung since, the two hills of Chalke neere Cambridge, to the end that the schollers should walke thether sometimes to passe their times about them. The same was gossip to Fierabras, of whom descended the great giant Ormedon, and Offot, the godsonne of Coryneus, of whom you may see the image in the Yeeldhall of London."

"Bishop Hall, in his Satires, published in 1597, has noticed one of our giants, whom he terms,

"The crab-tree porter of the Guildhall gates,

While he his frightful beetle elevates."

Book VI. Sat. I.

"Whether the epithet "crab-tree," is applied to the sour countenance of the party, or to his knotted Herculean club, I shall not pretend to determine; but it may very well fit either.

"Paul Hentzner, who travelled into England in 1598, speaking of Guildhall, has these words, faithfully translated from the original Latin by Lord Orford in his republication of a part of Hentzner's work. "Here are to be seen the statues of two giants said to have assisted the English when the Romans made war upon them; Corinius of Britain, and Gogmagog of Albion." This foreigner's ignorance respecting the English and the Romans needs no comment; for the rest we are much obliged to him.

"I have seen a tract intitled, "A Dialogue between Colebrand and Brandamore, the Giants in Guildhall, concerning the late Election,

Election, 1661," 4to; but the names of these monsters of romance are here fancifully applied, and either shew the ignorance of the writer, or that the more genuine names were at that time pretty well forgotten.

These seem to be the only references to the Guildhall statues, as they existed before the Great Fire of London, that are intitled to particular notice; but they do not enable us to form any correct notion of the manner in which they were represented, or the materials of which they were composed. If they were the actual figures exhibited in the pageant at Temple-bar before Queen Elizabeth, they would be made of paste-board or wicker-work, the usual materials employed in the construction of the huge figures occasionally introduced in this and other countries in pageants and processions. We have seen from the passage in Bishop Hall's Satires, that one of the Guildhall figures carried a tremendous club; and it is most probable that the other was armed with such a mace as we find in the hand of one of the present giants, viz. a spiked globe of iron attached by a chain to a wooden handle. Of such weapons I have seen many specimens in foreign arsenals; and some varieties of them are described in Pere Daniel, "Histoire de la Milice Française."

In a very modern edition of the celebrated Romance of the History and Destruction of Troy, it is stated that Brute the son of Antenor made a voyage to Britain, where, aided by the remaining natives, who had been conquered by Albion and his brother giants, he made war against this usurper, whom he slew in a bloody conflict, taking prisoner his brothers Gog and Magog, who were led in triumph to London, and chained, as porters, to the gate of a palace built by Brute on the present site of Guildhall: "in memory of which," says the Author or Editor of the Romance, "their effigies, after their death, were set up as they now appear in Guildhall." I am unable to trace this account any where else; and, as it is not in the older copies of the Troy book, I must conclude that the Editor has either invented it, or retailed some popular tradition. As the story is however evidently grafted on the fabulous relation of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and the latter more immediately to the purpose of throwing light on the subject before us, I shall here give an abridgement of the Welsh Historian's narration.

He informs us, from an Armorican Chronicle put into his hands by Walter Calenius, Archdeacon of Oxford, that

Brutus, the great grandson of Æneas, after being banished from his own country, and undergoing many adventures; arrived at a place in the Tyrrhenian sea colonized by some fugitive Trojans. Being joined by these people and their leader Corinæus, he achieved many other great exploits, and at length came to the isle of Albion, then inhabited by a few giants only. The two leaders took possession of the country and divided it between them; Brutus giving his own name to the island, and Corinæus contenting himself with that part of it which was afterwards from him named Cornwall, and then inhabited by more giants than were in all the rest of the country. Corinæus amused himself with fighting and killing several of these gentry, among whom was one of much greater prowess than the rest, named Goemagot, and of such prodigious strength that he made no ceremony of pulling up trees by their roots like so many weeds. At some festival that took place, this enormous monster, with twenty of his comrades, suddenly assaulted the Britons; but, after many of the latter had been destroyed, the giants were at length overpowered, and all of them slain except Goemagot, whom Brutus had directed to be spared in order to amuse him in a wrestling-match with Corinæus. A furious contest accordingly took place between these redoubted champions, with many a Cornish hug; and Corinæus, after the giant had demolished three of his ribs, which of course greatly enraged him, suddenly jerked his adversary upon his shoulders, and hurled him from the top of a high mountain into the sea, where he fell among the rocks and was dashed to pieces. "This place," continues the romantic historian, "is called to this day, Lam Goemagot, or Goemagot's leap." — Camden informs us that the above hill is between the town of Plymouth and the sea, and now called "the Haw."

If therefore we connect this story with your quotation, in page 49, from Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, and with what I have extracted from Elliot and Hentzner, there can remain no doubt that the legitimate names of our giants are Corinæus, and Goemagot or Gogmagog; that the former appellation has gradually sunk into oblivion, and the latter been split, by popular corruption, into two others, Gog and Magog, these being of more familiar and general comprehension.

The next inquiry, and that of a more difficult nature, is whether the figures mentioned in the account of Queen Elizabeth's

Elizabeth's

Elizabeth's pageants at Temple-bar were afterwards transferred to Guildhall, or whether similar statues had been already placed in that building. Our evidence of the latter circumstance fails us at present before the year 1593; but the pageant took place in 1558. I am inclined to think, however, that some figures of this kind had, long before the reign of Elizabeth, decorated not only the City Guildhall, but other such buildings in different parts of the kingdom, in imitation of a very ancient custom on the Continent, in the discussion of which more space would be required than can possibly be here allotted to it; but I may possibly resume it at some future opportunity. In the mean time I shall content myself with observing, that in some German and Italian cities, statues of Roland, of Oliver, and perhaps other heroes of Charlemagne's reign, and even of the Emperor himself, are placed in the town-halls, the courts of justice, and in churches. An instance of the latter occurs at Verona, where Roland, holding his sword Durindart, and another hero, armed with a mace that has the chain and spiked ball of iron before described, are attached to the doors of the cathedral. Some German writers are of opinion that these statues more particularly belong to those cities that are municipal, and possessed of a juridical power. I refer your learned readers to "Gryphiauder de Weichbildis, sive colossis Rulandinis urbium Saxonicarum," 1666, 4to. to similar works by Goldasti, Meyer, Rhetius, and Eggeling, and to Dr. Bebreus's interesting description of the Hartz Forest in Saxony.

Before I conclude, I shall beg leave to say a few more words on Gogmagog's hills in general.

We have already been told by the bragger in Eliot's Dialogues, that two of the Cambridgeshire hills, with this appellation, were set up by Atlas, Gogmagog's cousin-german, for the pastime of the Cambridge scholars; a fact that may supply some future Cambridge Antiquary, in rivalry of Thomas Hearne of Oxford, with an excellent argument in favour of the superior antiquity of his University. I have been told that there was formerly a gigantic human figure cut in the chalk upon one of the above hills. Carew likewise, in his Survey of Cornwall, mentions that in his time the figures of two men were cut on the ground at the Hawe at Plymouth, the one bigger, the other lesser, with clubs in their hands, whom the people called Gog, and Magog; doubtless in the same corrupted manner as beforementioned. There are, however,

other hills, which legitimately belong to the Gog and Magog of the Scriptures, according to the accounts of Sir John Mandeville and other veracious travellers. In these mountains, which are near the Caspian Sea, Alexander the Great imprisoned Gog and Magog with the ten tribes of Israel, as may be seen more at large in the romances relating to that hero, and more particularly in Sebastian Brant's edition of the Revelations of Saint Methodius, where will be found portraits of Messrs. Gog and Magog, in the characters of two horned dæmons; which, with the figures now for the first time correctly given, may be deemed worthy of a place in the portfolios of modern collectors, among many other Worthies of a similar nature; but I would rather assign the origin of our English hills to the British story.

I am, Sir,
very faithfully yours,
Aug. 20, 1815. FRANCIS DOUCE.

We sincerely hope this elegant Volume will produce as much profit to the Author, as it is calculated to afford entertainment to the admirers of the Antiquities of the Metropolis.

2. *Cambria Depicta: being a Tour through North Wales, illustrated with 71 Picturesque Views of that Romantic Country, beautifully coloured from Nature, so as to imitate Drawings.* By Edward Pugh, a Native Artist, 4to. Williams.

WEAK, comparatively, as the effect upon the mind must be, which is produced by any verbal description of the scenery of a romantic country, books of voyages and travels were generally read with avidity, even when not illustrated by the aid of the pencil and the engraver. But so sensibly is the want of their aid always felt, so much does the imagination fail in the attempt to picture to itself objects of which the eye has seen no resemblance, or none to which the imagination can refer as a subject of comparison; that even rude outlines or sketches, where no better could be had, have proved of considerable value. They afford, though not perhaps correct ideas, something on which the apprehension may seize as the means of attaining a more just conception of that which is described, a something by which it forms a probable mental image of the original; and the more

so, as that original in its appearance presents regularity of outline and simplicity of composition, or similarity to objects with which we are familiar.

From the verbal description of a fortress, a temple, or a piece of sculpture, we can derive a degree of information, because the general forms of their component parts are unknown to few. In like manner we have some knowledge of the effects of light and shade, of the beauty of a rich valley, and the majesty of lofty mountains that rise above the region of the clouds, but, unless the landscape be seen, or such a representation as lays its peculiar character before the eye, the impression made by mere description on the mind is at least indistinct and feebly felt; it rather disappoints than gratifies. It creates a desire to see what has excited the various sensations of pleasure or terror of which we read with interest; we wish to participate in the same emotions, but are not satisfied with an indistinct perception that conjecture alone cannot remedy. Hence it is that the Art which is the parent of that which communicates the thoughts has been of late so much employed, and so ably exerted, for the illustration of the writings of those who have travelled in search of knowledge, whether of foreign countries or our own; and thus a larger portion of not only the knowledge, but much of the interest and pleasure of the traveller, is communicated to the Reader of his Narrative. The scenes which he has viewed present themselves, if not in their real extent and full effect, still in their proper character and semblance, and the imagination, proportionally magnifying the miniature, acquires a just and lively idea of the archetype, which it can with pleasure dwell upon.

New is the pleasure, when such representations assist us to retrace the scenes we have ourselves visited; when they enable us to point out to others the peculiar features of local interest, to mark the spot endeared to memory, or distinguished by accident; to dwell on the several concurrent circumstances, or combined beauties or horrors, that raised admiration, or alarmed the apprehension; to compare the vestiges of antiquity with modern improvement,

and renovate and impart the sensations of the past with double gratification.

For these purposes the book before us presents superior advantages to any other we have met with on the same subject, both in the selection of views, and the number of highly-finished engravings and the excellence of the colouring. Of these the volume contains seventy-one; and for the correctness of the views, we can, from our own knowledge of many of them, answer for the correctness, and have every reason to believe the same of the rest. Amongst these the views of Pont y Cammaw, a Mill near Caer Hun, the Rock called the Bishop's Throne, Nant y Bela, Eyarth Rocks, and others, exhibit bold traits of the romantic scenery, whilst those of Cadnant, the Vale of Mold, and Bryn Bella, represent some of the milder beauties of landscape which adorn the country. Portraits also of some singular characters are added, and the whole is engraved and coloured in a manner that does much credit to the artists.

Of the selection of Views the Author in the Preface says, "I have abandoned the common practice of giving portraits of towns, castles, &c. which have been so often repeated, that they now fill every portfolio." He adds, "The picturesque embellishments of this volume are all (as far as I know) new to the publick, except that of St. Winifred's Well, and that of the Monument at Maes Garmon." We believe they are so, and they are therefore the more valuable.

We do not, however, confine our estimate of the merits of Mr. Pugh to his skill in delineation. As the writer of a Tour, he is one of the most pleasing we have met with. The style of his narrative is good, his observations just, and he treats his subject with an interest which a lively attachment to it naturally inspires. If he has not the advantages of the learning and the powers of research of a Pennant, he has genius and taste and humour of no ordinary description, which have enabled him to produce a very entertaining composition, which as such we can recommend to our Readers without any serious apprehension that they will feel themselves disappointed.

3. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.*
(Continued from Part I. p. 538.)

THE account of Mr. T. Christie, with which we concluded our Review of last Month, is succeeded by some entertaining Letters of Mr. Cole and Mr. Bentham; and these are followed by two original and interesting Epistles of David Hume.

The Letters, also, of Governor Thicknesse afford much amusement, as those of Dr. Stukeley will of information on the subject of Antient Coins.

We are very thankful for the communication here made, relating to T. Martin of Palgrave, of Antiquarian memory. He was an amiable man, and admirably conversant with the history and antiquities of his Country. He was usually distinguished by the appellation of Honest Tom Martin, and was intimately connected with an individual who enjoyed, by universal consent, a similar epithet, namely, Honest Tom Payne. Like many others of his literary brethren, he had to encounter great difficulties in life, and was compelled, doubtless with much anguish of mind, to dispose, whilst he lived, of a great part of his most valuable library. He who writes this, remembers to have seen, in a provincial town, two cart-loads of old books on their way to an obscure bookseller, who did not know the importance of the prize he had obtained, and who disposed of them again for a very trifle. A minute and accurate account of this learned person has been given in the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary, now publishing by Mr. Alexander Chalmers.

We next meet with the venerable names of Pyle, father and sons. The father enjoyed deservedly whilst he lived the uninterrupted friendship of Bishop Hoadly. The youngest son, Philip Pyle, was personally and intimately known to the Reviewer, and well deserved a much more enlarged notice; which, it is hoped, some Correspondent will yet supply.

We cannot, however, help hastening a little onward, to arrive at the most excellent sketch of the very celebrated John Wilkes, compiled, as most obviously appears, from personal knowledge, joined to the most accurate information. It appears almost an act of injustice to mutilate this

biography, which is peculiarly full of entertainment; but we cannot refrain gratifying ourselves by inserting the following Letters, which Mr. Wilkes received from many illustrious characters on the subject of his publication of Theophrastus.

“In the early progress of the work, Mr. Wilkes sent some proof-sheets to Dr. Tomson, for his examination; and the Doctor submitted them to a friend, who addressed the following letter to Mr. Wilkes: “

Thornbury, near Bristol, Oct. 24, 1789.

“Sir,—My good friend Dr. Tomson, of Kensington, has transmitted to me a first proof of an intended new Edition of the Characters of Theophrastus. I beg to congratulate the publick on two points: the one, that the Remains of Theophrastus are likely to be sent into the world; and that you, Sir, undertake it. The Doctor, from too great a partiality to me, has desired me to give my opinion upon certain points; and he seemed to wish that my answer should be sent to yourself. This will, I trust, apologize for my addressing you. The Doctor writes, that the Vatican MS. has no accents, no aspirates; but preserves the apostrophe. The want of accents proves its antiquity: for I am fully convinced that accents are of modern invention; and, as now used, are destructive of all quantity. Let any man read twenty lines in Homer, or Sophocles, by accents as now used; and that will be, I think, a sufficient answer to all the treatises which have been, or ever will be, written in their defence. With regard to the Greek letters and words (I do not mean as to their form, which has varied in different ages), I humbly think that the antient inscriptions would be the best guide. Muratori has the largest collection; but, as the Vatican MS. has omitted them, for uniformity's sake they may be omitted through the whole; though I confess it to be singular. For the same reason, the apostrophe should be retained. The Vatican MS. as the Doctor writes, retains it. One thing is omitted, which I have taken the liberty to supply; I mean the *iota*. This seems to me to be absolutely essential. Antient inscriptions, &c. were generally exhibited in capital letters, and then the *iota* was adjoined. I believe no instance can be produced of its omission. Does the Vatican MS. omit it? As to the manner, I think it very good: the letter of a proper size; and the lines at proper distances. One thing I beg to object against; I mean, capital letters to begin each sentence. I am no military man, yet I love a military review; and my

eye would be offended to see here and there a perked-up grenadier of six feet four inches, breaking the line of five feet ten inches. Indeed, I would allow an officer, *pro dignitate*, like a proper name, to exceed in height. I have drawn a line through these grenadiers. It is quite right that ligatures should be banished. I have mentioned one or two other particulars to Dr. Tomson; to whom I beg my best compliments. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
W. HOLWELL.'

"This plan was adopted, and Theophrastus is without accents.

"Among the many acknowledgements which were sent to him were the following:

'Park-place, May 29, 1790.

'Dear Sir,—I return you many thanks for the valuable present, which I have this moment received, of your new Edition of Theophrastus. Its value to me consists in its being a memorial, and not the first of the kind, of your friendship. As such, I shall ever sacredly preserve it, and shall contemplate it with more pleasure than the perusal could afford to many who possess the knowledge which I have unfortunately lost, if I can pretend to have ever attained it, of the language in which its contents are written. I am under a solemn engagement to Sir John Eliot, and mean to perform it, that I will learn the Spanish language, for the purpose of reading Don Quixote in the original text of a beautiful impression which he gave me. If I have life and leisure, I will not despair of being able to qualify myself to profit in the like manner by your gift. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your much obliged and most faithful servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.'

'Ken Wood, June 3, 1790. Lord Mansfield returns many thanks to Mr. Wilkes for his Theophrastus; and congratulates him upon his elegant amusement. Theophrastus drew so admirably from Nature, that his Characters live through all times, and in every country.'

'Leicester-fields, June 4. Sir Joshua Reynolds presents his compliments to Mr. Wilkes, and returns him many thanks for the present he has made him; the value of which is much increased, in his estimation, by the honour of receiving it from him. He is very much flattered by Mr. Wilkes's polite attention to him.'

'Cavendish-square, June 5. Sir John Thorold presents his compliments to Mr. Wilkes; is much honoured by his kind remembrance, and the valuable present he has made him of his Edition of Theophrastus; which, he doubts not,

is equally immaculate as his Catullus. He is much flattered by his acceptance of the trifles he ventured to offer; but, as he could make no adequate compensation, he endeavoured to testify his grateful sense of his favours.'

'Queen's square, June 5. Mr. Crache-rode has the honour to return his thanks to Mr. Wilkes, for the most complete Edition of the Characters of Theophrastus as yet printed; and to express the very grateful sense he entertains of his repeated favours.'

'Soho-square, June 6. I know not whether you extend the liberality with which you distribute to your friends copies of your valuable Editions of the Classics any further: but I do know that I have an application from the Library of the University of Gottingen, now one of the very best in Europe; requesting that, as money will not purchase them, your goodness will place them there. I do not mean to press upon any resolutions you have made on the subject; so shall only say, that, in acceding to the prayer of their petition, you will command the gratitude of some very learned men. Believe me, dear Sir, &c.
JOS. BANKS.'

'Bushy Park, Sept. 27, 1790.

'Sir,—Being possessed of a very good collection of the Greek and Latin Authors, and some very curious Editions, I cannot help entertaining an anxious desire of enriching my Library by the addition of your two elegant publications of Catullus and Theophrastus. But, alas! I find by inquiry among all the Booksellers, that they are not to be purchased; and that I can only make that valuable acquisition by addressing myself to your liberality. That course I have therefore taken. If you should have the goodness both to pardon and to comply with my application, be assured that no person on whom you may have conferred the same obligation will set a higher value on the present than myself. I have the honour to be, Sir, your, most obedient and most humble servant,
SYLVESTER DOUGLAS.'

'Althorp, Oct. 17, 1790.

'Sir,—Though I have not the advantage of being personally acquainted with you, I cannot avoid taking the liberty of troubling you with a few lines, to return you my most sincere acknowledgements for the very obliging manner in which you have done me the honour to send me your beautiful Edition of Theophrastus upon vellum. I esteem myself peculiarly fortunate, as a Collector of scarce and valuable books, that, in consequence of my having purchased Count Reviczky's

Reviczky's Collection*, I am become the possessor of two books, not more desirable on account of the correctness and beauty of their execution, than from the name and reputation of their Editor; whose talents and abilities, having already made so distinguished a subject for our political, must in future be equally celebrated by our literary, historians. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great truth, your most obedient humble servant,
SPENCER."

The remainder of this Volume is occupied by important and interesting Additions to those which precede. They must unquestionably have been the result of much severe labour and application, and they display the most minute care and accuracy in their methodical arrangement.

We shall point out two articles among a great multitude, which have afforded the most unmixed gratification.

"Sir William Browne first settled at Lynn, under the patronage of the Turner family, about the year 1716; and in Feb. 1718 his name was enrolled among the free burgesses of that town; though there appears not to have been any great cordiality between him and the Corporation, and on some public occasion he set up a kind of competition for precedence with the Mayor. This appears by the following extract from the Town Records: 'Aug. 29, 1723, Ordered, that a Letter be written by the Town Clerk to Dr. William Browne, to acquaint him with the resentment of this Corporation of his affront to the Mayor [Rich. Harwick, esq.], Justices, and Gentlemen of the Corporation, by an undue precedence he assumed and persisted in on Monday last.' At that period he styled himself *M. D. of both Universities*; and he appears to have got on fast in the way of his vocation, so as to obtain a large share of popularity and practice, especially among the middling and lower classes of the community, which he is said to have turned to very good account; and he is understood to have made much more of his patients in the pecuniary way, than his rival Physician at Lynn [Dr. George Hepburn] was able to make of his among the higher orders. Having become the popular Physician and favourite, he the less regarded the favour of the gentry or higher classes. He has been spoken of at Lynn as a good Physician; but out of the line of his profession, either from his vanity or his eccentricities, he had not the art of concili-

* Which included a copy of Mr. Wilkes's *Catullus* on vellum.

ating respect. In one thing he seemed more fortunate than his contemporary Hepburn; for he died *rich*, and the other *poor*. Hepburn's numerous patients were, it seems, more liberal in *feasting* than in *seeing* him; whereas Browne would not have been satisfied with that sort of liberality. — Browne certainly was a person of no common cast, or ordinary genius. Men of his sort are not to be seen every day; and when they do appear, they are sure to attract observation, and apt to make a stir wherever they happen to fix their residence. Browne was at the head of those who opposed the ruling powers at Lynn for most part of his long residence in that town; and he appears to have conducted himself with no small share of skill and dexterity; and with considerable effect when the squabble assumed any thing of a literary aspect. Dr. Edmund Pyle seems to have been his chief opponent; but he sometimes had the whole corporate body at him; yet he generally repelled their attacks very stoutly and successfully; and the opposition made by him and his friends is supposed to have been often of essential service to the town. At a contested election in 1747, he bore a conspicuous part; which led to an intimacy with Mr. Folkes, and to the marriage of that gentleman with Sir William's only daughter. — The late Mr. Thomas Hollingbury, many years a respectable bookseller at Lynn, used to say, that the first time he had to make out his bill after the Doctor had been dubbed a Knight, he wrote *Sir Wilham Browne Debtor to Thomas Hollingbury*. When he delivered it into the Knight's hand, he looked at it a short time, and then, looking at him, said, 'Mr. Hollingbury, you might have said *The Honourable Sir William Browne*.' 'I beg your pardon, Sir William,' replied the Bookseller; 'but, upon my word, I did not know that it was customary to prefix to the name of a Knight the word *Honourable*.' — 'As to that,' replied the Knight, 'if it be not customary, it would yet have been pleasing.' — Dr. Pyle, in a letter to his Father, in July 1752, says, 'Your old friend Sir William Browne came to my Lord Bishop of Winchester some weeks ago, and told him, 'that he waited upon him for a pension payable out of his estate to the College of Physicians.' My Lord said, 'he never heard of any such pension paid out of his revenues; and as to an estate of his own, he had none.' — 'Yes,' said the Knight, 'you are chargeable herewith out of such an estate.' — My Lord said, 'he had no estate any where of his own; and, as Bishop of Winchester, he had no such

such estate as was named.—'Bishop of Winchester!' quoth the Knight; 'why then I am wrong; you are not the person. I wanted Sir Cecil Bishopp; and they told me he lived here.'—'Is Sir Cecil Bishopp a Clergyman?' says my Lord.—'No,' says the Knight.—'Why then, Sir, you might have seen your mistake immediately; and so your servant.'

The epitaph on Sir W. Browne is then given, which has appeared in the First Part of our last Volume, p. 199.

A most curious and facetious Letter from Horace Walpole to the Rev. William Cole will be found at p. 711.

There are a great many of our Readers who will be exceedingly thankful to us for inserting an accurate List of the various Works of the truly learned Jacob Bryant, as given by himself in a Letter to Mr. Roberts of Ealing:

Windsor, June 21, 1802.

"Dear Sir,—Though your kind prejudice in my favour exceeds any thing to which I can pretend, yet it is very satisfactory, as I must always wish to stand fair in the opinion of every person of learning and goodness. The publications which I have at times sent into the world are, to the best of my memory, those which are subjoined: and as you were so good as to request a list of them, I am glad that I have this recollection, and am able to afford an account of the several Treatises. 1. Concerning the Island Melite of St. Paul. 2. Of the Wind Euroclydon. 3. Observations upon Antient History. 4. *Vindiciæ Flavianæ*. 5. Concerning the Apamean Medal. 6. Concerning a Passage in Justin Martyr. 7. The Analysis of Antient Mythology, 3 vols. 8. Answer to Whittusbeck of Amsterdam. 9. Address to Dr. Priestley. 10. Concerning Rowley's Poems, 2 vols. 11. A Treatise upon the Christian Religion. 12. A Treatise upon the Miracles of Moses in Egypt. 13. A Treatise upon Philo Judæus. 14. A Monody upon the Death of Lord H. Spencer. 15. Dissertation upon the War of Troy. 16. Observations upon a Treatise by Mr. Morrit. 17. Observations upon Mr. Chevalier. 18. Expostulation with the British Critick.—My memory begins to fail; but I believe the List above given is a true one.—We begin to be uneasy in consequence of the loss which we must suffer in the departure of Dr. Goodenough and his excellent family to Rochester. I shall be deprived of the acquaintance and friendship which I have for some time very happily experienced. But we must not repine at any thing

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that tends to his present or future promotion. I am, my dear Sir, your much obliged and obedient humble servant,

JACOB BRYANT.

P. S. I have, after all, omitted one publication, through my default of memory, which is, An Address to Mr. Richardson."—[*Qu.* What was this?]

The more nearly we approach the conclusion of this work, the more reluctant do we feel to leave it. It consists of such abundant and so pleasing a variety, that we have found it exceedingly difficult to make any thing like a Selection for our Readers' information and amusement. The multitude of Original Letters from individuals of the greatest eminence, the various elucidations of characters hitherto imperfectly understood, the almost infinite number of Anecdotes Political and Literary, would justify our separate and detailed commendation. No publication of modern times possesses, with equal copiousness, similar advantages, and such general utility.

The account of the eccentric Mr. Pratt, commonly known by the appellation of Courtney Melmoth, appears at p. 722, and is full of amusement; a more fertile brain or extraordinary character has not been often met with in any country. Among the distinguished persons by whom this Writer was particularly noticed, was the celebrated actor Mr. Henderson, whom the Editor has omitted to mention.

Since the well-deserved compliment paid to Mr. Rennell, son of the learned Dean of Winchester (see p. 729), this Gentleman has been appointed, in a manner alike honourable to the Patron and himself, to the valuable Vicarage of Kensington.—But it is time to take our leave of this meritorious performance, which we do with much cordiality and esteem, merely pausing to observe, that this Volume is embellished with some excellent Portraits; namely, of Basire the Engraver, Mylne, Bishop Trevor, Bishop North, Bishop Butler, and others; together with an engraving of Dr. Hawke's Monument, the Window at Stationers' Hall, and a Fac-simile of one of Pope's Letters.

With this Volume is published a copious and very useful Index to the Eighth and Ninth Volumes.

4.

4. *A Chronological History of the Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. Vol. IV. By James Burney, F. R. S. Captain in the Royal Navy.*

THE present Work is designed as a Plan for a Digest of Maritime Geographical Discovery; a great desideratum, unquestionably, in Literature; and the more sensibly felt, because, since the appearance of our earlier Voyages, the mass has been so much increased, that a proportionably enlarged account, and a more systematic arrangement, are become absolutely necessary. Hackluyt, indeed, must be excepted from the number of unsystematic Compilers. He is methodical as far as he goes; still it will be recollected, that Hackluyt lived in the time of Elizabeth, and consequently, without inquiring further into the pretensions of this Diving as a compiler of Voyages, his account, however excellent in other respects, cannot answer the expectations of the present times. The Collections of Hackluyt, too, are confined to English Voyagers.

This Work, however, a Digest of Maritime Discovery, is now nearly completed, by Capt. James Burney, a gentleman every way equal to the undertaking. The Volume now announced brings the History of Voyages in the South Sea down to the year 1723, and gives a very complete account of the Buccaneers of America; but this being the last of four volumes, it becomes expedient to speak, though it can only be in a very summary way, of the first three.

In a well-written Address to Sir Joseph Banks, Captain Burney speaks thus on the subject of a general plan for arranging the several accounts of Voyages:

"It is not to be supposed that any mode of arranging the subject could be devised, which would obviate every inconvenience. The following division is proposed, as one, which appears capable of preserving its classes in a great measure distinct from each other.—The first class may contain the Voyages to the North of Europe; those in the North Sea, and towards the North Pole.—The second, those along the West Coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope; and the discoveries of the Atlantic Islands.—The third, East from the Cape of Good Hope to China, including the Eastern Archipelagos between New Holland and

the coast of China. Japan might have a section to itself as a supplement to this class.—The fourth might contain the whole of the discovery of the East side of America, except the Strait of Magalhães and of Le Maire, which are more connected with the voyages to the South Sea.—The fifth class may comprehend the circumnavigations and voyages to the South Sea. With these, the discoveries on the West coast of North America are so much interwoven, that they cannot, without disadvantage, be separated.—The discoveries made by the Russians in the seas near Kamtschatka, and from thence to the North, would appear not improperly as a supplement to the fifth class.—New Holland might form a sixth class. This country would naturally have divided itself between the third and fifth, had not its importance so much increased within the few last years, that it now requires a distinct class to itself.—The foregoing division is offered as a sketch for a general plan: the classes are capable of modification, according to the convenience or inclination of those who may undertake any part of the task; and, in each, chronological order might with ease be preserved."

For the present Work, Capt. Burney has chosen the *Discoveries* in the South Sea, to which his attention, he tells us, was principally directed, from having sailed with that great discoverer and excellent navigator, Capt. Cook, under whose command he served as Lieutenant in his last two Voyages.

He describes the limits of what are called the South Sea or Pacific Ocean thus:

"Most of the names which have been assigned to the different portions of the Ocean, are descriptive either of the climate, situation, or of some quality peculiar to the sea they are intended to designate. The names, *South Sea*, and *Pacific Ocean*, are both of a characterizing nature: but it will appear that their application has been extended far beyond every signification of the words which the most liberal construction can allow, and equally beyond the space for which they were originally intended, to limits which, till within the last thirty years, remained undiscovered.—The line of boundary which seems designed by Nature for this great sea, is formed, on its Eastern part, by the Western coast of America, taken from its Southern extremity (Terra del Fuego) to the shore near Mount St. Elias, in 60 degrees North latitude. The Northern limits are

are marked by the continuation of the American coast from Mount St. Elias towards the West, with the chain of islands called the Fox and the Aleutian islands. The Western boundary may be described by a line drawn from the Cape of Kamtschatka (Cape Lopatka) towards the South, passing by the Kurili islands, and the Eastern coast of the Japan islands; from thence by Formosa, and along the East of the Philippines; by Gilolo; by the North and Eastern coast of New Guinea; and by the East coast of New Holland, to the South-east cape of Van Diemen's land. — Considering the present state of science in our quarter of the globe, it is scarcely possible to reflect, without astonishment, that the whole of this great expanse of ocean, and even its existence, three centuries ago was unknown to Europeans: for though Marco Polo, in the 13th century, gave notice of the existence of a sea Eastward of China, his information did not reach within the limits above described. — The expectation of being able to sail Westward from Europe, without interruption, to the Spice islands, appears to have been the principal inducement of Columbus in undertaking, and of the Spanish Court in promoting, the celebrated voyage which first marked the Western limits of the Atlantic Ocean, and made known to Europeans another continent. The most esteemed geographers of that time were of opinion, and have so represented it in their maps, that from the Western shores of Europe and Africa to the Eastern part of Asia, the whole space was, with the exception of some islands, a continued open sea; Asia being then believed to extend much more towards the East than experience has since shewn. The discovery of America opened a new field for enterprize, and with such powerful attractions, as for a time to eclipse the original object, and wholly to engross the attention of the Spanish adventurers. America, however, was not supposed to be of an extent to obstruct entirely the sailing West from Europe to the Eastern Indies; and the attempt to accomplish that navigation was soon renewed."

The following is a brief outline of the first volume:

I.—Chapter I.—Introductory; containing a brief Account of the Discoveries made in the South Sea previous to the Voyage of Magalhanes.

II.—Voyage of Hernando de Magalhanes.

III.—Sequel of the Voyage after the Death of Magalhanes.

IV.—Progress of Discovery on the

Western Coast of America, to 1524. Disputes between the Spaniards and Portuguese, concerning the Spice Islands. Attempt to discover a Strait near the Isthmus of Darien.

V.—Voyage of Garcia Jofre de Loyola, from Spain to the Moluccas. Discovery of the North Coast of Papua, by the Portuguese. Voyage of Alvaro de Saavedra, from New Spain to the Moluccas.

VI.—Various other Expeditions between the Years 1526 and 1533, each inclusive. Discoveries on the Western Coast of America. Discovery of California.

VII.—Expedition of Simon de Alcazova. The Spaniards penetrate to the South from Peru.

VIII.—The Marquis Del Valle sails to California. Voyage of Hernando de Grijalva, and Alvarado, from Peru to the Moluccas. Voyage of Alonzo de Camargo from Spain to Peru.

IX.—Relation given by Marcos de Niza of his Journey to Cevola. Discovery by Francisco de Ulloa, that California was part of the Continent.

X.—Continuation of the Discoveries to the North of Mexico. Expeditions of Hernando de Alarcon, and of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. River de Buena Guia.

XI.—Schemes for Maritime Expeditions formed by Pedro de Alvarado. They are frustrated by his Death. Voyage of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, to the North of California. Establishment of the Spaniards in Chili. The Coast of Japan seen for the first time by Europeans.

XII.—Voyage of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos.

XIII.—Events connected with Maritime Expeditions in the South Sea, to the year 1558. Ships sent to examine the American Coast to the South from Valdivia. Juan Ladrilleros to the Strait of Magalhanes.

XIV.—Expedition of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, from New Spain to the Philippine Islands.

XV.—Of the Islands discovered near the Continent of America in the Pacific Ocean.

XVI.—Discovery of the Salomon Islands, by Alvaro de Mendana.

XVII.—Progress of the Spaniards in the Phillipine Islands. The Islands San Felix and San Ambros discovered. Enterprize of John Oxnam, an Englishman, in the South Sea.

XVIII.—Reports concerning the Discovery of a Southern Continent.

XIX.—Voyage of Francis Drake round the World.

XX.—Some Account of the Charts to this Volume, with Miscellaneous Observations.

servations on the Geography of the 16th Century. Evidence in favour of the Probability that the Country, since named New Holland, was discovered by Europeans within that period."

The Appendix to the First Volume closes with remarks that will be very useful to Mariners, on the Projection of Charts, and particularly on the Degree of Curvature proper to be given to the Parallels of Latitude.

Volume II. of this Chronological History of Voyages and Discoveries, brings them down from the year 1579 to 1620; and Volume III. from the year 1620 to 1688; and the present Volume to the year 1729, including, as already observed, a History of the Buccaneers of America. This, we understand, will be followed with another Volume, in which we may expect to meet with some curious particulars relative to the Voyages of Captain Cook. In our next Number we propose giving a more particular account of this Fourth Volume; and, in the mean time, close this article with two or three observations, explanatory, in a short degree, of the plan and execution of this most useful undertaking.

Our English Compilers of Voyages, Hacklitt, Harris, Campbell, &c. though men of abilities, were not mariners: and it is evident that, however liberal their general information may have been, in a History of Maritime Discovery places must occur, where the discriminating judgment and skill of a navigator will be required. — It has already been seen that, from the respectable station held by Capt. Burney, as Lieutenant to Capt. Cook during his last two Voyages, some credit is due to his pretensions in undertaking a work like the present. To this may be added, the ample testimony he received from Sir Joseph Banks, who had himself visited, and was so well acquainted with, the scenes and several topicks here described; and who indulged our Author with the unrestrained use of his most valuable library, and not merely with access, but with permission to take away, for more deliberate consideration, whatever appeared connected with his pursuits. The outline, too, of his plan for a General History of Maritime Discovery, had the entire approbation of Major Rennel. To this may be added, the undoubted

proofs Capt. Burney himself has given of his skill in the several parts of Navigation, Geography, and Hydrography. This Work, therefore, is attended with every necessary recommendation; and it may be expected to be more particularly useful to nautical gentlemen. But the Captain also has proved himself to be a most useful Compiler of History; and as an Historian he gives much information on manners, and customs, and people, and language; so that as a Chronological History of Voyages, these Volumes cannot fail of being at once useful to Gentlemen of the Navy, and agreeable to general Scholars, and general Readers.

To each Volume a brief account of the original publications is prefixed, either in a note, or in the introduction of the chapters; and those are noted, which have been more immediately followed: by this mean the necessity of encumbering the work with too frequent references is avoided. In all geographical facts the authorities are invariably noticed, and also in other cases, where the facts related may be any way doubtful; and in describing any thing that may be of suspicious credit, the original authors are made to speak for themselves, and such observations subjoined by Capt. Burney as may serve to remove difficulties. Sometimes he cites original journals, in preference to other writings; for which he gives this pertinent reason, *viz.* "that the words of an eye-witness, flowing naturally from first impressions, are frequently more expressive, and convey ideas more just than studied descriptions, though the language may be often such as it would be scarcely allowable for other persons to use."

The Work is edited in a manner which renders it convenient as a book of consultation and reference. The head and margin of each page shews the matter, the number of the chapter, the date, and place of the transactions related; and to each Volume is also prefixed an ample table of contents. Each Voyage is accompanied with an inquiry into the situation of the places discovered. This is usually placed at the end, together with opinions on various geographical questions that are connected with the subject, and on some occasions conjectures are offered.

One observation we cannot avoid making, relating to the temper of the Narrator. No history unfolds such horrid scenes of worse than barbarian cruelties, as that relating to the Europeans who first visited South America; so that Spanish cruelty and injustice became proverbial. During the time that the Spaniards possessed the exclusive navigation of the Pacific, these cruelties were most unrelentingly carried on by them on the natives of South America: and we find enough in the history of other Voyages, (in this account of the Buccaneers,) of men of all nations, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and English, to make us blush for human nature. Unjust and cruel as they were to the natives, and to one another, Capt. Burney spares none, where they do not deserve to be spared: he often scrutinizes actions with the minuteness of a moralist, and always with the feelings of humanity and benevolence: and we think his Work may not only prove useful to Gentlemen of the Navy, but may be found useful as a book of *nautilal* morality.

Where the Captain uses his own style, it is neat and good; where that of others, it will be received with all those allowances for which we have already accounted, and for which no apology can be required.

The Volumes are accompanied with Plates and Cuts: and the authorities and materials from which they are formed or copied, appear in the narrative, and in a subjoined list.

Different Readers, no doubt, according to their different tastes and expectations, might find something to object to in so extended a work: but we think there is but little to which any reasonable objection can be made. The Captain has himself corrected, in the Second Volume, two or three geographical errors made in the First. With respect to ourselves, we think his undertaking is above, and, we hope, does not stand in need of, our recommendation.

(To be continued.)

5. *The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy.* 8vo.

THIS Poem on the consummation of a most desirable event is, we understand, the production of a female pen. The following lines are a fair specimen of the general compo-

sition of the whole. They are nervous, elegant, and classically correct; and should we induce any of our readers to become purchasers of the entire Poem, we have reason to believe they would be rendering an acceptable service to an highly cultivated female.

“ Land of departed fame! whose classic plains

Have proudly echo'd to immortal stains;
Whose hallow'd soil hath given the great
and brave, [grave;

Day-stars of life, a birth-place and a
Home of the Arts! where glory's faded
smile [d'ring pile;

Sheds ling'ring light o'er many a mould-
Proud wreck of vanish'd power, of splen-
dour fled,

Majestic temple of the mighty dead!
Whose grandeur, yet contending with de-
cay, [ous day;

Gleams through the twilight of thy glori-
Though dimm'd thy brightness, rivetted
thy chain,

Yet, fallen Italy! rejoice again!
Lost, lovely realm! once more 'tis thine
to gaze

On the rich relicks of sublimer days.
Athens of Italy! once more are thine
Those matchless gems of Art's exhaust-
less mine.

For thee, bright Genius darts his living
beam, [stream,

Warm o'er thy shrines the tints of Glory
And forms august as natives of the sky
Rise round each fane, in faultless majesty,
So chaste perfect, so serenely grand,
They seem creations of no mortal hand.

Ye, at whose voice, fair Art, with eagle
glance, [like trance;
Burst in full splendour from her death-
Whose rallying call bade slumb'ring na-
tions wake,

And daring Intellect his bondage break;
Beneath whose eye the Lords of song
arose, [long repose,

And snatch'd the Tuscan lyre from
And bade its pealing energies resound,
With power electric, through the realms
around; [soul!

Oh! high in thought, magnificent in
Börn to inspire, enlighten, and control;
Cosmo, Lorenzo! view your reign once
more,

The shrine where nations mingle to adore!
Again th' Enthusiast there, with ardent
gaze,

Shall hail the mighty of departed days:
These sovereign spirits, whose command-
ing mind [enshrin'd;

Seems in the marble's breathing mould
Still, with ascendant power, the world
to awe, [draw;

Still the deep homage of the heart to
To breathe some spell of holiness around,
Bid all the scene be consecrated
ground,

And from the stone, by inspiration wrought,
Dart the pure lightnings of exalted thought.
There, thou, fair offspring of immortal Mind!

Love's radiant goddess, Idol of mankind!
Once the bright object of Devotion's vow,
Shalt claim from taste a kindred worship now.

Oh! who can tell what beams of heavenly light
Flash'd o'er the sculptor's intellectual sight,
How many a glimpse, reveal'd to him alone,
Made brighter beings, nobler worlds his
Ere, like some vision sent the earth to
bless,

Burst into life, thy pomp of loveliness!
Venice, exult! and o'er thy moonlight
seas,

Swell with gay strains each Adriatic breeze!
From thy proud dome again th' unri-
vall'd steed

Starts to existence, rushes into speed:
Still for Lysippus claims the wreath of
fame,

Panting with ardour, vivified with flame.
Again thy fanes may boast a Titian's dyes,
Whose clear, soft brilliance emulates
thy skies,

And scenes that glow in colouring's rich-
est bloom,

With life's warm flush, Palladian halls
Add thou, whose Eagle's towering
plume unfurl'd,

Once cast its shadow o'er a vassal world,
Eternal city! round whose Curule
throne,

The Lords of nations knelt; in ages
Thou, whose Augustan years have left
to time

Immortal records of their glorious prime;
When deathless Bards; thine Olive shades
among,

Swell'd the high raptures of heroic song;
Fair, fallen Empress! raise thy languid
head

From the cold altars of th' illustrious
And once again with fond delight survey
The proud memorials of thy noblest day.

Bright with stern beauty, breathing
wrathful fire,

In all the grandeur of celestial ire,
Once more thine own, th' immortal
Arche's form

Sheds radiance round, with more than
being warm!

Oh! who could view, nor deem that per-
A living temple of ethereal flame?

And mark the group, transfix'd with
sorrow a throe,

Seal'd with the image of eternal woe:
With awful truth, terrific power, express,
The pangs, Laocoon, agonize the breast,
And the stern combat picture to man-

kind,
Of suffering nature, and enduring mind.

Oh, mighty conflict! though his pains
intense

Distend each vein, and dart thro' every
sense;
Thought, fix'd on him, his children's sup-
pliant eyes

Implore the aid avenging fate denies;
Though, with the giant-snake in fruitless
strife,

Heaves every muscle with convulsive life,
And in each limb Existence writhes, en-
roll'd

Midst the dread circles of the venom'd
fold;
Yet the strong spirit lives—and not a cry
Shall own the might of Nature's agony!
That furrow'd brow unconquer'd Soul
reveals,

That patient eye to angry Heav'n appeals,
That struggling bosom concentrates its
breath,

Nor yields one moan to torture or to
death!
Souls of the lofty! whose undying
names

Rouse the young bosom still to noblest
aims;

Oh! with your images could fate restore
Your own high spirit to your sons once
more;

Patriots and heroes! could those flames
return,

That bade your hearts with Freedom's
ardour burn;
Then from the sacred ashes of the first,
Might a new Rome in phoenix-grandeur
burst!

With one bright glance dispel th' hori-
zon's gloom,

With one loud call wake Empire from
the tomb;
Bind round her brows her own triumphal
crown,

Lift her dread Ægis, with majestic
frown,
Unchain her Eagle's wing, and guide his
fight

To bathe its plumage in the fount of
"Light."

6. *Moscow; a Poem.* By Mrs. Hen. Rolls, Authoress of *Sacred Sketches from Scripture History*. 8vo. pp. 32: Law and Whittaker.

THE liberality with which the former productions of this lady were received, has induced her again to meet the public eye in a Poem, "founded on one of the most dreadful events recorded in history; an event, too, followed by such immediate retribution, as must convince the most sceptical and thoughtless of the all-watching eye of Divine Providence."—The horrid conflagration is well described; and "Moscow" will add another sprig to her poetical wreath.

7. *The Appeal of Poland. An Ode. Written on the Commencement of the late Campaign.* By W. S. Walker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of

of *The Heroes of Waterloo, &c.* 8vo, pp. 16. Longman & Co.

OF Mr. Walker's Poetry, we have already spoken in Part I. p. 843. The present is an animated address to a Nation long famed for deeds of hardy prowess.

"From the bright fields where Poets and Patriots rove [came;
The laurel-crown'd spirit of Casimir
The nymphs of Elysium his vesture had wove, [eyelid of flame.
And his gold hair shone bright o'er his
On the green banks of Vistula sadly he stood,

Where Warsaw looks down on the blue-rolling wave, [the wood,
And the breezes of evening were mute in
As he pour'd his deep sigh to the land of the brave."

After calling to the recollection of the Poles the valour of their ancestors, he concludes,

"Ye Chiefs of the Nations! whose madness estranged
The hands, that, unshackled, had fought but for you, [avenged,
Awake! be the deeds of your fathers,
And bind to your bosoms the brave and the true! [queror waved it,
With you, when the hand of the Con-
We stemm'd the proud Crescent on Chocim's* red plain,
While the world gazed with pride on the bold hands that saved it—
Oh, when shall those hands twine in glory again?"

The stream in the twilight roll'd silently by, [shadow had cast:
And the night-cloud o'er Warsaw its 'Farewell!' cried the shade, and his heavenly eye [the blast—
Shone proudly with hope, as he rose on 'Thou art fall'n in the field, but thy race is not run; [die;
Thy body is fled, but thy soul cannot
And the clouds, that hung dark o'er thy westering sun, [on high!"

Shall herald, like rainbows, thy rising
Annexed to the principal Poem are some pretty "Stanzas to a young Female;" "Reflection, in the manner of Moore;" and "Reflection, in the manner of Lord Byron."

8. *A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Sunday the 24th of March, 1816, at the Consecration of the Honourable and Right*

* "The battle of Chocim was fought in 1630, by the Poles, Prussians, Russians, Lithuanians, and Livonians, against the superior force of Turkey."

Reverend Edward Legge, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Oxford. By the Reverend Charles Parr Burney, M. A. F. R. S. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Crewe. Published by command of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. 4to. pp. 32. Payne and Foss.

THIS "true scyon of an excellent stock" has an hereditary claim to our notice. He has been already introduced to our Readers (vol. LXXIX. pp. 527, 852) as "the son and grandson of two Doctors, highly eminent in their respective professions," and as the victorious combatant for a Prize in the Theatre at Oxford. The very name of the family of this young Divine conveys an idea of literary excellence; which is not lessened by the congenial adjunct of PARR. And whatever expectations such an association may excite, a perusal of this masterly Discourse will amply justify.

As a specimen of Pulpit Oratory, we shall take the first paragraph that occurs:

"Various as are the exalted and amiable qualities in the character of the Apostles, which forcibly appeal either to our admiration, or our love, there is none more remarkable than the union of humility with their consciousness of being distinguished by peculiar marks of the Divine Favour. Their eventful lives presented scenes of peril, and of difficulty, unparalleled in the annals of mankind,—and, assuredly, in a cause of such transcendent importance, human agents never had been engaged. In the enumeration of their sorrows and labours, painful and meritorious as they were, vain is it to search for arrogance or ostentation;—for feelings, which betrayed vanity;—exultation, which proclaimed self-confidence;—their strength and their weakness,—every act of the present,—every hope of the future, were absorbed in the one holy purpose, for which, in tribulation they were content to live, or in torture to die. Success, in common minds the parent of security and presumption, from the contrast of their own circumscribed faculties with the infinite and eternal blessings, of which they were the elected Instruments, did but make them bow in lowlier reverence before that Almighty Being, who had chosen the weak and foolish things of the world, to confound the mighty and wise.—This humble-mindedness, this entire reliance on Heaven for ability to discharge the duties of their 'high calling,' shines forth in every page of their narrative. Such, eminently,

eminently, is the temper, in which St. Paul addresses his Corinthian Converts; and numerous passages, penned in the same spirit, and expressive of the same train of thought, might readily be adduced from his other Epistles. Of his miraculous Conversion,—of the extraordinary Revelations, with which he was favoured,—and the rich exuberance of his Spiritual Gifts, time would fail me in speaking. When we view him arrayed with dignity and rule, and deputed as the Ambassador of the Gospel of Christ, or accompany him in his perilous career, and meditate upon his faith, his patience, his devotedness, upon each surprising requisite for his great and heavenly work, we see all redound to the honour of God, all resolved into the mercy, and grace, vouchsafed to him from 'on high.' The lofty claims, which our Text* announces, we instantly admit, and are constrained at once to acknowledge, that his 'sufficiency' was, indeed, 'of God,'—the sole, the exhaustless, fountain of all excellence, all virtue, all power."

In a long train of arguments, deduced from an attentive perusal of the writings of the most learned and the most pious of his predecessors, Mr. Burney investigates the "Nature and Purposes of the *sufficiency* which the Apostles claimed;"—ascertains "that, in a modified degree, it was imparted to others;" and finds likewise "the primitive institutions assumed as the legitimate pattern for subsequent times;"—discusses very copiously "the necessity and appointment of that settled succession of Ministers, by which alone the great results of Christ's personal ministration on earth could ever have been perpetuated;" treats of "the credentials and authority which were originally granted, and speaks to the uniformity, which for many ages subsisted in the regulation and discipline of the Church;" and completes his plan, by "examining whether the considerations, suggested by our inquiry, are at all applicable to ourselves, as a Christian society; and, especially, whether the present solemnity is in unison with the spirit of Apostolic usage."

For the masterly manner in which these various and important articles are illustrated and combined,

* Cor. iii. 5. *Our sufficiency is of*

we refer to the Sermon itself, as a rich treat to every well-wisher to that happy Establishment in Church and State, in which "the Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity are closely interwoven, and their union has long been productive of the very highest national advantages."

9. *The Mourner comforted: or, Consoling Reflections for Parents on the Loss of a Child.* 8vo. pp. 52. Longman & Co.

IN a "Prefatory Address to the Mourner" the pious Author observes,

"The poignancy of grief may perhaps be softened, and its oppressive load be made somewhat lighter, by the humblest means of pitying Humanity. Behold those means—the best their writer has to offer—in the attendant pages. That they are suited to your case, he can only presume from their being the dictates of a heart wounded, like yours, by similar visitations of an All-wise and All-good, though mysterious Providence. If they soothe but one painful emotion, and awaken in the breast, 'resigned to sorrow,' but one consolatory or edifying thought, their author will think that he has neither suffered in vain, nor written in vain; and will give the praise to Him who so disciplined his own heart, as to be capable of comforting, or benefiting that of others."

These "Consoling Reflections" are evidently written by one who has felt the sorrow which he endeavours to alleviate, and are well-adapted to that purpose. We are given to understand that the Author is the Rev. Dr. Booker, of Dudley.

10. *The Temptations of a Watering Place, and the best means of counteracting their Influence; a Sermon, preached at Brighton, by J. Styles, D. D.* pp. 40. Williams and Son.

THAT narrow spirit, which can welcome none but its own party to defend truths in which all Christians are agreed, is utterly unworthy every one but him who is not ashamed to be found among the ranks of bigotry or sectarianism. For ourselves indeed, the opinions of Dissenters, as such, are decidedly opposite to those which we have ever advanced: yet by far the most important of our tenets we hold in common with them: we obey the same Master, and we acknowledge the same revelation,

tion, as a guide to present and eternal happiness. We cannot, therefore, for a moment indulge any sentiment but that of cordial approbation for the Sermon before us.

The style is nervous, glowing, and eloquent. There are indeed inaccuracies of expression; some too which we could not pass without regretting that they had been allowed to appear in print, when a very little attention would have corrected them. As a religious composition it is certainly excellent. Every reader will feel that it traces much of the labyrinth of the human heart, and very judiciously applies the force of religious principles to counteract the influence of circumstances, which have a direct tendency to render the character of a Christian inconsistent with his profession. It is not decisively affirmed that the scenes of a fashionable watering-place are such as *must* render it an improper resort for those who profess religion; but the scope of the Sermon is to impress on all, that the enchanted ground may not be entered, without a powerful talisman; that the mixed company, vacation from ordinary business, and worse than frivolous amusements, which would allure religious visitors to the sea-side to put off their piety, and adopt, at least for a time, the spirit of the gay, need some strong resisting power, some omnipotent principle, "The fear of God," to preserve the Christian to himself, and keep him "unspotted from the world."

But it will be more pleasing to the reader to hear his sentiments from the Author himself:

"The 'fear of God' prompts the individual, in whose heart it presides, to cultivate communion with his universal, awful, and endearing presence, by tracing his wisdom, power, goodness, and love, as they are displayed in Nature. Thus, when he visits the sea-shore, and is surrounded with the beauties and wonders of creation, his heart dilates with grateful joy. Every object appears, not only in its own native characters of grandeur and loveliness, but it is the shadow of the Deity, the symbol of his ineffable glory. The mere children of this world derive very little satisfaction from such scenes. Their views terminate in what they behold. The Christian looks through Nature up to Nature's God."

GENT. M AG. July, 1816.

"When Spring decorates the earth, enamels the Christian's path with flowers, and decks the forest with her loveliest verdure, imagination transports him to the regions of immortality. When surrounded with the wrecks of the year; when the wild clouds career through the skies, and the harbinger of winter is heard in every blast; he meditates on the desolation of the universe, on 'the days of darkness which shall be many;' but he anticipates with all the rapture of hope, 'the New Heavens and the New Earth' that shall afterwards arise; and already does he seem to possess the celestial inheritance which is incorruptible and fadeth not away. One principal charm by which the Christian is attracted to these external objects is the right of appropriation, which his adoption into the family of God enables him to exercise."

11. *Hints designed to promote Benevolence, Temperance, and Medical Science.* By John Coakley Lettson, M. & LL.D. Originally published in 1801; and now re-published with *Memoirs of the Author, a Tribute to the Memory of James Neild, esq. and Brief Notices of many other of Dr. Lettson's Friends.* Three vols. 8vo. 40 Plates. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.
12. *The "Additions" to the First Edition of the above Work, separate; including the Memoirs of Dr. Lettson, Mr. Neild, &c.* 50 pp. and 10 plates.
13. *State of Prisons in England, Scotland, and Wales, extending to various places therein assigned, not for the Debtor only, but for the Felons also, and other less criminal Offenders. Together with useful Documents, Observations, and Remarks, adapted to explain and improve the Condition of Prisoners in general.* By James Neild, Esq. 4to. pp. 708.

THE first Edition of these valuable "Hints" received, as it deserved, our willing praise, (see vol. LXXII. p. 442); and we consider the publishers as having performed an acceptable service, in again offering them to the notice of the publick.

Many of Dr. Lettson's friends, we doubt not, will be gratified in possessing this pleasing memento of so truly valuable a man.

In this Re-publication will be found good portraits of Dr. Lettson, James Neild, esq. Dr. John Fothergill, Dr. James Syms, Dr. Cogan, &c. &c. in addition

addition to more than 20 likenesses of other individuals, whose exertions in the cause of benevolence have long been known to the world, which were given in the preceding edition.

A satisfactory Memoir of Dr. Lettson is prefixed to the Work, which, however, has been in some measure anticipated in our Miscellany; we therefore hasten to the "Tribute of Respect to the Memory of James Neild, esq." more particularly as it enables us to bring forward to the attention of our Readers Mr. Neild's highly-important work on Prisons, which has accidentally been hitherto unnoticed in our Review.

The death of this eminent Philanthropist was recorded in our Magazine for 1814, Part I. p. 206.

"The benevolent character of Mr. Neild may best be learned from his own correspondence with Dr. Lettson; which was from year to year inserted in the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine. These accounts of the various Prisons [LXXVII in number] were ably supported by the Prefatory Addresses of Dr. Lettson, and formed the ground-work of Mr. Neild's subsequent highly-valuable Works. The result of their publication was highly gratifying to both those Philanthropists, as well as to the Editor of the Magazine, as they excited general attention to the subject, and produced considerable additional subscriptions to the Society for Relief of Debtors. Accordingly, in 1808, when Mr. Neild published the Third Edition of his 'Account of the Progress and Present State of the Society for Discharge and Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts,' in the Preface he thus notices this correspondence:

'I cannot present to the Publick another edition of this book on Debtors, without expressing my grateful sense of the great assistance which I have derived from my benevolent friend Dr. Lettson; as also for the Pecuniary support in aid of the Charity, to a considerable amount*, which appears to have been sent me in immediate consequence of my Remarks on Prisons appearing in the Gentleman's Magazine, with the introductory observations of his liberal and enlightened mind. I wish to give honour where honour is so justly due. Had it not been for his energetic strictures, on my faithful communications, from time to time, I fear that the Pri-

* Amounting, when that Edition went to press, to 328*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*'

sons, in many instances, would not only have remained without farther improvement; but, what is worse, that, in lamentable gradation, the improvement which had commenced in some of them, would either have dwindled, or have been wholly done away. After having tried, in various journeys, and during the space of thirty years, what private conference with magistrates could effect, I had the discouragement, in some districts, to find, that the alterations I had presumed to suggest, were omitted or forgotten. The great reformation produced by Howard, was in several places merely temporary. Some prisons that had been ameliorated under the persuasive influence of his kind advice, were relapsing into their former horrid state of privation, filthiness, severity, or neglect; many new dungeons had aggravated the evils, against which his sagacity could not but remonstrate: the motives for a transient amendment were become paralyzed; and the effect had ceased in the cause. At length, the arguments of my Friend prevailed; and I consented to the insertion of some of my Letters to Dr. Lettson in the above Magazine, as the best channel, in order to ascertain the feelings of the Publick at large on so important a subject as Imprisonment for Debt. The result was propitious and highly pleasing. Scarcely three months had elapsed, when, upon my return home, I found many letters, urging me to go on; and success has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The humane and considerate Magistrates of various districts have cordially adopted and enforced the plan of reform †. Their active energies have now, for five years past, been happily employed in effecting so salutary a change. Every journey I now take affords me the most reasonable hope that it will soon be completed. I esteem its advances among the amplest blessings of my life; and trust that I shall be able to relish the retrospect of them

† "The late Mr. Justice Hardinge, in an Address to the Grand Jury at Brecon in 1804, whilst strongly recommending attention to Mr. Neild's remarks and suggestions on the County Gaol and Bridewell, thus expressed himself:—'A gentleman, whose name is Neild, was the Sheriff last year for the county of Buckingham. An English Judge, of a serious and steady character, [Mr. Justice Grose] gave that County joy upon the Bench, for its acquisition of such a philanthropist in such an office. He bears a very high character. Like the immortal Howard, he visits Gaols in hopes to reform them.'"

even in the nearest views of Death itself."

"The following letter to Dr. Lettsom will be read with a mixture of admiration and delight, and is in itself so impressive, as to render comment superfluous; for it is a disinterested effort of virtue, overcoming the allurements of personal interest.

"My dear Sir, Chelsea, March 25, 1801.

"No sooner had the Society published their Vote of Thanks, than I was surprised with the receipt of a Bank Note of One Thousand Pounds. It came by Penny-post, in a blank cover, neither by Name nor Signature, addressed,

"James Neild, esq.

"Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

"Having no doubt whatsoever in my own mind that it was intended for the Charity, I announced it as such at our next meeting.

"Lord Romney, and the gentlemen of the Committee, were of opinion it was intended for myself, not being addressed even in my official capacity; and a minute to that effect was about being entered on our books.

"I solemnly declared, I would enter my protest against it; as, in *foro conscientie*, I believed it meant for the Society, and so far disclaimed all right or title to it, that, should it hereafter appear to be meant for myself, I declared it to be the property of the Society.

"Whatever might be the intent of the philanthropic donor, there was certainly inaccuracy, and even carelessness, to send so large a sum by Penny-post*. To you, my good Sir, I have no occasion to say the heart-felt gratification this act conveyed, or how much superior to pecuniary consideration is the

Mens sibi conscia Recti.

"God bless you, Adieu,

JAMES NEILD."

"Mr. Neild having given offence to some magistrates at Norwich, by the home-truths which he found it necessary to relate in his account of the Workhouse in that city, he was censured in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1805, pp. 1019, 1124.

"This produced a defence from his friend Dr. Lettsom, p. 1185, in which he observes:

"Mr. Neild has devoted 35 years in visiting the most miserable of human beings; in exploring dungeons in the highest degree dangerous to health; in liberating hundreds of incarcerated fel-

* "This Bank-note could not be traced, as it had been issued from the Bank at least three years before it was received by Mr. Neild."

low-creatures; in laying down plans of improvement, as they respect the security, health, and morals of the prisoner; and in the most humane exertions to regulate the system of Bridewells and Workhouses, the sources of a thousand future evils."

In the same Magazine is another able defence of Mr. Neild, in a Letter from Edward Rigby, esq. mayor of Norwich, to Mr. Gurney; in which the character of Mr. Neild is justly drawn, (see vol. LXXVI. p. 28.)

"In addition to the consequences naturally attendant upon an advance in years," (we now use his own words) Mr. Neild long "laboured under painful infirmities, that threatened to plunge him into the awful, yet hopeful, gulph of Death." Yet his ardent zeal for the relief of human misery, and his anxiety to promote the success and stability of his favourite Society, overcame all obstacles; and he continued his journeys, to visit the gloomy mansions of distress in all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.

"We well know the sincere gratification he experienced, on being allowed by Providence to finish the Quarto edition of his excellent Work on Prisons; in the preparing of which for the press, he was considerably assisted by his valuable friend the Rev. Weeden Butler †. It at length appeared in 1812, under the following title: 'State of Prisons in England, Scotland, and Wales, extending to various places therein assigned, not for the Debtor only, but for the Felons also, and other less criminal Offenders. Together with some useful Documents, Observations, and Remarks, adapted to explain and improve the Condition of Prisoners in general.'

"This highly-useful Work, calculated, on an enlarged and general plan, for the improvement of Prisons, and comfort of the Prisoners, is dedicated to the Society for Discharge and Relief of Debtors.

"Prefixed to the State of the Prisons will be found some valuable Observations on Civil Imprisonment, Remarks on Courts of Conscience, and Observations on Crimes and Punishments.

"Then follows the State of each Prison in England, Scotland, and Wales, in alphabetical order; containing an in-

† "Of this highly-respectable Clergyman and worthy man, one of the original Institutors, and now the only survivor of the first Committee, of the benevolent Society for Relief of Debtors, see Mr. Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. pp. 223—226.

mense mass of valuable information, collected during many years' painful research into the actual condition of the several Gaols; and which will be of the greatest use to Magistrates and others to whose care and protection the Law has committed so important a trust as the government of its Prisons. By way of 'Conclusion,' Mr. Neild thus expresses himself; and our hearts cannot but rejoice with him in his benevolent exultation:

'Animated with the hope of giving permanency and improvement to that reform in our Prisons which was so ably begun by my excellent predecessor Mr. Howard, I now send forth this Book, the labour of many years, as an important subject for public consideration; and, however defective, deliver it to the world, with the spirit of a man who endeavoured to do well, and at length enjoys the luxury of having lived to see his highest earthly wishes accomplished. If it shall be found, as is very probable, that many things are omitted in this extensive work, which might greatly have added to its value, let it not be forgotten that much, likewise, is performed: that my numerous visits had not the patronage of Government to invigorate their ardour; that many Prisons proved to be difficult of access; that the information which I sought was not easily obtained; and that this massy collection of particulars is not published for general entertainment, but for the serious perusal of those distinguished Readers who have it in their will, no less than in their power, to soften the trials, and alleviate the sorrows of Imprisonment.'

"In March 1802, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. M. P. and Mr. Neild, volunteered their services, (which were accepted by Lord Pelham, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department,) to examine and report on the state and management of the Convicts in Portsmouth Harbour, and also the same in Langston Harbour: which two Reports are annexed to this volume; to which are added three other Reports on the Hulks at Portsmouth in 1807, on the Hulks in Langston Harbour, and on the Hulks on the Thames."

In the Edinburgh Review for January 1814, is a masterly critique on the "State of Prisons," some extracts from which are given in the volume of "Hints" before us.

The Reviewers thus conclude:

"Mr. Neild's Work is well entitled to the serious consideration of all good citizens, and of those, especially, who

possess the highest influence and authority in Church and State. The present condition of the greater part of our Prisons is, in several respects, dishonourable to a humane, a civilized, a Christian country: and it would have been becoming the paternal care of the Ministers of the Crown, to have taken the lead in reforming this important and extensive department of the National Police. For their encouragement, an opportunity presented itself, such as may not return for a century to come. They had at their command the services of a Magistrate, whose experience and distinguished exertions in this capacity recommended him as peculiarly qualified for the duty; a man of high character and independent fortune;—who had no party to serve;—who sought for no place, no pension, not even his expenses, in the discharge of a task which was to be the painful and weary labour of many years; a man on whom the spirit had descended of the ever-revered and ever-memorable Howard. Yet the Ministers withheld from him all encouragement, all countenance, all facilities. He went forth, unauthorised, unaided, and alone; and, accordingly, as might have been expected, 'many prisons proved to be difficult of access,' and 'the information which he sought was not easily obtained.' But his heart was strong in a good cause, and his country is deeply indebted to him for his generous and important services. He has brought forward, to the praise and imitation of his fellow-citizens, many examples which evince what happy effects result when Magistrates are faithful to their duty. He has exposed to public view those dreadful miseries which there is no ear to hear, and no eye to pity, when the Magistrates desert the sacred charge of personal inspection, which the law has entrusted to their honour. He has pointed out all that appears to be still defective or erroneous in our present regulations and present practice. He has done his part; and, whatever return he may now receive from the world, his reward is sure and great."

14. *The History of England, in easy Dialogues for young Children; by a Lady.* 12mo; pp. 88. Hailes.

15. *Geography, in easy Dialogues for young Children; by a Lady.* 12mo. pp. 72. Hailes.

Each of these little Volumes may be recommended as a valuable acquisition to the *Juvenile Library*.

Nearly ready for Publication :

The first number of a New Quarterly Publication intituled "Annals of the Fine Arts," and solely and exclusively devoted to them.

Memoirs of Mr. SHERIDAN, drawn from original documents, and illustrated by his own Correspondence, and that of his Friends, with a copious Account of his Family. By Dr. WATKINS.

The Speeches and Memoirs of the late R. B. Sheridan, esq. edited by a Constitutional Friend, well known in the literary circles.

AKENSIDE'S "Pleasures of Imagination," printed from Akenside's corrected copy of his first Poem; edited by the Author of "The Philosophy of Nature."

Preparing for Publication :

Mr. SHAW MASON'S Second Volume of the "Statistical Survey of Ireland," is now at press. The Work is of great National importance: the British Empire is deeply interested in every effort to bring the actual state of Ireland before the publick.

Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL, jun. of Guildford, is now publishing by Subscription, "A Picturesque View of Guildford" (in a large scale) from a spot which displays to the greatest advantage its venerable Castle, and other Buildings.

Travels from Calcutta, along the Banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, to Babylon; including Strictures on the History of that most ancient Metropolis, and Topographical Observations made during a residence of three weeks among its Ruins. By ABRAHAM LOCKETT, esq. M. A. S. Captain in the Honourable East India Company's Service; Author of a Commentary on Arabic Syntax; and Secretary to the Council of the College at Fort William, in Bengal. With Maps; Views of the Ruins of Babylon, and some other Buildings in its Vicinity; and Representations of certain small Monuments of remote Antiquity disinterred by the Arabs in digging up the Babylonian bricks.

Some Account of Ahantah and Fantyn, and the remaining Countries on the Gold Coast of Africa; containing Notices of their Soil, Climate, and Productions, and of the Persons, Manners, Customs, Religion, Institutions, Arts, Trade, and comparative Civilization of the Inhabitants; including Narratives of their more recent Wars, and Hints for the developement of their ancient History, and the History of the African Slave Trade, and for an Inquiry into the original Country of the Negro Race. —Recent intelligence of a War (the con-

sequences of which may be important to British interests) has served to show, from the unsuccessful attempts of the public prints to inform their readers of the situation and state of these Countries, and from the errors and the deficiencies of our best maps and books of Geography, the want of such a work as this.

A History of Nipal, a Kingdom in the North of India; describing its Origin, Situation, Surface, Climate, and Inhabitants; its Relations, Political and Commercial, with the British Dominions in Asia, Tibet, Tartary, and the Chinese Empire; and the Rise and Progress of the present War.—The general want of information which appears to prevail with respect to Nipal, and the powerful and increasing interest which attaches to the existing war with that country may be regarded as recommendations of this Work.

The Paintings lately removed from Powderham Castle, the seat of Lord Courtenay, have been sold by auction by Christie at very low prices: The large picture of the *Tribute Money*, by Rubens, reputed to be worth several thousand pounds, fetched but 480*l*.

The mansion in Streatham Park, at which Dr. Johnson was so often an inmate, has been sold by auction, with all its furniture, library, and pictures. On the last day of the sale the collection of portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, including those of nearly all the distinguished visitors of Streatham-house, were disposed of at the following prices: Lord Sondes, 80 guineas; Lord Lyttelton, 41; Mr. Murphy, 98; Sir J. Reynolds, 122; Dr. Goldsmith, 127; Sir R. Chambers, 80; Garrick, 75; Mr. Baretti, 82; Dr. Burney, 20; Burke, 240; Dr. Johnson, 360.

Marshal JUNOT'S Library was lately sold by auction, by Mr Evans in Pall-mall. It consisted chiefly of Authors published by Didot of Paris, and printed by him, and Bodoni of Parma, upon the most exquisitely beautiful vellum. Every volume has a case to put it in.—*Horatii Opera* (of which two copies only were printed upon vellum) sold for 140*l*. *Fables de la Fontaine*, 2 vols. (of which only two copies were printed upon vellum) with the admirable original drawings of Perceir, and a set of proof plates, fetched 170*l*.; *Virgilii Opera*, 47*l*. 5*s*.—The celebrated Bible which Junot carried off from Portugal, was not in this sale. The Government of Portugal were so anxious to redeem this great curiosity, that they offered Madame Junot 80,000 livres for it; but she required 150,000*l*.

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN,

July 18.

I PERUSED with no small delight the Orphan Stanzas (for they have no ostensible Parent) "to a celebrated Noble Poet," in Part I. p. 447. Among the numerous effusions to which his Lordship's last farrago has given birth, one has appeared, which, whoever be its author, claims a rank not far behind that which has been generally allowed to its prototype (p. 351). Its sentiments, in my humble opinion, are highly expressive of the proud feelings of injured virtue; struggling against the pangs of disappointed affection; and such as every Poet would ascribe to the woman whom even the infatuated Fugitive himself allows to be

Serenely purest of her sex that live!

PHILOSOPHOS.

Lady BYRON's responsive "Fare thee well."

AND fare THEE well too—if for ever—
How dread the thought!—still fare thee well!

Yet think not time or space can sever
The heart that wont on thine to dwell!

O cherish not the sad illusion,
All thy high-wrought hopes deceiving,
Which whispers thee, that heart's profusion

Of love can end in "unforgiving!"

Too well I know thy conscious breast,
That form'd, how brief! my "placid" pillow,

Hath wander'd from its ark of rest,
Far stretching o'er life's cheerless billow:

But if—as may—peace still denied thee—
My bosom beat to thy return,— [thee,
The love that once hath dared to chide
Cannot, will not, dare to "spurn."

Thou wert my world—another "world"
Scatters its frowns or "smiles" in vain!

From thy embrace by treachery hurl'd,
I know no joy, I fear no pain.

To soft affection's duties prone,
In me thy faults a veil had found:
Thy "many faults" were thine alone—
NOT THINE ALONE their "cureless wound."

This lesson thou hadst fix'd too deep,
Ere yet thy verse display'd its art—
The sudden deluge cannot sweep
Love's graven impress from the heart!

But oh! if mine "by slow decay"
Must moulder from its ruby throne,
Thy hand shall wear the stamp away;
For yet my love is all thine own!

oft as on my "widow'd bed"
Thy light revisits these sad eyes*,
Deeper than for the dead
By unbidden sighs.

the reason, light that visits these sad
citizens, an

GRAY.

When first our infant's vocal aim
With skill distinctive shall be crown'd;
When taught to lisp a Father's name,
Embitter'd joy will greet the sound.

For then—should still thy footsteps wander
Far from her who mourns thee lost—
Then on her griefs recall'd she'll ponder,
On all her joys so foully cross'd.

And if one gleam of "solace" cheer me,
Flickering o'er my gloomy fate—
My lord, my love, no longer near me—
Nought left of him, beside his hate—

'T will be, that Nature's pencil true
Shall on our darling's cherub cheek
Those thrice dear "lineaments" renew,
Her mother else might vainly seek!

'T will be, that if her face resemble
Thine, which I never more may see,—
While gazing there my heart may tremble
With a pulse still true to thee!

Again thy "faults!"—but hadst thou
known,

Ere yet too late, thy slighted peace;
Thy wither'd "hopes"—and oh! my own—
Had flourish'd with our years' increase!

With me—"with thee"—they sever'd fly,
Cherish'd alone by dear communion;
Without me,—without thee—they die
Beneath their violated union.

Thy "pride," thy every other "feeling,"
These self-condemned faults have
"shaken;"

Aid if beyond the power of healing,
By me!—no—by THYSELF "forsaken!"

Haply from me hath Nature banish'd
The flames that feed thy cherish'd
"madness"—

Enough for me to "know" is vanish'd
Every glimpse of future gladness.

And whence emerge the baleful streams
That soil'd the promise once so fair,
Whelming all our blissful dreams
In the black chaos of despair?

'T is not relentless * Virtue's hand
Hath rent the torrent's faithless mound:
Welcome again her whispers bland,
And exiled Love shall yet be found.

For oh! might one repentant tear
But tremble on thy blanched cheek;
I'll bless the sacred record there,
Nor other trophy dare to seek.

Might but the radiant flow of peace
Rise in the heaven of thine eye,
Each boding fear, each doubt shall cease,
And all my woes forgotten die.

But if it must be,—fare thee well!
If to thy bosom Death can give
No deeper wound—mine throbs to tell
Its more than dying is—to live!

* Lord B.'s "Sketch," line 30.

On MADAME DE LA VALETTE's aiding her
Husband's Escape from the Conciergerie,
Dec. 20th, 1815.

IT is not in the tented field,
Amid the thundering cannon's roar;
Where warriors the bright faulchion wield,
Bathing its point in human gore,
Diffusing death around:
'T is not amid wild war's alarms,
The brazen trump, the neighing steed,
The hostile shout, the clash of arms,
The sudden charge, the fearful deed,
That timid Woman's found.
The scenes of bloodshed and of strife
With female softness ill accord;
From the dread pause 'twixt death and life,
Where fatal falls the vengeful sword,
Sad and dismay'd she lies.
When o'er the earth rude war is driven,
The dreadful scourge extending wide,
To sterner Man the task is given
The swift and dangerous car to guide,
To head the bold emprise.
Yet Fame can tell, that e'en where Death
In most appalling form appears,
Where thousands yield the fleeting breath,
(Robb'd of her sex's timid fears)
E'en there is Woman seen.
When Duty calls, no dread, no ill,
Can shake her fortitude's firm power;
Fix'd to her constant purpose still,
Though clouds arise, and tempests lour,
Unaw'd her steadfast mien.
And ah! with what increasing power
That fortitude's bright lustre flames,
When in Adversity's sad hour
The sacred bond of marriage claims
Its kind endearing care:
Oh then each suffering, each woe,
The faithful Wife will calm endure;
Each joy, each comfort she'll forego,
Her lov'd lord's safety to secure,
His bosom's grief to share.
Nor need we for examples seek
Th' historic page of times of yore;
Our own as glorious age shall speak
Of deeds as bright as Roman lore
In proudest days can boast.
How the illustrious list of fame
Heroic Eleanor * illumines;
And gentle Ackland's † spotless name
With still increasing lustre blooms
Amid the virtuous host.
And see, to grace Fame's glorious page,
Another heroine appears:
Her merits in a future age,
Uninjured by revolving years,
Remember'd still shall be.

* Wife of Edward I.

† Lady Harriet Ackland, who accompanied her husband Major Ackland to America during our contest with that country in 1767. For an account of her extraordinary fortitude and sufferings, see "Female Biography."

‡ Madame de La Valette was released from prison in January last: see Part I. p. 170.

Oh that a less ignoble name
The ardour of her courage fired!
To her enough the sacred claim
Connubial, which the dead inspired
That set a traitor free.
Illustrious sufferer, with thee
We sympathize, with thee we grieve;
Oh may thy generous constancy
Soon its earn'd recompence receive:
To liberty restored †,
May tranquil prove thy future lot;
And when long hence in distant days
Almost La Valette's crime's forgot,
Time's faithful page thy worth shall praise,
Thy noble deed record.
Jan. 18. C. J. S.

CASIMIR, LIB. I. ODE 1.

On the Departure of the hostile Thracians
from Pannonia.

NOW cease the menaces of War,
And Health and Peace, once driven far
From our polluted land,
In milk-white chariots borne along,
Revisit, midst the general throng,
And in our cities stand.
Now Faith and Right, devoid of guile,
And Happiness, with gentle smile,
Fly o'er the joyful fields;
While golden ages sweetly flow
In copious rivers soft and slow,
And ample pleasures yield.
Now fairer suns, and days of yore,
Sprung from old veins of richer ore,
Return in vigorous powers;
Bright gems descend like sounding hail,
And liquid gold with every gale
Drops down in many a shower.
Me now the world permits to sing
Poetic lays on lyric string,
On high and festive days;
To tell how Saturn's happy reign
Returns to bless the earth again,
In pompous songs of praise.
New manners, primitive and white,
And honest Candour (charming sight!)
Once banish'd from our coast,
Return, while Virtue fair descends,—
Bright goddess! from the skies she bends,
And gains the seats she'd lost.
Rivers of milk and honey glide,
Warm'd by the sun, the lands divide,
Or rippling o'er the plains;
The banks are full, they swell, they rise—
'T is nectar to the just and wise—
The fields are blest again.

More

More gently waves the bearded grain,
 Its close-set stems o'erload the plain,
 And make the valleys groan;
 Delightful seasons spare the crop,
 And crown the labourer's utmost hope,
 His utmost wishes crown.

The shepherd drives his flocks along,
 Rivals the hoarse Cicada's song
 On his rude patch straw;
 Bellow the hills; and while the ground
 Strong heifers till, the woods resound
 With every breath they draw.

Peace! the exulting mountains cry;
 Peace! the wild shaggy rocks reply,
 Loud echoing with the noise;
 Peace! o'er the scatter'd hills shall bound,
 Sequester'd valleys catch the sound,
 And burst in violent joys.

[The rest of the Ode, consisting of high strains of compliment to Pope Urban VIII. does not seem to merit a translation.] U. U.

FAREWELL ADDRESS by ARTHUR BROOKE,
 To his Female Readers.

Written after the Publication of a small
 Volume of Poems.

THOUGH the harp may be sinking in
 sadness, whose strings
 Were so lightly once waken'd for you,
 Yet it still to the theme of its infancy clings,
 And its last fading tribute of melody
 In this warm unaffected adieu. [brings

May your charms, which the dulcist, the
 coldest might move,
 In a verse less unworthy be wreathed;
 May the tale of affection, as oft as you
 rove [you love,
 By the sweet star of eve, in the voice that
 Be as truly, as tenderly breathed.

Forgive, if the feeling too freely has flow'd
 From the warmth of a juvenile tongue;
 By your lips be a soft admonition be-
 stow'd,

And oh! in your hearts be it only allow'd
 To have better been fancied than sung.

In its pride let the gold callous eye of the
 Sage

On the song look indignantly down;
 Let Ignorance turn with distaste from the
 page,

And pity we still the moroseness of Age,
 Where envy lies hid in a frown.

The joys of our being, how fleeting and few!
 How distant our hopes from above!

There is but one blessing substantial and
 true, [you,

Oh, Women! that blessing is center'd in
 And is only imparted in love.

Quarterly, June, 1816.

HELEN OF KIRKCONNELL.

By JOHN MAYNE, Author of the Poems of
 "Glasgow," "The Siller Gun," &c. &c.

The following Verses are founded on a
 Tradition in the South of Scotland, that
 a young Lady of Kirkconnell-Lee, in
 Annandale, walking with her Lover, was
 murdered by a disappointed and san-
 guinary Rival.

I WISH I were where Helen lies,
 For, night and day, on me she cries,
 And, like an Angel, to the skies
 Still seems to beckon me!
 For me she liv'd, for me she sigh'd,
 For me she wish'd to be a bride,
 For me, in life's sweet morn, she died
 On fair Kirkconnell-Lee!

Where Kirtle-waters gently wind,
 As Helen on my arm reclin'd,
 A rival, with a ruthless mind,
 Took deadly aim at me;
 My Love, to disappoint the foe,
 Rush'd in between me and the blow,
 And now her corse is lying low
 On fair Kirkconnell-Lee!

Though Heaven forbids my wrath to swell,
 I curse the hand by which she fell—
 The fiend that made my heaven a hell,
 And tore my Love from me!
 For if, where all the Graces shine—
 O! if on earth there 's aught divine,
 My Helen! all these charms were thine—
 They center'd all in thee!

Ah! what avails it that, amain,
 I clove th' assassin's head in twain!
 No peace of mind, my Helen slain—
 No resting-place for me!
 I see her spirit in the air—
 I hear the shriek of wild despair,
 When murder laid her bosom bare,
 On fair Kirkconnell-Lee!

O! when I'm sleeping in my grave,
 And o'er my head the rank weeds wave,
 May He, who life and spirit gave,
 Unite my Love and me!
 Then from this world of doubts and sighs,
 My soul on wings of peace shall rise,
 And, joining Helen in the skies,
 Forget Kirkconnell-Lee!

EXTEMPORE BY A LADY,
 On the Death of her Friend MRS. LAING,
 of Stogotham.

WHILE bending o'er the mansions of
 the dead,

To matchless worth we drop a pious tear,
 And mourn for her, who has for ever fled,
 Nor could her virtues keep her longer
 here.

Perth, June 16.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 13.*

The Earl of *Essex* stated, that he had again to complain to their Lordships of being obstructed by the Military in his passage along the streets. He had been prevented from passing through Pall mall this day. It appeared that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London had gone up with an Address to the Queen, and that this was the occasion of calling out the military. He had asked the soldier, who had obstructed his passage, where the constables were, to which the man replied, 'that there were no constables there, and that he could not pass.' This had extremely surprised him, after the pledge which had been given by a noble Secretary of State on a former occasion, and he found himself under the necessity of again calling their Lordships' attention to the subject. He moved that there be laid before the House a copy of the Order under which the military had acted.

Viscount *Sidmouth* expressed his hope that the Noble Earl would not persist in his motion. It was true that on a former occasion he had pledged himself that, when the military were called out he would give orders that the civil officers should also attend. It had then been, and it was still his opinion, that the civil officers should be in attendance on such occasions, but he admitted that there was a defect of communication on this subject between the Horse-guards and the Secretary of State's Office. He promised, however, that he would take measures to remedy that defect if possible. This mode of calling out the military, however, for the sake of parade or public convenience, was no new proceeding, though it might have been, from local and other circumstances, carried to a greater extent than formerly.

The Duke of *Sussex*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, Marquis of *Buckingham*, Earl *Fitzwilliam*, Lord *Holland*, and Lord *Stanhope*, supported the motion by a variety of arguments.

On a division it was negatived, by 93 to 16.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Milton* said, he had once before complained of an improper interference of the Military, who made an assault on private individuals attempting to pass the public streets. Perhaps all might not know that parties of guards had been stationed that day in different streets of the town. He did not see these things himself, but he understood that the guards stationed at the end of Pall mall had stopped his noble friend (Lord *Essex*, we presume) who had come down the Haymarket, and who, upon a king the reason why, was told by the soldiers, that such were their orders. They said that their commanding officer was at Carlton house. His noble friend inquired for a constable, and the soldiers' answer was, 'We have nothing to do with the peace officers.' After some further observations the Noble Lord concluded by moving for a copy of the Orders given that day to the life guards on duty.

Lord *Castlereagh* did not think that the employment of the Military on such occasions was inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution. A great deal of alarm had been expressed, but he did not consider that it was warranted by the circumstances of the case. It was calculated rather to make the people less attached to British liberty — (*Hear, hear, from the Opposition.*) — In his view of the subject, it would be a degradation of the high character of the House to entertain the question.

Sir *C. Burrell* said that, so far from regretting that soldiers were posted at the Theatres, and other places of amusement, he wished to see the military system extended a little further. (*Hear, hear, from the Opposition.*) Sentinels were placed at St James's, and he lamented that they were not stationed in Piccadilly, particularly about Dover-street. The scenes of riot and disorder that were occasioned by the proprietors of stage-coaches were a disgrace to the country. Women had been frequently interrupted and dragged about by these people, till they could find an opportunity of escaping into shops, and he begged to assure the House, that a complaint of this nature had been made to him by a public-spirited jeweller, who had found it necessary to commence actions against the coachmasters. (*Loud laughter.*)

After some discussion, the motion was negatived, by 112 to 54.

Sir *Eaton Bridges* having moved the second reading of the Bill for registering the deaths of the nobility and people of property,

The *Attorney General* said, he thought this one of the most objectionable and vexatious measures ever introduced into Parliament. It required a long certificate of birth and pedigree to be registered at Doctors'

Doctors' Commons, and might be useful to some bookseller in making up some work of general biography, but could be only vexatious to the King's subjects. He moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Sir E. Brydges complained of the contemptuous manner in which the Learned Gentleman had spoken of his measure: he perceived that any measure, however useful, originating with him, would be neglected, and himself treated with disregard.

The Bill having been thrown out by 82 to 3, the Hon. Member said he wished to withdraw the other measures standing on the Orders in his name. He was, however, requested to wait till the days when they were to come regularly before the House.

May 15.

Mr. Rose brought in a Bill for the regulation of Provident Institutions and Savings Banks. The provisions are as follows: these banks are to be enrolled; to have the liberty of choosing their own officers, who must give security for the money entrusted to them; in case of death or bankruptcy, these societies are to have preference over the claims of other creditors; depositors in these banks not to be prevented from applying and receiving parish relief; depositors dying intestate, distribution to be made according to a specific provision made in the bill; and the transfer of stock to these societies to be exempt from the Stamp duties.

Sir James Mackintosh moved certain resolutions on the subject of the Contributions to be paid by France for the maintenance of the British Army in that country, purporting that the Crown had exercised its prerogatives to an unwarrantable extent, by disposing of the produce of these contributions without the advice or privity of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer apprehended that the Learned Gentleman had not properly recognized the difference between the contributions before the Treaty and those subsequent to it. The former were the issues of war, and were the right of the conquering army. He had formerly stated in the House, by the command of the Prince Regent, that the sum procured in consequence of the Treaty would be applied to the public services. That sum was nothing more nor less than an indemnity to the Nation for its expences, still as such it had been received by the Sovereign.

In consequence of this explanation, the motion was withdrawn.

Sir O. Mount moved for a Committee of Enquiry respecting the Greenwich Hospital, Estates in Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham. He contended that the management of these estates had been

greatly abused, and that they might be rendered more beneficial to the Hospital by being sold. The expences of repairs of farm-houses, improvements, &c. in the course of five years amounted to 50,000*l.* while the increased rent in that period was not more than 1,196*l.* per annum. The gross profits of the woods belonging to the Hospital, were in eight years 21,000*l.* and the expences for those woods, in the same period, were 30,000*l.* making a loss to the Hospital of 9000*l.* (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. C. Long, in opposing the motion, said that the rents had increased since 1805 from 23,000*l.* to 43,000*l.* per annum: In the same period 16,000 acres of land have been inclosed, and 10,000 acres of grass land had been converted into good arable land; 2,000 acres of young wood had also been planted; which at no distant period would make no inconsiderable addition to the rents of the Hospital.

Sir M. W. Ridley remarked, in support of the estates being sold, that the gross receipts of the estates from 1808 to 1815, were 483,371*l.* while the gross expences in the same time amounted to 314,571*l.* leaving a nett produce to the Hospital of only 160,000*l.*

The motion was ultimately negatived, by 93 to 34.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 17.

The Marquis of Buckingham, pursuant to notice, rose to call the attention of the House to the obstruction offered to the Earl of Essex on a former day by the Military stationed in Pall Mall. He considered the conduct of the soldiers a breach of the law, which had been attributed to a want of communication between the civil and military authorities of the country. His object, under that defect, was to enable his Majesty's Ministers to carry the law into effect. The Noble Viscount (Sidmouth) who was High Steward of Westminster, and Secretary of State, and consequently bound to have the direction of the Police, had stated on a former occasion, that no communication had been made to him with respect to the employment of the military. It was plain from that statement, that there was a power above the law, and no Minister responsible for the breach of law. The Noble Marquis having deprecated the interference of Soldiers without the Civil Power, said, he should move an Address to the Prince Regent for a Copy of the Orders issued for placing the Guards in Pall Mall on the day the Noble Earl was obstructed; at the same time he should be ready to withdraw his motion, provided the Noble Viscount would give a promise that similar interruptions should not again occur. He concluded by moving an Address for the Copies of Orders, &c. &c.

Viscount

Viscount *Sidmouth* repeated the opinion he gave on a former debate, namely, that the *Military should, in no public instance, be called out in the streets of London without the Civil Power.* He also stated, that he had received the commands of the Prince Regent on the subject, by which he should be enabled in future to prevent a recurrence of the outrage complained of by the Noble Earl.

The Marquis of *Buckingham*, on the above representation, consented to withdraw his motion.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that there were some Officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Waterloo, but who had not yet received the thanks voted to them. As the Temple of Janus was now shut, and as the last victory obtained by our arms was so brilliant and decisive, he thought the House on such an occasion would be anxious to pay all possible honour to those to whom they had voted their thanks. Sir *Lowry Cole* was one of those officers to whom they had voted their thanks, but who hitherto had been prevented by circumstances from receiving them. As the House had often voted him their thanks, as he had served throughout the late war against France, and as he had never personally received any thanks, he (Lord C.) thought the House would be gratified in the opportunity being seized, which the fact of that gallant officer being now a Member presented, to return such thanks to Sir L. Cole in person. (*Hear.*) Those thanks having been so long since voted, when the gallant officer was not a Member of that House, that circumstance might in ordinary cases be a ground for the thanks not being communicated in such marked manner; but at the end of war, which it was to be hoped would not be soon resumed, he thought the House would like that the returning of its thanks should be distinguished, by being personally given to Sir L. Cole when attending in his place on Monday next. (*Hear.*)

The *Speaker* observed, that in ordinary cases he certainly should have felt himself precluded, by the practice of the House, from pursuing the course now suggested to be adopted, in consequence of the time at which the thanks were voted; but, perceiving what was the feeling of the House, he should most cheerfully comply with the request, and return their thanks to the gallant officer in his place. (*Hear.*)

May 20.

The *Speaker*, noticing the presence of Gen. Sir *Lowry Cole* and Sir *H. Clinton*, delivered to them in a most impressive manner the Thanks of the House for their conduct at Waterloo. The speeches were,

upon the motion of Lord *Castlereagh*, ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Mr. *Vesey Fitzgerald* moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the 7th article of the Act of Union, by virtue of which the present proportions between the contributions of Great Britain and Ireland should no longer continue.

Sir *J. Newport* said, that he never should come before that House *in forma pauperis*, when pleading the cause of Ireland. On the contrary, he would contend, that she was entitled to claim a reconsideration of the unfair system of contribution which was fixed for her at the Union, and the injustice of which was now unravelled by her complete bankruptcy.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that a system of identity of taxation formed the great basis of the Scotch Union; but, at the time of the Union with Ireland, the debt of Great Britain preponderated so much, that it would have been unfair to have called upon her to enter into a partnership of debts. For this reason the quota principle had been adopted on that occasion; but, as the debt of Ireland had now passed the point of proportion, it would be absurd and unjust to continue the same state of things. Since 1811, the debt had been against Ireland, instead of being in her favour, and, therefore, to delay the measure any longer must be impolitic.

Mr. *Ponsonby* expressed his approbation of the measure.

The resolutions were then carried.

The Report of the Alien Bill was, after several divisions, brought up.

May 21.

On the motion of Mr. *Brougham*, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of Education in the Metropolis. From 85,000 to 90,000 children, Mr. B. stated, were left uneducated.

Mr. *Buck*, after premising that abuses prevailed in the Trinity Corporation, whose annual revenues, supported by a high rate on the tonnage of shipping, exceeded 174,000*l.* per annum, moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the income and expenditure of the Trinity House.

Messrs. *Barham*, *Smith*, and *Curwen*, supported the motion for inquiry. Mr. *Rose* opposed it. Mr. *Birch* at length agreed to withdraw his motion for the present.

Mr. *W. Elliot* presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of England, praying relief from the restrictions and disabilities to which they were at present subjected by Law.

Mr. *Grattan* then rose to make his annual motion on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. In the course of his speech

speech the Hon. Gentleman stated, that he had in his possession a letter from Cardinal Gaeta, written under the authority of the Pope, setting forth the terms to which his Holiness was willing to assent. It was an official document, countersigned by Dr. Poynter, a Catholic Bishop. Speaking of the steps taken by the Catholic Bishops, his letter states, that though they alone might be sufficient to satisfy the Government, yet his Holiness was willing to permit that a list of the Clergy who were candidates for the vacant Sees might be exhibited to the King's Ministers, in order that the Government, if it disliked any of them, might point out the name, in order to its being expunged. The Cardinal then goes on to say, "that, as soon as the Legislature of Great Britain shall promulgate the act of emancipation founded on these principles, his Holiness will send a Brief to all the Catholics of the United Kingdom, in which he will publish his sense of the generosity of the most powerful British Government, and exhort them to still more solid loyalty to their august King." Mr. Grattan concluded with moving that the House do, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the state of the Laws affecting the Roman Catholics, with the view of adopting such conciliatory arrangements as might conduce to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom.

Sir H. Parnell seconded the motion.

Gen. Mathew said, he had gone to Rome, and obtained an interview with the Pope, who had assured him that he was fully prepared to go every possible length towards this country.

Lord Castlereagh spoke at some length in support of the motion, as did Mr. Parnsonby; and Mr. Peel against it. On a division the motion was negatived, by 172 to 141.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 22.

The third reading of the Coroners' Bill was strongly opposed by the Earls of Egremont and Fitzwilliam, because, having been introduced as a Private Bill, it had not received that consideration due to a Public Bill, which it was; and Earl Egremont moved that it be read six months hence.

The Earl of Harrowby said, that the object of getting the Bill properly discussed, might be attained, by discharging the order for the third reading, and then referring it to a Committee of the whole House.

After a division, in favour of the Bill, it was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the Bill for the Highway Surveyors' Act, the object of which is to appoint a surveyor of roads in each county, whose

salary is to be paid out of the rates was opposed by Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir E. Brydges, Messrs. Cartwright, Estcourt, and others, as unnecessary, and throwing additional burthen into the hands of Magistrates. On a division the bill was thrown out, by 41 to 12.

Mr. Mellish presented a petition from certain tradesmen and shop-keepers, West of Temple Bar, complaining of the institution of Bazaars, as an unjust interference with the legitimate profits of the petitioners, and praying that some legislative measures should be adopted to prevent the establishment, or check the progress, of such an evil: ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Neuman concluded a prefatory speech on the subject of Tithes by moving the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the petitions upon the table on that subject, and report their opinion whether it be expedient to enable tithe-holders to substitute pecuniary payments for tithes in kind at certain periods.

Messrs. Curwen and Brand were satisfied that the commutation of tithes would be productive of much good, and that the Clergy were quite as desirous of it as the Laity.

Mr. Smyth declared that, if tithes were abolished, it would not be practicable to provide an adequate equivalent either in value, title, security, or means of collection. He should therefore object to any proposition for depriving the Clergy and other tithe-holders of that property to which they had as much right as any freeholder had to his land.

Mr. Rose professed himself a friend to inquiry upon this subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, though not very sanguine in his hopes of success, yet thought that the time of the House could not be better employed than as mediators, or arbitrators, between the tithe proprietors and the occupiers of land. As however the motion was ambiguously worded, and might create considerable alarm, he should propose as an amendment, after adopting the general terms of the motion, a conclusion to the following effect:—"That the Committee should inquire into, and report their opinion upon the expediency of enabling the proprietors of tithes to grant longer leases thereof under new regulations."

Sir W. Scott would give his vote for the Committee, but would oppose any attempt to substitute pecuniary payments in lieu of tithes, because it would tend to remove the Clergy from those solid and immemorial grounds of revenue by which they were rendered, in point of fact, co-proprietors and co-possessors of the land.

Lord Castlereagh declared that he would not oppose the Committee, though he did

not think it likely to lead to any successful result.

In the conversation which followed, the reference to a Committee was generally supported, all the speakers declaring at the same time their opinion that the property of the Church should be held inviolable. The motion as amended was then agreed to.

The House afterwards went into a Committee on the subject of illicit Distillation in Ireland.

[We suspend for the present the regular Diary of Parliamentary Proceedings, (which shall be resumed in our next), in order to insert the very elegant Address of Mr. Speaker, and the Speech of the Prince Regent, at the close of the Session.]

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 2.

The Prince Regent being seated upon the throne, a Message was sent for the Commons to attend, who having arrived, the Speaker (Mr. Abbot) delivered the following Address:

"May it please your Royal Highness,—At the close of a laborious Session, we, his Majesty's most faithful Commons, attend upon your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply. During the course of our deliberations, we have, in obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, examined the various Treaties and Conventions which have been laid before us. We have there seen the tranquillity of Europe re-established upon a basis of legitimate Government, by the same presiding counsels which planned the bold, provident, and comprehensive measures commenced in the negotiations at Chaumont, matured in the Congress at Vienna, and completed by the peace of Paris. We have also seen, that the wise and generous policy of the Allied Powers, in disclaiming all projects of dismembering the great and ancient Monarchy of France, have been contented to adopt such precautionary measures as might effectually protect the world from a renewal of its former sufferings. And we have rejoiced more especially that this important charge has been confided, by common consent, to the same victorious Commander, whose triumphs have so mainly contributed to the glory of his country, and the general happiness of mankind. In our domestic concerns, the great and sudden transition from a state of extended warfare to our present situation, has necessarily produced many serious evils and difficulties, to which we have not failed to apply our most anxious attention. To the distresses of the Agricultural interests we have rendered such immediate relief as could be devised, hoping also that they may daily decrease, and trusting much to the healing influence of time. For the benefit of

commerce, and the general convenience of all ranks of his Majesty's subjects, a new Coinage has been provided; and in various ways, by positive enactments or preparatory inquiries, we have devoted much of our labours to the general improvement of the condition of the people, their relief, and their instruction. In settling our financial arrangements, the expenditure of the services of our civil and military establishments has been considered with reference to the pecuniary resources of the year; and amongst the most important of our measures, as affecting the joint interests of Great Britain and Ireland, is the Law which we have passed for consolidating the revenues of both portions of the United Kingdom. But, Sir, in the midst of all our various and important concerns, domestic and foreign, there are none in which the Nation ever takes a deeper interest than those which regard the splendour and dignity of the Throne which reigns over us. Impressed with these sentiments, we have endeavoured, by a new arrangement of the Civil List, to separate those revenues which are specially assigned to the support of the Royal state, placing them henceforth beyond the reach of any contingent charges, which more properly belong to other and different branches of the public service. And in the same spirit of loyal and affectionate attachment we have hailed, with heartfelt satisfaction, the auspicious marriage by which the paternal choice of your Royal Highness has gratified the universal wishes of the Nation, and has adopted in the family of our Sovereign an illustrious Prince, whose high qualities have already endeared him to the people amongst whom he has fixed the future destinies of his life. These, Sir, are the objects to which our thoughts and labours have been chiefly directed; and for completing the grants which it is our special duty and privilege to provide, we now present to your Royal Highness a Bill, entitled, 'An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1816, and further appropriating the supplies granted in the Session of Parliament;' to which Bill, with all humility, we intend his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal Assent was given to the Appropriation Bill, the Bankrupt Amendment Bill, the Pilgrage Abolition Bill, the Regent's Canal Bill, the Gas Light Bill, Dyott's Divorce Bill, and a few other Bills.

The Prince Regent then delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I cannot close this Session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the

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continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. The cordial interest which you have manifested in the happy event of the marriage of my daughter the Princess Charlotte with the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, and the liberal provision which you have made for their establishment, afford an additional proof of your affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person and family, and demand my warmest acknowledgments. I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have given the Royal Consent to a marriage between his Majesty's daughter the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester; and I am persuaded that this event will be highly gratifying to all his Majesty's subjects. The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the Powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the Session, promise the continuance of that peace so essential to the interests of all the nations of the world.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the year; and I am sensible of the beneficial effects which may be expected to result from the salutary system of making provision for them in a way calculated to uphold public credit. The arrangements which you have adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the Civil List, and for rendering its future income adequate to its expenditure, by relieving it from a part of the charge to which it was subject, are in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to me; and you may be as-

sured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give full effect to those arrangements. The provision you have made for consolidating the Revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, will, I doubt not, be productive of the happiest consequences in cementing and advancing the interests of the United Kingdom; and must afford an additional proof of the constant disposition of Parliament to relieve the difficulties and promote the welfare of Ireland.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The measures to which I have been under the necessity of resorting, for the suppression of those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occurred in some parts of the kingdom, have been productive of the most salutary effects. I deeply lament the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstances of the country, at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many classes of his Majesty's subjects. I feel fully persuaded, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone in the course of the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burthens of the people."

The Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, then prorogued Parliament to Saturday, August 24.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The period of the imprisonment of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, having expired, these gentlemen have been set at liberty. Captain Hutchinson immediately left Paris to rejoin his regiment, and the other two gentlemen may be expected in England within a week.

A curious Ordinance has appeared in France, which tends to show the very different notions of liberty that exist in that country and in England. Many of the Deputies, by their patriotic and loyal conduct, having obtained the applause and admiration of their constituents, who thought fit to testify their esteem by various honorary presents, such as a piece of plate, a sword, or the like, while the ministers and members have not been very forward in obtaining these marks of public esteem; a Decree has been promulgated,

prohibiting any such presents being received in future, without the King's consent previously obtained.

The French papers describe the enthusiastic manner in which the new Duchess of Berri was received in her progress to the capital. The King, and the whole of the Bourbon family, met the Princess at Fontainebleau, and the whole entered Paris in grand procession, on Sunday, the 16th ult. The marriage was celebrated at the church of Notre Dame on the following day. At eleven in the morning, the legal formalities being executed in the King's closet, at the Thuilleries, at half-past eleven the Royal Pair set out for the church, which was filled with a brilliant assemblage so early as ten o'clock. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the King, Monsieur, and the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme; at the conclusion of which the procession returned from the church

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in the same order in which it went. All that is grand in religion, imposing in military array, costly and splendid in Court luxury, seem to have been combined on this occasion. In the procession from the Thuilleries to the metropolitan church, there were twenty-three carriages, each drawn by eight horses, belonging to the King; and thirteen carriages, drawn by the same number of horses, belonging to Count Artois. The fêtes prepared in the Champs Elysées attracted an immense crowd. There were numerous bands of music and sets of dancers. The fountains of wine ran in abundance, and near them provisions were distributed in great plenty. At nine o'clock at night the artificial fireworks commenced. The Paris papers, describing the Duchess of Berri, say, "her countenance is full of sensibility, and possesses a character of peculiar sweetness. Her hair is fair, and her large blue eyes give to her face an expression of melancholy deeply interesting." The King, on his interview with her at Fontainebleau, presented, first the Duke of Berri, then Monsieur, and next the Duke of Angoulême. On presenting the Duchess of Angoulême, he used these expressions, "This is my consoling angel!"

The trial of the 28 persons for treason and conspiracy has terminated; and the Jury, after a deliberation of more than eleven hours, brought in their verdict. The three leaders, Pleignier, Carbonneau, and Tolleron, have been declared guilty of high treason, and condemned to have their right hands cut off, and to suffer death. Seven were sentenced to deportation, for having printed and circulated seditious writings; eight were condemned to solitary confinement, *surveillance* under the high police, and security in 1000 francs, for not revealing the conspiracy within twenty-four hours after they had obtained a knowledge of it; and one to five years' imprisonment, a fine of 50 francs, *surveillance*, and 1000 francs security, for distributing a rallying sign not sanctioned by law.—One or two dismissed officers, a few mechanicks out of employ, a mad poet, and others, contending with the extremes of wretchedness, organized this formidable plot, which was to overthrow the Government. The trial was mixed with such ridiculous circumstances and ridiculous incidents, as to be more calculated to excite laughter and contempt, than any sentiment of horror, with respect to the atrocious tendency and end of the confederacy.

On the 8th instant, being the anniversary of Louis XVIII's entrance into Paris, the day was celebrated with a grand review of the military. According to the accounts in the journals, the people exhibited but one sentiment—that of universal joy in the possession of their beloved Mo-

narch. There were near 30,000 men in arms. During the progress of the King to the review, the wife of Pleignier, in mourning, accompanied by her two children, presented a petition to the King; but his Majesty, by an inclination of his head, refused to receive it.

The wife of Tolleron has obtained the intercession of the Duchess of Angoulême in favour of her husband.

Twelve of the Marshals of France lately took the oath of allegiance to the King. This oath enjoins them to preserve strict discipline in the Army — an examination into the conduct of the Military — and the prevention of oppression or molestation to the people. The collection of personages who went through this ceremony were as oddly assorted as can well be imagined. There was Mortier, who betrayed the King at Lisle; and Clarke; who faithfully adhered to him at Ghent. There were Macdonald and Perignon, who refused to serve under the Usurper; and there were Moncey, who sat in his mock Chamber of Peers; and Suchet, who also espoused the cause of Buonaparte.

Four new Marshals of France have been appointed; namely, the Duke de Coigny, the Count de Bournonville, the Duke de Feltre, and the Count de Viomenil.

An Ordonnance of the King has conferred the Grand Cross of the new Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, on Monsieur (the Count d'Artois), the Duke d'Angoulême, the Duke de Berri, the Duke of Orleans, the Prince of Condé, and the Duke of Bourbon. This document involves, perhaps, the most whimsical combinations that ever characterised any Ordonnance issued by any Government. There is no one who is not acquainted with the origin of the Legion of Honour in the time of Buonaparte; yet this same institution, now called Royal, is by a Decree of Louis XVIII. dated in the *twenty-first* year of his reign, (that is to say, including the period of the reign of Buonaparte, who originated the establishment, but who is designated as an Usurper,) conferred on the brother, the nephews, and the cousins of Louis XVIII.; in order not only to give a new éclat to this Royal Order, but also to solemnize the fête of his august ancestor, Henry IV. the Patron of the Order.

The French Government has given orders to reinforce the Royal Guard one fourth; and a new corps, 3000 strong, is to be levied, to be called the Princess Caroline's, in compliment to the Duchess of Berri.

A new Royal Ordonnance has been issued respecting the National Guard, which directs that the applicants for commissions shall apply through the Prefect of the department, and the Minister of the Interior, to Monsieur (the Count d'Artois), who shall

shall present the list to the King. This arrangement has evidently arisen out of the new system adopted by the French Government; and is construed into a proof of the declining influence of the Ultra-Royalists, of whom the Count d'Artois is the chief protector.

General Gilly has been condemned to death in his absence, for his treasonable opposition to the Duke of Angouleme, in the month of April last year.

Lieut. Metton, Aide-de-Camp to General Bonnaire (both of whom were lately tried for the murder of Col. Gordon), has been shot in the Plain of Grenelle. On the same day Bonnaire was taken to the Place Vendome, where the sentence of the Court-Martial was read to him; after which he was degraded from the Legion of Honour—his sentence is transportation for life, which implies loss of civil rights and confiscation of property.

The English visitors at Paris are augmenting daily; their number already amounts to 29,000. The French rejoice at so many of our countrymen spending their money among them; and ascribe the flocks which continually arrive, to the desire on the part of John Bull "to study French customs—the language—their urbanity—and the arts;" and, says an article in the papers, "they behave like good neighbours, fully reconciled!"

A company has been formed in Paris for supplying that city with water, in the manner in which it is conveyed to every house in London, and with iron pipes. The King of France has granted them an exclusive privilege for 99 years. The Establishment, we are told, has been chiefly formed upon British capital. The order, it is said, will amount to a quantity, which, in one length, would exceed 300 miles; and not only are British capital and labour to be thus employed in the enterprize, but British skill also: our iron-works are to manufacture the pipes.

The Paris papers of the 20th inst. mention the trial at Nismes of 20 persons, for having, in the year 1815, at the period immediately subsequent to the Duke of Angouleme's unfortunate enterprize in the South of France, murdered, with circumstances of great barbarity, in the village of Arpaillarges, some volunteers who had followed the fortunes of his Royal Highness. Eight persons were condemned to death, and a ninth sentenced to perpetual hard labour, and to be branded with a hot iron. We lament to state, that two women were particularly active in the perpetration of these murders. Armed with iron forks, they delighted in mangleing and stabbing the dead bodies of their victims.

We understand from the Paris papers, that the Algerines, afraid of a bombardment, have sent into the interior their valuable effects.

NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands has joined the Christian alliance; and there are new reports of an intended interview between the Emperor of Russia and Austria, soon after the latter shall have attended the marriage of the Archduchess Clementina with Prince Leopold of Naples.

Some whimsical circumstances are related in the foreign papers, of the terror produced by the Bologna prophecy of the end of the world. Amongst others, an affair that happened on the 11th at Ghent appears the most ludicrous:—The trumpets of a regiment of cavalry there having sounded, according to custom, about nine in the evening, and there happening to be a thunder-storm at the time, three-fourths of the inhabitants precipitately quitted their houses, and were found on their knees in the streets and public places, imagining they had heard the seventh trumpet spoken of in the Revelations, announcing the day of judgment; and some time elapsed before they could be tranquillized. At Liege also, on the same day, the people were terribly frightened, in consequence of an enormous mass of clouds appearing, or supposed to appear, in the shape of a huge mountain over the city.

SWITZERLAND.

The weather in several parts of the Continent has been such, that in England we should rather rejoice at our exemption, than complain of our sufferings. From all parts of Europe there are accounts of the dreadful ravages of storm and tempest, of lightning, thunder, and rain. These ravages have not been partial; every kingdom has had its share in the dreadful visitation. Switzerland appears to have been more afflicted than any other country. The canton of Glaris is represented to be in the last degree of misery and want. The Birs and the Birsig have broken their banks, carried away the bridges, and inundated large tracts. The Canton of Basle is in a dreadful state. In the plains, the grain, and every other produce of the earth, is under water. In Germany the destruction is nearly as great. In Saxony, in the Grand Duchy of Wurtzburg, the husbandman is in utter despair. Turkey, Hungary, Italy, and the whole of the Eastern part of Europe, have suffered largely.

ITALY.

An article from Cagliari, in Sardinia, mentions the chase of two Spanish brigs, richly laden, by five Tunisian vessels; but the former luckily escaped, and found refuge in the port of Cagliari. Vessels are stated to be continually met with by the French cruizers off the Island of Corsica, entirely abandoned; the crews of which had been made slaves by the pirates, and

and the vessels, after being plundered, turned adrift.

A party of 57 Algerine pirates, who landed at Alghieri, in Sardinia, were lately cut off and made prisoners by the inhabitants, and their vessels taken.

Sir Thomas Maitland landed at Corfu on the 24th April, and immediately assumed the Government of the Ionian islands. An oration, in Greek, was made on the occasion by the President of the Senate of Corfu, in the presence of a vast concourse of the inhabitants; in which, in a strain of considerable eloquence, he described the advantages which the trade of the islands, their agricultural interests, and the political rights of the natives, are likely to derive from the arrangement which has placed them under the protection of the British Crown.

So generally had the report of the extinction of the world been circulated, that at Udiua, Clagenfuith, and other parts, the people rose, and it was found necessary to call in the military.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Francis has conferred the dignity of Prince on Count Corbary, a rich Hungarian Nobleman, who, it appears, is related to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

Prince Blucher kept the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, at Carlsbad. The veteran was in such good health and spirits, that, at a ball upon the occasion, he danced a Polonaise with the Princess of Tour and Taxis.

The opening of the Germanic Diet is postponed till the middle of next month.—Much hostility towards Prussia seems to prevail in Saxony: an article from Frankfort states, that the censure on political writings and periodical journals is rendered every day more severe in the Saxon dominions, in order that the Prussian Government, against which several of these publications are directed, may have no cause of complaint.

For some time past there has been mention made in all the foreign papers of a meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, at Carlsbad. One of the Paris papers says, that “this meeting appears to be the result of a secret article of the Treaty of Holy Alliance; by which the Sovereigns had stipulated, that, when they should not be agreed upon all the points, reference should be had, not to the Ministers of the three Powers, but to the Sovereigns themselves.”

The disputes between the King of Wirtemberg and his subjects continue with as much acrimony as ever, and no Constitution is yet agreed on or settled.

The German papers inform us, that the state of vassalage has been declared

Genr. Mac. July, 1816.

to be at an end throughout the Prussian dominions; and that the peasantry of that country are now free.

Letters from Hamburgh represent the state of Sweden and Norway as far from tranquil. The Diet of Christiana had been prorogued six or seven times, and was finally dissolved; but the result of its deliberations is studiously kept secret. Great distress is experienced in Norway: the manufacturing of iron in that country, which hitherto was one of the principal supports of the labouring Norwegians, has of late greatly decreased. The King of Sweden, who has been long ailing, is now seriously indisposed. The last report of the physicians was, that his Majesty could not survive many weeks: on this account the Crown Prince will hasten his return from Norway to Stockholm.

RUSSIA.

We have intelligence from Petersburg of the abolition of the vassalage of the peasants in Esthonia by the Emperor Alexander. The enfranchisement, however, is not to take place suddenly, but gradually; so that the whole may be completed in 14 years.

The Emperor of Russia lately gave another instance of his goodness of heart by attending the funeral of his preceptor, Prince Soltikoff, and walking in the procession next to the coffin.

An article from Vienna states, that the Emperor Alexander, as a proof of his pacific disposition, has lately ordered his Ambassador to deliver to the Turkish Divan a note declaring that he has no other desire than to see Europe at peace after her violent agitations.

TURKEY.

By letters of the 11th of June from Constantinople we learn, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales arrived in that city on the 6th of that month. She took up her abode at the British Palace, till a house at Buyukdere was fitted up for her reception. On the 9th, all the Foreign Ministers, and the same evening the British factory, were presented to the Princess.—Shortly, another presentation was to take place, to give those an opportunity of being presented who were disappointed on the former occasion. Her Royal Highness (say the letters) conducted herself at all times with the greatest affability; yet in other respects, she failed to afford satisfaction to the British merchants; inasmuch as she gave a decided preference, in all her dealings, to foreigners. She had credit on a Greek house for 40,000 Spanish dollars, when a British house could have accommodated her Royal Highness as well. Being in want of jewellery, the Princess applied to a Frenchman; and she is attended by a Neapolitan

Count

Count and two Ladies. At Genoa and Sicily her Royal Highness was well received; but at Malta, it is said, the Governor made the vessel, on board of which her Royal Highness was, perform quarantine in the strictest manner.

ASIA.

The general state of India, as described in some of the latest Papers from that country, would, without any particular show of hostility from any one Power, justify the extensive armaments put in motion on the Mahratta frontiers. Besides the late suspicious movements of Scindeah, and on the side of the Rajah of Berar, it is stated in these Papers, that the Rajah of Typoor possessed at the time of the late dispatches but a mere nominal authority over the extensive domains so long held by his antient race; and that, with the exception of a few miles around the city, the whole country had submitted to the government of Ameer Khan, an adventurer who had for several years rendered himself extremely troublesome in that quarter. The affairs of Holkar's Government were in a state of more than usual distraction; and the Army of that Chieftain, though somewhat reduced in numbers, was yet in a mutinous condition, on account of the great arrears of pay. No one in the State seemed to have consequence sufficient to repress their tumultuous proceedings; nor a strong hand or pecuniary means enough to satisfy them in their demands.

Letters from India state a war with the Napanese to be almost inevitable from the preparations made by them to take advantage of the retirement of the British force from their territory.

In addition to the erection of a Bishop's See in India, with three Archdeaconries, two national Scottish churches have lately been instituted—one at Calcutta, and the other at Madras.

The Duchess of Wellington East India-man has been destroyed by fire in Saugur Roads: the pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew, perished.

By the last advices from Batavia, his Excellency the Hon. T. S. Raffles had been relieved in the Government of Java by the Hon. J. Fendall. One of the Dutch Commissioners, Mr. Naberys, had arrived at Batavia; and the remainder of the expedition, for re-taking possession of the colony on the part of the Dutch, were expected in the course of the following month. A disposition on the part of the Native Authorities, hostile to the re-establishment of the Dutch influence, had been evinced; but the Island was perfectly tranquil, and it was hoped that the transfer would be effected without endangering the peace of the country.

AFRICA.

Letters of the 17th ult. from Gibraltar state, that the Dutch Admiral Baron Capellen had just returned thither from off Algiers, with his squadron. He was in the Bay of Algiers several days, reconnoitring the fortress, and endeavouring to induce some Algerine ships to come out from under their batteries to fight him. A tremendous fire was opened upon him, and kept up for almost two days, without doing the least injury, although a vast number of shells went over his ships: Some of his boats were manned to cut out, during the night, an Algerine brig; when about 40 or 50 gun-boats, armed with long 36 and 24-pounders, filed out of the harbour, came to her protection, and exhausted all their ammunition in the wildest manner, without occasioning to the Dutch any loss whatsoever. The Admiral, it is said, has since been reinforced at Gibraltar by the Amstel, a fine frigate; and is waiting for the arrival of two line-of-battle-ships and a frigate from Holland. He is, however, most likely soon to sail again, to compel the Algerines to remain at home, or to fight him at sea.

Algiers, to which Lord Exmouth's fleet is expected first to proceed, is defended by about 2000 pieces of ordnance, of every calibre, 500 of which are brass—it is surrounded by a high wall, the Southern side of which is adorned by men's heads, trophies of Algerine cruelty—the Dey, who was General of the Army before his elevation, is an active and enterprising soldier, and during Lord Exmouth's late visit was day and night at his post, making ready to repel any attack—the Dey refused to agree to the proposal of liberating his prisoners in future, instead of making slaves of them—he said it was the commerce of the country, and the Turks and Moors would never submit to it.—The Turkish soldiery at Algiers amount to 15,000, and are, in fact, the governors and tyrants of the country, holding the native Moors in complete subjection, and the Jews still more so.

Vessels arrived from the African coast represent the Slave Trade to the Northward of the line as still carried on in violation of treaties, and in fact more flourishing than ever.

Algiers, though strong, is more exposed to a British squadron than Tunis. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Tunis, though by no means so populous, is stronger; its fortifications being three miles in circumference, and standing nearly six miles from the sea; but communicates with it by means of a large lake, navigable for boats. It is commanded, however, by the surrounding hills; and though large sums have lately been laid out upon its works, yet the Citadel,

del, begun by Charles V. is but weak, and is exposed to batteries from a rising ground near it. The first place of attack, would, indeed, be the Port, or Gotta, which is strongly fortified against a naval assault, and openly exposed to bombardment from a hill close by the ruins of ancient Carthage; but if this place be destroyed, it will be many years before their piratical shipping can be secured from an enemy.

Advices have reached down from Cape Coast Castle to the 22d of April last. The people of Cape Coast town, and the Fantees, had been so fortunate as to make their peace with the Ashantees, by paying to them 100 ounces of gold; and reciprocal oaths were the consequence. As the Ashantees, who are a powerful nation in the interior, and who some years ago visited the coast with an army of upwards of 100,000 men, have for several years been prevented from trading with Europeans, by the hostility of the Fantees, and other nations residing in the neighbourhood, their present visit, by opening the path into the interior, is likely to be attended with very important commercial advantages; great quantities of gold and ivory being produced in the Ashanted country.

AMERICA.

The weather this year has been equally unseasonable almost every where. In America it has proved no less extraordinary than in Europe. There they have had snow about the middle of last month; in Albany and Bennington it had fallen to the depth of an inch and a half. In that vicinity much damage had been done by the frost. From New York it is stated, under date of the 15th of June, that the cold weather, and even frosts, continued: in the upper part of the state large icicles were pending, and the foliage of the forests was blasted by the frost.

Considerable damage has been done at New Orleans, in consequence of the rapid inundation of the river; the whole of the suburbs was covered with water; and the road was only passable in boats.

In British manufactures, almost the only article of demand at New York, was British fine cloths; and so great was the deficiency, that the price of a coat was ten guineas; hats of good quality were at ten dollars. Trade was not in such a state of total stagnation as it is in some situations of Europe; but the floating capital by which it was supported is in a great measure withdrawn by the inordinate appetite to involve money in the new National Bank, from shares in which all foreigners have been excluded. Notwithstanding this circumstance, a large capital has been engaged in the East India trade; and the small port of Salem alone has

equipped 26 ships on this remote destination. In the whole, 115 vessels from republican ports are employed in that commerce, under most advantageous circumstances; and many of them are now at Amsterdam, Hamburg, and other European ports, with return cargoes. Great profits had been derived from Agriculture; and produce generally in America is very high. The flour, the growth of the United States, now obtains at Cadiz between ten and eleven dollars a barrel.

Arrangements are in progress, to establish a respectable naval force on the Lakes of Canada. Sir R. Hall, lately Commissioner of the naval yard at Quebec, is appointed to command it.

A regiment of Blacks, raised from American refugees during our late contest with the United States, has been sent from Bermuda to Trinidad; where they are to have grants of land, and other privileges, in fulfilment of promises made them at the period of their enlistment.

The Araxes frigate, which has arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica, has brought a great quantity of bullion, with letters of the 15th ultimo. A very tragical circumstance took place at Port Royal on the 10th of last month. It appears, that some offence had been given by one of the boat's crew, to a party of Blacks; who, in consequence, on the following evening, went in a body to the landing-place, determined to revenge the insult; when the Hon. J. Calthorpe, Lieutenant of the Junon, was unfortunately, in landing from that ship at the moment, struck by a brick-bat on the back part of the head from one of the Blacks, and never spoke afterwards. He was brother to Lord Calthorpe, and was most highly esteemed; his body will be sent to England in the Junon.

Martial Law, at the last accounts, was still enforced at Barbadoes. Numbers of negroes had been shot and destroyed, and a great many more remained to be executed.

A letter from Guyara, dated the 4th of May, states, that Gen. Morillo had taken the whole of Sante Fe, the capital of which was entered on the 6th of April. The bands of insurgents who had opposed the progress of the victorious army had been subdued; and a large body of troops had been sent off to Venezuela, as well as a detachment of 5000 men to Panama, who were to proceed by Lima to Buenos Ayres.

The warfare existing in the provinces of New Spain, bordering on Mexico, between the Royalists and Republicans, appears to be carried on in the most sanguinary manner; very little quarter being given on either side. The Republican General Morellos, on being taken prisoner, was carried before the Inquisition in the city

of Mexico, condemned, and executed on the 22d of last December.—The Mexican Patriots, by a Proclamation of their Government, and a circular to all the provinces, have solemnly sworn to revenge the death of their defender, and to hold the Viceroy and Spaniards inhabiting the country responsible for the cruelty and injustice of the execution.

It is reported that a Mr. Roberts, an English merchant, has been executed by the Spaniards at Carthagena.

It is positively asserted, that the King of Portugal has promised to support the Royal cause at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video with an army of 15 or 16,000 men; which will, it is added, be very useful in these provinces, though not wanting in Mexico or Peru.

The following is an extract from Halifax Papers received on the 4th instant:

"Halifax, July 3.—We are concerned to state, that on Friday morning last, at two o'clock, the transport ship Archduke Charles, Captain Brown, from Quebec, bound to this port, having on board six companies of the Nova Scotia militia, under the command of Lieut.-colonel Darling, struck on a reef of rocks near Green Island, to the Eastward of this harbour, and almost instantly bilged. Of those on board, we are happy to state, but eight persons perished—four privates, two women, and two children. On Monday afternoon the survivors arrived here in several small vessels belonging to Eastern harbours, which went to their assistance.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 15. About fifty colliers arrived at Chester, from the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, drawing a waggon loaded with coal, with the professed intention of obtaining relief from the benevolent inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed on their way to Liverpool. Information having been given to the Magistrates of that City of their approach, they met them in the suburbs of the City; on being informed who they were, the men immediately pulled off their hats, and paid great and respectful attention while the Magistrates addressed them on the illegality and dangerous tendency of their proceedings: they told them, that though they well knew and lamented the temporary distresses of the country, and of their business and district particularly, they would not permit this mode of relief, whilst it might legally and more effectually be had in their own parish, where their situation and circumstances were known; they therefore earnestly entreated them to return peaceably to their respective homes, and they would take the coals, and give them money to defray their expences on the road; but if they attempted to go

into the City, they should be opposed, and punished to the utmost severity of the law. This firm though conciliating conduct had the desired effect; the men consented to return. The Magistrates ordered 20*l.* to be given to the men, and horses to be brought to draw the waggon load of coals to the infirmary.

July 21. The weather having much improved yesterday, an immense multitude of the poor haymakers have got some employment. To this subject we would call the attention of landholders and parish vestries. It is impossible to conceive the distress in which these poor people (a majority of them itinerant strangers) have been reduced by the late incessant rains. At *Barnet*, on Thursday, a Gentleman, happening to go into the market-place, found about 140 poor people literally starving: he ordered them all to be supplied with half a quarter loaf, and to come back next morning for another. On Friday the number that applied for relief was 338, when they got the same bounty. On Saturday morning those (all strangers) who applied were 776, who each received one-third of a quarter loaf, and from the parish a quarter of a pound of cheese each.

At the recent sale of Mr. H. Hope's pictures, the exquisite work of the "Woman taken in Adultery," by Rubens, was purchased by J. P. Miles, esq. of *Bristol*, for 2000 guineas. The whole collection of pictures sold for about 15,000*l.*

The magnificent stone portico at *Fisherwick House*, near *Lichfield*, for which 1000*l.* was bid some time ago, for the new Church at *Birmingham*, was sold, at the late sale of the materials, to the architect of Lord Viscount Anson, for 32*l.*! This was one of the noblest and largest mansions in the British empire, having been built little more than a quarter of a century back, without reference to expense.

In *Glasgow*, one of the curiosities shown to strangers, and one of the greatest curiosities in Britain, is a Cow-house, set up on his own plan, by a Mr. Buchanna, an old but a very skilful and successful master-weaver. In this cow-house are kept constantly about 300 cows in the neatest, most clean, and healthy order. The house (one room) is a square building, the roof supported in the centre by iron pillars. The floor is boarded, washed clean, and sanded. Small long stages, about a foot above the floor, are erected, each containing perhaps twenty cows. These stages are just as wide as the cow is long, and behind the cow is a trough to carry away what falls from it. They are kept two and two together, are fed regularly with grass of some kind, and watered; women attend upon them and groom them as men do horses, but during the nine months they are in milk they never change their

their situation. They live upon about six square feet each: yet their skins are always sleek and silky, they are fat and beautiful. The moment they become dry, they are sold to the butcher, for whom they are highly fit. The owner has a man or two travelling about the country purchasing new ones, coming into milk; the owner, too, keeps a farm, which the cows' manure enables him to dress well. In this way the business goes on like clock-work, it being but secondary to his weaving-trade, and has gone on for eight years—no bustle, no confusion; and he sells his grass-milk for half the price the Londoners sell their nauseous mixture, though land is dearer around Glasgow than around London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, July 6.—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been tranquil throughout the last month, but his Majesty's disorder is not abated.

In the night of May 9th, a most daring robbery was committed, near Greenwich, on the Coromandel hoy, proceeding down the river with seven chests of dollars, each weighing 4000 ounces. The vessel was boarded by a party of upwards of 20 men, who forced those on board into the hold, while they carried off the treasure. Several persons have been apprehended on suspicion, and part of the dollars recovered.

Thursday, July 11.

The freedom of the City of London was this day presented, in gold boxes of exquisite workmanship, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Guildhall about half-past four o'clock. The applause of the multitude was loudly testified on the approach of the Prince of Cobourg. Having been introduced in the Council-chamber to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, they were ushered into the Hall, accompanied by Lord Erskine and their suite. A very respectable assemblage was there prepared for their reception; and the worthy Chamberlain, after reading the Resolutions of the Court, and administering the oaths, presented the boxes successively to the Royal party.

Mr. Chamberlain then addressed the Royal Dukes as follows:—"Although the Court in their Resolutions have chiefly dwelt upon that virtue which more immediately attracted their notice, they are not insensible to those other graces and accomplishments of your Royal Highnesses which add lustre to high birth, and give dignity to the Princely character: these are, however, in their nature transitory. But Charity, in its extended sense, is im-

mortal; and as a learned and excellent Prelate of our Church has justly observed, will exist, when *Faith* shall be lost in sight, and *Hope* in enjoyment. Permit me, Royal Sirs! to express an ardent wish, that, after a long and happy life, you may be for ever engaged in the exercise of that virtue in the company of celestial beings, and particularly of that youthful Monarch of blessed memory, to whom this City is indebted for those splendid Establishments which have given our Metropolis a decided superiority for acts of charity and benevolence over every other city in the Christian world."

Mr. Chamberlain thus addressed the Prince of Cobourg:—"After the recent congratulations offered to your Serene Highness by the Court of Common Council on your auspicious Nuptials with the virtuous and amiable Princess Charlotte Augusta, presumptive heiress to the throne of these realms; and their eulogium on the dignity of your Princely House, and the great personal qualities of your Serene Highness,—it would ill become me to enlarge upon that which has been so well expressed by our learned Recorder, and so graciously accepted by your Serene Highness. But I hope I shall not be thought intrusive, if I avail myself of this occasion to offer my individual expressions of admiration of the glorious and never-to-be-forgotten exertions of your Serene Highness, in that momentous struggle for the independence of nations, which has terminated in the overthrow of the greatest tyranny which has for ages afflicted the civilized world. Allow me, Sir! to express a wish, that you may long continue in the possession of connubial felicity,—that your Royal Bride may crown our wishes with a race of Princes who may inherit the virtues and graces of their parents, and be willing and able to protect the Citizens of London in the enjoyment of those invaluable privileges which have been handed down to them by their ancestors: the preservation of which is not less essential to the interest of the State, than dear to those whom your Serene Highness has condescended to call "your Follow-Citizens."

The Royal Dukes severally expressed their acknowledgments for the honour conferred on them; and the Prince of Cobourg read a paper, and with a very distinct English accent assured the Lord Mayor, that it would always be his ambition to assist in promoting the commerce, interests, and prosperity of the City.

After this interesting ceremony the Chamberlain conducted the Royal Visitors to his parlour, where the duplicate copies of the Honorary Freedoms and Thanks which have been voted by the City for a succession of years, are repositied. Mr. Tomkins, the writer of them, being in the room, the Chamber-

Chamberlain, in his usual handsome manner, was pleased to introduce that gentleman to the Royal Visitors. The Duke of Sussex, after many observations, inquired if the Freedoms in that room were all written by one hand, and how many years since the commencement. His Royal Highness, being informed by Mr. Tomkins that the date of the earliest was 1776, replied, "You must have felt yourself very happy in having had it in your power to transmit to posterity, in so ingenious and tasteful a manner, records, so honourable to this Country, and to the distinguished, great, and revered Characters, who have so nobly exerted their exalted talents in its service." The Dukes of Kent and Gloucester and Prince of Cobourg each expressed their surprise at the beautiful variety displayed in the designs and the powers of the pen; and congratulated the Chamberlain, in possessing the most interesting room to a Commercial City in all Europe. [There are fifty of these splendid ornaments chronologically arranged: the first six written were unfortunately destroyed by the fire some years ago at the Chamberlain's office.]

The Royal Dukes then adjourned to the Mansion-house, where a splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor. After dinner, the Lady Mayoress had a numerous evening-party, consisting of not less than 2,000 persons, among whom were many distinguished foreigners. The Royal Guests did honour to their Host by their hearty and friendly enjoyment of his fête: but the Duke of Sussex was the only one of the Royal party who danced. The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg retired about half-past eleven, and was soon followed by his illustrious relatives.

* *Thursday, July 18.*

The *Semaphore* began working between the Admiralty and Chatham. The communications by this means very far surpass the Telegraph recently in use, both in celerity and perspicuity. One among the great advantages obtained, is, the distinctness of observing the apparatus from one station to another, which is accounted for from the late one being of a square form, and thereby holding the density of the atmosphere, and the present being simply an upright hollow mast. The Telegraph, it is well known, consisted of six shutters, or flaps, and could not by any means produce one hundred combinations. So superior are the powers possessed by the machine, that with only two arms it produces not merely letters and words, but whole sentences, and upwards of two thousand different symbols.—The public are indebted to Admiral Sir Home Popham for the improvement and perfection of this important invention.

Monday, July 23.

This evening the ceremonial of the marriage of the Princess Mary to the Duke of Gloucester took place. The Ministers of State, Foreign Ambassadors, and the rest of the company invited to witness the nuptial ceremony, began to arrive soon after seven at the Queen's Palace, in the grand saloon of which a temporary altar was erected close to the throne; and the crimson velvet and gold lace of the hangings, together with a costly display of massy communion plate, presented a very magnificent spectacle. The Palace was brilliantly illuminated, and the grand staircase had all the state arrangements usual on drawing-room days. The Princess Sophia of Gloucester went in state. At twenty minutes past eight o'clock the Duke of Gloucester arrived in state, with his suite, in two carriages. The Duke and Duchess of York followed immediately. At half-past eight the Prince Regent arrived, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence and his attendants. At a quarter before nine Prince Leopold arrived with his suite. Soon after, the arrangements in the grand saloon being completed, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced the Duke of Gloucester, and presented him to the altar. He then retired again, and, with the Duke of Cambridge, introduced the Princess Mary; and the Royal Duke presented her Royal Highness to the Prince Regent. The formal document of the Royal assent, signed with the great seal, being shown to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that Prelate, assisted by the Bishop of London, proceeded to perform the solemn ceremony, and the Prince Regent gave away the Princess in marriage to the Duke of Gloucester. At about a quarter past nine the guns fired a signal that the marriage was concluded; and the Princess Mary, after giving her hand to be kissed by the female attendants of the Queen and Princesses, retired with her husband and the rest of the Royal Family to the private apartments of the Queen. In the mean time a profusion of choice refreshments was served to the company, among whom the Queen soon re-appeared, with most of her family, to receive their congratulations. At a quarter before ten o'clock, the bride having taken off her wedding-ropes, and put on for her travelling-dress a white satta pelisse and bonnet, came leaning on the arm of the Prince Regent, and followed by the Duke of Cambridge, who both saluted their Royal Sister, and handed her into the travelling-chaise at the side-door of the Palace: the Royal Brothers then embraced the Duke of Gloucester, who stepped into the carriage, and the new-married pair drove off to Bagshot, amidst

amidst the buzzes of an immense multitude, the band meanwhile playing *God save the King*. The pleasant old custom of distributing wedding cake was not forgotten on this auspicious occasion.

The report from the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the means of accommodation for transacting the business of the Court of Chancery, recommends that two courts be erected for the Lord High Chancellor, and Vice Chancellor of England, in Lincoln's-inn Gardens, on the North side of the New-square. The expense is estimated at 23,000*l.* to be defrayed out of the Suitors' fund in the Court of Chancery, which now yields, after paying the various expenses charged upon it, an annual surplus of 12,000*l.* and upwards.

Long investigations have taken place at Bow-street, lately, to sift out a conspiracy of a novel and most atrocious description. Vaughan, the Bow-street patrol, is charged with employing four others to entice young thieves to commit burglaries; and after arranging the plan, Vaughan lies in wait to apprehend them, in order that they may be brought to trial and convicted, and he and his accomplices share the 40*l.* per man conviction money. Two of the accomplices, named Drake and Mackay, have disclosed the particulars of several burglaries thus executed: others are expected to be developed.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

July 2. *Is he Jealous?* an Operetta.

July 20. *A Man in Mourning for Himself!* A Musical Farce, from the French.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 22. *Exit by Mistake;* a Comedy in Three Acts, by Mr. Jamieson.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton House, July 8. Rt. Hon. John M'Mahon, Receiver General of the Prince of Wales' Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Sheridan, dec.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin Bloomfield, K. G. H. and M. P. Auditor and Secretary to said Duchy, *vice* M'Mahon.

Foreign Office, July 9. Archibald Gordon, esq. Consul at Havre-de-Grace.

Maj. Gen. Sir S. Beckwith, Knight Commander of the Bath.

July 20. David Douglas, esq. a Lord of Justiciary; James Wolfe Murray, esq. a Lord of Session; Alexander Maconochie, esq. Lord Advocate; and James Wedderburn, esq. Solicitor General in Scotland; also John C. Dunlop, Sheriff Depute of Renfrewshire; and Andrew Clephane, esq. Sheriff-Depute of the Shire of Peebles.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

John Kidd, M. D. Anatomical Lecturer, Christ Church, Oxford, *vice* Sir Christopher Pegge, Knt. resigned.

Rev. Richard Davies, B. D. Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Leicester, *vice* Bullen, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

July 16. Rev. Herbert Marsh, D. D. recommended to be elected Bishop of Landaff, *vice* Dr. Watson, dec.—*Gaz.*

Rev. James Griffith, D. D. to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Bristol, *vice* Chapman, dec.

Rev. E. Goddard, B. A. Lingwood Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Metcalfe, B. A. Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. Holme, B. D. Freckenham R. Suffolk, *vice* Bates, dec.

Rev. B. Bridge, B. D. Cherryhinton V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Holme, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Manley, Filton R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Robert Watson, Christchurch and St. Ewen's RR. Bristol, *vice* Dr. Ireland, deceased.

Rev. Richard Tomkyns, Great Horwood R. Bucks.

Rev. Charles Barker, Hollym with Withernsea V. co. York.

Rev. George Mountjoy Webster, B. D. Codford St. Mary R. Wilts.

Rev. John Powell, Cotes Parva V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. O. W. Kilvington, Brignal V. co. York.

Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Boxford R. Suffolk.

Rev. Alexander Houstoun, M. A. Hartley. Maudit R. Hants.

Rev. Joseph Eaton, M. A. F. S. A. præcentor of Chester Cathedral, elected Chapter Clerk of that Cathedral.

BIRTHS.

May 13. In the Rue Royale, Brussels, Lady Thurlow, a son.

June 24. At Rankeillour, co. Fife, the Countess of Hopetoun, a son.—28. At Wajton House, Cumberland, the wife of W. Ponsonby Johnson, esq. a son and heir.—29. At Edinburgh, Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Dundas, a daughter.

Lately—In Gower-street, the wife of J. Harding, esq. a son and heir.—At Acton Burrell, the lady of Sir J. Smythe, Bart. a dau.—At Fleurs, near Kelso, the Duchess of Roxburgh, a son.

July 10. In Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of Downshire, a son.—At Hawkerst, Kent, the wife of David Jennings, esq. a dau.—15. At Westwood, near Southampton, the lady of Rear Adm. Walter Otway, a son.—At Irvin Hall, near Ongar,

Ongar, the wife of Adolphus Hume, esq. a dau.—16. The wife of Alfred Wigan, esq. Stamford Hill, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 14. By special licence, the Hon: Hayes St. Leger, only son of Viscount Doneraile, to the Lady Charlotte Esther Bernard, second daughter of the Earl of Bandon.

20. At Paris, at the house of the Ambassador, T. Kidd, esq. Staff Surgeon, to Mrs. Beresford Brunton, widow of the late Capt. B. Brunton, and daughter of the late H. Shaples, esq. of Liverpool.

At Florence, at the house of the British Ambassador, Claude Alexander, esq. of Ballyamyle, to the eldest dau. of Col. and Lady Martha Keatinge.

Lately—Rev. William Rayer, rector of Tidcombe, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thos. Carew, Bart. of Haccombe.

At Gartur, co. Stirling, the seat of T. Graham, esq. Mary, eldest daughter of J. B. Garstin, esq. of Wakering Hall, Essex, to William Hay, esq. of Drumelzier, Scotland.

July 1. At her Brother's house in Montague-square, (according to the rites of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches) the Earl of Keppare, to Augusta Anne, second daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Osmaston, co. Derby.

Rev. Edw. Mangin, eldest son of the late Lieut.-col. Mangin, 12th drag. to Miss Nangreave, only child of the late Lieut.-col. Nangreave, of the East India Company's service.

Rev. Charles Lane, third son of Thomas Lane, esq. of the Grange, Layton, Essex, to Frances Catherine, eldest surviving dau. of the Rt. Rev. Bp. Sandford.

At the house of the English Ambassador, Paris, Lieut.-col. Wylly, Assistant Adjutant-gen. to Mary Anna, only dau. of Michael Keating, esq. of Lower Brookstreet, Grosvenor-square.

2. Thomas Foster Barham, esq. eldest son, of T. F. Barham, esq. of Penzance, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Francis Garratt, esq. of London.

F. C. J. Pemberton, esq. of Trumpington, co. Cambridge, and Colonel of the Cambridge Militia, to Frances, second dau. of Benjamin Keene, esq. of Westoe Lodge.

Capt. Bradshaw, R. N. second son of R. H. Bradshaw, esq. M. P. to Eliza, second daughter of John Blagrove, esq. of Jamaica, and of Ankerwyke House, Bucks.

Robert Hibbert, jun. esq. of Birtles Hall, co. Chester, to Læticia Catherine, dau. of Henry Augustus Leicester, esq.

At Londonderry, Lieut.-col. Thompson, 27th foot, to Harriet, youngest dau. of

Wm. Lecky, esq. formerly M. P. for that city.

3. Rev. J. Fisher, to Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Cookson.

Mr. Robert Matthew Imeson, to Anne, eldest dau. of Mr Wm. Smith, of Wittam's Buildings, Old-street Road.

Capt. Greville, son of Hon. Mr. Greville, to the only dau. of Gen. Despard, of the Grange, near Ellesmere.

B. J. Spedding, esq. second son of R. G. Spedding, esq. of Harefield, to Charlotte Ellen, eldest daughter of Leny Smith, esq. of Sydney House, Homerton.

4. Barron Field, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, to Jane, second daughter of the late A. Cairncross, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

6. Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B. youngest son of the late Lord Hotham, to the Hon. Frances Anne Juliana Rous, eldest daughter of Lord Rous.

Count Jules de Polignac, to Miss Campbell, sister to and co-heiress with Hon. Mrs. Archibald Macdonald.

8. J. J. Johnstone Hope, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Johnstone Hope, K. C. B. to Alicia Anne, eldest dau. of George Gordon, esq. of Hall Head.

At Doneraile, co. Cork, Jonas Stawell, esq. of Kilbrittain, co. Cork, to the Hon. Charlotte St. Leger, eldest daughter of Viscount Doneraile.

9. Lieut.-col. Brownrigg, eldest son of Lieut.-gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G. C. B. to Emma, dau. of the late Maj.-gen. Colebrooke Nesbitt.

10. Major-gen. Sir Dennis Pack, K. C. B. to Lady Elizabeth Beresford, dau. of the late and sister of the present Marquis of Waterford.

11. Robert Milligan, esq. Captain in the 25th Foot, to Elizabeth Margaret, only dau. of Matthew Baillie, M. D.

Rev. T. Penrose, Vicar of Writtle, to Mrs. Johnson, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

Thomas C. Strade, esq. to Mrs. Spencer Vassall, widow of the late Col. Spencer Vassall, who fell gloriously at the storming of Monte Video.

3. Scroggs, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the 53d reg. to Sibyll Jane, only dau. of the late Col. Dansey, 59th reg. Aide de Camp to his Majesty.

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. of Lochnaw, to Madalene, youngest dau. of the late Sir David Carnegie, Bart. of Southesk.

18. Thomas Cooper, esq. of Runcorn, Cheshire, to Eleanor Frances, second dau. of Henry John North, esq. of Woodstock, co. Oxford.

23. By special licence, Rt. Hon. Earl Paulet, to Lady Smith Burges.

Lord Charles Bentinck, to Lady Abdy.

RIGHT

RIGHT HON. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

It is with deep regret we announce to our Readers the death of the Right hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who, after a severe and protracted illness, expired on the 7th of July at noon, in the 65th year of his age.—On this occasion we shall at once give expression to our own feelings, and afford gratification to every one who rightly appreciates a just discrimination of character, by transferring into our pages the excellent and well-written memoir of this extraordinary person which appeared in *The Times Newspaper* of July 8.

“The various sensations under which we, with the rest of the world, contemplated the course of this extraordinary man while living, have been so far recalled to us by the recent event of his decease, that we cannot dismiss the account of it like a common-place article of the *Obituary*. We do not strive to check the pangs of grief and pity which mingle with our admiration for a lost son of genius. It is always interesting, whether gratifying or painful, to meditate the history of a distinguished man; and more especially of a man, from the materials of whose character even more of warning than of example may be collected. From the mixture and counteraction of high endowments with vulgar infirmities and unfortunate habits, ordinary men derive lessons of candour and contentment. We cease to murmur at any seeming partiality in the distribution of intellectual gifts among mankind, when we see the most useful qualities withheld from or disdained by those upon whom the most splendid ones have been munificently lavished. It extends our charity, and abates our pride, to reflect with calmness on the fate of one who was equally the delight of society, and the grace of literature—whom it has been for many years the fashion to quote as a bold reprover of the selfish spirit of party; and throughout a period fruitful of able men and trying circumstances, as the most popular specimen in the British senate of political consistency, intrepidity, and honour.

Panegyric becomes worthless when it is no longer true—and we do not mean to eulogize Mr. Sheridan in unqualified terms. Neither fact nor principle will bear out the silly adoration with which, for some days past, he has been worshiped by the most furious of his old detractors—by men who seem inclined to pay their debts to his character with usurious interest, as if they were discharging a *post obit* bond.

It is needless to say much on those intellectual powers whose living memorials are formed to command the admiration of every future age. The astonishing talent for observation, and knowledge of charac-

ter, displayed by Mr. Sheridan in his dramatic writings, will surprise us more when we recollect that he composed *The Rivals* whilst yet a boy; and that his *School for Scandal* was written at four and twenty. Those who are best acquainted with the history of the Stage for an hundred years preceding their appearance, can best appreciate the obligations of the publick to an author, whose dialogue has the spirit of reality without its coarseness—who neither wearies nor offends his audience—but whose sentiment is animated, and his wit refined. His opera is another specimen of various power, which has eclipsed all but one of those which went before it and all, without exception, of those which have followed. *The Duenna* has but a single rival on the stage; and if the broad licentiousness of the *Beggar's Opera* has given its author the means of indulging a nervous and pregnant vein of satire, to be found in no other English work, Sheridan has combined in the plot and language of his *Duenna* the charms of delicacy, elegance, and ingenuity; and in his songs has discovered a taste and pathos of high poetical beauty.

If we pursue Mr. Sheridan into political life, we shall have equal cause to admire the vigour and versatility of his genius. The field on every side of him was occupied by the ablest men who had appeared in Parliament for more than half a century. Burke, whose mature mind was richly furnished from the intellectual stores of all ages and of all nations—Pitt and Fox, not left like Sheridan to chance, but trained and moulded into orators and statesmen;—these were formidable checks to the use of an adventurer not recommended by character nor connexion—never educated for public life—beset by a thousand mischievous habits—crusted over with indolence, and depressed by fortune. Some wondrous internal power buoyed him up, and a temper invulnerable to ordinary attacks left him at all times in possession of his unshaken faculties. In co-operation, therefore, or rivalry, or hostility, with the first men of his day, he distinguished himself amongst them by wielding with success the various weapons for which they were respectively celebrated. In flow of diction he yielded not even to Mr. Pitt—in force and acuteness he might justly be compared with the great Opposition Leader—while in splendour of imagination he equalled Burke, and in its use and management far excelled him. His sarcasms were finer, but less severe, than those by which Mr. Pitt indulged his anger; and the wit displayed by Sheridan in Parliament was, perhaps, from the suavity of his temper,

much less sharp than brilliant. But the quality which predominated over all its companions in the mind of Mr. Sheridan was his exquisite and highly finished taste. In this rare talent he had no competitor; and this it was which gave such inimitable grace to his expressions, and which, in arguing or declaiming, in eulogy or invective, disposed his thoughts with an effect so full and admirable. We cannot expatiate farther on his rhetorical qualifications than by observing, that he joined to the higher attributes above spoken of, the natural advantages of a clear and melodious voice, a distinct, emphatic, and unaffected utterance, and a manly and becoming action. As Mr. Sheridan has produced a comedy which may be described as nearly the best in our language, so did he by a curious felicity of genius put forth, in his speech on the trial of Hastings, the finest specimen of English senatorial eloquence of which modern times can boast. Of this divine oration, although none but those who heard it can adequately judge, enough remains to justify our praises in the fragments handed down to us by the publications of that period, and in the recorded sentiments of the leaders of all parties, who hung in rapture and amazement on his words. Mr. Sheridan then reached the pinnacle of his fame. No length of days could add to the celebrity at that moment poured around him, as an orator and statesman of comprehensive and transcendent powers—no human fortune could have surpassed the expectations then formed of his future eminence. Why they have not since been realized, is a question which posterity will not fail to ask. We pass by the details of his parliamentary progress, from the discussions on the regency in 1789, to those on the same subject in 1811. Many important questions, many dangerous crises, which arose in the long interval between these periods, gave Mr. Sheridan the means to establish for himself an occasional interest with the people of England, distinct from any that could have been derived from mere proofs of talent, or influence of party. On the mutiny at the Nore, he enjoyed the credit of essentially contributing to save the state. Whenever the liberty of the press was attacked, that bulwark of the constitution found in him its most zealous and consistent defender: and when the early burst of Spanish patriotism had raised a strong sympathy throughout this country, it was Mr. Sheridan who first gave form and expression to the feelings which swelled every English heart; and who traced, in Parliament the natural relation between the support of Spain and the deliverance of Europe. Without instituting a too severe or invidious scrutiny into the justice of those high eucouriums which have been passed

on Mr. Sheridan's patriotic spirit, we shall merely observe, that one object of our admiration is the exquisite judgment—the dexterity of tact—with which he at all times seized the full tide of public sentiment, and turned it into the proper channel. But it must be acknowledged that the longer he remained in the House of Commons, and before the publick, the more his personal consequence declined. Mr. Sheridan had never in his happiest days effected any thing by steady application. He was capable of intense, but not of regular study. When public duty or private difficulty urged him, he endured the burden as if asleep under its pressure. At length, when the pain could be no longer borne, he roused himself with one mighty effort, and burst like a lion through the toils. There are reasons for believing that his constitutional indolence began its operation upon his habits at an early age. His very first dramatic scenes were written by snatches, with considerable intervals between them. Convivial pleasures had lively charms for one whose wit was the soul of the table; and the sparkling glass—the medium of social intercourse—had no small share of his affection. These were joys to be indulged without effort: as such they were too well calculated to absorb the time of Mr. Sheridan, and sooner or later to make large encroachments on his character. His attendance in Parliament became every year more languid—the *vis inertiae* more incurable—the plunges by which his genius had now and then extricated him in former times less frequent and more feeble. We never witnessed a contrast much more melancholy than between the brilliant and commanding talent displayed by Mr. Sheridan throughout the first Regency discussions, and the low scale of nerve, activity, and capacity, to which he seemed reduced, when that subject was more recently agitated in Parliament. But indolence and intemperance must banish reflection, if not corrected by it; since no man could support the torture of perpetual self-reproach. Aggravated, we fear, by some such causes, the naturally careless temper of Mr. Sheridan became ruinous to all his better hopes and prospects. Without a direct appetite for spending money, he thought not of checking its expenditure. The economy of time was as much disregarded as that of money. All the arrangements, punctualities, and minor obligations of life were forgotten, and the household of Mr. Sheridan was always in a state of nature. His domestic feelings were originally kind, and his manners gentle: but the same bad habits seduced him from the House of Commons, and from home; and equally injured him as an agent of the public good, and as a dispenser of private hap-

happiness. It is painful, it is mortifying, but it is our sacred duty, to pursue this history to the end. Pecuniary embarrassments often lead men to shifts and expedients—these exhausted, to others of a less doubtful colour. Blunted sensibility—renewed excesses—loss of cast in society—follow each other in melancholy succession, until solitude and darkness close the scene.

It has been made a reproach by some persons, in lamenting Mr. Sheridan's cruel destiny, that "his friends" had not done more for him. We freely and conscientiously declare it as our opinion, that had Mr. Sheridan enjoyed ten receiverships of Cornwall instead of one, he would not have died in affluence. He never would have attained to comfort or independence in his fortune. A vain man may become rich, because his vanity may thirst for only a single mode of gratification. An ambitious man, a *bon vivant*, a sportsman, may severally control their expenses; but a man who is inveterately thoughtless of consequences, and callous to reproof—who knows not when he squanders money, because he feels not those obligations which constitute and direct its uses—such a man it is impossible to rescue from destruction. We go further—we profess not to conjecture to what individuals the above reproach of forgotten friendships has been applied. If against persons of illustrious rank, there never was a more unfounded accusation. Mr. Sheridan throughout his whole life, stood as high as he ought to have done in the quarters alluded to. He received the most substantial proofs of kind and anxious attachment from these personages: and it is to his credit that he was not insensible to their regard. If the mistaken advocates of Mr. Sheridan were so much his enemies as to wish that he had been raised to some elevated office, are they not aware that even one man's active attendance out of twelve he was at all times utterly incapable of giving? But what friends are blamed for neglecting Mr. Sheridan? What friendships did he ever form? We more than doubt whether he could fairly claim the rights of friendship with any leader of the Whig administration. We know that he has publicly asserted Mr. Fox to be his friend, and that he has dwelt with much eloquence on the sweets and enjoyments of that connexion: but it has never been our fortune to find out that Mr. Fox had on any public or private occasion bound himself by reciprocal pledges. Evidence against the admission of such ties on his part may be drawn from the well-known anecdotes of what occurred within a few days of that statesman's death. The fact is, that a life of conviviality and intemperance seldom favours the cultivation of those better tastes

and affections which are necessary to the existence of intimate friendship. That Mr. Sheridan had as many admirers as acquaintances, there is no room to doubt: but they admired only his astonishing powers: there never was a second opinion or feeling as to the unfortunate use which he made of them.

We have now performed an honest duty, and in many particulars an humbling and most distressing one we have found it. Never were such gifts as those which Providence showered upon Mr. Sheridan so abused—never were talents so miserably perverted. The term "greatness" has been most ridiculously, and, in a moral sense, most perniciously applied to the character of one who, to speak charitably of him, was the weakest of men. Had he employed his matchless endowments with but ordinary judgment, nothing in England, hardly any thing in Europe, could have eclipsed his name, or obstructed his progress. It is the peculiar praise and glory of our political constitution, that great abilities may emerge from the meanest station, and seize the first honours of the community. It is the nobler praise, and purer happiness of our moral system, that great vices throw obstacles before the march of ambition, which no force nor superiority of intellect can remove."

We shall now enter more minutely on the circumstances of his life, as related in another respectable publication, and which could not with propriety be engrafted with the preceding observations.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was the third son of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who, however eminent as an actor, was still more so for his excellent lectures on elocution, and his judicious and unremitting attention in contributing to the improvement of national education. As a performer, his declamatory powers constituted his chief merit; and to the admirable exercise of them Churchill, in his *Rosciad*, bears unqualified testimony.—

"Were speech-fam'd Quin himself to hear
him speak,
Envy would drive the colour from his
cheek."

His works with the exception of some Plays which he altered, and the *Life of Dean Swift*, which he prepared for publication, in general relate to the elements of language, and the instruction of youth. The following is a list of his principal Works:—The *Loyal Lover*, *Romeo and Juliet*, together with *Coriolanus*, all altered and acted; *British Education*; a Discourse delivered in the Theatre at Oxford, and in the Senate-house at Cambridge; A Dissertation on the Causes of the Difficulties which occur in learning the English Tongue; a Course of Lectures on Elocution;

tion; A Plan of Education for the young Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain; Lectures on the Art of Reading, in two parts; a General Dictionary of the English Language; the Works of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, arranged, revised, and corrected; Elements of English. To the second edition of his Dictionary, in quarto, there is prefixed an exceeding good and expressive likeness of the author. His father, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, was a distinguished Divine, the ablest school-master of his time, and the intimate friend of the Dean of St. Patrick. Mr. Thomas Sheridan died at Margate on the 14th of August, 1738.

Mrs. Frances Sheridan, the mother of Richard Brinsley, a lady no less respected for her domestic virtues than admired for her literary attainments, was the author of *Sidney Biddulph*, a Novel, which has the merit of combining the purest morality with the most powerful interest. She also wrote *Nourjahad*, an Oriental Tale, and the Comedies of *The Discovery*, *The Dupe*, and *A Trip to Bath*. She died at Blois, in France, the 17th of September, 1766. Such was the respect paid to her memory by the Bishop of Bliss, that he had it intimated to her friends, notwithstanding the difference of religious persuasion, that they might take advantage of the night to deposit her remains in consecrated ground, and no interruption should be given to the interment—an indulgence in France, which was perhaps never before extended to any reputed heretic. Dr. Young, in his *Night Thoughts*, bitterly complains of the different treatment which attended his daughter's burial in the same country.

The subject of this memoir was born in Dorset-street *, Dublin, in the month of October, 1751. He was placed, in his seventh year, together with his elder brother, Charles Francis, late Secretary at War in Ireland, and the correct and elegant Historian of the Revolution in Sweden, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Whyte, of Dublin, the friend of their father, who has been a long time highly esteemed for his care and ability in the instruction of youth. They were the two first pupils of Mr. Whyte, who opened his academy in April 1758; and it is a circumstance not unworthy of remark, that their early years afforded no promise of the abilities which they have since displayed. Mrs. Sheridan, whose discrimination cannot be questioned, took an opportunity, on committing them to the care of Mr. Whyte, to advert to the necessity of *patience* in the arduous profession which he had embraced, and addressed him in

the following language—"These boys will be your tutors in that respect; I have hitherto been their only instructor, and they have sufficiently exercised mine: for two such impenetrable dunces I never met with."

Having remained nearly eighteen months with Mr. Whyte, they were sent by that gentleman, in September 1759, to Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, who then resided at Windsor. There they passed nearly a year, their education during that time being superintended by Mrs. Sheridan herself. Richard Brinsley was placed at Harrow school after the Christmas of 1762. The observation made by his mother on the occasion, taken from one of her letters, is, when connected with his subsequent pursuits, rather of a singular kind. She says—"Dick has been at Harrow school since Christmas; as he probably may fall into a *bustling life*, we have a mind to accustom him early to *shift for himself*." It has been reported, but without foundation, that he gave recitations from the English classics during his father's lectures. His father, on the contrary, never entertained an idea of employing him in that manner, as his brother Charles was very much his superior in diligence, correctness of ear, and powers of voice, and was remarkable, when only eleven years old, for his elegant and impressive delivery of several passages from Milton.

The literary advancement of Mr. Sheridan at Harrow, a Seminary which has sent into the world many finished scholars, and distinguished characters, appears to have been at first retarded, either by the bluntness of his powers, or the negligence of his disposition. Dr. Sumner, who was then master of the school, had probably, from his constant attention to the boys of the higher forms, no opportunity of distinguishing the talents of his pupil; and it was reserved for Dr. Parr, who was at that time one of the sub-preceptors, to discover and call into activity the faculties of young Sheridan's mind.

Richard Brinsley was at length roused from the inactivity of which his parents had so frequently complained; and the rising spirit of emulation produced exertions, which admonition and the fear of correction had vainly endeavoured to excite. He felt, that to be distinguished, it was necessary to devote a considerable part of his time to study. His memory was found to be uncommonly retentive, and his judgment correct; so that when his mind was quickened by competition, his genius gradually expanded into an extraordinary versatility of powers. But to be

have heard Mr. Sheridan say, that he believed himself to have been born at
a small distance from Dublin, where his father had a Country House.

admired

admired seemed his only object, and when that end was attained, he relaxed in his application, and sunk into his former indolence. His last year at Harrow was spent more in reflecting on the acquirements he had made, and the eventful scenes of a busy life, which were opening to his view, than in enlarging the circle of his classical and literary attainments. His father was so highly pleased with the progress which his son had made in his studies, that he deemed it unnecessary to send him to the University; and he was, a short time after his departure from Harrow, entered as a student of the Middle Temple. From that period to his marriage with Miss Linley, the life of Mr. Sheridan seems involved in obscurity, which it is difficult to clear up in a satisfactory way. He certainly was not, and this is mentioned on the authority of persons who were then on terms of intimacy with him, either the votary of fashion or of dissipation.

Mr. Sheridan, when about the age of twenty, was peculiarly fond of the society of men of taste and learning, and soon gave proofs that he was inferior to none of his companions in wit and argument. The sum allowed for his support must have been very small, as his father's pension from the Crown* was insufficient, even at that time, to provide for the expenses incurred by a genteel, but moderate plan of living; nor were the emoluments arising from his lectures on elocution, and his performance as an actor, very considerable. In this situation, the son had recourse to his literary talents for pecuniary supplies. He had read, immediately after his leaving Harrow, with minute attention, the works of our most eminent writers, and applied himself to the study of English composition in its various branches. Nothing, however, but necessity, could have induced him to exert his powers, as Dryden and many others had done before him, for immediate profit; for, exclusively of an unaccountable propensity to indolence, which formed the distinguishing characteristic of his youthful days, and from which he could scarcely ever be stimulated but by some great and sudden impulse, he ever considered a mercenary writer, who is occasionally compelled to sacrifice his own conviction to the instructions of his employer, as a character truly wretched and contemptible. That he maintained his independence of sentiment there is no

ground to disbelieve; but he had the prudence to conceal from most of his acquaintances, whatever share he had in the fleeting productions of the day. He also directed his attention to the drama, as a subject in every respect calculated to reward his labours with fame and emolument; but, disgusted with some sketches of comic character which he drew, he actually destroyed them, and, in a moment of despair, renounced every hope of excellence as a dramatic writer. A poetical translation of *Ariscænetus* has been attributed to him; the share, however, which he had in that version was very limited†.

But the views which he might then entertain, either with respect to the cultivation and exertion of his genius in literary pursuits, or to the study of the profession to which he had been destined by his father, were all lost in a passion that mastered his reason. He at once saw and loved Miss Linley, and from his first introduction to her, indulged the fond hope of triumphing over every obstacle that opposed his happiness. That lady was no less admirable for the elegant accomplishments of her sex, and the affecting simplicity of her conversation, than for the charms of her person and the fascinating powers of her voice. She was the principal performer in the Oratorios at Drury-lane theatre; and the science, taste, but above all the enthusiastic feeling which she displayed in the execution of the airs assigned to her, are still remembered with delight. The strains which she poured forth were the happiest combinations of nature and art; but nature predominated over art. Her accents were so melodious and captivating, and their passage to the heart so sudden and irresistible, that "listening Envy would have dropped her snakes, and stern-eyed Fury's self have melted" at the sounds. Mr. Sheridan became her avowed suitor, and every idea of interest and ambition was absorbed in his passion. Her father, Mr. Linley, the late ingenious composer, was not at first propitious to his passion, and he had many rivals to overcome in his attempts to gain the lady's affections. His perseverance, however, increased with the difficulties that presented themselves; and his courage and resolution in vindicating Miss Linley's reputation from a calumnious report which had been basely thrown out against it, obtained for him the fair prize for which he twice exposed his life.

Mr. Mathews, a gentleman then well

* A pension of 200*l.* per annum was granted by his Majesty, in 1762, to Mr. T. Sheridan, without solicitation, as an encouragement to complete his *English Dictionary*, and a reward for his literary labours.

† The *Love Epistles of Ariscænetus* were translated by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Hall, before they left Harrow school, and were published in one small volume, in the year 1771. See the "*Literary Anecdotes*," vol. VIII. p. 365.

known in the fashionable circles at Bath, had caused a paragraph to be inserted in a public paper at that place, which tended to prejudice the character of this young lady; and Mr. Sheridan immediately applied for redress to the printer, who communicated the author's name. Mr. Mathews had in the mean time set out for London, and was closely pursued by Mr. Sheridan. They met and fought a duel with swords at a tavern in Henrietta-street, Covent garden. Mr. Sheridan's second on the occasion was his brother, Charles Francis, the late Secretary at War in Ireland. Great courage and skill were displayed on both sides; but Mr. Sheridan having succeeded in disarming his adversary, compelled him to sign a formal retraction of the paragraph which had been published. The conqueror instantly returned to Bath; and thinking that, as the insult had been publicly given, the apology should have equal notoriety, he caused it to be published in the same paper. Mr. Mathews soon heard of this circumstance, and, irritated at his defeat, as well as the use which his antagonist had made of his apology, returned to Bath, determined to call on Mr. Sheridan for satisfaction. A message was accordingly sent, and a meeting agreed to: Mr. Sheridan would have been justified, according to the most delicate punctilios of honour, in declining the call; but he silenced all the objections that were started by his friends, and the parties met on Kingsdown. The victory was desperately contested, and, after a discharge of pistols, they fought with swords. They were both wounded, and closing with each other, fell on the ground, where they fought until

they were separated. Miss Linley did not suffer a long time to elapse before she rewarded Mr. Sheridan for the dangers he had braved in her defence, by accompanying him on a matrimonial excursion to the Continent. The ceremony was again performed on their return to England, with the consent of the lady's parents.

From the period of her marriage, Mrs. Sheridan never appeared as a public performer. Her situation in the Oratorios was filled by her younger sister*, Miss Mary Linley. Several lucrative proposals were about this time made to Mr. Sheridan, to induce her once more to charm the public ear, but they were rejected with disdain by her husband. During their residence in Orchard-street they were subject to very distressing embarrassments; yet the firmness of Mr. Sheridan, in resisting every proposition of this nature, by which any loss of estimation in the eyes of the world might be incurred, remained invincible. He received a letter from the proprietors of the Pantheon, which was then about to be opened, offering Mrs. Sheridan one thousand pounds for her performance during twelve nights, and one thousand pounds more for a benefit, the profits of which they were to appropriate to their own use. The temptation of so large a sum as two thousand pounds, which might have been gained in a few weeks, was not merely declined, but rejected with indignation, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of his wife.

(To be continued.)

* This young lady died singing "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

DAVID WILLIAMS, *Esq.*

"Time that destroys the Hero's trophied bust,
"Shall spare the bay that blossoms o'er his dust" FITZ-GERALD.

MR. URBAN,

July 22.

THE experience of the last twenty-five years during which you and I, as Members of the Literary Fund, have acted together in the management and conduct of that very interesting establishment, hath afforded us the amplest proof of the severity of the misfortune recently fallen upon literary merit in distress, in the decease of the venerable Founder of the Society for a Literary Fund. The rational and enlarged views of political philosophy and true benevolence with which he formed the plan, and endeavoured to impress the character and habits of this institution, can only be justly appreciated by those themselves, possessing the feelings and energy of superior minds, have turned their thoughts not only to the productions of his, but also to the personal suffer-

ings of the possessors of that splendid boon, and to the causes and circumstances that often involve them in destitute and unheeded misery.

Those who, like you, Mr. Urban, have for so great a length of time, and under such a variety of discordant claims and incidents, witnessed the invincible liberality, candour, and kindness, that so strongly marked the Founder's conduct in all discussions and applications respecting the Fund and its purposes, would necessarily be led to admire and respect that generous and active humanity, which neither perverse calumny, nor indolent misapprehension, could pervert from its benevolent course. It is peculiarly incumbent upon us to notice this interesting fact, in giving to the publick the slightest memoir of this distinguished friend and advocate of literary merit; as his life affords a remarkable

able instance of the hasty and unfeeling judgment with which man is prone to condemn his fellow man, and of that rancorous misrepresentation in particular, with which writers are accustomed to attack and revile each other.

It is indeed little to the credit of the boasted dignity of human reason and human intellect, that even the profession of the purest principles of charity and love cannot teach men to look with pity and compassion, instead of anger and reproach, upon the errors, and mistakes, and faults of those around them.

If any one principle can be selected more contrary than all others to true religion, and more detrimental to human happiness, it is that so unhappily prevalent in the present day, both in the political and religious world, of applying to men's conduct motives which they themselves deny and disavow, when such conduct will admit of a more charitable interpretation, and may be accounted for without such evident trespasses upon justice and candour. That David Williams imbibed, and in some instances avowed, a disregard to principles which you and I, Mr. Urban, esteem as of the highest possible importance to our happiness, and productive to us of the most rational consolation and hope, we cannot but consider as the greatest misfortune of his life, and a subject of deep concern, rather than a cause of opprobrious insult and angry aversion. And this impression would be the stronger upon our minds when we observed, what every person that was long acquainted with him could not but observe, that his ruling passion, the general bent of his disposition, and the ultimate end he proposed in all his exertions, was to benefit his fellow creatures, to lessen the sum of human misery, and to diffuse comfort, harmony, and peace over all the dwellings of men. That he proceeded upon what we think erroneous and imperfect principles is a reason why we should endeavour to shew the inefficiency and defect of such principles; but it can be no just reason to brand his character with harsh and calumnious aspersions.

David Williams was born at a village near Cardigan, in 1738, and after receiving the rudiments of education, was placed in a school or college at Carmarthen, preparatory to the Dissenting Ministry; which profession he entered upon in obedience to parental authority, but very contrary to his own inclination. His abilities and acquirements even then appeared of a superior order; but he has often in the latter part of his life stated to the writer of these lines, that he had long considered as a severe misfortune, that the most injurious impressions were made upon his youthful and ardent mind by the cold, austere, op-

pressive, and unamiable manner in which the doctrines and duties of religion were disguised in the stern and rigid habits of a severe Puritanical master. From this college he took the office of teacher to a small congregation at Froome, in Somersetshire, and after a short residence was removed to a more weighty charge at Exeter. There the eminent abilities and engaging manners of the young preacher opened to him the seductive path of pleasure; when the reproof that some elder members of the society thought necessary, being administered in a manner to awaken resentment rather than contrition; and the eagle eye of anger discovering in his accusers imperfections of a different character indeed, but of tendency little suited to a public disclosure, the threatened recrimination suspended the proceedings, and an accommodation took place, by which Mr. Williams left Exeter, and was engaged to the superintendance of a Dissenting congregation at Highgate. After a residence there of a year or two, he made his first appearance in 1770, as an author, by a Letter to David Garrick, a judicious and masterly critique on the actor, but a sarcastic personal attack on the man, intended to rescue Mossop from the supposed unjust displeasure of the modern Roscius: this effect was produced, Mossop was liberated, and the Letter withdrawn from the booksellers. Shortly after appeared "The Philosopher, in three Conversations," which were much read, and attracted considerable notice. This was soon followed by "Essays on Public Worship, Patriotism, and Projects of Reformation;" written and published upon the occasion of the leading religious controversy of the day; but though they obtained considerable circulation, they appear not to have softened the appetites of either of the contending parties. The Appendix to these Essays gave a strong indication of that detestation of intolerance, bigotry, and hypocrisy which formed the leading character of his subsequent life, and which had been gradually taking possession of his mind from the conduct of some of the circle of associates in which his profession had thrown him.

He published two volumes of "Sermons," chiefly upon Religious Hypocrisy, and then discontinued the exercise of his profession, and his connection with the body of Dissenters. He now turned his thoughts to the education of youth, and in 1773, published "A Treatise on Education," recommending a method founded on the plans of Commenius and Rousseau, which he proposed to carry into effect. He took a house in Lawrence street, Chelsea, married a young lady not distinguished either by fortune or connection, and soon found himself

himself at the head of a lucrative and prosperous establishment. A severe domestic misfortune in the death of his wife blighted this prospect of fame and fortune: his fortune sunk under the shock; his anxious attendance upon her illness injured his own health, the internal concerns of the family became disarranged, and he left his house and his institution, to which he never again returned.

During his residence at Chelsea, he became a member of a select club of political and literary characters, to one of whom, the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, he afforded an asylum in his house at Chelsea during the popular ferment against him, about the time of the commencement of the American war. In this club was formed the plan of public worship intended to unite all parties and persuasions in one comprehensive form. Mr. Williams drew up and published, "A Liturgy on the universal principles of Religion and Morality;" and afterwards printed two volumes of Lectures, delivered with this Liturgy at the chapel in Margaret-str. Cavendish-square, opened 7th April, 1776. This service continued about four years, but with so little public support that the expence of the establishment nearly involved the lecturer in the loss of his liberty. As the plan proposed to include in one act of public worship every class of men who acknowledged the being of a God, and the utility of public prayer and praise, it necessarily left unnoticed every other point of doctrine; intending, that without expressing them in public worship, every man should be left in unmolested possession of his own peculiar opinions in private. This, however, would not satisfy any of the various classes and divisions of Christians; it was equally obnoxious to the Churchman and to the Dissenter; and as even the original proposers, though consisting only of five or six, could not long agree, several of them attempting to obtain a more marked expression of their own peculiar opinions and dogmas, the plan necessarily expired: and Mr. Williams has himself of late expressed his own surprise that he should not even then, have formed a more accurate estimate of the present imperfection of human nature. Mr. Williams now occupied his time and talents in assisting gentlemen whose education had been defective, and in forwarding their qualifications for the senate, the diplomacy, and the learned professions. In this employment he prepared, and subsequently published, "Lectures on Political Principles," and "Lectures on Education," in 1781. His abilities also were ever most readily and cheerfully employed in the service of friendship and benevolence; and many persons under injury and distress

have to acknowledge the lasting benefit of his energetic and powerful pen.

During the alarm in 1780, he published a tract, intitled "A Plan of Association on Constitutional Principles;" and in 1782, on occasion of the County meetings and associations, he gave to the public his "Letters on Political Liberty;" the most important perhaps of all his works; it was extensively circulated both in England and France, having been translated into French by Brissot, and was the occasion of its author being invited to Paris, to assist in the formation of a constitution for that country: had Mr. Williams's temperate and rational advice been followed, what torrents of human blood might have been spared! He continued about six months in Paris; and on the death of the king, and declaration of war against this country, took leave of his friends of the Girondist party, with an almost prophetic intimation of the fate that awaited them. He brought with him on his return a letter from the Minister of War, addressed to Lord Grenville, and intended to give Mr. Williams, who was fully and confidentially entrusted with the private sentiments and wishes of the persons then in actual possession of the government of France, an opportunity of conveying those sentiments and wishes to the British Ministry. Mr. Williams delivered the letter into the hands of Mr. Aust, the Under Secretary of State, but never heard from Lord Grenville on the subject. Some further curious circumstances relating to this transaction are detailed in a page or two, corrected by Mr. Williams himself, in Bisset's History of George III.

Previously to receiving this invitation he had removed from Russell-street to Brompton, for the purpose of executing an engagement he had formed with Mr. Bowyer, to superintend the splendid edition of Hume, and write a continuation of the History; but after his return from France he found himself in an extraordinary situation, for at the very time he had been denounced in France as a Royalist, he had been branded in his own country as a Democrat; and he was informed that his engagement respecting the History of England could not be carried into effect, in consequence, as it was stated, of an intimation having been given that the privilege of dedication to the Crown would be withdrawn if he continued the work. About this time he published the "Lessons to a young Prince," and engaged in, and afterwards executed, the "History of Monmouthshire," in one vol. 4to. with plates by his friend the Rev. John Gardner.

With regard to the circumstance upon which he always seemed inclined to rest his fame, and which was most dear to his heart—the establishment of the Literary Fund,

Fund, he had, so far back as the time of his residence at Chelsea, projected a plan for the assistance of deserving authors in distress; and after several ineffectual attempts, he so far succeeded in the years 1788 and 1789 as to found the institution, and commence its benevolent operations. You, Mr. Urban, if not one of the first, yet certainly rank as one of the earliest Officers; and well know the unremitting zeal and activity with which the Founder devoted the full force of his splendid abilities, and the greater part of his time and attention, to foster and support the infant institution. He had the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing it continually rise in public estimation, and at length honoured with the illustrious patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who generously bestowed an annual donation for the purpose of providing a house for the use of the Society, and expressly desired that Mr. Williams should reside in it. A singular and striking work, written by Mr. Williams and several of his zealous and able coadjutors, who each put their names to their own several productions, was given to the publick under the title of "The Clums of Literature; explanatory of the Clums of Literature; explanatory of the Nature, Formation, and Purposes of the Institution."

During the peace of Amiens Mr. Williams again visited Paris, and is supposed to have been then intrusted with some confidential mission from the Government of his own Country, his remarkable figure having previously been noticed entering the houses of several of the higher members of the then Administration. On his return he published a much enlarged edition of a little work which the alarm of invasion had induced him to write, entitled "Regulations of Parochial Police;" and he is thought to have been the author of a sort of periodical publication which appeared about that time in numbers, "Egeria; or Elementary Studies on the Progress of Nations in Political Economy, Legislation, and Government;" but which does not appear to have been continued beyond the first volume. The last acknowledged work that proceeded from his prolific pen was, "Preparatory Studies for Political Reformers." It is curious and instructive to observe the marked and striking effect produced by his experience of reform and reformers in the struggles of, and consequent upon, the French Revolution; his diction retains its full vigour, but his anticipations are much less sanguine, and his opinions on the pliability of the materials on which reformers are to operate, or in other words, on the real character of human nature, seem much changed. About five years since he was seized with a severe paralytic affection, from which he partially recovered, but continued to suffer

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the gradual loss of his corporeal and mental powers; his memory became very considerably impaired, and for some length of time preceding his decease he was unable to walk or move without assistance. The tender assidues of an affectionate Niece soothed the sorrows of declining nature, and received from him the most affecting and frequent expressions of gratitude. The state of his mind cannot be so well depicted as by himself in the following letter, one of the last he ever wrote, and addressed to a clergyman of the Church of England, in the country:

"Dear Sir,

"I am now drawing near my end, and am desirous to conclude my days in peace. I have outlived almost all my relations and all my acquaintance; and I am desirous to exchange the most sincere and cordial forgiveness with those I have in any sort offended. I had once a great regard for you; why it was not continued I have forgotten. Indeed, a paralytic stroke has greatly destroyed my memory, and will soon destroy me. I take leave of my friends and acquaintance: among others I take leave of you. I greatly esteemed you and your worthy father, and I hope you will only remember what you saw commendable and good in me, and believe me very sincerely yours, D. W."

It will readily be supposed that this letter brought the gentleman immediately to town; and his friendly offices of kindness contributed very much during the last two years to the comfort and consolation of his suffering friend, who breathed his last on Saturday morning, the 29th of June, and was interred the Saturday following, in St. Anne's church, Soho, under this inscription:

David Williams, esq. aged 78 years;
Founder of the Literary Fund.

In the words of his friend, Captain Thos. Morris, "The distinguishing traits of Mr. Williams's character were, a boundless philanthropy and disinterestedness; studious of every acquisition that forms the taste, but applying the strength of his genius to the arts of government and education as objects of the highest importance to the welfare of nations and the happiness of individuals. In his dress elegantly plain; in domestic life attentive to the niceties of decorum; in public politely ceremonious; in all his manners dignified and distinguished; in conversation elevated; in his person tall and agreeable, having a commanding look softened with affability."

A review of the life and writings of this remarkably gifted man strongly illustrated the observation, That political and moral philosophy, theories of government and education, even when displayed with splendid ability and enforced with the most engaging bene-

benefit.

benevolence, and with the best and most earnest motives of doing good, are found by a painful experience to be wholly inadequate to the task of reforming mankind, if employed without the aid of Christianity; it is the Gospel alone that can reach the weak and erring heart of man, and found the reformation and improvement of societies upon the purity, the virtue, and the piety of individuals. From the same review also, those who profess and call themselves Christians, may learn that a much larger portion than they are willing to allow of the censure and blame which they are so ready to charge upon Infidelity, may in fact be more justly chargeable upon themselves; upon that discrepancy of principle and practice,—that envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness which leads them into severe and unre-

lenting censures of each other, and harsh and unkind disputes, even upon the doctrines of peace and love; thus supplying the doubtful and unbelieving with the most unanswerable of all arguments, that drawn from the hypocrisy of professing principles without suffering them to influence the practice.

The Silhouette that accompanies this memoir* is a good representation of the countenance, but is more stiff and erect than the manner, of the Founder of the Literary Fund: there is an excellent Bust of him in the House of the Society, executed, and generously presented to the Institution, by Richard Westmacott, esq.

B. D.

* It shall be given in our next.

EDMUND CALAMY, Esq.

May 22. Died at Alphington, in the vicinity of Exeter, Edmund Calamy, Esq. aged 70.—He was lineally descended from Edmund Calamy, a very eminent, learned, and pious Nonconformist Divine, who lived in the tempestuous reign of Charles I. He was born in London in 1600, and was admitted of Pembroke Hall in the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1619, and that of B. D. in 1632. Dr. Felton, the learned Bishop of Ely, made him his Chaplain, and gave him the Vicarage of Swaffham Prior in Cambridgeshire, which he afterwards resigned on being chosen one of the Lecturers of St. Edmunds Bury, in Suffolk. On the Restoration in 1660, he was appointed one of the Chaplains to King Charles II. and was offered the Bishoprick of Lichfield and Coventry, which he refused. He always maintained a strict adherence to the principles of religious liberty, and the rights of conscience; of which he gave an unequivocal proof, when, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, he resigned the living which he then held, St. Mary, Aldermanbury. He died Oct. 29, 1666, within two months after the Fire of London.

Another of the ancestors of the late Mr. Calamy, several of whom were distinguished for piety and learning, was Dr. Edmund Calamy, born in 1671, grandson to E. Calamy mentioned above, by his eldest son. In 1688, he went over to the University of Utrecht, where he attended the lectures of the learned Grævius, and other eminent professors. On his return to England, among other studies, he began to inquire into the controversy between the Church of England and the Nonconformists; and after a long and sober examination of what had been written on both sides, he resolved to join himself to the latter. In 1703, he was chosen to suc-

ceed Mr. Vincent Alsop, as Pastor of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Prince's-street, Westminster; where he was followed by Dr. Hughes, the Rev. S. Say, the Rev. Dr. Kippis, the Rev. T. Jervis, and the Rev. P. Houghton, &c. in succession. This venerable person published Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times; and afterwards a very useful Abridgment of it, which he subsequently improved into a much larger and more valuable work. In 1728, he completed his great design of preserving the History of such Ministers, Lecturers, Masters, and Fellows of Colleges, &c. as were ejected and silenced after the Restoration; "a work of prodigious industry and labour, and which is alone sufficient to transmit his memory with honour to posterity, as it has supplied the learned world with a noble collection of Memoirs which otherwise, in all probability, had been dissipated and lost." He also distinguished himself by many other learned and useful writings; and had the degree of Doctor in Divinity conferred on him by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. He died in the City of Westminster in 1732; and his loss was greatly regretted (says his Biographer), not only by the Dissenters, but also by moderate members of the Established Church, both Clergy and Laity, with many of whom he lived in great intimacy. A great and deserved character of Dr. Calamy was given in his funeral sermon by Mr. Mayo, as "a person of sound judgment, extensive learning, sincere piety, of a candid and benevolent temper, and very moderate with regard to differences in point of religion." (Biogr. Brit. Dr. Kippis's Edition.)

Thus the name of Edmund Calamy is a name ever-memorable in this country in the annals of Nonconformity, and dear to all

all the friends of religious liberty and truth. Mr. Calamy, the subject of this brief memoir, who was grandson to Dr. Edmund Calamy just now noticed, was bred to the profession of the Law. Having received his education at the Academy of Warrington, under the care of those eminent men, Dr. Aikin, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Seddon, and Mr. Holt, he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge; he then entered the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was afterwards called to the Bar. As a Counsel, he attended the Courts in Westminster Hall for several years; but at length quitted his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and sought, and found, in the retirement of the country, that tranquillity and quietude which were congenial to the habits of his mind. In social and domestic life, he exhibited a consistent pattern of those mild virtues of humanity which were calculated to render it respectable, useful, and happy. His native urbanity and kindness, his obliging temper, his unassuming and accommodating manners, together with the genuine benevolence, courtesy, and candour, which mark-

ed his general deportment, rendered him beloved and respected by those who were best acquainted with his character and the virtues of his heart; as they will ever endear his memory to his amiable family, who are now deploring his loss. Mr. Calamy was for many years, during his residence in the Metropolis, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a highly-respected member of the principal public trusts among the Dissenters; and was concerned in the execution of several private trusts, which were committed to him in consequence of the high estimation in which he was justly held by a numerous circle of friends, for rectitude, honour, and integrity. Having been in a declining state of health for several months, he finished his earthly course on Sunday the 12th of May, when no apprehension of immediate danger was entertained by his family; and was interred in a family-vault in the burial-ground attached to the Protestant Dissenting Chapel at Gulliford, near Lympton, in Devonshire, his funeral being attended by his family and several respectable friends. J. J. Lympton.

REV. COOPER WILLYAMS.

July 17. Died, in Bernard-street, Russell-square, aged 54, the Rev. Cooper Willyams, rector of Kingston and Sturmouth, Kent.—Leaving to an abler and more impartial hand the delineation of Mr. Willyams's moral and intellectual character, the present writer will confine himself to a few dry facts. Mr. W. was known to the publick as author of "The Campaign in the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, 1794;" and of "The Voyage up the Mediterranean, 1798;" having been present at the immortal battle of the Nile, as chaplain to Captain Hallowell's ship, the *Swiftsure*, of which battle he has given the first, the most particular, and the most authentic account. He had early imbibed a love for the sea. His father, Captain John Willyams, was many years the oldest commander of the Navy; and died at Canterbury, in 1779, aged more than 70. His grandfather also was a captain in the Navy, and resided at Deal, but was of a Cornish family; being a younger son (or grandson, I forget which) of the Willyams's of Carnanton, in Cornwall. Mr. W. was born in June 1762. His mother is yet living in her 90th year, being the last representative of the ancient families of Goodier and Dineley, and sister to the two last baronets of that name. Mr. W. married a daughter of — Snell, esq. of Cheltenham, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. He was educated at Canterbury school, at the same time with Mr. Justice Abbott, and the now

Bishop of Llandaff, though the latter was about six years his senior. From thence Mr. W. removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. About 1789 he was presented by the Church of Canterbury to the vicarage of Ixning, near Newmarket; and in 1806 he was presented by Sir Egerton Brydges to the rectory of Kingston, near Canterbury; and at the same time, by the Lord Chancellor, to the neighbouring rectory of Little Hardres, which he immediately exchanged with Dr. Ingles for the rectory of Stourmouth, in the same diocese.

DEATHS.

1816, AT the Cape of Good Hope, March 6. Lieut.-gen. James Nicol, of the East India Company's service.

April 4. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 58, Major-Gen. Joseph Baird, brother of Sir David Baird, bart. G. C. B. and K. C. As an officer, he was ever distinguished by his steady zeal and superior intelligence; and possessed in an eminent degree the happy talent of conciliating the attachment of all under his command by his impartiality; as a member of society his loss will be sincerely and deeply lamented, from the inflexible integrity of his character, and the openness and simplicity of his manners. Every respect was shown to his memory by the attendance of all the troops in garrison at his funeral. His widow, sister of Lord Riversdale, with two of her children, arrived from the Cape on the 3d of July.

June

June 23. John Francillon, esq. jeweller of Norfolk street. Strand; a man much esteemed for his amiable manners and conduct through life, and possessed of a superb cabinet of foreign insects, the assiduous labour and cost of many years.

June 26. At her mother's house in the City Road, London, in the bloom of youth, Janet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount Eagle, co. Ross, much and deservedly lamented.

June 27. In his 68th year, at his seat, at Westdean-house, Sussex, most sincerely regretted, the Right Hon. John Peachey Baron Selsey, of Selsey, in Sussex, F.R.S. F. A. S. and P. L. S. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. Captain Peachey, R. N.

June 28. Near Margate, Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

June 30. Aged 59, Joseph Moxon, gent. of Market Bosworth, one of the chief constables for the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, which office he served more than 37 years with the strictest fidelity, and was an honest pious man.

At Bath, William Vincent, esq. surgeon, formerly of Sheerness, Kent.

Isaac Broadley, esq. of Bramingham, co. York.

At New Abbey, Kildare, Lieut.-gen. R. Brereton. He was an officer in his Majesty's service upwards of 50 years, and fell a victim, at last, to a liver complaint, contracted by a residence of 13 years in Tropical climates. He served in the last two campaigns of the American war of 1775; in the West Indies; in the Mediterranean for five years; and was constantly employed in active service, and present at most of the battles since 1793. He particularly distinguished himself at Poulon, in Corsica, and in Holland. He returned to the West Indies in 1803, and was at the last reduction of St. Lucia, where he continued commandant till 1807; when he obtained permission to return to his native country for the recovery of his health. He has left a wife and four infant children unprovided for.

July 2. At Woolwich, Sir John Dyer, Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and son of the late Thomas Dyer, of Park-street, Westminster, esq. His death was occasioned, whilst on duty as field-officer of the day, by his endeavours to stop a brother officer's carriage, the horses of which had taken fright (in the absence of the coachman) with a boy on the box, who called on Sir John for assistance. He was struck in the chest by the pole, and the carriage rolled over his body; and, notwithstanding all medical aid, he lingered in great agony until 3 o'clock the following morn-

ing, leaving a widow and four children to lament their irreparable loss, and his country the loss of a valuable and active officer, who had received various distinctions for his services in the Peninsula during the late war. The remains of this gallant and highly respected officer were interred at Woolwich, on Wednesday, July 10, attended by his relatives and friends, and the officers of the corps testified their respect by meeting the body at the church.

July 4. At Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane, in his 22d year, Lieut. Edmund Pontler Duncan, of the 59th Foot, youngest son of the Rev. James Duncan; of West Worldham, Hants. After being nearly three years in India, in a state of good health, he was seized with the liver complaint, (the disorder so fatal to Europeans in India), and in consequence of the report of the Medical Board at Calcutta, was ordered home. He came by the Minerva from Calcutta, and was so ill that it was with great difficulty that he could be removed from the ship, at Long Reach, the day preceding his death. He was a youth of great promise, was much esteemed and beloved in the regiment, and by all who knew him. From the beginning of his illness to the time of his death, he had strong hopes of recovery, and even of promotion. His aged parents, who were rather too partial to him, can never cease to lament his premature fate, though with unavailing anguish; nor can his next elder brother, Lieutenant Edward Duncan, of the same regiment, (whose name appeared in the Gazette, as a severely wounded lieutenant, at the storming of San Sebastian, Aug. 31, 1813). Their parents' fate has been severe in surviving the greater part of their offspring. Of eight sons only three are alive: the deaths of the two eldest of whom are recorded in our Obituary, Vol. LXXIV. p. 1242, and Vol. LXXXV. p. 285.

At his house, in Paris, of an apoplectic attack, the Right Hon. Arthur Annesley, Earl of Mountnorris, Viscount Valentia, Baron Mountnorris, of Mountnorris Castle, co. Armagh, Baron Altham, of Altham, co. Cork, and a Baronet, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, a Governor of the county of Wexford, F. R. S. and F. S. A. The Earl was born Aug. 7, 1744, and on attaining age in 1765, petitioned his Majesty for his writ of summons as Earl of Anglesea and Baron Annesley, as son and heir of Richard, sixth Earl of Anglesea, in England, and seventh Viscount Valentia, in Ireland, by Juliana Donagan. The petition was referred to Sir William de Grey, attorney-general, who reported in favour of issuing the writ. Sir William was afterwards directed to re-consider his report, and give his opinion upon such new evidence as should appear: after considering the

the whole of the evidence, on all sides, Sir William made a second report in favour of the claimant. The matter was then referred to the House of Lords, when the claim to the Anglesea peerage was disallowed, though defended by Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. The House of Lords of Ireland having then a distinct judicature, the claim to the titles of Viscount Valentia, Baron Mountnorris, and Baron Altham, in Ireland, was referred to that assembly; and was finally decided in favour of his lordship, as the undoubted son and heir of Richard, seventh Viscount Valentia in Ireland, sixth Earl of Anglesea in England. He consequently became the eighth Viscount Valentia, and in 1793 was created Earl of Mountnorris. The decision of the claim to the English honours of Earl of Anglesea, &c. remained without any revision of the judgment, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the case.—The Earl left issue by his first Countess, Lucy, only daughter of George the celebrated Lord Lyttelton, an only son, George Viscount Valentia, now second Earl of Mountnorris; and two daughters, viz. Lady Juliana Lucy Barry, and Lady Hester Arabella Macleod. By his second Countess, Sarah, daughter of the Rt. hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. by Sarah, Baroness Waterpark, he has left issue one son, Henry; and three daughters, viz. Lady John Somerset, Lady Frances Wedderburn Webster, and Lady Juliana Annesley.

At Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, the Right Reverend and truly Venerable Richard Watson, D. D. Bishop of Landaff; of whom some memoirs shall be given in our next.

July 5. At Kentish-town, aged 66, Rev. A. Austin, more than 30 years pastor of the Baptist church meeting, Elm-place, Fetter lane.

At Church Hill House, Walthamstow, Frances, widow of the late C. J. Sims, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Susan, eldest daughter of Thomas Stone, esq. of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leicester.

In her 75th year, Anne Milnes, relict of the Rev. James Andrew Milnes, LL.D. of Newark upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire.

At Exeter, aged 19, Robert, third son of Gen. and Lady Theodosia Bligh, nephew of the Earl of Darnley.

At Margate, the day after his arrival from Africa, having been absent from England 27 years, in his 49th year, E. W. White, esq. late governor in chief of the British Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

At St. Cloud, the celebrated and favourite representative muse, Mrs. Dorothea Jordan. She had been seized with an inflammation of the lungs, but the more immediate cause of her death was the rupture

of a blood-vessel in a fit of coughing. She was the daughter of an Irish officer, of the name of Bland, with whom her mother had eloped from the house of her father, a dignified Clergyman, while the Captain was on duty with his regiment in Wales. Necessity compelled the youthful pair, it is said, to have recourse to the stage for support; and the little Dorothea first drew her breath among the Thespian corps. The father of Mrs. Jordan Capt Bland, was of a very respectable family in Ireland, who were also in possession of a genteel income; his embracing the profession of an actor, therefore, tended to widen the breach already made amongst his relatives by his precipitate marriage: these relatives, at length, succeeded in disannulling the marriage; and Mrs. Bland was left with a numerous family, totally dependant on herself for that inadequate support afforded by her profession. To the honour of Mrs. Jordan's filial affection, as she advanced towards womanhood, she nobly resolved to exert all her abilities to assist her unhappy mother; and at a very early age she procured an engagement with Ryder, the Dublin manager, making her first appearance in *Phæbe*, in *As You Like It*, little imagining then that she would fascinate a crowded audience in London by her *Rosalind*. A natural sense of propriety induced her to take the name of Francis, on her first appearance, in order to avoid wounding the pride of her father's relatives. Daly soon afterwards engaged her for his Theatre, in Crow-street, and her favour with the publick increased; but some improper conduct towards her, on the part of the manager, obliging her to quit Dublin, she joined the Yorkshire company of Tate Wilkinson, at Leeds. The manager asking her what line she wished to engage in, she immediately answered, with that fascinating frankness and vivacity so natural to her, "All!" She was then first introduced, the same night, as *Culista* in *The Fair Penitent*, and *Lucy* in *The Virgin Unmasked*. Her fame soon became known—the applause she received, in whatever character she undertook, was unbounded: she was applied to by the London managers, and engaged at Drury-lane at four pounds a week. *Peggy*, in *The Country Girl*, was her *chef-d'œuvre*, and we despair of ever again witnessing the sterling naïveté with which she performed that character. Her salary, after performing this part, was immediately doubled, then trebled, and two benefits in the season were allowed her. For a very long period, she continued in the highest receipt of any salary before given at Drury-lane. Soon after her engagement in the Metropolis she lost her mother; but all her relatives have felt the effects of her bounty; for though her maternal fondness certainly first point-

ed towards her own numerous family, yet her generosity has been extreme to others.

July 6. At Bath, aged 85, Rev. Thos. Webster, D. D. a member of the Established Church of Scotland, a man of truly unaffected piety, and of real unostentatious charity.

At Shrewsbury, Rev. T. Goodinge, LL. D. rector of Cound, formerly of St. John's college, Oxford.

July 7. In Devonshire-street, in his 77th year, Francis Towne, esq. an artist of great eminence as a landscape painter.

In Compton street, Brunswick square, Eleanor, wife of Richard Addison, esq. solicitor, Staple-inn.

In Sloane-street, in her 51st year, Elizabeth, wife of Francis Lovell, esq.

At Bromley, Middlesex, in his 24th year, George, eldest son of the late Mark Hodgson, esq.

At Camberwell, in her 64th year, Mrs. Sherer, widow of the late John Sherer, esq.

At Belmont Lodge, near Uxbridge, the wife of T. Harris, esq. chief proprietor of Covent Garden Theatre.

At Kensington, in his 65th year, T. Harris, esq.

Sarah, only surviving daughter of Edw. Armitage, esq. of Farnley Hall, Leeds.

July 8. At Hull, near Barnstaple, aged 15, Charles, eldest son of Charles Chichester, esq.

July 9. At Hammersmith, Mrs. Davies, widow of Major A. Davies, of the East India Company's service.

July 11. At Brixton, suddenly, aged 54, Mr. Henry Garden, late purser of the Marquis Camden Indianman. This gentleman had made fifteen voyages to the East Indies,

from whence he had recently arrived, and intended to retire from the service.

July 12. In Nottingham-place, in his 63d year, Vice-adm. Sir W. Essington, K. C. B.

In Portman-square, Mrs. Hornby, widow of the late Wm. Hornby, esq. formerly governor of Bombay.

At East Sheen Vale, Morlake, Mrs. Marianne Vias; of whom in our next.

At Bath, aged 23, R. I. Hopkins, youngest son of Wm. Hopkins, esq. of Hanwell, Middlesex.

Aged 67, Wm. Hall, esq. alderman of Beverley.

At St. Pol, France in consequence of having been overturned in a gig on the 4th inst. Henry Egerton Marsh, brevet major of the Royal Artillery. Being the first captain of the Artillery list, he was upon the eve of being promoted to a full majority, in consequence of the recent death of Lieut.-col. Dyer, same corps.

July 13. At Aberdeen, in the 34th year of his Episcopate, Rt. Rev. John Skinner, Primate of the Episcopal church in Scotland: of whom probably more hereafter.

July 14. In his 66th year, Rev. Sir John Wheate.

July 15. At Lord Bagot's, Blithfield, co. Stafford, Georgiana Mary Sophia, fourth daughter of Walter Sneyd, esq. of Keel, in the same county.

Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Martin, surgeon at Reigate, leaving a husband with five young children, to lament their irreparable loss.

July 23. At Maidstone, in Kent, Wm. Alexander, esq. of the British Museum; of whom a short Memoir will be given in our next Number.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1816.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1816.
June 27	54	58	54	29, 69	cloudy	July 12	58	65	57	29, 78	showery
28	52	60	55	30, 04	fair	13	56	66	56	, 90	showery
29	55	72	61	, 05	fair	14	59	66	55	, 82	showery
30	55	71	55	29, 85	fair	15	57	62	57	, 65	rain
July 1	55	66	56	, 80	fair	16	54	60	55	, 60	rain
2	59	69	55	, 75	fair	17	59	68	56	, 34	rain
3	56	68	54	, 75	fair	18	57	63	56	, 35	fair
4	56	60	52	, 65	stormy	19	56	60	62	, 45	rain
5	54	66	55	, 70	fair	20	62	74	66	, 70	fair
6	55	66	54	, 71	fair	21	64	68	56	, 50	showery
7	64	66	55	, 60	showery	22	60	69	56	, 74	fair
8	61	68	56	, 60	showery	23	60	66	60	, 50	showery
9	57	66	56	, 52	showery	24	58	63	56	, 51	showery
10	56	67	56	, 54	showery	25	60	62	57	, 59	showery
11	57	66	55	, 61	showery	26	58	66	58	, 90	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 21, to July 23, 1816.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	143	50 and 60	120
Males - 984	Males - 729	5 and 10	71	60 and 70	110
Females 946	Females 741	10 and 20	52	70 and 80	91
Whereof have died under 2 years old 389		20 and 30	113	80 and 90	57
		30 and 40	148	90 and 100	11
		40 and 50	166		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	78	3 00	0 30	3 28	9 34	11	Essex	73	0 36	0 27	6 28	0 32	7							
Surrey	78	8 36	0 32	0 27	6 39	6	Kent	76	4 00	0 31	8 26	0 31	8							
Hertford	74	8 30	0 30	0 25	2 36	3	Sussex	77	7 00	0 28	0 27	3 40	0							
Bedford	74	4 00	0 27	10 24	4 33	2	Suffolk	80	9 00	0 29	10 26	0 32	5							
Huntingdon	74	3 00	0 28	0 20	10 29	8	Camb.	70	2 00	0 25	11 20	0 30	8							
Northamp.	70	0 00	0 28	10 22	8 50	5	Norfolk	75	0 38	10 24	4 21	4 30	0							
Rutland	75	0 00	0 30	0 22	0 32	6	Lincoln	70	3 47	0 28	2 19	7 29	6							
Leicester	71	4 36	0 27	4 22	6 30	0	York	71	0 38	8 29	1 20	9 31	9							
Nottingham	73	6 40	0 29	6 23	8 33	6	Durham	76	1 00	0 00	0 25	2 00	0							
Derby	75	4 00	0 00	0 27	0 38		Northum.	75	3 60	0 30	0 26	5 00	0							
Stafford	73	4 00	0 00	0 21	3 35	5	Cumberl.	68	6 38	10 28	7 21	1 00	0							
Salop	72	0 43	2 00	0 21	5 59	1	Westmor.	74	2 48	0 27	2 25	1 00	0							
Hereford	75	7 33	6 27	8 22	6 31	1	Lancaster	74	0 00	0 00	0 22	5 33	0							
Worcester	70	7 37	4 30	2 26	2 31	1	Chester	67	10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0							
Warwick	71	1 00	0 30	0 24	4 34	0	Flint	67	0 00	0 31	11 00	0 00	0							
Wilts	72	8 00	0 32	4 23	6 38	8	Denbigh	69	4 00	0 28	0 17	4 00	0							
Berks	78	3 00	0 30	0 28	2 38	1	Anglesea	68	0 00	0 28	0 13	6 00	0							
Oxford	70	3 00	0 27	0 24	9 32	0	Carnarvon	74	8 00	0 28	0 19	4 00	0							
Bucks	76	1 00	0 31	3 26	10 32	8	Merioneth	72	2 00	0 33	0 18	6 00	0							
Brecon	77	4 00	0 29	2 14	0 00	0	Cardigan	64	0 00	0 26	0 16	0 00	0							
Montgom.	69	10 14	9 32	0 22	1 00	0	Pembroke	56	1 00	0 22	10 00	0 00	0							
Radnor	75	7 00	0 27	4 19	8 00	0	Carmart.	60	8 00	0 32	0 15	6 00	0							
Average of England and Wales, per quarter											Glamorg.	75	0 00	0 34	8 20	0 00	0			
73 7 140 6 29 8 22 5 34 0											Gloucest.	71	3 00	0 30	3 25	10 33	0			
Average of Scotland, per quarter :											Somerset	81	2 00	0 29	7 18	4 38	0			
70 2 31 0 27 6 23 3 31 4											Monmouth	84	7 00	0 40	0 00	0 00	0			
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....											Devon	84	3 00	0 32	9 21	2 00	0			
											Cornwall	88	7 00	0 33	9 19	9 00	0			
											Dorset	77	3 00	0 35	3 00	0 00	0			
											Hants	76	2 00	0 28	7 24	4 38	0			
												00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0			

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 22, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 20, 25s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 24, 43s. 3¼d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 22 :

Kent Bags	3l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 5s. to 8l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	6l. 10s. to 9l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 22 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 5s. 6d. Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. --- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 8s. Straw 2l. 14s.
Clover 6l. 16s. 6d. --- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 15s. 0d. Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 6l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 22. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market July 22 :	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	1,760.
Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Calves	250.
		Sheep and Lambs	16,860
		Pigs	280.

COALS, July 22 : Newcastle 34s. 0d. to 45s. 9d. Sunderland 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 1d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 2s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July 1816 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham Canal, 730/ div. 36/ clear per Annum.—Coventry Canal, 700/ div. 44/ clear.—Oxford Canal, 440/ 31 . per Annum.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230/ ex. div. 4/ Half-year.—Monmouth, 120/ ex. div. 4/ ditto.—Grand Junction (div suspended), 120/.—Grand Union, 33/.—Kennet and Avon, 15/.—Ellesmere, 76/ div. 4/.—Chelmer, 70/ div. 4/.—Lancaster, 17/ 10/.—West-India Dock, 148/ 147/ div. 10/.—London ditto, 74/.—Globe Insurance, 105/.—Che'sea Water Works, 8/ 18s. 6d.—Strand Bridge Annuities, 1/ 15s. premium —Ditto Shares, 17/.—London Institution, 40/.—Russel ditto, 15/ 15s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1816.

No.	Bank Stock.	Red. 1/2 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	6 per Ct. Lond.	7 per Ct. Irish	Imp. 1/2 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea 1/2 per Ct.	India 1/2 per Ct.	R. Bills Ex. Ta.
1	217	63 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	157							3 1/2
2	217 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	93	16							2 dis.
3	217 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2			2 1/2				4 dis.
4	217 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2							3 dis.
5	216 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	93	16							2 dis.
6	216 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16							par
7	218 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	93	16							1 dis.
8	216	63 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2							3 pr.
9	217	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	93	16							1 dis.
10	217 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16							3 pr.
11	217 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16							4 pr.
12	218 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	93	16		61 1/2					7 pr.
13	218 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	93	16							5 pr.
14	Sunday	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2							4 pr.
15	219	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							par
16	220 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							4 pr.
17	220 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.
18	220 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							4 pr.
19	221 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.
20	221 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							4 pr.
21	Sunday	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							4 pr.
22	220 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.
23	220	64 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							6 pr.
24	Holiday	64 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.
25	219 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							6 pr.
26	219 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.
27	Sunday	64 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							6 pr.
28	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.
29	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							6 pr.
30	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.
31	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	80	94 1/2	16 1/2							6 pr.

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T H E
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Litchfield, Liver. 2
Mandst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
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Embellished with a Picturesque View of FELIXSTOW COTTAGE, near Landguard-Fort;
and a Silhouette of the late DAVID WILLIAMS, Esq.
Founder of the Literary Fund.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Time	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.86	55½	4 M	Very fine.....	29.90	65	32 D	Do.....	29.92	57	27 D	Do.
2	29.91	61	7 M	Fine.....	29.91	63½	15 D	Do.....	29.91	56*	8 do.	Do.
3	29.90	57	8½ M	Hazy; aft. 1 fine.....	29.92	60½	22 D	Fine.....	29.95	50½	2 do.	Do.
4	29.95	55	15 M	Very fine.....	29.90	60	12 D	Do.....	29.90	58	21 M	Do.
5	29.84	56	5 D	Fine, windy; aft. 12 cloudy.	29.71	59	2 M	Cloudy, windy, and gloomy.	29.67	50	3 D	F. & C.
6	29.75	54½	20 D	Fine..... [some small rain.	29.80	57½	34 do.	Do.....	29.80	48	18 do.	Do.
7	29.74	54	5 D	Cloudy & lowering; aft. 11	29.66	62	16 do.	Cloudy and windy.....	29.61	54½	14 M	Do. [strong; sm r.
8	29.61	56½	7 M	Cloudy & blowing strong....	29.48	56	12 do.	Wind and small rain.....	29.37	53	24 do.	Fair, but blowing
9	29.21	59	8 D	Wind & rain; aft. 10 F & C.	29.25	54½	30 do.	Clouds and wind.....	29.31	50	20 do.	Do.
10	29.43	54	5 D	Fine with clouds & windy...	29.61	59	16 do.	Do.....	29.70	48	15 do.	Fine.
11	29.77	53	9 M	Fine.....	29.79	67	25 do.	Cloudy; at 5 a little rain...	29.92	55	11 M	F. & C.
12	29.88	58	15 D	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.90	67	42 do.	Do.....	29.90	54	30 do.	Do.
13	29.97	59	15 M	Fine but hazy.....	29.85	62	3 D	A little wet haze.....	29.85	54	14 do.	Fair
14	29.85	58	15 M	Wet haze; showers.....	29.85	62	2 M	F. & C.....	29.85	52	23 do.	Do.
15	29.83	55	16 M	Some wet haze.....	29.83	52	8 D	Small rain.....	29.83	52	18 M	F. & C.
16	29.83	56	4 D	Fine, th' hazy.....	29.83	62	23 do.	F. & C.....	29.83	50	3 do.	Do.
17	29.83	52½	23 M	Very fine.....	29.53	63	33 D	Do.....	29.79	51	20 do.	Do.
18	29.70	54½	35 M	Rain.....	29.70	56	36 do.	Do.; after 5 fair.....	29.70	51	15 D	Fair.
19	29.74	56	11 M	Fine.....	29.83	61½	21 D	Do.....	29.86	53	36 D	Do.
20	29.88	55	33 D	Very fine.....	29.88	64½	24 do.	Do.....	29.88	57	26 do.	Do.
21	29.88	58	15 D	Very fine.....	29.88	67	43 do.	Do.....	29.88	62	30 do.	Do.
22	29.88	62½	25 D	Very fine.....	29.88	69	59 do.	Do.....	29.83	57½	32 do.	Do.
23	29.72	50	29 D	Cloudy, lowering; aft. 1 clear	29.69	63	34 do.	Fine, with clouds and wind.	29.71	53	33 do.	Very fine.
24	29.63	59	26 D	Very fine.....	29.78	65	34 do.	Do.....	29.80	56	25 do.	Do.
25	29.80	58	23 D	Very fine.....	29.80	69	47 do.	Do.....	29.74	62	38 do.	Do.
26	29.53	60	5 D	Wet haze and small rain....	29.41	65	10 do.	F. & C. windy.....	29.36	57	15 do.	Do. & moderate.
27	29.41	61	48 D	F. & C.; aft. 11 very fine..	29.65	67	20 do.	Do.....	29.73	60	17 do.	Do.
28	29.8	60	40 D	Very fine.....	29.86	70½	57 do.	Do.....	29.90	60	37 do.	Do.
29	29.9	61	44 D	Fine.....	29.86	72	45 do.	Fine.....	29.80	60½	25 do.	Do.
30	29.70	61	9 D	Cloudy, lowering.....	29.59	65	17 do.	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.55	51	20 do.	Very fine.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For AUGUST, 1816.

MR. URBAN, * Aug. 18.
YOU have copied at p. 81, the character of Mr. Sheridan from the *Times* Newspaper: a character, which, though written with great talent and eloquence, you will allow to be very severe. You will hardly therefore refuse to append to it the following criticism on that character, which formed the *third* of a Series of Letters, under the signature of OXFORD, in a Provincial Newspaper.

Yours, &c. OXFORD.

I suspend my inquiries into the pecuniary state of the country, to give room for a few observations on another melancholy subject, which the long article that followed my last letter in your Friday's Paper has suggested. The death of Mr. Sheridan is a public loss; and his memory justly mingles itself with our national concerns. I know not from what London print* the article in question has been copied: it is written with great talent; and sometimes with much eloquence; but there is a spirit of severity and ill-will in it which I cannot approve. This malignant tone it does not seem difficult to trace to its source: I even imagine that I can give a shrewd guess at the hand from which it flowed.

In the affecting lamentations which *The Courier* poured forth at the moment that the great Statesman was trembling on the verge of eternity, there broke out one or two expressions of contempt against the leaders of a powerful Party, which could not easily be forgiven or overlooked. To under-rate the Pettys, the Greys, the Grenvilles, the Hollands, and the Tierneys, and place them far below a She-

* The Times.

ridan, was a provocation of a serious dye! I think that this will be found to be the key to all the praise, and to almost all the blame, of the intellectual portrait on which I am commenting. It sets out with an observation just in itself, and likely to catch the moralist, who moves not in the factitious heat of politicks, as sincere and well intended. But its consistency with the usual principles of judgment entertained and practised by the Party from whence it evidently comes, may well be doubted. It would have been deemed outrageously illiberal, had it been put forth in the case of Fox; and we should have been dazzled by all the splendour of indignant declamation, to shew the philanthropy and wisdom of a more liberal and enlarged philosophy!

As long as Mr. Sheridan served the purposes of a Party, his faults, which are now described with such unrelenting scrutiny, and condemned with such harsh severity, were deemed harmless foibles, suited to point a jest, or raise a good-natured smile; and to make the contrast of his wit and his oratory the more striking and attractive. They never overshadowed the operation of his public opinions. And when he pronounced his unrivalled speech on Hastings's Trial, or his patriotic sentiments on the Mutiny at the Nore, they lost nothing of their effect, because they came from a man overwhelmed with private debts, or unpunctual to private or domestic engagements.

Of all the difficult subjects in ethics, the degree in which the public and private conduct of an individual are to be examined and tried in conjunction, is the most difficult to be defined. There are undoubtedly some kinds of faults, which pollute the sources

source of action, public as well as private. There are others, in which the very self-neglect that gives rise to private embarrassments and all their numerous train of expedients, and indulgences, and injuries, is generated by a devotion to the larger grasp of public concerns. He who escapes as he can from straits into which he has fallen from the blindness of indolence, is very different from the daring wretch who enters into any hazard with his eyes open, because he is pre-determined to regard no ties in breaking from a danger.

Mr. Sheridan, if he was ever worthy of that idolatry of Party which he once enjoyed, ought not to have been deserted in his old age, and "at his utmost need." The continuation of a seat in Parliament would have at least secured him from the blood-thirsty and *useless* revenge of an enraged creditor. If it be pleaded, that the licence and habitual indulgence of that which might make him *forget the oppressor and his oppression*, rendered him no longer to be depended upon as a debater or a wit--look at the men of straw, who, for private convenience, fill so many of the rotten (aye and of the free and independent) boroughs, of either side of the House, and say, whether Sheridan, in his faculties had been not merely *blot* out, but gone, could not have filled any one of them better than they! The horrible picture of this expiring luminary, beset by myrmidons, and watched by the terriers of the Law, I forbear to delineate!

If the rules of judgment, which are now promulgated to cover the neglect of Sheridan in his old age, had been practised at the commencement of his public career, he would never, perhaps, have been allured and flattered into imprudences and confidences, of which the punishment was to come upon him when he was least able to bear it.

We are now told that Sheridan had *many admirers* but *no friends* amongst those great men with whom he once lived and co-operated. Would this have been said when Sheridan was living? What would any of these great men have declared, if any one had accused them of this in the zenith of Sheridan's splendour?

It is argued that Sheridan exhibited transcendent powers, but that he for-

feited all claims to patronage, power, wealth, and even comfort and security in old age, because he perverted these powers. It is inconsistently said, that he united the various and distinct mental and oratorical excellencies of Burke, Pitt, and Fox, and yet that he threw away his time and his talents. Were then the imagination and intellectual stores of Burke, the flowing language of Pitt, and the acuteness of Fox, attained without an effort, and exhibited without industry and practice, as well as native endowment? In short, the praise given in this sketch to his mental and senatorial faculties is so superlative, and I may add, even *so extravagant*, that to end with so much detraction, and plead for such cruel and unexampled abandonment, is an instance of the perverted prejudices of Party resentment, to which I can recollect no parallel!

There are temporary meteors, whose brilliance is accidental or fancied, or impure, and who soon therefore sink again into darkness; but Sheridan retained his influence over the public mind so uniformly from the hour of his first emergence, in spite of the greatest disadvantages, that it is impossible to deny the genuine force, and I would add, real use of his faculties! We often see the publick unaccountably

"Yield to the fascination of a name;" but, if it be delusive, they are certain, ere long, to recover from it. The mysterious ways in which the intellectual powers sometimes develop themselves, it is vain to systematize, or to deny results because the process has not been conducted according to the ordinary forms of human discipline. Sheridan did in fact, on innumerable occasions, either "set the table in a roar" by the flashes of his wit, or astonish and illumine listening Senators! He did this in spite of the days and years lost in indolence and intemperance. Yet what right have we to deny results, because they seem to us to be too favourable for the occupations which we know to have preceded?

The old adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* may not perhaps be entirely just; but I cannot think it right or less than inhuman of such a man

"To tear the frailties from their dread abode"

with

with such minute and unsparring industry: to throw no flowers over his unhappy remains, and leave all his faults in the glare of their nakedness! The moral lesson might have been better consulted by a contrary course. His fame cannot expire as long as the page of English History lasts: his vices, being private, might, but for this exposure, have been forgotten!

This severe commentator seems willing enough to allow the full credit to Sheridan's Dramatic talents. To that praise there are none among his political competitors who make pretensions; yet this perhaps is in truth the weakest of his claims. I suspect that much of the attraction of *The School for Scandal* lies in stage artifice and management. When he is called the first Poet of the day in right of two or three pretty songs, and a few pleasing and classical elegiac couplets, which scarce even reach beyond an elegant and harmonious polish, it excites a smile at the ill-placed extravagance of panegyrick!

Much more might have been said on this subject if the compass of a letter would have permitted it.

Tour through various Parts of FLANDERS, GERMANY, and HOLLAND, in the year 1815.

(Continued from p. 8.)

THE close of my last letter left me at Lille, spending an evening with a very agreeable mixed party of French and English. Our conversation turned a good deal upon the British constitution, compared with the other forms of government in Europe, and especially with that which France had obtained since the restoration of the Bourbons. The result was, an unanimous acknowledgment of the decided superiority of the English government. I concurred with the French gentleman who was introduced at the close of my last letter, in his eulogy on Montesquieu and De Lolme, who had so ably sketched the outlines of our constitution both in theory and practice. I had always considered the *Spirit of Laws* as a *chef-d'œuvre* of philosophical jurisprudence, and the *Constitution of England*, by De Lolme, as a work reflecting the highest credit upon the author, more especially as

he was a foreigner, who had passed the greatest part of his life out of England. The author of such a work, said the French gentleman, ought to have been remunerated by the English government with a handsome pension. I answered that I had never heard of his having had any other remuneration in England than what he had derived from the sale of his book, which certainly deserved a pension. A conversation took place in regard to the best writings on the theory of civil government. One of the party strongly recommended a treatise* on this subject by Professor Noodt, of Leyden, who had in a very masterly manner deduced, from the immutable principles of reason and justice, the mutual rights and obligations of governors and people. I asked him if he had ever read Locke on Civil Government: he answered that he was acquainted with Locke only as a metaphysician: to which I replied, "Give me leave to recommend him to your acquaintance as a political philosopher: in his celebrated Treatise on Government he appears to me to have developed the genuine principles of civil society, and to have fixed the rights of man upon their true basis; insomuch that I scruple not to apply to Locke, compared with all other writers on that subject, *mutatis mutandis*, the praise thus lavished by the Duke of Buckingham upon Homer:

' Read Home once, and then you'll read
no more, [poor,
For all books else appear so mean, so
Verse will seem prose;—but still persist
to read, [need.'"]

And Homer will be all the books you

"Yes, Sir," subjoined a warm-hearted Englishman, who had been bred in the school of Old Whiggism, addressing himself to the Frenchman, "the political writings of Mr. Locke furnish the best antidote against the tumultuous anarchy of a democracy, and the opposite, but not less dangerous extreme of an arbitrary monarchy. The principles of civil association which have been established by that immortal writer are the only effectual safeguard against the delusive theories of your pure Republicans (as they call themselves) on the one hand, and the slavish maxims of

* A Translation of this Treatise into English was published by Dilly, in 1781.
your

your pure Royalists on the other; who, like the Hobbeses and the Filmers of a former age in England, labour to establish

‘The right divine of kings to govern wrong.’”

“Oh, Sir,” replied the Frenchman, “I wish our Constituent Assembly at the commencement of the Revolution had been wise enough to form their plan exactly upon the model of the English government.” To which the Englishman replied, and I think with great justice, that “such an attempt would have proved completely abortive, unless the French nation had been previously cast in an English mould. The Constitution of England has been the result of a fortunate concurrence of many happy events, which must be transferred into other countries before they can ever expect to transplant our noble form of government with all its peculiar advantages, — a form of government which, in its grand distinguishing features, had presented itself to the sagacious eye of Cicero as the perfection of political wisdom, and which Tacitus, the prince of Philosophical Historians, considered as more easily to be admired than reduced to practice.” “You cannot, Sir,” rejoined the Frenchman, “be more enthusiastic in the admiration of your excellent political system than I am; and I envy you the rare felicity of living in a country where, to borrow the words of Tacitus, ‘sentire quæ velis, et quæ senties dicere licet.’ There is nothing, Sir,” added he, which I so much admire in your happy constitution, as your equal and impartial administration of justice. When, fired with the ardour which the writings of Montesquieu and De Lolme had excited, I first visited England, I cannot express to you the emotions I felt in attending your Courts of justice; and upon those occasions I often said to myself, This is the favoured region where Astrea hath taken up her abode, for here I find that the person and property of the meanest subject are equally sacred as those of the highest lord in the realm.” “True, Sir,” said a blunt honest Englishman, “and ours, I believe, is the only country in Europe where a Nobleman dare not abuse his fat with impunity at the humblest menial in his service.” I

was asked which of our writers had given the best detail of the practice of our constitution. I replied without hesitation—“Blackstone, whose celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England contained all that need be known upon that subject; and whoever wished to become acquainted with our municipal institutions, should be told to dedicate his days and nights to Blackstone; *nocturna versato manu, versate diurna.*” We had a conversation on the erection of the new kingdom of the Netherlands, an event which I said had given me great satisfaction. It was observed by one of the French gentlemen, that he believed the Belgians would much rather have been incorporated with France than Holland; and represented the Dutch and Belgians as bitterly hating each other. I expressed my hopes that the union of the two countries would ere long be productive of such political and commercial benefits to both, as to remove the prejudices which he represented as subsisting between them at present. Prejudices full as strong, I believed, if not stronger, had existed between the English and Scots at the period of their Union, which kept gradually subsiding till at length they happily vanished. I added, moreover, that I hoped I should not offend his national pride, if I expressed a wish for the annexation of French Flanders to the new kingdom of the Netherlands, and for the re-union of all the Low Countries under one head, as they had been at the death of Charles the Bold, the last Prince of the House of Burgundy. “You know, Sir,” said he, “that Charles had designed his only daughter, the heiress of those fine Provinces, to be given in marriage to the Dauphin of France, which scheme was counteracted by the folly and caprice of his father Louis XI.; and the Netherlands, by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with the Emperor Maximilian, devolved to the House of Austria; whereas, if she had been married to the Dauphin, they would in all probability have been for ever united to France, and many bloody wars been thereby prevented. But you may rest assured, Sir, that France will never hear of giving up her acquisitions in Flanders, of which she has remained in full possession for so long a pe-

a period of time:" to which he subjoined, in a warm tone, "The annexation of French Flanders to the new kingdom of the Netherlands! We might as well talk to the English Government of the annexation of the Hebrides to Norway!" I alluded to the injustice by which Louis XIV. had made himself master of that country. "As to that," he replied, "if all the acquisitions made by conquest were to be weighed in the balance of justice, with what face could England pretend to cast a stone at France?" Perceiving I had touched upon a sore point, and wishing to avoid altercation, I gave a turn to the conversation, and we began to talk about Lille. I was asked by a smart French lady, who was fond of reading, whether I had read the *Memoirs of the Baron de Pollnitz*. I said I recollected having read the book many years ago, and thought it an entertaining collection of travels, history, and biography; "And you might have added," said she, "of love adventures, and of court pursuits and amusements. I think it a delightful *melange*. The Baron was a volunteer under the Duke of Marlborough at the siege of Lille in 1708, of which he gives an interesting account in his *Memoirs*; and if you can pick him up in the course of your tour, you will find him a very agreeable companion in a post-chaise." In consequence of the lady's recommendation, I have since renewed my acquaintance with the Baron, whom I feel no inclination to recommend to the acquaintance of my fair countrywomen.

The following couplet of Pope is the best commentary upon the *Memoirs of De Pollnitz*:

"Adieu to Virtue, if you're once a slave:
Send her to court, you send her to her grave."

The last memorable event that took place in the military history of Lille was the siege under the command of Duke Albert of Saxe Teschen, in the autumn of 1792, which was raised by the approach of Dumourier's army, after the discomfiture of the Duke of Brunswick. The people of Lille will tell you that the siege was carried on in a manner that reflected but little credit upon the Austrians on the score of humanity. However that might be, there is no doubt that the city was defended both by the gar-

ri-son and the inhabitants with heroic and persevering bravery. The women, with Amazonian courage and fortitude, were foremost in every danger; they were always at hand to nurse and soothe the wounded; and shewed their contempt of danger by dancing upon the batteries in the very face of the enemy. The bombardment, which lasted eight days, proved very destructive to the town; and seldom, I believe, has a besieging army on its retreat been more generally followed by the execrations of the inhabitants than were the Austrians on retiring from Lille. I now take my leave of Lille; from whence I set out in the diligence for Tournay, in company with the English party whom I mentioned in my last letter. After travelling a few miles over a rich and beautiful country, we got to the extremity of French Flanders; and upon our arrival at the very point where Terminus had fixed his station, we were given to understand that our baggage must undergo a search before we could set foot on the territory of the King of the Netherlands. However, upon a significant hint from the *conducteur* of the diligence, we each of us slipped a *douceur* into his hands, as a testimony of our sense of the politeness of the *douanier*, to whom we begged him to present our *très bons compliments*. We passed through a delightful and well-cultivated country until we came to the city of Tournay, with which I was highly gratified. Tournay is a large and elegant town, pleasantly situated upon the Scheldt. It abounds with churches, several of which are very splendid, particularly the Cathedral, a truly-magnificent edifice. I recollected that Cardinal Wolsey had been Bishop of this See during the time that Tournay was possessed by the English in the reign of Henry VIII. Through the intrigues of Wolsey Tournay was restored to France in 1518; soon after which, it was taken by the Spaniards, in whose hands it remained near a century and a half, when it was conquered by Louis XIV. who was told by a famous political Ecclesiastic, namely, the Cardinal Polignac, that he must regard Lille and Tournay as the two eyes of France. In 1709 Tournay, after a long siege, surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough, in the face of a grand army under the com-

command of the celebrated Villars. The Duke, on taking possession of the city, ordered a pompous inscription on one of the half-moons, declaring it to be impregnable, to be effaced. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, Tournay was secured to the Dutch as one of their barrier towns; but the sovereignty remained with the House of Austria; nor could the States-General have had a more important barrier in that quarter, inasmuch as it commanded the Scheldt, and covered Oudenard and Ghent. The French have always coveted this place as the key of Flanders, and when Louis XV. had set his heart on the entire conquest of the Austrian Netherlands, he sent Count Saxe, at the head of near 80,000 men, in the spring of 1745, to attack Tournay. Louis was so bent on the acquisition of this fortress, that he appeared in person during the siege, accompanied by his only son, the Dauphin. The allied army, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, though inferior in number to the French by no less than 23,000 men, made the bold attempt of raising the siege of Tournay, which led to the fatal battle of Fontenoy,—fatal, not through any want of skill or valour on the part of the English, who had never covered themselves with more glory than in this battle, but through the bad conduct of our allies, and more especially through the base treachery and cowardice of the Dutch. I reserve further particulars of Tournay, and my visit to the plains of Fontenoy till my next letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 14.*

IN Lysons's Environs of London there is an account of Richard Warner, Esq. who resided at Woodford-row in an old house called Hearts, said to be now the property of Jervoise Clerk Jervoise, Esq. who married Mr. Warner's niece. Mr. Warner planted a Botanical-garden at Woodford, and founded an exhibition for a Botanical Student, at Wadham College, Oxford. He translated the Comedies of Plautus, and made collections for a Glossary to the Plays of Shakespeare, and for an edition of his Works, but desisted from his intention of publishing it on the appearance of Mr. Steevens's Proposals.

I remember to have seen some inquiries in the Gentleman's Magazine

respecting Mr. Warner's papers, a few years ago, but I do not recollect with what view the inquiries were made. I am now, however, enabled to state to you, Mr. Urban, that the Translation from Plautus, and the Glossary, are in the hands of a lady, to whose husband they were bequeathed by Mr. Warner, and who is desirous they should not be lost to the publick.

T. R.

* * * The Editor of the *Gent. Mag.* is enabled to answer any particular inquiries that may be made respecting the papers.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 17.*

THE very favourable account * which you gave of the *History of Richmond, in Yorkshire*, induces me to inform you that a second Edition of that book is in great forwardness, and will soon be published, in 8vo. The rapid sale of the first edition has given the Editor an opportunity of making some alterations, and enlarging his plan by extending the subjects almost under every head, which in the first edition had been abbreviated, in order to suit the duodecimo size in which it was published. Lists of the Archdeacons of Richmond, Members of Parliament, Rectors, &c. will be introduced; likewise it will be further enriched with some more etchings, engravings, and an excellent plan of the town. Though Dr. Whitaker's grand plan of Yorkshire quite overpowers so small a publication, yet, from the talent and industry of the Author of the *History of Richmond*, we may expect a very excellent account of that part of the County, and a work which will be a great addition to the library of every lover of Topography.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

W. W. requests particulars relative to the family of that upright Citizen and able Senator, Sir JOHN BARNARD; his place of birth, whether he left any issue, &c. &c.

An authentic Memoir of the late Duke of Dorset, which came to hand too late for insertion this month, shall appear in our next; with Illustrations of the Character of George Wither, &c. &c.

We are under the necessity of postponing the promised memoirs of Bishop WATSON, and Mr. ALEXANDER, and particulars respecting Mrs. VIAS, till our next.

* *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXV. p. 233.

Genl. Mag. July 1816 Pl. III p. 89



*David Williams, Esq.
Founder of the Literary Fund.*



*FELIXSTOW COTTAGE, near Langward-Tert, Suffolk,
the Summer Residence of Governor THICKNESSE,
copied from one of the earliest Productions of GAINSBOROUGH.*

Mr. Urban, Aug. 1.
FULLY agreeing with your able Reviewer, in his favourable Report of the concluding Volume of the "Literary Anecdotes," I send you an etching, designed by Gainsborough, (one of the earliest, I believe, of the excellent Printer's productions) of Felixstow Cottage, which I request you to copy into your Magazine (see the Plate) as an illustration of the very entertaining account of the family of Thicknesse, given by Mr Nichols, in vol IX. pp. 251—288.

Felixstow Cottage, distant three miles from Landguard Fort, was originally merely a fisherman's hut, converted by the taste of Governor Thicknesse, and afterwards embellished by the pencil of his wife, into a charming little residence, where he employed himself with rural sports and literary amusements.

On resigning the governorship of Landguard Fort, Mr. Thicknesse sold Felixstow Cottage to Lady Dowager Bateman for 400*l.* (about half the money which he had expended upon it), and it is now in the possession of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.

Your readers will find an animated description of this Cottage, from the pen of Mrs. Thicknesse, in volume LXXIX. page 1015, where also the present appearance of the Cottage, and the beautiful marine prospects from it, are noticed by Mr R. R. Barrow.

SUFFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. Urban, Feb 26.
I send you some ancient inscriptions taken from brass plates, which have been removed from the stones in which they were originally inserted, and are now preserved in the Town chest of Amphill

1 Hic jacent Willm's Wicchenh Wof man q'ndam m'cator et locu tenens sta pule ville Calisie qui obit rui die Marcii A. Dni mccccl it d'na Agnes ux' q' arabus p'prietur de'.

Three loose escutcheons, which evidently belonged to the above, have a wool sack, and merchant's mark

2. Of po' chaite pray for the soule of John Barnard late of Amphill Chapman and Einn his wife whiche Einn dep'ed to God the xxv day of Fevell in p' vii of our lord god m. v. vi. an whose soulis I hu have meren Amen.

GENT MAG. August. 1816

2

1. Maker of Man, a god in Cunité,
 that hast allon' all thing in ordenance,
 Forgeve the trespass of my Dubenté,
 He th'ke lord up on my ignorance,
 Forgive my soule all my misgobem
 aunce, [naft,
 Bring me to blisse where thou art eter
 Ever to joye with his Xungeles celest
 riall.

On a loose broken stone in Milbrook Church is the figure of a Priest in brass, and under it the following lines.

Robert Were priest under this stone
 lyeth,
 That Jh'u m'cy and lady help cryeth,
 Prayeth for my soule for Charetye now
 As ye wolde other dede for yow.

In Maulden Church, on the North side, is a handsome altar tomb, inlaid with the effigies of a gentleman in armour and his wife, with escutcheons in brass at the corners, and one over their heads. Around, on a fillet of brass on the moulding, this inscription in Roman capitals

HIC JACENT (ORIO RA RIC I IAYDO
 ARMIGERI ET ANPHILICIE CHAMBERLIN
 UXORIS EYB QUI QUIDEM RICARDUS OBIT
 VI^{mo} 1^{mo} DECEMBRIS ANNO DMI 1576
 ANPHILICIA VIXIT

On the slip of brass on which they stand,

CELESTIA REPTUMUR TERRESTIA NUN
 NINUR.

And on the same stone,
 RICARDUS FALDO OBIT ANNO DOMINI 1576

At the East end of the wall, is the small brass of a young lady kneeling at her a buck's head caboshed. At her feet in Roman letters.

ANNA FALDO FILIA RICARDI
 FALDO ARMIGERI OBIT
 PRIMO DIE APRILIS ANNO
 1594 AETATIS 18

The Arms of Faldo, which are on both the above Monuments are three bucks' heads caboshed Crest, three arrows, one in pale, two in saltire, passing through a ducal crown.

I PRAEWDSIERYIC.

Mr Urban, Oct 16, 1815.
THE following selections from "Country Church-yards" in Norfolk seem not to be the production of "an unlettered Muse," and may be thought worthy to occupy a corner

in your Magazine. Allow me to inquire whether the long and quaint Latin Inscription on the magnificent Monument of the great Lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, in Tittleshall Church in the same county, is in print, and where?

Yours, &c. PHILO-TOMB.

To the Memory of JOHN CURTIS, in the Church-yard of Coltishall.

In mournful thoughts to decorate this bier,

True grief shall pour the tributary tear,
Shall o'er his grave with silent anguish bend, [friend;

Where rests in death the husband, father,
A husband, whose connubial love is shewn [stone;

In her who sighs, and rears this votive
A friend, whose merits fill the breast that pays [of praise.

To worth it mourns, this heartfelt strain

To the Memory of JOHN BROWN, in the Church-yard of Hoveton St. John.

Beneath this turf, to rustic labour bred,
The Village Poet rests his humble head;
Low in the dust the Son of Genius lies,
Death claims alike th' unlettered and the wise.

Talent, how vain without Religion's root!
Like gaudy flowers alone without the fruit. [side:

O'er him did both with equal care pre-
Learning he loved, the Gospel was his pride; [he trod,

And prov'd this truth, as Virtue's paths
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 4.*

CLOSE to the Church of Lidgate, in Suffolk, is the site of an ancient and strong Castle. The ditches are very deep; and flints, which seem to have constituted both the walls and the foundation, are continually dug up. I never could learn from any topographical work, the builder, or the possessors of it; perhaps you or some of your Correspondents can inform me. Near the centre of the Chancel is a large slab, inlaid with the figure of an Ecclesiastic, now without a head. This is commonly said to be John of Lidgate's Grave; but I think, as he was a Monk of Bury, it is very improbable that his religious fraternity should have interred his remains at this obscure village. Information on these

two points of Antiquarian research will be new, and acceptable to many of your Readers.

Yours, &c. Y. P. E. S. A. W.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 5.*

IN the Library of Louth Grammar School are these two loose brass plates, which have apparently been torn from some slab; on one I well remember (for they have often puzzled me) are the following lines:

Optime Laurenti te nos Ersvae curemus
Nam pius et sapiens et moderatus eras;
Te schola Luddensis patronum læta
fatetur,

Charus eras Patriæ, Patria chara tibi.

On the other are cut the following Arms:

Quarterly: 1st, quarterly, Gules and Vair, over all a bend Or, *Constable*.
2nd, per pale dancette, [qu. *Senlis*?]
3rd, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three martlets, [qu. *Sizours*?]
4th, cheque Or and Gules, on a chief of the first, a lion passant Azure, *Comberworth*.

As to the arrangement of the quarters I cannot at this distance of time be positive. The first I am sure of. Who was this Patron of Louth School? In Peacham's "Complete Gentleman" there is a Coat very similar in the quarterings. ΟΤΗΟ.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 6.*

THE following verses are accurately copied from the cover of an ancient prayer-book which has in several places the autograph of Sir Robert Naunton. Whether he was the Poet, or only the transcriber, is a question which I leave to be determined by others. F. SEPWAY.

On the outside of the Book are these Arms:

Quarterly: 1st Sable, three martlets Argent, *Naunton*; 2nd, quarterly, Or and Sable, in the first quarter a lion passant, Gules, *Boivile*; 3rd, Argent, a chief indented Azure, *Glanvil*; 4th, Or, an eagle, displayed Gules, between six tor-teauxes, 3, 2, and 1. 5th, Argent, a lion rampant Sable, on a chief, Gules, a crescent for difference, *Ashby*; 6th, Azure, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1, *Zouch*; 7th, Azure, two bars Or, *Burdet*; 8th, Azure, crusuly of cross crosslets, Or, a lion rampant, Argent, crowned Or, *Brews*; 9th, Argent, a chevron, Azure, between three staples, Sable, *Ilting-*

Blüingworth; 10th, Argent, a Cross en-
grailed Sable, between four Ermine spots.

Crest, upon a wreath, a basilisk pro-
per: a helmet under the crest.

Motto, *Prudens Simplicitas.*

“ In librum Psalmorum.

Summi laus et amor Jehovahæ,
Christi victima, sermo, sceptrum,
Sancti Pneumatis aura et arrha,
Spirant his celebrata in Odis,
Spirant his animata in Odis.

Res gestæ veteres docentur,
Prædicantur item futuræ,
Præsentes placidè feruntur,
Labrorum vituli offeruntur,
Interni gemitus cientur.

Castæ dulce melos Sionis,
Armatæque militantis,
Permistæ Lacrymæ, Precesq;
His exercita Spes, Fidesq;
His exercita Charitasq;
Praxis religionis ipsa, Crisis religionis
una.

His incensaq; et evocata
Depuratæ animæ medulla,
Cordis viscera, mentis æstus,
Gliscunt enthea, et invalescunt
Hymnis extimulata sacris.

Regni vim patientis alta
Scandunt claustra, premunt Olympum
Instanti quatiantq; luctâ.
Cælos Empyrius penetrant,
Ipsam porro Deum lacescunt
Hymnis ejaculata sacris,
Hymnis sanctificata sacris.
Hæc magni resonant Davidis
Regis fatidici, supremi
Cordati ex animo Jehovahæ,
Psaltis melliflui Israëlis
Psalmi, summa, synopsis, index,
Psalmi Biblia Bibliorum.

ROBERTUS NAUNTONIUS.”

THE Editor of the MONTHLY RE-
VIEW presents his compliments
to Mr. Urban, and will thank him to
insert, in his respectable and widely
circulating Work, the inclosed com-
munication from the Rev. Dr. Rich-
ardson, of Moy, in Ireland. The
curiosity and probable importance of
the subject would have induced the
Editor to give ready insertion to this
paper in the *Correspondence of the
Monthly Review*, had not its extent
forbidden: but he hopes that a simi-
lar inducement will procure a place
for it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*,
where the same objection may not
apply.

The Editor of the *Monthly Re-
view* takes this opportunity of re-
ferring to a late paragraph in the *Gen-
tlemen's Magazine*, recording the

death of a literary Gentleman, in
which it was added that “ he took a
very active part in the conduct of
the *Monthly Review* :” * and the Edi-
tor begs to state that *this was not the
case.*

Aug. 10, 1816.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Review.*

SIR, Moy, June 25, 1816.

I yesterday met with your Review for
October 1815, in which you are pleased
to make observations on Papers of mine,
on the subject of FIORIN GRASS, published
some two or three years ago by the Bath
Agricultural Society.

The style in which you comment, is
so different from that I am used to
meet with, that I shall treat you with
an attention and a respect I am not in
the habit of paying to anonymous
writers who criticize my Essays.

Your object seems merely to inform
your readers;—your mention of me is
generally flattering, and when you differ
from me it is with civility, and even
tenderness.

I shall therefore endeavour to second
your intentions by enabling you to give
further information to your readers,
more especially upon the points on which
you yourself seem to entertain some
doubts.

You are so kind as to say: “ That the
evidence of so respectable and enlight-
ened a man as Dr. Richardson, ought to
induce practical Farmers in England, to
make a fair trial of the Fiorin.”

So it has; but I holdly say, in no one
instance that has reached me, with a
strict observance of the rules I have
laid down, for the cultivation of a new
vegetable, and which I myself learned
by a diligent attention for years to the
habits, and natural history of a Grass,
differing in both, as well as in its periods,
from those of any other yet cultivated
by man—Rules which the experience of
ten years has fully demonstrated to me,
to be essentially necessary to secure the
luxuriance and value of this favourite
of mine.

You proceed, “ Dr. Richardson is
fully aware that the great point he is re-
quired to establish, is not the *suitable-
ness* of Fiorin to all soils, but its ABSO-
LUTE VALUE.”

The *suitableness* of Fiorin to all soils
is a quality of more importance than
you seem to think, and its aptitude for
all climates and all elevations, of far
greater; for the grand desideratum in
all frozen Northern latitudes is, *proven-
der for their winter cattle*;—and in

* Supplement to Part I. p. 635.

parched

s parched tropical climates, succulent food for their domestic animals, when all verdure vanishes.

Now at this moment, and for four months to come, Fiorin may be seen growing in great luxuriance on my own demesne at Clonfeele, on many varieties of soil, from *light dry thin* upland grounds, to *deep miry* morass, on a surface not twelve inches higher than the contiguous perpetually stagnant water.

That Fiorin suits *Northern* latitudes, is established by the exultation of the DANES, who have already cultivated Fiorin extensively, and are profuse in their expressions of gratitude in our own Papers, for the introduction of a vegetable, whose surprizing produce has made (as they say) a new era in the Agricultural History of DENMARK.

The NEWFOUNDLANDERS have begun (as appears from the ST. JOHN'S Gazette) to cultivate Fiorin under my directions; and when RUSSIA sent a *Scarant* to me, to consult me on the introduction of this grass into the UKRAIN, where they much want winter fodder, after giving the best advice I could, I strove to divert their attention to ARCHANGEL, where I was more secure of success.

As to tropical climates, I have the authority of Col. WILKES, who cultivated six *Acrs* of Fiorin at MADRAS, for saying, that his numerous cattle were fed on the most succulent herbage, while his neighbours were scraping up grass roots for theirs. The Colonel's example is followed at CALCUTTA, and he has since cultivated Fiorin in ST. HELENA with complete success.

Still I must agree with you that "ABSOLUTE VALUE" is the grand object, and in my opportunities for establishing this criterion, I have been singularly fortunate, nothing wanting but an *unprejudiced tribunal*.

The ABSOLUTE VALUE of my Fiorin crops at my usual residence, where they exceed 20 acres, has been reported upon by the NOBILITY, PRELATES, and GENTRY, of my own Country, who have been so kind as to come to inspect them;—by the persons sent *officially* from different AGRICULTURAL Societies in IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and MAN, for the same purpose,—and more especially by the liberal premiums granted by the BATH SOCIETY, by the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of SCOTLAND, and the FARMING SOCIETY of IRELAND, to the most successful Candidates in raising grass crops of Fiorin; and I have the satisfaction to add, that my own Fiorin crops never looked so well as this year, and will be presentable for four years to come.

The yield has prodigiously increased

the number of my annual inspectors, and of course my witnesses in support of your favourite test, ABSOLUTE VALUE.

My summer residence has been for many years near the Giant's Causeway, an object of much curiosity, and visited by hundreds every summer. For several years past my Fiorin crops, and the far superior crops of my friend and neighbour, Mr. M'NAGHTEN, our late County Representative, have been considered as part of the curiosities of the country, and regularly visited by most strangers, who never fail to express their astonishment at the immense fleece they see on our grounds: hence I am furnished with a cloud of witnesses, of all ranks, from our VICEROY down to the solitary wandering Naturalist, ready to establish your great point, the *absolute value* of Fiorin.

I shall mention but one witness by name, trusting that both the agricultural celebrity of the gentleman, and his opportunities for informing himself on this subject, will plead my excuse.

Mr. CURWEN would not believe the first accounts he received of the extraordinary properties of Fiorin, and avowed himself an enemy; at length he was converted by the immense Fiorin crops of GENERAL DIROM, at Annan; he instantly determined to retract his errors, and invited me to be present. I attended, was received with much respect, as well as kindness, and acquired a most valuable friend to myself, as well as to the Fiorin cause.

Mr. CURWEN has since returned my visit, examined my Fiorin crops both at CLONFEELE and PORTRUSH, as well as those of my friends and pupils, the BISHOP OF DERRY, and Mr. M'NAGHTEN; he has himself *measured* and *weighed* in different places, and authorizes me to say, he found amounts to the full as great as I ever had stated.

When you gave so much importance to the question of ABSOLUTE VALUE, I could not resist the opportunity of bringing forward the testimony of a Gentleman of such respectability, and so competent a judge of the question.

You quote at some length passages from my Memoir in which I state my Fiorin crops to have run from *five* to *seven*, and even to *eight* tons of hay,—but where I say, "that having by practice become better acquainted with this grass, and having carried its culture into more favourable ground, I hope next year to reach *ten* tons,"—you can contain yourself no longer, but exclaim, "Is not this too sanguine an expectation? *Ten* tons per acre no farmer ever expected to reap; if this could be accom-

accomplished, who would not cry out, *Fiorin for ever!*"

Yet the very next year my expectations were fulfilled. COL. KNOX of the Donegal Militia, after measuring and weighing with much care, found my crop to exceed ten tons dry hay to the English acre; and last year MAJOR MONROE, and CAPTAIN M'KENZIE of the Ross and Sutherland, found eleven tons nine hundred; LIEUT. ELLISON found a still greater crop in another place; and from the appearance of my Fiorin at this early season, I answer for it, my crops shall in the ensuing October exceed your ten tons in different places, some of them of a very worthless description.

Now, Sir, that I have fulfilled my promise of ten tons to the acre, do you expect that your countrymen will make good yours; and cry out *Fiorin for ever!* —Not they; *Nil admirari* seems a strong trait in the English character; and were the more enlightened Agriculturists willing to make the experiment, their Bailiffs could not be induced to submit to new rules of culture, as if they required instruction. It is to these gentry the failure of most attempts to cultivate Fiorin is owing, and I appeal to the gentlemen who have actually obtained premiums from the BAIRD SOCIETY for their Fiorin crops, if the value of these very crops has not been reduced, and their success endangered, by the doggedness of their Bailiffs.

You say, "so enthusiastic is Dr. Richardson in his recommendation of Fiorin, and so singular in his practice, that we seem to be reading a farming Romance."

You here allude to my custom of mowing, and making Hay through the whole winter, which I admit I have done uninterruptedly for seven years in the face of the world. But I must not allow you to call this my PRACTICE OF HAYMAKING; the fact is, that five sixths of my crop is mowed in October, and made up nearly in the common way as dry store hay; but I find both convenience and amusement, in reserving a pittance for mowing through the winter; —part for green food, while for bravado I make up the rest into dry hay with great facility in some conspicuous place.

I must observe also on another passage of yours, very likely to mislead, which I am sure is not your intention.*

"When the Doctor speaks of making his Fiorin into hay, it is to be remembered that this grass is not reduced to that state of dryness which is caused by our old-fashioned hay-making, but to

an intermediate stage 'between wet and dry.'"

Here I am totally misunderstood; and as the singularity in my practice of hay-making (greatly magnified) has much impeded the adoption of this new grass, I shall set you and the world right on that point.

The difference between common sward, and Fiorin sward, when fresh cut, is very great; the former dead matter, while every stalk of the latter is animated by the principle of life; common sward runs rapidly into putrefaction, while Fiorin sward is protected from it by the antiseptic powers of animation.

The practice of converting each sward into preservable hay, is governed by this difference: the sward of common sward hastens to get rid, by evaporation, of all atmospheric moisture, and as much of the vegetable juices as would accelerate fermentation and putrefaction; while I, in no haste to get rid of the atmospheric moisture (from whose mischief I am protected) strive to retain as much of my vegetable juices as I can, that they may concoct and increase the nutritious qualities of the hay; hence the *solidity*, *density*, and extraordinary weight of Fiorin Hay.

Now for my practice, which whoever do not chuse to adopt, may with great security save their Fiorin as if it was common hay.

The day I mow, I put my sward, wet or dry, into small spherical lapcocks, some twelve or sixteen pound weight; after four, five, or six days, I change their position, and turn their bases to the wind; after four or five days more, I open, air them, and put them into what we call *Shake Cocks*, from 200 pounds to 350; the hay or sward is put up loosely with a fork, and not trampled down.

Now we have our material in the intermediate stage you mention, between grass and hay; excellent fodder, but in this state we never weigh, nor call it hay, but it will in these cocks stand safely in the field for months.

The next, and last step, reduces it to common hay, preservable for years; in a dry day we transfer five, six, or seven of these *shake-cocks* into one tramp-cock, well trodden down, conical form, and narrowed base. Here Fiorin has a striking advantage over common hay, for we often see this abused and injured by exposure in the field in a wet Autumn, while a Fiorin cock will brave the weather until May, without the slightest injury.

To proceed,—you say, "Fiorin is Dr. Richardson's *Hobby Horse*, and he surely rides it most hobbyhorsically."

Must

Most people disown their Hobbies, and none of them are believed; I shall on the contrary admit, and justify mine, producing you as my first advocate—for when you avow that a grass giving ten tons of hay to the acre, should make your grave countrymen cry out *Fiorin for ever*, you surely justify the discoverer for mounting it as his Hobby, when he has actually passed our standard for two successive years, and now pledges himself again to exceed it in the ensuing October; and on grounds of worthless description.

And is he not farther justified for riding *hobbyhorsically* (to adopt your language) when it appears that this same grass, which had escaped the notice of man for 5000 years, is the only vegetable indigenous to our Islands, that has been found worthy of a place within the pale of cultivation?

And that this *stranger at home*, who has not yet been able to find admission among the favourites (not one of them natives) upon whom the whole labour of the agricultural world is expended, produces crops every year successively, each of them, separately, of more value than any of the crops yielded at intervals by the most valuable of these intruders; for what crop of wheat could reach the value of ten tons of superlative hay?

One excuse more for *ruling*, which is, that this *élève* of mine, whom I am unable to press into the service of the knowing Agriculturists of your country, is not limited to their territories; he takes a wider range, luxuriates equally on the mountain and in the valley, and produces his valuable crops in the bleakest regions, into which the boldest Agriculturist dares not venture his more tender favourites.

You tell me, "He might have waited for the experiments of English Farmers, before he had *gone off at score*."

Waited,—how long?—HORACE presses pretty heavily on the patience of an *Author* or *Discoverer*, coming forward with something new, from which he expects to derive celebrity; he says,

Nonum præmatur in annum.

To nine years I might have submitted, but I well knew the tardy reluctance of *English Farmers* to receive any thing new. I saw my predecessor, Dr. LETTISON, bring forward, in a clear and satisfactory manner, the high value and importance of his *protégé*, *Mangel Wurtzell*; he pressed the adoption of this succulent and saccharine root by the English Agriculturists; but all in vain, they were perfectly satisfied with their *turnip*, *rape*, and *oil-cake* milk.

Thirty years elapsed before any impression could be made in favour of a

vegetable, of which the English Farmers are now as enthusiastic admirers as Dr. LETTISON himself.

Whether the good Doctor has lived to enjoy this triumph, I know not; but upon due consideration I determined thirty years to be rather more than I could afford to wait; giving up therefore all hopes of obtaining the best possible testimony in favour of my discovery, *that of the English Farmers*, I resolved to be satisfied with a second-rate description of evidence, and applied to the *Scotch, Welsh, Wanks, and Irish Farmers*; and having ascertained the success of their experiments on Fiorin Grass, loaded with their gratitude, and decorated by their honours, as you say, *I went off at score*.

W. RICHARDSON, D.D.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 13.

YOUR last Number, in common with some other Monthly Publications, contains critical observations by Mr. Britton on the Monumental Bust of Shakspeare at Stratford, preparatory to its being engraved. It is almost too late to moralize on the self-delusion prevailing in all literary projects, wherein the Author or Editor is blind to every thing unfavourable to his subject, and overleaps every impediment to the propriety of his project. One fatality generally accompanies this persuasion, namely, that of carrying the argument so far as to wound the prejudices, and excite the hostility, of partizans of other opinions. In a very convenient and equally elegant edition of Shakspeare's Plays, printed by Whittingham, under the superintendance of Mr. Britton, a copy is given of the Bust of the great Bard from his Monument at Stratford; and an opinion is therein pretty confidently expressed by Mr. Britton, of *that head* being indubitably the most authentic and probable "likeness of the Poet." Mr. Britton appears, like Pygmalion, to have contemplated his image till he has become enamoured of it, and since the publication of Whittingham's Shakspeare in 1814, to have liberally resolved that the world should share his passion. A print of the Stratford Monument upon a larger scale is now proposed, and claims are urged in various quarters loudly challenging subscription to the Stratford Bust as the only likeness of the "gentle Shakspeare." Mr. Britton, by whom these pretensions are urged,

urged, is too well read not to know that other claims are preferred, and that they are such as cannot be rejected without plausible reasons. Whether the reasons assigned by the Artist will warrant us in henceforth rejecting what has been received as the *vera effigies* of Shakspeare, and setting up the Stratford-Bust in its stead, must (I think), be doubted. Every portrait collector,—an ignoble race,—is aware that the earliest engraved head of Shakspeare forms part of the title-page of the first folio edition of the Poet.—Prefixed to this portrait are the following pleasing lines, addressed to the Reader, by his fond and faithful companion and friend Ben Jonson :

This figure that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakspeare cut;
Wherein the graver had a strife
With Nature to out-do the life.
O could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brass as he hath hit
His face, the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brass;
But since he cannot, reader, look
Not on his Picture but his Book.

Of the portrait, thus authenticated, Mr. Britton says, "It would not be difficult to show, to the satisfaction of every impartial reader, that there is nothing like proof (indeed!) nor *scarcely probability* in the genuineness ("a vile phrase") of any of the paintings or prints that have come before the public as portraits of our unrivalled Bard. That by Droeshout cannot be like any human face, for it is evidently ill drawn in all the features; and a bad artist can never make a good likeness. On such a print Jonson's lines are futile and unworthy of credit." I have no inclination, Mr. Urban, to consume your pages in examining the propriety of Mr. Britton's axioms thus laid down in imitation of "short-lunged Seneca." But, in few words, I believe them to be unfaithful. Nothing, I believe, is more common than to meet with a good likeness unequally executed as a work of art; unless it be to see a highly finished head wanting the character which is the essence of a likeness. Few likenesses are more perceptible and even striking than what are usually denominated caricatures, in which every line is surcharged, and every feature distorted. Droeshout has some excellent specimens of art; but, if it be admitted that in the case

of Shakspeare he "imitated nature most abominably," it will not avail Mr. Britton's argument. Jonson was familiarly acquainted with Shakspeare for not less than 20 years; and with Droeshout's engraving before him he (from long personal knowledge) pledges his veracity to the world for the resemblance; and this while many thousands were yet living, who, if his affirmation were incorrect, wanted neither the ability nor the inclination to contradict him. Jonson *might*, as Stevens suggests, have no particular intimacy with the graphic art, but it will (I take it) be never found that a man of great general talent is insensible to the comparative merit of a work of art. Jonson saw that the portrait of his beloved Shakspeare, notwithstanding the insufficiency of the engraver, was a strong resemblance of his friend, and he troubled not himself with mechanical proportions. With submission to so grave an authority as Mr. Britton, I think it would be more seemly not to talk of Ben Jonson's authority as being "futile and unworthy of credit," at least till some one could be pointed out with equal pretensions as to talents, learning, and judgment.

In contravention of such authority derived from the most satisfactory personal knowledge, what has Mr. Britton to urge in favour of the Stratford Bust? I speak here of evidence; for the flashes about "eyes and understandings, the attestations of tradition and the consecrations of time," are so many figments of a poetical fancy, and, as far as the authenticity of the likeness is concerned, "are baseless as the fabric of a vision."

Here is Mr. Britton's summary of evidence: "Leonard Digges, in a Poem praising the works and worth of Shakspeare,"—of whose worth, by the bye, abstracted from his works, Digges says not a word,—"Digges's Poem, published within seven years after Shakspeare's death, speaks of the Stratford Monument, as a well-known object. Dugdale, in his 'Antiquities of Warwickshire,' 1656, give a plate of the Monument, but drawn and engraved in a truly tasteless and inaccurate style; and observes in the text, that the Poet was *famous*; and thus entitled to such distinction. Langhaine, in his 'Account of English Dramatic Poets,' 1691, pronounces the Stratford Bust Shakspeare's 'true effigies'.

effigies'.—These are decided proofs," continues Mr. Britton, "of its antiquity; and we may safely conclude that it was intended to be a faithful portrait of the Poet."

If this conclusion must be drawn from such evidence, it might have been drawn without it; for there is not a tittle of proof of the Bust being intended or considered to be a likeness in any of the authorities here imposingly referred to. Leonard Digges's lutes,—the crudest that ever came from the pen of a courtier,—as far as we are now concerned, are these;—understand them who can!

"Shake-speare, at length thy pious fellows give [which, out-live
The world thy workes: thy workes, by Thy Tombe, thy name must: when that stone is rent, [ment,
And Time dissolves thy Stratford Moni- Here we alive shall view thee still. This booke," &c.

Not a word about the Bust, or the likeness! If the resemblance of the Bust to the Poet were so indubitable and striking as Mr. Britton would have us believe, is it likely that Digges (with Ben Jonson's averment as to the portrait) would have entirely overlooked it?

"Dugdale, in his Antiquities of Warwickshire, 1656, gives a plate of the monument, but drawn and engraved in a truly tasteless and inaccurate style!" It would, perhaps, be unjust to suppose that he thought it worthy no more regard. "Dugdale," however, "observes in the text, that the Poet was famous," a piece of information for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful.

Digges and Dugdale do not appear to have done much towards identifying the similitude of the Bust to the Poet; but now comes Langbaine, who, in his Account of English Dramatic Poets, 1691, pronounces the Stratford Bust Shakspeare's "true effigies." But let us have Langbaine's own words: "Shakspeare lyeth buried in the great Church in Stratford-upon-Avon, with his wife and daughter Susanna, the wife of Mr. John Hall. In the North wall of the Church is a Monument fixed, which represents his true effigies leaning upon a cushion, &c." Every one perceives that all Langbaine meant was that there was a Monument of Shakspeare at Stratford, with a figure of the Poet. He surely did not mean to make himself respon-

sible for the resemblance of the Bust to the countenance of the Poet. Why, therefore, talk of his *pronouncing*? Shakspeare died in April 1616; Gerard Langbaine was born in 1656; what could Langbaine "pronounce" with any authority concerning the countenance of a man who died 40 years before he was born!

With all that Mr. Britton has urged as to the "desirability" of obtaining an authenticated portrait of Shakspeare, your present Correspondent, Mr. Urban, concurs; and he will go much further in expressing his wish that the Bust of Shakspeare, as it appears on the Monument at Stratford, should be engraved in a style of excellence such as will enable us to compare it with the portrait prefixed to the first folio edition of the great Poet. Before this be attempted it should be stripped of its sophistications, of the fucus which first adorned (with the vilest taste) the "painted sepulchre," as well as the subsequent plasterings and daubings of Mr. Malone.

If, when asserting the superior testimony of Jonson in favour of the first folio portrait over every other competitor as a genuine likeness of Shakspeare, I am told that Steevens "thinks the verses by Ben were written as soon as he spoke, and that Ben might not be over-solicitous as to the style in which the lineaments of Shakspeare were transmitted to posterity;" I shall reply that there is not a word of truth nor of sense in that nor in any thing else uttered by Steevens where Jonson is concerned. Steevens knew nothing of the life or writings of Ben Jonson, and never looked into either but for the vile purpose of slandering the Poet. At the period when Steevens is ignorantly supposing Ben to have written his ten lines for perhaps half as many shillings, the learned Bard was in the zenith of his fame and fortune, and not at all in need of money, which all his life he too little regarded. Nothing then but his anxiety that the lineaments of his friend should be faithfully transmitted to posterity induced him to compose the above short address to the Reader; while the publishers were naturally desirous of having the integrity of the likeness certified by the highest authority, and the highest living authority (as Heminge and Condell well knew) was Shakspeare's invariable friend and companion Ben Jonson.

ASPER.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May 21.*
THOUGH you have lately inserted several Tours on the Continent, particularly that of your old and esteemed Correspondent *Clericus Leicesterensis*; yet, as his and others' declared object was to describe men and manners, I trust you will give place in your Miscellany, to the following short Visit to the neighbouring Continent, the principal object of which is to give minute descriptions of the Churches, and principal buildings.

T. MOR, F. S. M.

Having resolved on a visit to the shore of the neighbouring Continent, on April 12, I set out for Dover, but the inclemency of the weather was such for the season, the snow lying nearly two inches deep on the ground, that I was prevented reaching that port before the following morning, when the weather became so tempestuous, with heavy snow, that it was not prudent to embark until the morning of the 14th. The wind then appeared very favourable. I engaged with Captain Carlton, to sail with him in the Industry Packet, of Dover, for the usual fare, ten shillings and sixpence. Embarked at eleven o'clock; but, the wind dying away soon after we left the pier, we drifted back again into the harbour, when, after lying half an hour, a breeze springing up, we got under weigh, with a fair prospect of soon making our destined port. When about half sea across, Dover Cliffs, with its proud Castle, was a most imposing sight. As we proceeded, the English land became low; and before we reached Calais, we entirely lost sight of it. The idea of thus losing sight of our native land, for the first time, creates a sensation in the mind, which none know but those who have made the experiment; but the French coast opening, upon us fast, soon dissipated those reflections, which gave place to an anxiety to mark every object as it presented itself to us. The similarity of the cliffs to those of the opposite coast, and the risings and fallings of the land so exactly corresponding, do certainly strengthen the idea which some naturalists have promulgated, that the two coasts at some very early period were conjoined; and that it was by some violent convulsion of

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nature, that they were rent asunder. Be this as it may, England has cause to rejoice that the isthmus is no more; or, too probably, the insatiable Tyrant would long ere this have subjected our happy land to his iron yoke. But thank God, now his glory is departed, and his power is no more! *Calais* from the sea lies very low, being seated at the bottom of a deep bay; but its three lofty towers (hereafter described) are very distinguishing marks, by which the mariner may safely steer his course. At half-past three we entered the mouth of the harbour, between the two jetties or pier-heads, which are of wood, and extend nearly a mile into the sea. The entrance is guarded by Fort Rouge, close to the pier-heads; it is built of wood, and stands upon piles, so that the sea runs under the whole of it. Higher up the harbour is the castle, or fort Rishan; it is built of stone on the sand-hills, and stands in a very commanding situation: it has its communication with the town by the Long Pont; which is a wooden bridge of a great number of arches. We glided up the harbour to the very spot where Louis the XIth landed on his first return to France; and which is marked by a large brass plate, bearing a fleur-de-lis at the corners, and the shape of his foot cut through the plate to the stone, to which it is affixed. On the opposite side of the pier is erected a handsome Tuscan column of stone, standing on a square pedestal, bearing on its front face a brass plate, with an inscription, stating the event and its date, which is April 24, 1814. On the top of the column is a globe, bearing a large gilt fleur-de-lis: the whole height of the column is about twenty feet.

While on our passage we had to sign our names to a list to be delivered to the Commissaire de la Police, who came on board immediately the Packet came alongside the quay, asked for passports, and ordered the baggage on shore. We then went to the Bureau, where our luggage was closely inspected; and we were permitted to enter the town. Passing through Hogarth's famed Gate, I could not but observe the strict similarity it still bears to his drawing; though I missed the meagre French soldier in the old costume, who stands

so conspicuous a figure in the foreground of that print; his place being now supplied by the Garde Nationale, as squalid and awkward as he was sleek and spruce. We then passed on through one street to the Place, crossed it, and arrived at the Brussels Hotel, in the Rue St. Michel, kept by M. Larandon. After taking some refreshment, went with Mrs. R. Mrs. H. Miss S. L. and B. to the Church, and saw grand mass performed to an immense congregation, upwards of 5000, spread throughout the whole Church, which is very large; and not being incommoded with pews or galleries, but all kneeling in chairs, it gave a most striking effect to the whole. The people appeared tolerably devout, but the mummerly of the Priests and service was shocking to a Protestant mind: the singing was loud to an excess, and abominably discordant, heightened by a person blowing at every interval, in the centre of the quire, a double serpent, whose horrid groans were any thing but musick. Returned with the party to the Hotel, and dined at six o'clock: dinner and wines good, and remarkably cheap: spent the evening in walking round the rauparis, and slept at the same house where we dined. Arose the next morning, breakfasted at nine o'clock, and went to the Maison Ville, and obtained passports and permits to leave Calais. Took a coach for six passengers, at five franks each, and set out with the party for Boulogne at twelve o'clock. Delivered our permits at the Bureau without the gates, and entered on a flat sandy road: at about a mile passed the citadel, which appears but of little strength, but it is surrounded by a very deep and wide ditch, which can be filled with water at pleasure! the walls and ramparts are in a very decayed and dilapidated state. The country for about three miles is a dead flat, and apparently very sterile, as a great part is covered with an immense body of fine beach, on which not an herb or a hush grows. The few mean cottages sprinkled about, bespoke the inhabitants miserably poor. About the distance before mentioned we began to ascend a long and high hill, from whence there is a good prospect over Calais and towards the Netherlands, as far as the eye can

reach; and the white cliffs of England became very apparent. The road from hence is almost one continued series of very high and steep hills: many of them, indeed, so steep that it is not safe for a carriage to attempt descending on the pavement; but by the means of continually throwing rough earth from the ditches on the sides of the paved part, the vehicles are let down safely, but joltingly enough. The hills, though in a state of cultivation, appear very barren; as there is not a hedge, and scarcely a tree, to be seen for many miles. The inhabitants must be very few; as for miles together you hardly meet with a single house. With this undiversified and dreary scene you pass on to *Marquise*, a large village of near 300 houses, and a Church, at five leagues from Calais. While our horses baited, B. and I stepped down to the Church, which is at the bottom of the village, and is a small structure. We saw the conclusion of mass, and found the Church an antient building, with a nave and chancel groined with stone, and a North transept. Altar-piece pultry, and other poor paintings in different parts of the structure: there are two very large holy water basons at the entrance. The steeple stands in the centre, and is octangular, with an octagon spire not very lofty. Took some slight refreshment at the inn: wine very good, charge reasonable, and people very civil; though equally beset with beggars here as at Calais: they surround your door and carriage, and are offensively importunate*. Remounted our carriage, and passed on through a similar country, though more stony, as the substratum is a solid bed of a kind of rag stone, of which the houses are built, and cemented with a lime burnt from the same substance. A quarter of a mile from Marquise is erected a very large and highly-ornamented crucifix.

At three miles from Boulogne passed through the small village of *Huit-mille*; it consists of few houses, and a small Church, which will be described on our return. Ascending from this village, we had attained a

* The sawing-machine, complained of by your Correspondent, vol. LXVII. p. 453, as standing in the middle of the road, is removed.

very considerable elevation, and had the first sight of Buonaparte's erection for his famed Column. About a mile further, obtained a sight of *Boulogne*, filling the sinuses of a large and deep valley. The face of the country was here considerably improved, and much more fertile than any we had yet passed. Arriving at the Bureau, about a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the town, our passports were examined, and we were permitted to proceed. Ascending one more hill, we entered the barrier of the town, close by the North side of the citadel, and descended a very steep and dangerous pavement to Lower Boulogne; alighted at Hotel de l'Europe, Rue de l'Ecu, where the ladies were destined; left them, and went to the Hotel de Londres, Monsieur Boulroy, a most civil host, and has excellent accommodations. We walked over most parts of the lower town, returned, dined, and spent the evening at our hotel. Found our beds excellent; arose early, visited the upper town or citadel, and returned to breakfast with a friend, Monsieur B. Rue de Neuf. At breakfast introduced the subject of the Ex-Emperor; but soon found it was so irritating, that I thought it prudent to wave it. From the little observation I was enabled to make, it appeared to me, that the loyalty manifested was in general assumed, and that there was a strong and general bias, though smothered, in favour of the late government. At Calais, I believe it to be far otherwise, for there Buonaparte was never generally liked; and of course never favoured the town: but his wish appeared to be to do every thing possible for Boulogne. The weather being very inclement, rain and snow, rather circumscribed our walks in the morning; but went to St. Nicholas' Church, and heard mass performed. The congregation was not large, and the singing nearly as discordant as that at Calais. Left the Church, and visited the upper town—buildings very good, and fine lofty square tower, to the Maison Ville, clock-dials on all sides, with five small bells over each. Went to the Eglise Paroissiale et Royale de St. Joseph, a very lofty Corinthian structure, of a nave and chancel of equal height, without any division, with two ranges of large circular-headed windows, and one

very large ditto at the East end—all very tastefully glazed with plain glass. Handsome painting in the centre of a fine altar-piece, superbly decked out for the ceremony of high mass—singing much better than any we had heard before; particularly a charming duett, sung beautifully by two boys unaccompanied. Walked round the ramparts, fine prospect of the neighbouring country;—excellent gardens in the deep ditch, and for a great distance round: two good rows of trees, and a beautiful walk between them, all round the citadel, or upper town. At the East end is a very lofty large antient Chateau, with a draw-bridge, and very deep ditch, apparently very strong, and which I have no doubt was originally the keep of the citadel, but is now used as a military prison. The weather becoming far worse, with a considerable quantity of snow, drove us to our hotel.

Before one the weather cleared up and became fine: we then set off and walked to Buonaparte's Column, which is situated on a very high hill, one mile to the North-east from the end of Boulogne. It stands in the midst of an inclosure of about four acres. The scaffolding is erected to the intended height of the column, and is one of the best, and by far the most immense piece of framing I ever saw. Its base is not less than fifty feet square; the soles or sleepers, are laid on cross walls of large blocks of stone, into which all the uprights are strongly footed—the uprights are whole trees of fir, more than eighteen inches in diameter, and many of them sixty feet high: the whole appears, not as if intended for a temporary erection, but as if to stand for ages; as all the timbers are exceedingly large and of great lengths, well scarfed, and strongly bolted together with large iron bolts, at all intersections. A staircase is formed in it from the bottom to the top, consisting of 337 steps of seven inches deep and upwards, giving a height to the whole of more than 200 feet. The column is carried up at present not more than 60 feet; but the materials are prepared for the whole; and the workmen are still engaged on them, who assured us that the work was to be completed. The design is a most noble Tuscan column, but of many more diameters in height than that Order allows; standing

standing on a pedestal 15 feet square, and as many high, ornamented on each face with beautiful basso-relievos, representing the principal actions of Napoleon. The shaft of the column is twelve feet or upwards in diameter, having a spiral staircase within-side. It must be exceedingly strong and permanent, as it is formed of large solid blocks of marble, one stone forming the wall, steps, and cylinder in the centre, all hewn out of the solid block, and admirably well executed. From the plan which is shewn in the Clerk of Works' Office, it is said to be erected in the centre of the spot, where the grand army, destined to "cross the ocean," was encamped. The material of which the work is composed is a close dove-coloured white-veined marble, which is obtained from a quarry about five miles distant: and the labour of getting such immense blocks up so high and steep a hill must have been prodigious. We were informed that every soldier composing the army paid one sou a day towards the expence. The shaft of the column is plain, but the torus moulding in the base is ornamented with laurel leaves, bound on with fillets, admirably carved. The cap was to be enriched with vine leaves and tendrils, and with spread eagles on the frieze: from the top of the cap, which is surrounded with a balustrade, rises a dome, on which are fixed very large eagles, supporting a very fine statue of the ex-Emperor, habited in a Roman costume, holding in his right hand the staff and cap of liberty. No doubt, if the column is finished the basso-relievos will be changed; and instead of the *ci-devant* Emperor gracing its summit, a statue of Louis XVIII. is, with much more propriety, to be substituted; for which purpose a most excellent bust of that Monarch has been sent from Paris, and is now before the workmen on the spot. The prospect from the summit of the scaffolding is beautifully fine and extensive on every side: the coast of Kent being very discernible from it.

Returned to dinner, after which visited St. Nicholas's Church, and most parts of the town; a more particular description of which follows.

Boulogne sur Mer, antiently *Portus Martensium*, is a very large town, or

rather two towns; as it is usually denominated the Upper and the Lower. It is built on such a site of hill and dale, that many of the streets are so steep that it would be unsafe for a carriage to attempt going down them. The lower town is principally seated on the side of the harbour, which is a very spacious one, and runs some miles up the country; but the access to it is frequently difficult, and oftentimes dangerous, owing to a shifting bar of sand and beach, which extends a great distance from the pier-heads. In consequence of the amazing extent of the harbour in-land, there is such a rush of the water with the flowing tide between the pier-heads, that it requires a very strong wind to render a vessel manageable, except to near high water: and to attempt to enter or leave it at any other time, without such an auxiliary, would be very hazardous, as the vessel would be taken whither the current set, and probably be lost: and, indeed, many have been in so attempting it. Viewing the situation of the harbour and its vast extent, together with the dangerous shoals on the coast, I am not surprized at the failure of the attack of the great Nelson on the flotilla; as, clearly, he could not approach them by miles. On inquiry, I found that only one house was destroyed, and that was by a Congreve rocket, which burnt it to the ground. The lower town is in general very well built, has one fine open street, Rue de l'Ecu, with several good Hotels; the other streets, which are at right angles, are rather narrow, but all well paved, and kept very clean. On the quay facing the harbour, are several good houses, pleasantly situated, with fine land and sea prospects. There stands also the Marine Arsenal, which is a very spacious regular handsome structure, well built of stone.

Near the centre of the lower town*, in a pretty good square, stands the Church of St. Nicholas, a good structure; though its walls are disfigured by

* Your Correspondent, vol. LXVII. p. 453, is mistaken in saying that the Palais and Cathedral Church are situated in the lower town. They are in the upper, and will be hereafter described.

a-number of paltry dirty buts, built up against them, which I have omitted in the drawing*. It is a Corinthian building, at least of the circular architecture, and consists of a nave, side aisles, North and South transepts, with the tower in the centre, and a spacious choir, the whole groined with stone; the East end of the choir is octangular, semi-circular-headed clerestory windows †. Fine Corinthian high altar, good painting of the Crucifixion by De Conté; in the tympanum a figure of the Father holding a cross on a large globe—fine statues of St. Nicholas and St. Honoré. Six statues of Saints supporting the springings of the groings of the ceiling. On the South side, the fine altar of St. Simeon, with good statues of the Saint, St. George, St. Honoré, and St. Sycopa. In the South transept is a very large fine black marble sarcophagus for Admiral Brueys, Nelson's antagonist; but without any inscription. Before it is suspended from the ceiling, a model of a man-of-war dressed up with the flags of all nations. Several other ships are suspended in the same manner in different parts of the Church, which make a puerile paltry appearance. On the South side is the small but handsome altar of St. Ernulph. North of the choir is the Chapel or Altar of the Virgin Mary, very fine; and at the sides are the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The French call the sites of all their altars *chapels*, whether they be in separate buildings or in the open aisles of their Churches. There are also good statues of St. Fezack and Ste. Julienne; good pictures of the Assumption and of John the Baptist; and several indifferent ones of shipwreck, battle-pieces, &c. A good painting of the Adoration of the Wise Men. The altar of St. Eddroit, small but handsome; subject Crucifixion. The many paltry paintings, with the tawdry ships before mentioned, render the general view of the inside of the Church less

* Our worthy old friend and Correspondent will excuse our omitting his Drawings.

† The pillars are light, and all the arches circular, except the one between the nave and choir, which is pointed.

imposing than the more chastely adorned Church of Calais.

The upper town of Boulogne is but small, not more than one quarter of a mile in diameter, of a circular form, surrounded by an old and decayed wall, and dry ditch. It evidently is not, nor ever was, of any great strength; and could make but a feeble resistance to a besieging army, being so commanded by the neighbouring heights, that it would be obliged to capitulate after a few hours' attack. The square is tolerably good, but of small extent; the streets issue from it at right angles, and are narrow and consequently very dull; except some of the houses next the rampart, on the country side, which have good prospects.

The Palais, or Maison Ville, is on the West side of the square, and is but a mean irregular building. The site of the Cathedral Church of the Virgin Mary, was to the Eastward of the square, in a very inclosed situation. From its ruins, which are now where remaining above ten or twelve feet high, it appears to have been a very large and magnificent structure of the Corinthian order. It was destroyed under the reign of Robespierre, and is now only a receptacle for filth and rubbish.

Having viewed every thing worthy of notice in the town, we prepared for our departure the next morning: having found during our stay our Host, Monsieur Boutroy, and his smart amiable daughter, increasingly civil and obliging. The next morning, having engaged a cabriolet for twelve francs, for Calais, we took our leave of Boulogne at half-past eight o'clock.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.

YOUR Correspondent, An Inquirer, having, in the last Magazine, p. 40, requested information of Mr. Betton's Charity for the redemption of British Slaves from Algiers, the following brief account may not be unacceptable to himself and to your numerous charitable Readers.

On the 15th of February 1723-4, Mr. Thos. Betton, of Hoxton-square, by will gave the residue of his property to the Company, in trust, to pay

pay half the interest of the whole, yearly, for ever, to the redemption of British Slaves in Turkey or Barbary; one fourth to Charity Schools in the City and Suburbs, where the education is according to the Church of England, in which number that in the Parish of Shoreditch, where he resided, to be always included, and not giving any one above 20*l.* per annum; and out of the remaining one fourth to pay 10*l.* per annum to the Chaplain of the Alms houses, and the rest to necessitated decayed freemen of the Company, their widows and children, not exceeding 10*l.* a year to any family, reserving sufficient to keep his tomb in the burial-ground at the Alms-houses in repair.

In the year 1734, about 135 captive Britons, nine of whom were Commanders of vessels, arrived in England from the States of Barbary, and were presented to the King and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The King gave them 100*l.* and several of the nobility and gentry five and ten guineas each, to which Sir Chas. Wager added 50*l.* They afterwards dined together at the Company's Hall.

The Company, through correspondence with the British Consuls at Algiers and its Dependencies, have been continually instrumental in effecting the liberty of many slaves, about 30 of whom have been emancipated within the last six years, and some of them have presented themselves at the Company's great meetings. The amount of this Trust is very considerable. See Malcolm's London, l. 42. Highmore's Pietas Londinensis, 525.

There is no doubt of the liberal manner in which the worshipful Company administer this Trust; and it is believed that, on proper applications, full explanations have never been withheld. A. H.

THE SLAVE TRADE—since the Treaty for its general Abolition.—No. II.

ALTHOUGH Buonaparte had, immediately upon his re-ascension to the throne of France, passed a decree in March, 1815, instantly abolishing the Slave Trade in that Kingdom, yet it remained for Louis XVIII., upon the fall of the Imperial Usurpation, to confirm that decree, or to revert to the terms of the Treaty of 1814, which had continued it for five

years. Conferences were renewed by Lord Castlereagh with Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and with Talleyrand on the part of France; and the former having all concurred in the necessity of the proposed measure, Talleyrand signified by a letter on July 30, 1815, that this "Trade was for ever abolished through the dominions of France. The letter states, that "the King had issued directions that, on the part of France, the traffick in Slaves should cease from the present time every where and for ever." This arrangement was formed into an article of the grand Treaty between the Allies at Paris on Nov. 20, 1815; and was also made part of the ratification.

Thus the Slave Trade was abandoned by the five grand Powers of Europe; and Spain and Portugal are the only Nations whose subjects are permitted to practise it.

During the intervals of peace with France, many of the Directors of the African Society visited that country, and disseminated books and information tending effectually to eradicate all remaining prejudices against this trade: and some of the captures previously made by English cruisers, of Slave-ships bound from Havre, Nantes, and Bourdeaux, have been restored, under the exemption, by the former Orders of Council, of vessels sailing under the white flag, and bound to ports where that flag was erected. In one of these vessels, the *Hermione*, the cargo consisted of 210 slaves, having only four feet six inches allowed in some places for each man every night, and no air but through the gratings.

The English Government paid £.300,000 to Portugal, to cover losses sustained by our captures of her Slave-ships, arising from the dubious language of the Treaty of Amity. Spain has not yet relinquished her trade; and it is now questioned whether it is not lawful to restrain her at least within certain limits to the 10th deg. of North lat. a portion of the coast where no other Power can carry it on.

The registry of Slaves has been adopted in the Isles of France and of Trinidad.

The Slave Trade prevails in the Gambia very near Goree, Cuba, and the coast of Africa.

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The African Society propose to receive under their care, all the children liberated from the captured Slave-ships, amounting to not less than 2000. A grant of 1000 acres of land has been given to the Society for their cultivation, and buildings are now in a state of forwardness; and Vaccination has also been introduced amongst them. The Timmancy Chiefs, on the banks of the Barka Locho branch of the river Sierra Leone have signified their co-operation in writing, and promised hospitality to any traveller.

Two Expeditions of Discovery in the interior of Africa are now on their journey, one conducted by Major Peddic, and the other by Captain Tuckey of the Royal Navy.

“The Slave Trade is carried on to great extent in the Isle of France; and from its being unlawful, the poor wretches suffer more than when the trade was open, from being confined in the hold, and, generally speaking, under a cargo of rice or cocoa nuts.” This fact is extracted from a letter dated in July 1815.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is in favourable progress, according to letters dated in December, January, and February last. The conduct of the Settlers is said to differ very little from that of the generality of English villages. They are chiefly engaged in trading speculations. The captured Negroes, on the other hand, subsist solely by Agriculture: the Colony is supplied with fruit and vegetables almost exclusively from their plantations. Many intermarriages between the Nova Scotian and Maroon settlers had taken place, which it was thought would result in the improvement of both. All the Settlers are now married in the manner prescribed by the Church, and the institution of marriage gains ground even among the captured Negroes. In one week 23 couples of them were married. There exists among them every shade of improvement which, though seldom rivalling the Settlers, is treading very fast upon their heels: they build huts in the fashion of their own country—they have allotments of land, which they gradually improve; their rice and cassada fields are of great extent, exclusively the property of the captured Negroes. The most respectable are among those who have been longest in the Colony. Among the

new-comers there are some turbulent spirits, who often commit irregularities. Unaccustomed to European dress, they neglect external appearance. Such, however, are only found among the new-comers, and are rare occurrences: they soon form acquaintances, and copy each other's example, by which improvement insensibly grows. The African youths educated in the Borough-road School are sedulously employed, and the schools are well attended. Mr. and Mrs. Turner, and a Mrs. Davis, have been very active; and the latter having fallen a victim to the severity of the climate, her assistants are carrying on a female school for 100 girls. The copper coin has been received by the Colony with great pleasure: the Colony was in general healthy, though some attacks of fever were reported. The price of labour was extremely high, and had not decreased for several years. It is thus that the efforts of the Society have succeeded upon the basis of the Abolition Act of Parliament; and although the Continent of Africa is of great extent, yet the civilisation of its rude and uncivilised parts will probably be effected from this small Colony. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you, for the satisfaction of your critical Readers, the following curious extract from Baron Silvestre De Stacy's Report to the Royal Institute of France on the labours of Mr. Asselin. A. H.

“Mr. Asselin describes the language in which his Translation of the Bible is written, as the vulgar Abyssinian as spoken at Goudar. This language is that which we know under the name of the Amharic, and which the Abyssinians themselves thus denominate, because it is spoken in the Kingdom of Amhara. The language which we commonly call Ethiopic, and which the Abyssinians call *Lisana Ghees*, that is to say, the *Language of the Kingdom*, is that of the province of Tigre, to which appertained the celebrated city of Axum. It was the common language of Abyssinia down to the period at which Axum ceased to be the royal residence, and when the authority passed into the hands of the Princes who spoke the Amharic dialect. The Ghees however continued to be the only dialect used in public worship, and in all acts of Government; the only dialect, in

in short, used in writing. Thus the Egyptians call it the *Language of Books*; while the Amharic, as being that of the reigning family, is called the *Royal Language*. By the help of the Amharic, one may travel through all the provinces of Abyssinia, notwithstanding the different idioms which they respectively use.

Before Mr. Asselin, the Missionaries from the Jesuits, who resided long in Abyssinia, had there translated different portions of the sacred Scriptures into the Amharic language. None of these productions have reached Europe, nor is it known in what they consist, or what is become of them.

Mr. Asselin has rendered an important service to Oriental literature, and to learning in general, by procuring for Europe the knowledge of a language which is spoken in a great extent of country. The new relations which England has sought to establish with Abyssinia, and which have already obtained for us the knowledge of a most precious monument, and removed all doubts that could be entertained on the authenticity of the monument of Adules, add certainly a new value to the labours of Mr. Asselin. The last journey of Mr. Salt into Abyssinia has also enriched us with some vocabularies of the vulgar dialects of different provinces of the country, and especially of the Amharic; and already the Amharic Bible has been printed in England."

REV. XX. 2, 3, 4.

"And (the Angel) laid hold on the Dragon, that old Serpent... and bound him a thousand years... that he should deceive the Nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled, and after that he must be loosed a little season... And (they) which had not worshipped the Beast, neither his Image, neither had received his mark, .. lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years... This is the first Resurrection."

AMONG the visions of this truly wonderful book, no one appears to have engaged the attention of the first Christians, except what is contained in the words above. For that the doctrine of the Millenium was founded on this passage of Scripture, there seems not to be the smallest reason to doubt. It cannot well be supposed, that such a doctrine would have been at all received and entertained by those, to whom it was first proposed, if it had not appeared to have the sanction of the Scriptures for its support. And there is certainly

no other passage of Scripture, which gives any countenance to this doctrine but what is contained in this chapter. To which we may add, that the author of this doctrine not only lived very soon after the publication of this book, but had an opportunity of a very early acquaintance with it, from his holding a Bishoprick within a very few miles of Laodicea, one of the seven Churches in Asia, to which it was particularly addressed.

The word Millenium however has been so long used to describe a state of great prosperity and happiness in the Christian Church, that a person runs some little hazard of his credit as a friend to religion, who should venture to propose any other interpretation of it. It becomes therefore necessary to introduce the following observations with reminding the readers of them, that this doctrine of the Millenium has been from the first only received by some particular Christians, and that it has always had opposers, men of equal learning and piety with those who have been admirers and propagators of it. It has never been generally received as an article of Christian faith. And as it has had no other foundation but a very dark and mysterious Prophecy, and that too taken in its literal sense, there must be good ground to doubt the truth of it.

And a circumstance has taken place in the late dreadful times, which not only renders the old interpretation of this passage of Scripture doubtful, but appears to lead to the true meaning of it. The circumstance to which I allude is, that exactly one thousand years should have intervened between the establishment of the Empires of Charlemagne and of Buonaparte. The former, it appears from History, was crowned and assumed the title of Emperor in the year 800, and the latter, in the year 1803, we know, took to himself the same dignity. Nor need we consider the three years, added by the Divine goodness to this long sum, as diminishing the exactness of it. This rather adds to the certainty of it by showing that the promised term has fully taken place. And this circumstance is rendered remarkable by having never before happened in the world. No such interval ever before interposed between the foundation of any of the other Empires. Of these the

the Babylonian may be mentioned as the first, which lasted little more than 200 years. This was overturned by Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire, which immediately succeeded it. The Persian Empire lasted about the same length of time, when it was supplanted by the Grecian Empire, which rose upon its ruins. And this, after having existed not quite 300 years, gave place to the Empire of the Romans. This last continued 420 years, and lay in ruins 380 years, when it was revived in the person of Charlemagne, crowned by the Pope Emperor of the Romans. This revival we have seen last a full thousand years, when it was again superseded, or rather an image or imitation of it was made under Buonaparte.

The time, of the conclusion at least, of these thousand years is marked by the manner of the death of certain Martyrs mentioned in this chapter. The Apostle "saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus." The invention of the guillotine made that instrument the most prevailing mode of execution in the late sad times. And again some of these martyrs are commended for not having "worshipped the Beast, or received his mark." They must have some of them then have lived exposed to that temptation, which could only be by living in his time. In the course of the French Revolution it has been computed, that not less than 250,000 women, 230,000 children, and 20,000 priests were murdered as opposers of the new order of things. It is said indeed of these martyrs, that they should "live and reign with Christ a thousand years." But it is well known that the life of man very seldom exceeds fourscore years. This therefore must be meant of a succession of men, who should be partakers of this blessing. And the last of them might fall by the axe of the guillotine.

I find it laid down as a very proper rule in the interpretation of Prophecy, that "no piece of Prophecy is to be understood of the state of the world to come, or the *Mundus Animarum*, for that it is impossible to describe that, or to comprehend it in this. And therefore all Divine Revelations in Scripture must concern some state in this world." We are not therefore to suppose the resurrection spoken of

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in this place as really a resurrection of men long since dead and buried. The Kingdom of Christ appears to be described by the Prophet Daniel under two views, as the Kingdom of the Stone, and the Kingdom of the Mountain; the former meaning the imperfect state of Christianity at present existing, and spread over only a small part of the globe; and the latter, that perfect state of it, which is yet to come, and will extend itself over all the nations of the world. For the coming of the latter state of it, it is, that our blessed Saviour has made it a part of our daily prayers under the petition "thy kingdom come." It is possible then the words "first resurrection" may allude to the present state of the Christian Religion; and this is rendered probable by its being said, that the "rest of the dead," *i. e.* the part of mankind which have never heard of Christ, or his religion; or have not received it, though known to them, which is peculiar to the Jews, "lived not again," *i. e.* shall not be received into Christ's Church, "until the thousand years were finished." To prove that these years are finished, is the object of the present discussion; and the few Prophecies which remain to be fulfilled, give reason to expect, that this new state of the world can be at no great distance.

The Millenium has been hitherto by all writers upon the subject confounded with "the new Heavens and the new Earth, the new Jerusalem," described in the next chapter, and all the happiness of that glorious time has been attributed to it. But in this particular they must be mistaken. The two Prophecies are distinct, being most plainly separated from each other by the expedition of Gog and his associates, which is here represented as one of the consequences of Satan being again at liberty. Now it is a thing neither probable nor credible, that God would put his most faithful servants into possession of such exalted happiness, as is expected under the present notions of the Millenium, and yet permit it to be interrupted at the end of a thousand years. And another difficulty is, to find a place of existence for Gog and his company during this long period of general happiness. But I hope in

my

my next communication to offer some strong reasons for thinking that this expedition of Gog and Magog has also taken place, which, if they should prove satisfactory, will be a farther proof of the truth of the interpretation here proposed of this passage of Holy Scripture.

The Author and first supporters of the Doctrine of the Millenium, no doubt, took it for granted, that Satan could not be chained in the bottomless pit without mankind obtaining the highest possible degree of happiness, from being thus secured against all his wiles and machinations. Having no clue whatever beyond the bare words of the Prophecy to guide them to the true meaning of it, they were not able to understand from it, that this restraint regarded only a particular exertion of his power. "He was shut up, that he should *deceive* the nations no more till the thousand years should be fulfilled." He is then "to go out to *deceive* the Nations." And this we find was to be particularly put in practice by his great agent, the second Beast. "He *deceiveth* them that dwell on the Earth." And what is meant by his thus deceiving them is also specified. "He *deceiveth* them... saying, that they should make an image of the Beast, which had the wound by the sword and did live," that is, erect an Empire like the Roman Empire. That the French Empire owed its prosperity so much to its deceitful promises and practices as to its arms, is a fact that there can be no doubt of.

I shall only take notice of one circumstance more, and this must not be passed over, because it is another point, in which the event accords most exactly with the Prophecy; and this is, that when Satan had finished the appointed term of his confinement, he would be loosed but "for a little season." And we have most happily seen this new Empire come to its end after a very few years. If we take its date from Buonaparte's assuming the Imperial dignity, it lasted little more than twelve years; or if we go back to the beginning of the Revolution, its existence did not exceed twenty-five years. This was then truly a very "little season," when compared with the duration of the other Empires before it.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Newland Vicarage, co. Gloucester, Aug. 6.*

THROUGH the medium of your Publication, permit me to communicate the pleasing intelligence of the Chapel in the Forest of Dean * being duly consecrated, with the usual solemnities, on the 17th of July, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

His Lordship was supported on the occasion by his Chaplains and upwards of 20 Clergymen. After an admirable, highly appropriate, and impressive Sermon, delivered by his Lordship, to a crowded and attentive Congregation from Matth. xviii. 20, the Holy Sacrament was administered.

To our many excellent friends it becomes my duty to offer congratulations of the most grateful kind: asking of them to unite in thanksgiving and praise to God for making us the humble instruments in raising, for the poor, a house of prayer to the honour of His Name.

It is scarce credible, but it is an afflictive truth, that in the large, desolate, extra-parochial tract of land in his Majesty's forest of Dean "not a place of worship of any sort or denomination was EVER known."

After the lapse of so many centuries to the present age, to the lovers of pure religion this honour has been reserved. On the records of *Time* and of *Eternity*, "*Christ Church*," the name given to the Chapel, stands as the "*First-fruits*," on the *Extra-parochial*, of an attachment to the Established Service, and of love to God for his spiritual blessings.

Being engaged, at the request of many distant friends, in drawing up an account of my first entrance into the Forest; and of the interesting death of Thomas Morgan; I shall take that opportunity of giving to the Subscribers a general statement of the expenditure, the funds, and the particulars of all our proceedings.

Yours, &c. P. M. PROCTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 17.*
THE Parish of St. Pancras contains 52,000 inhabitants. The religious education and morals of the poor children in so large a population deserves, much more than it has

* See vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 417; vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 545.

hitherto

hitherto obtained, the serious attention of the more wealthy inhabitants. In 1812, there scarcely existed in the Parish any Schools for the education of children in the principles of the Established Religion.

Since that period several small Schools have been formed, and much to the honour of the inhabitants of Kentish Town and Camden Town, in the South division of the parish: and owing chiefly to the benevolent and strenuous exertions of that highly meritorious character, the late Thos. Cartwright Slack, esq. they established the Kentish Town and Camden Town National School for 200 children, for which latter school a plain and suitable building was this year erected by subscription at Kentish Town, at an expence of 900*l*.

In order to extend the blessings of Education to the East division of St. Pancras and Somers Town, the attention of the inhabitants is called to the present state of the education of the poor in those places, and to a plan for its improvement.

The population of the East division and Somers Town may be estimated at from 17,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.

In the East division are the following schools: Children.

Tonbridge Chapel School (attends Tonbridge Chapel,)	
upwards of - - - - -	500
In Somers Town:	
The Roman Catholic School	200
Somers Town School - - -	50
	750

Besides these, some children from the East division and Somers Town receive their education at the Cecil Chapel School, Bedford-row; the Female Charity School, Store-street; the Pentonville Chapel School; and another School near Bagnigge Wells, which attends the Spa Fields Chapel. A very large Dissenting School is in contemplation.

Very many poor children of the East division and Somers Town yet remain uneducated; and with a view particularly to provide for the education of the poor children whose parents are anxious to give them education according to the principles of the Established Church, it would be a desirable object to establish a School in strict union with the National So-

ciety, for as many children as the funds are likely to allow of; and, if approved of by the Subscribers, the Girls' school to be made a school of industry.

AN INHABITANT OF ST. PANCRAS.

P. S. I should wish much to see established in the Parish "a Society for bettering the condition of the Poor in St. Pancras." The parental care of the more wealthy over their poor neighbours is never exerted in vain. A Fish establishment connected with the Society for the manufacturing and labouring Poor might be easily formed and regulated, and would be a great saving to the poor.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 9.

UNWILLING as I feel to trouble your readers with any additional observations upon the Slave Registry Bill, I am compelled to recur to the subject, from the letter of A. H. in your last Number, p. 28.

On a former occasion*, I produced various documents with a view to shew, that as no shadow of proof existed of an illicit traffick in Slaves in our West India Colonies, the plea of necessity could not be urged in favour of any further legislative measures. The supporters of the Bill have in fact been compelled to abandon this charge; but they now allege the possibility of the traffick, and that a registry is absolutely requisite as a "preventive regulation."

The assertion of your Correspondent, that such a bill "would effectually check Slaves being smuggled," is not entitled to the smallest attention, until he first prove (what is certainly incumbent upon him) that smuggling has in fact taken place. So long as existing Laws are effectual, why should our statute-book be loaded unnecessarily? When those Laws are broken, *but not till then*, is it incumbent upon us to pass others.

A. H. next observes, that the Registry Bill "has been much misrepresented, and therefore misconceived in the Islands." Does he mean that these misrepresentations have proceeded from hence; and that the Colonial Assemblies have been deceived as to its real import? What are the facts? The Bill was transmitted to the Colonies upwards of a year ago, ac-

* Gent. Mag. for May, p. 290. complicated

Companied by Mr. Stephen's pamphlet, recommending and explaining the measure. The Colonists were thus fully enabled to form *their own* judgment upon the Bill, and upon the ultimate views of those with whom it originated. What that judgment, that *unanimous* judgment, has been, I need not repeat. They have shewn that the Bill is not only unconstitutional and unnecessary, but pregnant with evils and mischief; and that a compliance with the whole of its injunctions would be *impracticable*. So far does this Bill extend beyond a simple Registry, that it would be impossible, within the present limits, to describe the variety of its provisions, the number and severity of its penalties, or the intricacy of its enactments. Such an explanation is indeed rendered the less necessary, from the various pamphlets * that have recently issued from the press; and from the interesting discussion which this measure gave rise to in the House of Commons on the 19th of June. The following observations fell from Mr. Palmer, in the very able and temperate speech he delivered in the course of that debate; and as they faithfully, yet concisely, describe both the object and provisions of the Registry Bill, I shall make no apology in laying them before your Readers.

Mr. Palmer stated "that *delusion* had been much complained of on both sides of this question; but he felt it his duty to beg the House to examine the details of the Registry Bill, about which they had heard so much, and to say whether it was not in itself a *very great delusion*. Under the *profession* of preventing illicit importation of Negroes, under the name and appearance of a simple registration of property—what was it? He begged to disclaim all intention to speak disrespectfully of the gentleman who introduced, or of those who supported that Bill; but a sense of public duty,

and of public danger, required that he should speak of the Bill itself in language which he thought it required. If any proof were wanting of the incompetency of persons in this country to legislate for the Colonies, he contended that such proof would be abundantly furnished by the Registry Bill. It had the singular infelicity at once to deepen the debasement of slavery, and to convert freedom itself into a curse. The faithful slave, without exception of age or sex, was exposed by it to personal, public, periodical examination of *every bodily singularity, defect, or deformity* † (to use the words of the Bill), whilst the unfaithful and disobedient slave escaped into a freedom, for which he was neither prepared or qualified, and which could not fail to be a burthen to himself, and a pest to society. It took away the protection which the Law had thrown round age and infirmity, and helped to cast them upon the mercy of a community, which the supporters of the Bill described as neglecting the duties of mercy, when they were enjoined by Law. To give effect to the abolition by guarding against a supply of Slaves from abroad, the Bill itself produced a powerfully operating cause to diminish the number of Slaves at present in the Colonies—to guard against crime, it imposed grievous duties and heavy expences upon persons confessedly innocent, and even upon persons incapable of committing the crime. In a word, if he could have conceived it possible that a person could be so base, as to have endeavoured to frame a measure by which a sort of deceptive emancipation could have been accomplished in a manner which would avoid all the points of compensation and inconvenience connected with that measure, and which could hold out to the Slaves a motive, and a means for accomplishing the object themselves,

* One of these Pamphlets, intituled, "The Penal Enactments of the Slave Registry Bill examined," is particularly deserving the attention of the Publick, as the writer has analyzed its more important clauses with great minuteness and ability.

† "This clause can only be complied with, by stripping all the Slaves stark naked, and obliging them to undergo the examination which it enjoins. So that Masters are required to perform this office upon their female slaves, and even female proprietors upon their male slaves. Decency shudders at the very idea! and yet they must either submit thus to outrage every feeling of delicacy, or run the risk of forfeiting their Slaves; for such is the penalty attached to any incorrigibility in the returns." Marrayat's "Thoughts," p. 174.

he thought such person could not have framed a more effective instrument for these purposes than the Registry Bill. Such was an imperfect outline of what the Bill appeared to him to have been, and which he was quite sure would be shewn to be the case, by persons more competent than himself, if ever unhappily that Bill should be again discussed in the House. He would leave the House to judge whether it was in itself a *delusion*, or was calculated to *delude others*."

It may probably be urged that Mr. P. and the other gentlemen, who followed him in this debate, took an exaggerated view of the subject, or that, as individuals interested in the West India Colonies, their opinion must not be considered as *conclusive*. To such reasoners, I will now produce some *practical* objections against the measure in question, which the bitter fruits of experience have furnished.

A Registry was established in Trinidad under an Order in Council, dated the 26th of March 1812, and from which the present Bill was, in its leading provisions, framed and copied. The number of Slaves in that Island are computed at about 26,000, and the returns are required to be furnished by the Registrar on or before the 1st of March, in each year, but from the intricacy and complex nature of the regulations, copies of the *first* returns of the Plantation Slaves, directed to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, have not *yet* been received: An estimate of the "moderate fees" (as Mr. Stephen terms them) payable on making the returns, has been computed at 10,000*l.*; but these have proved but a small part of the burthen, the *indirect expences* of this measure being much greater than the regular fees. In the first place, above 1,300 judicial proceedings have already taken place in Trinidad, in virtue of this Order in Council. (What a glorious harvest for the Lawyers!) In the next place, the Planters are not allowed to make their returns to the Commandants of the Districts where they reside, but are obliged to attend in person, and swear to them before the Registrar at his office. Many of them, therefore, are under the necessity of making a journey of 70 or 80 miles; and as all the returns are

to be given in between the 1st and the 10th of January, when the Planters arrive, they find the Registrar has so much business on his hands, that they are detained several days before they can be dispatched, and during this time are obliged to maintain themselves, their horses and servants, at an inn, at a very heavy expence. The disadvantage to the Planters of being obliged to leave their estates *crop* time, which commences the end of December, is sufficiently obvious, as well as the danger arising from their all being absent at the same time, and thus leaving the Slaves without superintendance or control.

It should be observed that these inconveniences have arisen where the Slave population does not exceed 26,000. What would be the result in Jamaica, where they amount to more than 300,000?

After this statement will it be contended that the Colonists have raised their voices against a Registry of *this description* without a cause? Nevertheless in the Christian Observer for June (p. 409) it is coolly stated, that "in the Island of Trinidad, where a Registry has been in force for five years, no mistake as to its real nature has existed; nor has there been the slightest pretence of inconvenience, except what arises from the payment of the prescribed fees, and the necessary precision of the enactments." These are, smiling exceptions truly! Of what, I would ask, does the Registry Bill principally consist? Against which of its objects and provisions have the strongest arguments been urged? "The payment of fees," and the observance of "precise enactments," form the very essence of the Bill, and have been unadverted upon by the Colonists as burthens *particularly* oppressive; yet the candid and ingenuous Christian Observer alludes to both, as matters merely trivial, and scarcely deserving of attention, in a consideration of the practical consequences of this measure.

A. H. also remarks, that "some insurrections have been *falsely* ascribed to the reports of the effects of this Bill." Upon this point I shall not dwell, as the fact is placed beyond all doubt. The Proclamation of Sir James Leith, and other communications from Barbadoes, all point to the Registry Bill as the source of the late

late deplorable insurrection in that Colony—an insurrection that carried ruin and desolation before it, and threatened the massacre of every White inhabitant in the Island.

But it is said by some that “the delusion of the Slaves was occasioned by the Planters themselves, who by their publications in the Colonial Journals, under the very eyes of the Negroes, have misrepresented the Bill*.” This argument in the first instance begs the question. In what respect have the Planters misrepresented the Bill? Have they given any other character to the measure, than that which the pamphlet of Mr. Stephen (at once the comment and defence of the Bill) will fully bear out? And with a danger so imminent hanging over their heads, and a doubt how far they would be protected on this side of the water, how could it be expected that the Colonists should be silent? Though innocent, as it appears, of the crimes with which they are charged—they are threatened with an Act of the British Parliament, the lightest infliction of which is, that it at once disfranchises their local legislatures, and taxes them in defiance of the solemn pledge of Parliament †; and because from every parish, and from every district, a voice is raised against this proceeding, describing its real nature and purport, the Planters are, it seems, to be responsible for all the dreadful consequences which may result from the rash and unauthorized attack which they are resisting!

The Registry Bill found the Slaves in a state of tranquillity; but after its arrival anarchy and rebellion arose amongst them. What evil effects it might have produced in the other Islands will, it is to be hoped, be averted, by the awful example that Barbadoes has afforded, and by the Proclamation transmitted by the Crown to the different Governors, pursuant to the addresses of both Houses of Parliament. It is, however, too well known that mischief, perhaps irremediable mischief, has been already occasioned in the minds of the Negroes, by the agitation of this question. The reports of the Colonial Legislatures, and other docu-

* See Report of the Speech of Mr. Wilberforce, &c. &c.

† 18 Geo. III. Cap. XII.

ments of a public and private nature, clearly prove this fact; and I shall close the present letter, with an extract from one, addressed to a gentleman in this country, by the Chief Justice of St. Vincent's, not only as decisive upon the subject, but coming from an authority which cannot be questioned. The writer observes, “Pray tell Mr. Wilberforce that until the Negroes heard of the Registry Bill, and Mr. Stephen's book, which they call a Report of the African Society, I slept with doors and windows open; but now, although under the guns of a fort, I have loaded pistols at the side of my bed every night. In short, the measure, whatever may be the result in England, has already done more to check the progressive improvement of the state of Slavery, than the Society* can remedy in 20 years.”

S. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Bonby, near Brigg,*
Aug. 15.

AS I find the limits of your Publication will not allow the inserting of my remarks on Mr. Scott's pamphlet, to the extent I have drawn them out, I shall close the subject by a few observations on the late controversy, which, I trust, will be deemed neither ill-founded, nor unseasonable. With regard to that part of the Enquiry, which professes to demonstrate the heterodoxy of Dr. Mant's sentiments concerning Adult Baptism, I have no hesitation in saying that the statement is founded on an error. Mr. Scott has chosen to represent his opponent as upholding the Popish tenet of “*opus operatum*,” a charge easily made, and not unfrequently by those who very imperfectly understand “whereof they affirm.” Does this gentleman mean seriously to tell his readers that Dr. M. considers the

* The African Institution.

† It will be seen by referring to Le Blanc's Theses (p. 621, th. 65) that the Council of Trent never meant to sanction the doctrine of “*opus operatum*,” as it is now generally understood. I wish those who are so ready in uttering this cry, which is too often used as the watchword of a party, would take pains to inform themselves a little more accurately, before they bring charges of a very serious nature against individuals, whose belief and practice are, perhaps, as pure as their own.

sacrament of Baptism in the light of a mere charm, operating by an inherent virtue of its own? Does he mean to assert that, in any part of the tract he has so laboured to depreciate, the ceremony of Baptism is spoken of, as working an immediate visible change in the subject of it? If so, let him bring forward the passages on which he grounds his assertion, and not take advantage of general expressions on the part of his antagonist, to construct a system of his own, and then give it to the world as Dr. Mant's, only that he may have the pride of demolishing it. The great unfairness of Mr. Scott, throughout the whole of his publication, consists in his having imputed to Dr. M. opinions illogically deduced from the words cited in pp. 7, 8, and 9, of the Enquiry. The real fact is, that Dr. Mant, in the tract so often alluded to, has the case of Infants chiefly in view; and this is perfectly correct, since he wrote to Christians, and in a Christian Country, where nine out of ten are baptized in their infancy. Mr. S. with singular fairness and justice applies Dr. Mant's reasoning, which relates principally to Infants, unto the case of Adult Baptism, thereby giving a false interpretation to several passages, which, if considered together with their context, will be found strictly true. I do not deny but what Dr. M. might have written a little more correctly, as far as concerns his composition, and, perhaps, a little more guardedly as to what he has said, in his second tract, with regard to the Methodistic conversions; but I see no reason to impeach his consistency, or doubt of the orthodoxy of his sentiments. What I conceive him, and every member of the Established Church who understands her doctrines, to hold on the subject of Adult Baptism, is this, viz. that grown-up persons coming to the font in a state of repentance and faith, are regenerated, and obtain a full and instant possession of the privileges attached to regeneration; that grown-up persons, coming in a state of impenitency and unbelief, are also regenerated, but do not receive an immediate benefit thereby, such benefit

* See the suffrage of Crescens, Bishop of Circa, Council. Carthag. Cyprian's Works, suffrag. 8th.

being suspended until they repent. The truth of this statement rests on a very necessary distinction, which Mr. Scott appears to be entirely ignorant of, but which was well known to St. Austin, and the antient Fathers; I mean the distinction between the *validity* and the *effects* of Baptism: it is well known to all who are acquainted with the writings of the earlier Divines, that Baptism was never repeated in the cases of those who, being wicked livers, still continued within the pale of the Church; these never finally lost the privileges of their Baptism, but were only deprived for a time of the saving effect attached to such privileges; they were readmitted to communion, not by being baptized again, but by undergoing the rigours of penitential discipline, and submitting to the imposition of hands.

As to Infant Baptism, the question lies within a very narrow compass; the grand point in debate between us and our opponent is this: Whether, in Baptism, infants are justified *absolutely*, or *conditionally*? Dr. Mant upholds the former, Mr. Scott the latter proposition: it is impossible, according to Mr. S. that infants should be born again in baptism, because they are incapable of repentance and faith. I am astonished so acute a reasoner should bring forward this hackneyed objection of the Anabaptists. If Mr. S. will attentively read the Treatise on Infant Baptism, in the second volume of the London Cases, he may, perhaps, see occasion to alter his sentiments on this point; he may see his objection fully refuted, and be convinced that the absolute justification of infants is not quite so preposterous, so heterodox an opinion as he has represented it to be: in the meantime, I will take the liberty of reducing this gentleman to a dilemma from which I think he will not very easily extricate himself: I suppose he will allow that, whatever be the meaning of the term Regeneration, it is impossible, without being regenerated, to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. If then Regeneration be not, in all cases, (I am speaking of Pædo-Baptism) the necessary consequence of being baptized, what sense can be attached to that little note which our Church has subjoined to the Office of Public Baptism for Infants? "It is certain, by
God's

God's word, that children, which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved?" How this could be affirmed, if the framers of our Liturgy intended to own the hypothetical principle, I leave it to Mr. Scott to explain, and shall only observe that it is rather singular he should omit all reference to the above declaration, especially as he has formally noticed the Office to which it is appended, and since his opponent has mentioned it as giving the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration its great practical importance. What does Hooker, the best interpreter of the Church of England's meaning, say on this subject? I could adduce many passages from his immortal work, that directly favour our view of it, but must content myself with one. "In our infancy we are incorporated into Christ, and, by baptism, receive the grace of his Spirit, without any sense or feeling of the gift which God bestoweth;" (Ecclesiast. Pol. Book 5th, p. 237.) Here the instrumental conveyance of the Holy Spirit, in Baptism, is clearly asserted, and that with regard to subjects incapable of repentance and faith: there is nothing hypothetical in the words; the assertion is peremptory. Whether, by being "incorporated into Christ," Hooker meant only an external and relative justification, in the sense of Bishop Hopkins and Mr. Scott, let those determine who are most familiar with his writings. One word more, Mr. Urban, and I have done: a great deal has been said as to the pernicious tendency of the doctrines I have been defending; we are gravely told that they lead to the destruction of spiritual religion, and check the growth of true piety; that they cause mankind, as it were, to settle on the lees, and to mistake formality for holiness. To all this I have one short answer to make; the cause of truth can never be served by the propagation of error. The question resolves itself into this; Is not the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration fairly deducible from the Scriptures, and manifestly recognized in the Liturgy of the Church of England? If this be the case, it is our duty, as Ministers of that Church, to teach it, and not to attempt, by any expedients of our own, an improvement on the Divine Counsels. What-

ever some men may imagine as to the fancied superiority of their darling hypotheses, one thing is certain, viz. that if we cannot bring our hearers to God in His way, we shall never be able to do it in ours.

Yours, &c. WM. HILDYARD.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.

YOUR Correspondent, Aristippus, p. 22, has been misled by the printed account of a meeting held at Brecon on the 25th of June last, into a supposition, that the Welsh Clergy and Laity, assembled on that occasion, concurred with the resolutions of the Castle Cary Clergy; though even that account might have convinced him of the contrary, by the loss of the motion of thanks to the Castle Cary Clergy, proposed by the Chairman. That the printed account was a very defective and partial one, you may judge by the following occurrence at the Meeting. In the discussion which followed the Archdeacon of Brecon's speech, Major Price (a highly-distinguished officer, who after a service of more than 20 years in the East Indies, where he lost a leg, has retired to his native country) rose and addressed the Chairman in nearly the following words:

"I object to your proceedings, as deficient in due respect to your ecclesiastical superiors. I belong to a profession, in which I have learnt to appreciate the necessity of strict subordination. An attention to subordination must be equally essential to the respectability and well-being of our admirable Church Establishment. I am decidedly for subordination."

Major Price of the East India Company's service, and late Judge Advocate of Bombay, is the Author of the "Chronological Retrospect of the principal Events of Mahomedan History." IRENÆUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 17.

THE following Anecdote reflects so much credit on the good sense of the Personage there mentioned, and bespeaks so tolerant and Christian-like a spirit, that it deserves a more lasting record than the pages of a Newspaper:

During the late short stay of the King of Bavaria at Bergzaboon, his Majesty, on entering the House of the Justice of Peace, where he resided,

sided, addressed to the Clergy of the three religious persuasions (Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic), the following remarkable words: "I am indeed a good Catholic, but I consider that Religion to be the best, which leads men to the performance of their Duties."
J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 4.

IN Pollexen's Reports, p. 606—613, a Case is reported respecting the Hundreds of Gartre and Guthlaxton, in Leicestershire, which has escaped the notice of the inquisitive and very accurate Historian of that County. The subject is an action brought by William Cole, Esq. Sheriff of that County, 29th Chas. II. against — Ireland, Bailiff of the said Hundreds, claiming the fees and profits arising from the several Courts there held. It appears from the evidence stated in a special verdict, that our antient Sovereigns had been in the practice of granting the said Hundreds to special Bailiffs either at will, for term of years, or for life. King Edward II. a. r. 12. grants the Hundred of Gartre to John Sadington, at will, under the yearly rent of 16*l.* payable at the Exchequer; and he commands John De-Traydston to deliver the Hundred then in his custody *ex commissione Regis*, to the Grantee, to be kept in form aforesaid.

King Henry IV. by his Letters Patent, a. r. 1. grants the same Hundred, with the courts and profits to the Hundred belonging, to William Highwick, for the term of his life, "*any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.*" King James I. a. r. 15. grants the custody or farm of the Hundreds of Guthlaxton and Gartre, with the offices of Steward and Bailiff of the Stewardship and Bailiwick, with all profits to these offices belonging, together with the execution of all writs and mandates to be executed within those Hundreds, and the holding of the Leet and Sheriff's Tourn there, and all amerciaments, fines, and profits of courts, parcel

of the antient possessions of the Crown, to William Ireland, father of the defendant, for 21 years, under the rent of 17*l.* viz. 10*l.* for Guthlaxton 7*l.*; and for Gartre 10*l.*; "*any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.*" and King Charles II. by Letters Patent a. r. 13. commits to the defendant, — Ireland, the custody or farm of the said Hundreds, and the offices of Steward and Bailiff of the Bailiwick of the said Hundreds, with all offices thereto belonging, with the execution of all writs, processes, and precepts within the Hundreds, and the holding of the Leet and Sheriff's Tourn there, and the Courts of the said several Hundreds, and all fines, amerciaments, and profits of Courts, under the rent of 18*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* The *non obstante* Clause* in the patents of Henry IV. and James I. are very remarkable, as the grants thereby made are in direct violation of the Statutes 2nd Edw. III. and 14th Edw. III. whereby it is ordered that the Hundreds which had been left to farm by the King, whether for life or otherwise, which were sometimes annexed to the farms of the Counties, should be again joined to the Counties, and that such Hundreds and Wapentakes should not from thenceforth be given or severed from the Counties. The reason was, that in old time the Counties were assessed at a certain farm, and all the Hundreds and Wapentakes in the Sheriff's hands were rated to his farm; but afterwards approvers were sent into divers Counties, who increased the farms of some Hundreds, and the King had granted parts of those Hundreds for the old farms, and of late the Sheriffs were charged wholly with the increase, amounting to a great sum, to their disherison. After hearing the arguments of counsel on the special verdict, the Court of Common Pleas was of opinion, that the leasings and grantings to farm of Hundreds and Wapentakes was against the Statute, and consequently judgment was given for the Plaintiff.

Yours, &c.

J. B. R.

* The *non obstante* Clause was first inserted in protections and patents by King Henry III. in imitation of the Pope's Bulls, but it was not employed to elude or dispense with any Penal Laws or Acts of Parliament till after the Statute of Mortmain 7th Edw. I. The Patent and Charter Rolls in the Tower from that time till the dissolution of Monasteries abounding with special licences to purchase or hold lands, *notwithstanding that Statute.* See Prynne on 4th Institute, p. 133.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

I BEG, through your Magazine, to return P. E. thanks for his communication of June 4, published in your last Supplement, p. 582, in answer to my request for particulars of the plan of Mr. Fincham's Life-boat. I regret, however, that the cause assigned should prevent Mr. Fincham from communicating his plans; and beg to suggest that that gentleman would certainly further his interests by making the publick acquainted with the merits of his invention, and the obligation rendered them through his ingenuity, more than by secluding it under the idea of a reward for communicating it. There is nothing, we can suppose, in Mr. Fincham's plan, that must not be discernible on a view of the boat fitted up and constructed with it; and no doubt those who have seen the boats with which the experiments mentioned were made, or those used on-board men of war as stated, could give an account of the construction. We hope the humanity and liberality of mind of Mr. Fincham, who has turned his thoughts to the welfare of his fellow-creatures, will be above all selfish considerations in a subject where there is no requisite of superiority of genius for contriving schemes and plans to effect the objects under contemplation: and the reward already given Mr. Fincham by the Board of Admiralty, stated in P. E.'s first letter (200 guineas), as well as the supply of boats to Government, we should think is the remuneration of the Nation to Mr. Fincham for, at least, a liberal communication of his plan. However well we wish Mr. Fincham, and that he should be liberally rewarded, if deserving, we do not see that there can be any superlative merit needed to contrive boats that will have the advantages of safety; and the plan, if the Boat has been exhibited, or has been brought into that general adoption in the service, as stated, is already sufficiently so well known as to render secrecy ridiculous; but the more free communication of the plan would tend more speedily to adoption of the improvement, or to help the suggestion of any addition that might be advantageous, from greater security, or more desirable, from greater simplicity in construction. The hint of

a subscription to induce Mr. Fincham to communicate freely his plan we can no more approve, than we think it reasonable he should refuse the more free communication of his plan.

Mr. Fincham should consider it is not ingenuity that is wanted to supply plans that will effect the object of safety, but the inducement to people, in defiance of old habits, to adopt that which is evidently for their benefit, particularly sea-faring people. The boxing-up the sides of a boat hollow and water-tight; and the double boat, after the fashion of a double canoe, but made to fit with close hatches and proper contrivance, would, if not Mr. Fincham's plan, effect all his plan now does, as described by P. E.

As a spirit of free communication of all plans that are for public benefit, can alone effect that, and are alone consistent with professions of humanity, I should hope Mr. Fincham, on reading this, will do justice by the publick, and give them his plans. Both Mr. Greathead and Mr. Lionel Lukin have given their plans to the publick gratis. G. G. V.

** * * We have much satisfaction in extending the circulation of the following Address; and earnestly hope that it may have a good effect on the minds of the many Thousands who have saved the heavy imposition of the Property Tax. A twentieth part of the sums so saved would ease the suffering of many an aching heart.*

THE Committee of the Association for the Relief and Benefit of the Manufacturing and Labouring Poor cannot but entertain a confident persuasion, that this renewed appeal to the approved liberality of the publick will find its complete justification in the existing distresses of the Country. It can scarcely, however, be necessary for them to declare, that they never entertained the presumptuous hope, that to evils so great and various, any exertions they could make would afford an adequate remedy. But besides, that inability to relieve the whole of any given measure of distress can never be admitted to be a sufficient justification for not affording relief to the utmost amount in which it can possibly be administered; the greatness of any distress, to the honour of British feeling, has commonly had the effect of stimulating the efforts of benevolence, instead

instead of producing despair and consequent inaction. The Committee are happy to have it also in their power to state, that, in administering the contributions formerly committed to their management, it was abundantly proved, that funds manifestly disproportionate to the entire extent of the distress, might be productive of a far greater measure of benefit, than the most sanguine expectations had originally ventured to anticipate. — Still more — Experience soon convinced them that it was not only on pecuniary contributions that they were to rest their hopes of benefiting their fellow-subjects; on the contrary, they found, and they owe it alike to the publick and to themselves to make the declaration, that they should often serve their Country most effectually, by cheering the despondency and aiding the efforts of benevolent individuals in the distressed districts, who had till then remained inactive, from diffidence of their own powers; but who, when thus encouraged, set themselves in earnest to the important work of investigating the circumstances of their several districts, and of ascertaining and carrying into execution the most advisable methods of relieving the existing distress. Under these impressions the Committee now confidently and earnestly appeal to the publick liberality. In many of our great towns and populous districts Committees for the Relief of the Poor have been already formed, and when once it shall become generally known that an Association has been set on foot in the Metropolis for the purpose of aiding the endeavours of the Country, many benevolent individuals will doubtless come forward in other districts, in which, without some more effectual means of relief than they possessed within themselves, the attempt to relieve the existing distress may have been deemed unavailing. With these benevolent men the London Committee, so far as its funds may enable them, will be happy to co-operate, acting in general on the principle of proportioning their assistance to the exertions made in the neighbourhood for its own benefit. The Committee will be especially disposed to communicate with the Magistrates, Clergy, and Vestries of the Country, and while the Institution formed in the Metropolis will become the general depository for the subscriptions of all those, however widely dispersed in point of residence, who may wish to contribute towards the relief of their suffering countrymen, the local associations will be most competent, both to ascertain,

and relieve, the local difficulties and distresses of their several districts; not merely from being more intimately acquainted with their different circumstances, but also because, from knowing the characters and conduct of families and individuals, they will be able to direct their chief attention to the more industrious and deserving members of the community. With respect to the best modes of administering relief to the existing distress, the Committee think it unnecessary to enter into particulars. The varying wants and circumstances of different districts will best prescribe the course to be pursued. It is undeniable that the want of employment is one of the most pressing evils of the present period. The Committee have therefore heard with no small pleasure, that many masters, who had numerous bodies of workmen in their service, have judiciously, as well as most humanely, continued to employ them all at moderate work, rather than a reduced number of hands in full occupation. Again: It can scarcely be necessary for the Committee earnestly to recommend a general attention to all practicable means of providing new labour, of a beneficial kind, for those whose labour is become redundant in its ordinary employment. In many districts it is probable, that an accurate inquiry might suggest various agricultural, and other improvements, and works of general utility; to which, in the actual circumstances of the country, such labour might be directed, both with present and permanent advantage; and it can scarcely be necessary to declare, that in cases of this nature, it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the Committee, not only by their funds, so far as their resources will allow, but also, by their established connections and correspondencies, to forward the accomplishment of such useful undertakings. On the whole, the Committee are persuaded, that the liberality of the publick, judiciously applied, in aid of such plans as shall be locally adopted, may produce extensive and beneficial effects, in multiplying the occupations, supplying the wants, and diminishing the sufferings of their fellow-subjects during the present severe pressure. On these grounds the Committee now confidently appeal to the known benevolence of the publick, and venture to request that the desired assistance may be granted with that distinguished liberality which has often relieved the sufferers of other Nations, and with that promptitude which the present exigency so urgently requires.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 6.

HOWEVER well H. B. may suppose he is acquainted with the intentions of the "Architect," Part I. p. 584. in regard to his "monthly labours wanting rest and revision;" I hope I may be allowed to explain with more reasonable confidence what is most likely to be his real object. The truth is, he discontinued his description of Blenheim for several months, wanting the *proper* opportunity of surveying the buildings on the spot; last week gave the time required, the whole business being gone through under the immediate auspices of the Noble Possessor. The illustration will of course be entered upon this month, in continuation, as promised in Part I. p. 136. The "Architect's" proposal at setting out, on his History of the "Rise and Progress" of our National Architecture, was to commence with the earliest specimens, and bring them down to the present times, or else, how unsatisfactory, how displeasing, how reprehensible would be his conduct, when no pecuniary aid was necessary (as in my unfinished work of engravings of the "Antient Architecture of England," an absolute supply being wanting, which however I do not yet despair of obtaining, and then for the use of my "Burin" if you please,) to stop by the way, would be leaving Readers "in the lurch" with a witness. No, I can assure H. B. that to remain silent, and culk behind the bush of servile complacency to the Architecture of the Reigns succeeding that of Anne, would be in the "Architect" an absolute desertion of the cause, and render him liable to forfeit whatever credit he may have derived for his elucidation and defence of our Antiquities; indeed the end of all his labours would be frustrated. I am therefore authorised to state, that the "Architect," if not prevented by some unforeseen occurrence, means now, as the principal link of his chain of illustration is firmly riveted (Blenheim survey), to proceed regularly in bringing forward his stock of long-selected, well-seasoned materials, together with those rising before us, in their styles (if possessed of any) and their features, whether strange or otherwise.

In a Miscellany like this, calcu-

lated for the express purpose of furthering the study of, and veneration for our Antiquities, to find a Correspondent, Part I. p. 600, come forth, and, with unblushing front, notwithstanding his plea points to the augmentation of Churches at the West end of the town, pronounce that "transepts (in a Church) are very objectionable; monkish whim, in giving it the form of a cross, proofs of a vile taste in Architecture, and rather excrescences than ornaments!" What, does this *Christian* kick at the symbol of our Lord's Passion? Should this *true disciple* be suffered to pass unheeded, he would next, in his suggested Pagan "temple," propose the doing away the font, sign of the *cross* in baptism; instead of gallery and pews, an amphitheatre display of tribunes; and for pulpit, a rostrum; for aisles, "corridores;" and for the table of the Holy Sacrament, a sacrificing tripod, with sculptures of fire, knives, pateræ, and libation cups used for swilling over the smoking victims of mythological ignorance and barbarity; "a vile taste" indeed! It is enough that the manners of the time connive at the erecting a Parish Church North and South, (St. Mary le-bone), rebuilding another (St. Botolph), Pantheon cast, removing pulpits to block up the communion-tables, introducing chimney-pieces, buzaglio-stoves, &c. &c.; without falling into new errors by attending to the *orthodox* opinions of R. H. In a word, let St. Paul's be reserved alone for the memorials of Battles, victorious Generals, and the long train of events which have raised the fame of Britain to the highest summit of renown and glory!

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CCVIII.

Progress of Architecture in England in the Reign of ANNE.

(Continued from Part I. p. 136.)

BLENHEIM-HOUSE in continuation.—At length, after a lapse of five months, the season has arrived when we have gathered our long-expected harvest, and, though delayed, not the less abundant; the stock is complete, and full of every article necessary to perfect our stores for National benefit; the Noble Owner of the princely domain smiling over the

the labours of his most bumble and most grateful servant.

The descriptions already given of this House from Plates in the Vitruvius Britannicus, done under the corrections of Sir John Vanbrugh himself, we find, upon inspection of them with the buildings upon the spot, quite satisfactory. The survey for that purpose took place this month, on the first, second, and third thereof. Hence the mode to be pursued, to give completion to the important task, will be to notice such other particular parts of the general elevations as have not hitherto been laid before the world by engravings or descriptive details; and also those few particulars which from circumstances have been removed, altered, or newly decorated; concluding with the internal architectural recitals; which it is presumed, from the new attempt in this way, will engage general attention. Thus one mine will be opened to direct a Nation's gratitude to seat another laureled Hero in splendour and lasting fame!

It is necessary to premise, that the mansion stands direct North and West; in consequence all the attending erections have corresponding lines; a circumstance in some measure confounding description in its purposed course; therefore, to avoid a kind of literary confusion, we hesitate not to *suppose* the general mass of objects take the four established points of the compass.

The North gate of entrance into the Park of Blenheim from the Oxford road, verging upon the pass into Woodstock. Error has but very lately put aside her envious designation cast on this extraordinary design, "the essence of capricious and licentious taste," and bows assent to a more consistent character, "a bold and judicious effort of masonic art." The features are introductory piers left and right of the line, from which recede spear-formed railings attaching themselves to the main piers of the entrance itself: the gateway railing certainly, by its irrelative tendency, is of late work. This receding, or invitatory arrangement of entrances, then, and until within these few years, one general mode, is now entirely set aside; and repulsive five-barred, or double-door gates present the means for admittance.

The first piers have ogee rustics, a masonic idea, truly of the Knight's own coining; the second ditto, a plain square body set angle-wise (most uncommon) sided with Tuscan rock rusticated columns; entablature; continuation of body with perforated compartments sided by inverted rock-headed scrolls; second entablature, neck pedestal, and rich urn with fruits, &c.

Approach to Triumphal gate. Plain walls, with many intervening piers, in two tiers; impost mouldings, and entablature.—Triumphal-gate of entrance (stands North and South). Corinthian cast, perhaps more closely adhered to than is usually witnessed in the works of our Knight. Three parts; centre archway and two postern ditto; centre arch sided by double-detached columns, not fluted, raised on pedestals with compartments; arch and impost, and ornamented scroll key-stone: entablature plain, except the blockings, bearing an extended pedestal with inscriptions. Grounds to arches of posterns rusticated; the design finishing on either extremity with semicircular piers; each front of this gate similar. In fact, is this Sir John's design?

Column of Victory. Stands at a considerable distance from, and of a central position with the West front of the mansion, the river and grand bridge lying between them. The column, which is of the Doric order, is raised on a pedestal, filled with recitals of the victories of the first Duke of Marlborough; shaft fluted; ovolo of capital enriched. On the capital, small pedestal sided by eagles, on which the statue of the Duke in Roman costume; the left hand has the baton, military distinction of his day; in the right, a small Roman statue of Victory. The unaccountable propensity of modern Sculptors to belie the historic part of their performances is not alone ridiculous, but highly reprehensible; for what can possibly justify the putting on an English character of the eighteenth century habiliments in use before the Christian era, or reconcile the recent baton with the antique victory? But this proneness to misrepresentation has been for this century past, and is still persevered in; certainly a great deficiency in the skill of these sculptural artists. Among the numerous ex-
amples

amples around us of statues, take James II. in Southwark, in his real costume; while at Whitehall we find him in that of the Roman. Mr. Pitt, Westminster-abbey, proper costume; Earl of Chatham, his father, Guildhall, in that of the Roman. Mr. Fox, Bloomsbury, Roman habit. Doubts arise if this column owns Sir John as master.

Grand Bridge. Of the Knight's genuine stamp. Three arches, great centre ditto 100 feet. In Bowles's print it is found that the original design was to have had an open arcade on the top of the great arch, with vases on the piers; in other respects the work remains unaltered, and may be thus particularised. Great arch; plain fascia architrave, with large treble detached rustics; projecting piers enclosing grottoes of three stories with arched head windows, key-stones, scroll enriched entablatures, fascias, &c. Side arches rusticated. Parapets, with compartments, rock rusticated; terminating piers rusticated. (Adjoining the bridge, remains of Rosamond's Well, given in Carter's *Antient Architecture*.)

Flank, or North elevation of the North court of offices. The dimensions of the line considerable, nine divisions; centrally, grand entrance-gate; double arched architrave having a fillet, sided by Tuscan pilasters diminished pyramid-wise, supported by a plain pedestal (base of one fillet) resting on cannon balls; plain fascia as an entablature: rich iron work for the gate. The other divisions show plain piers between them, and at the extremity of the line, piers with ogee rustics; continued parapet with ball necks, balls gone: circular-head windows and impost inserted within oblong recesses: a series of small circular windows. The whole of this upright is regular and simply grand, especially the gateway, which has a most singular and characteristic effect; but we regret, as an admirer of Vanburgh's art, that some subsequent alterations are manifest; such as, recesses, (statues placed in them taken from the main part of the mansion,) and swags of leaves done on the pilasters, a key-stone to arch, large tablet, patera's and swags of leaves stuck in space between arch and entablature, with lion heads on ditto, and neck urns

taken from colonnade in the main front also, set on the summit of ditto entablature. Inner front of this gate of similar work, unaltered, except that lions heads have likewise been stuck on the entablature.

West elevation of the North court of offices. An extended line of nine divisions, by piers similar to those in the preceding front. In the third division a large door of entrance with arched head and impost, sided by double Doric pilasters, rusticated entablature, with architrave, frieze, and cornice. In the sixth division a smaller door of entrance; double impost and arched head, each rusticated; large pedestal key-stone, with a curious admixture of ogee frieze, sweeping and horizontal divided cornice. Divisions, seven, eight, nine, comprise a regular upright of two stories; rusticated pilasters between them. First story, circular-head windows, plain architrave, dado in scroll indented tablets; second story, square-headed kneed windows, entablature of frieze and cornice only. Centre division run into a pediment; parapet with golden perforations. The whole line, singular and beautiful, exists unaltered.

The Court of Offices South, never was completed, having had no more of its design erected than the above seventh, eighth, and ninth divisions; with the North elevation in range of the great centre court.

South elevation of the North Court of Offices in range of the great centre court. Seven divisions; first, second, and third divisions, returns in a certain degree of seventh, eighth, and ninth divisions of foregoing elevation; fourth division, magnificent gate of entrance from North court of offices, into great centre court; still the features of ditto elevations carried on in detached pilasters, and columns rusticated: arch-way, a sub ditto above, rusticated. As a peculiarity in Vanburgh's works, no perpendicular joints occur in his rustics, only such as being connected with the arches are vertically disposed. On plinth over pilasters and columns, the British lion grasping the Gallic cock. A grand attic, or turret succeeds in two tiers of arches, scrolls, enriched entablature, vases, and terminating ball; the other divisions in repetition of first, second, and

and third. North elevation of South court of offices, on opposite range of great court, similar.

Inner elevations of North Court of Offices. South elevation; North front of gate of entrance repeated; on each side three square-headed windows with circular-head recesses, a curious key-stone to windows, in having a semicircular small recess united to it.—West and East sides of Court; arcades presenting grand Doric doorways pedimented, leading to inferior courts and offices. Over arches of arcades, curious detached parapets. North elevation; nearly a repetition of grand gateway, side windows, &c. of foregoing elevation. If ever any particular work marked the mind of man, we have Sir John fixed in this Court; it is at once unique, imposing, and magnificent.

Referring to Part I. p. 37. where our descriptions commence, it is found that the great gate West, with the double colonade upon the great terrace was never erected; the other portions of the terrace, with trophies, vases, &c. introductory to the mansion had existence, but now levelled, and a disposition of steps ascending to portico with pedestal boundaries bearing a part of the trophies with recent sculptured sphinxes set thereon. There is, however, a partial arrangement of pedestals about the court and at the Western extremity, for lamp irons, and for fixing thereto a boundary line of iron spear railing at that point. Trophies on colonades remain, but the several vases, statues, &c. removed: statue of Minerva, on first pediment, and statues of two prisoners on second ditto of centre portico remain; in tympanum of first pediment the grand armorial decorations.

In the East or garden front, on the grand pedestal over entablature, fine busto of Louis XIV. in his costumic wig and Roman habit, in lieu of the equestrian statue of our victorious Duke, and the lion and eagle, as at first intended. A slight alteration in the steps of portico. North or flank front. There do not remain any trophies, or ball finishings, statues, or terms to second story, and the vases to central finish, however, appear. South flank front, similar in most respects, allowing for the basement windows, being designed in open arches for gallery in this

level. The varied grand turrets, &c. of the entire buildings are formed as masked decorations to the whole series of chimnies.

(*Internal Survey in our next.*)

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

PASSING through Canterbury lately, the Cathedral became (as it always does) the object of my attention and admiration. But I found the hand of modern restoration at work in erecting some new pinnacles on the buttresses of the South front. When these noble buildings are doomed to the hands of modern innovators, I view the act with pity and regret: but these terms, Mr. Urban, do but very faintly indeed express my feelings, when I was informed (and very easily perceived) these restored pinnacles are *wood*! You will naturally exclaim. Can this be possible? It is too true. It did not appear to me that the hand of Time (more merciful than the modern fell-destroyers) had made such inroads, as to destroy the beauty or firmness of the work of the original Architect. Surely if the guardians of this very beautiful and venerable fabrick retained the least respect for this noble structure, the expence of a stone restoration (were any *necessary*) would have been easily defrayed from its revenue; or if not, let me recommend the noble example of Exeter, where a Prebendary's stall is kept vacant to discharge the expence of necessary repairs. Want of ability, taste, or attention, in the present time, to emulate the works of former ages, unfortunately often produces a desire to destroy, rather than preserve: but I trust this barbarous substitution at Canterbury is unequalld.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

UPWARDS of 300 original Manuscript Letters of John, the first Duke of Marlborough, chiefly addressed to the then Secretary of State, Sir Charles Hedges, and many of them containing matter of very considerable interest, were, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, sold by public auction. These letters, together with three notes of her Majesty Queen Anne to her favourite

avourite Secretary, were sold for 570 guineas.

Most of the Letters of the Duke of Marlborough were written during his brilliant career on the Continent, in the beginning of the last century; and contain, besides military details, some curious diplomatic particulars. Some few of the letters were written, it would appear, in part by his Grace's confidential Secretary, at times, probably, when the nature of his high official duties afforded him not much personal leisure; but even in those instances they are all concluded by a line or two in his own hand, and finally signed by himself. The Duke, in one of his letters, states, that he was in the hands of the Enemy five hours, but that he was providentially taken for General Churchill, and that he escaped, without the Enemy being aware of the prize they had within their power!

The superscription or address of Queen Anne's notes is in a form which prevails to a considerable extent at the present day; the word *For* is used in the following manner:

For

Sir CHARLES HEDGES,
&c. &c.

The notes themselves do honour to the head and heart of the Queen. Two of them are upon the melancholy subject of the execution of a capital convict of the name of Jeffries. They are dated *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*. The first incloses to the Minister a petition which her Majesty had received in favour of the culprit; upon which she says to her Minister, "it appears he has a wife and six children;" and concludes, "*if it be a case of compassion*" (that is, a case where mercy can properly be shown), "take care that his life may be saved." The other note, of the following day, states, that she has "*been so pressed by the woman*" (the wife of Jeffries, no doubt); and positively commands a respite of the execution, to afford time for a full inquiry into the circumstances of the case.—The third communication from her Majesty is of an open letter, which she had written to Lord *Peterborough*, and thus submits to the perusal of her Secretary. There is nothing in the envelope by which the nature of this letter can be inferred.—Her Majesty uniformly subscribes herself, "*Your very affectionate Friend*, ANNE R.

The letters were, a short time ago, in the possession of the Montagu family at Luckham House, Wilts. The grand-daughter of Sir C. Hedges, it appears, into the family Montagu in 1742. HISTORICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

It will give satisfaction to your Classical Readers to learn that a Model of the Amphitheatre called the Colosseum, erected by the Emperor Flavius Vespasian, is about to be introduced to the notice of the publick in the Metropolis. The model represents this grand edifice in its perfect state, as it came from the Architect's hand; in order to which, extensive excavations were made, and the whole remains of the Colosseum, even the most minute parts, were measured, to fix with architectural certainty the parts that are missing. The proportion which the model bears to the original is a sixtieth part. This magnificent work occupied almost the whole of the last two and twenty years of the life of CHARLES LUCANGELI, a celebrated Roman Architect; and has been completed by his son-in-law PAUL DALBONO. Canova, and other foreign Artists of eminence, though their names are not so familiar to us, have certified their entire satisfaction with this performance. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

A CONSTANT Reader of the *Gent. Mag.* returns thanks to Antigallicus for his very excellent letter, p. 3 of the present volume, and for preserving from oblivion the paper which he so justly commends. But, Sir, what can be expected from parents who permit, and are present at, their daughters appearing in public places in a state of nakedness in which, I remember the time when a common prostitute would not have been allowed to exhibit her person? What can be expected from fathers or mothers who will be present when their daughters join in those most licentious dances, called *Waltz's*, introduced, I believe, from Germany? The nakedness was introduced after the French Revolution by a woman named, I think, *Recamier*, probably sent for the very purpose of debauching the minds of our females, a material step, if effected, towards assimilating this Nation to that of France.

The same thanks are due to Mentor, p. 4, with an earnest wish that he will again take up his pen and enlarge on the incalculable mischief which must arise from sending children to be educated in France.

A. X.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

16. *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham; compiled from Original Records, preserved in Public Repositories and Private Collections; and illustrated by Engravings of Architectural and Monumental Antiquities, Portraits of Eminent Persons, &c. &c. &c.* By Robert Surtees, Esq. F. S. A. Vol. I. Folio, pp. 500. Twenty Plates. — Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

THE introductory part of our account of Mr. Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, may be applied, *mutato nomine*, with the strictest propriety to the *Durham* of Mr. Surtees. Exact counterparts in the typography, the paper, and the embellishments of the Draftsman and Engraver, these Volumes form a proud epoch in the annals of British Topography.

The task of the Author, in the Work now before us, has also been performed with a degree of zeal and ability which deserves, and cannot but obtain, the warmest commendation; and his laudable exertions have fortunately been seconded by the Nobility and Gentry of the County in a manner hitherto unexampled, and adequate to his warmest wishes.

Fortunately for the labours of Mr. Surtees, very ample Collections had been making for a "History of Durham" for more than two centuries; and the various Precursors in the arduous work have been ably called by him into actual service, from Christopher Watson, who compiled "Four Bookes of Durham History" in 1573-4; and William Claxton, who was nearly contemporary; to Dodsworth, Mickleton, Davies, two Spearmans, and two Rudds; George Smith, Dr. Christopher Hunter, Randal, and Gyll. All these having been properly noticed in the Introduction, Mr. Surtees adds,

"The list of Provincial Antiquaries cannot be better closed than with the name of George Allan*, of Grange, esq. who, from a very early age, devoted himself with extreme ardour to the collection of materials for a History of his native County. It would far exceed the limits prescribed to these pages, to mention all the topographical contents of the library at Grange, which, besides Mr. Allan's own collections, contains the greater part of Randal's MSS. and a large portion of those of Gyll, Hunter, Mann, Hodgson, and Swainston †. In 1774, Mr. Allan circulated printed queries, calculated to elicit information on every subject connected with a History of the County on the widest and most liberal plan; but he finally, with the not uncommon feeling of Collectors, declined the task of himself arranging for the press the materials which had cost him so much time and labour; and his printed works are confined to a republication of Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert; Hall's MS Catalogue of Bishops, from the Dean and Chapter's Library; the Life of Bishop Trevor, 1776; the Returns of Members of Parliament for the County of Durham; the Foundation Charter of the Cathedral; and the well-known Collections for Gateshead, Sherburn, and Greatham Hospitals ‡. — In 1785, Hutchinison published the first two volumes of his History of Durham, founded almost entirely on the copious materials preserved at Grange; and the third volume appeared in 1794. Of a work so generally known, it would be impertinent to give any character in this place. The Editor feels his obligations in every page to the labours of his predecessor, as a constant and useful index to a vast mass of materials, which must have been otherwise arranged with double the expence of time and labour, from an almost chaotic state. He may, however, be permitted to observe, that Hutchinison's work was undertaken and carried on amidst the avocations of professional duty, and completed, under

* "See an interesting memoir of George Allan, esq. and of Hunter, Randall, Gyll, Harrison, and Cade (also in some degree Collectors), by George Allan, now of Grange, esq. M. P. in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. VIII."

† "Gabriel Swainston, B. C. L. a practitioner in the Ecclesiastical Courts at Durham, born 1648, died 1711, and was buried at Crossgate. He wrote a very able abstract of the Palatine rights and privileges, with some other valuable law papers, now at Grange. Mann and Hodgson held offices under the See of Durham."

‡ "See a full list of Mr. Allan's publications, the production of his private press, in '*Literary Anecdotes*,' VIII. 360, 361."

many disadvantages, under the severe pressure of a lawsuit with the Publisher, and the certain prospect of a considerable loss, which the Author was ill able to sustain; circumstances, perhaps, more than sufficient to account for suppressed materials, for some deficiencies in style, and for not more inaccuracies as to matters of fact than usually attend a first effort.—The Editor has no such disadvantages to allege in excuse for negligence or error; his time has been uninterruptedly his own, his mind has been long exercised on the subject, and he has met with unsolicited support and attention from every quarter. He fully feels the responsibility which these obligations imply; and, as he feels that the work falls certainly short of his own conceptions, he cannot but fear that it may disappoint the anxiety of his friends, and the just expectations of the publick. There are authors whose touch the barren withered tree of Antiquity shoots into magic blossom and golden fruit:—*aurea non sua poma*. The spells which the taste and erudition of a Warton or a Whitaker can throw over the darkest and dreariest landscape, may indeed convince the Reader, that

“Nor rough nor barren are the winding ways
[flowers.]”

Of hoar Antiquity; but strewn with —The Editor will esteem himself sufficiently fortunate, if he attain the humbler praise of fidelity and industry, and of such a portion of right feeling, as may prevent him, whilst he strictly adheres to truth, from ever intentionally wounding the feelings of an individual, or betraying the confidence reposed in him by the unrestrained inspection of private papers and evidences. —It remains to acknowledge the Author's extensive obligations:—To the Lord Bishop of Durham he is indebted for the most free and unrestrained inspection of the whole evidences of the See of Durham; a favour which, however considerable, forms only one link in a series of unsolicited kindness and attention, experienced during twenty Years. —The Author's obligations to the Dean and Chapter of Durham will appear in almost every page of the subsequent Work. The whole of the charters in their Treasury, comprising a mass of evidence, superior, probably, to any similar collection in England, extending from the Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII. and relating, not only to the estates of the modern Cathedral, but to the possessions of Wearmouth, Finchale, and the other

dependent Cells and Monasteries, and to the various properties which chance, change, or the will of Henry VIII. have severed from the Church's Patrimony, have been thrown open without reserve; and the Work has been enriched by a series of Plates of Episcopal and other Seals, taken from a mass of Antiquarian treasure, where the chief difficulty was to set any proper bounds to the selection.—To the Gentry of the County the Author is indebted, with scarce one single exception, for the unreserved communication of their various title-deeds and private evidences. *In the present Portion of the Work*, the descent of property and of blood has been completed and illustrated by references to the title-deeds of John George Lambton, esq. M. P.; William Thomas Salvin, esq.; Sir Henry Lawson, bart.; Rowland Burdon, esq.; Charles Spearman, esq.; Edward Shippertson, esq.; Thomas Wilkinson, esq.; Thomas Wilkinson, esq. (Oswald House); Rev. John Hutton; Francis Mascall, esq.; William Beckwith, esq.; John Goodchild, esq.; Anthony Hopper, esq.; Stephen Pemberton, M. D.; and Richard and John Pemberton, esquires. —For offers of assistance equally liberal, of which the Author has not hitherto been able to avail himself, he returns his acknowledgments to the Earl of Strathmore; Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, bart.; Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M. P.; Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, esq.; William Hutchinson, of Eggleston, esq.; William Russell, esq.; and Matthew Russell, esq. M. P.; and it will be his duty to record many similar obligations in succeeding Portions of the Work.—To the resident Clergy the Author is indebted, without exception, for the readiest access to the several registers and other records in their custody. In the present Portion, his thanks are particularly due to the Rev. Archdeacon Prosser; to the Rev. Dr. Gray; the Rev. E. S. Thurlow; the Rev. Richard Wallis; the Rev. John Hampson; and the Rev. George Stephenson. —On these original and genuine sources of information the present Work has been principally founded; but the Author is also indebted to the kindness of many valued friends for a large portion of the MS collections already in existence relative to the County. Under this head his first acknowledgments are due to George Allan, of Grange, esq. M. P. for the whole of his late Father's collections, enriched by the MSS. of Randal, and a large portion of those of Gyll and Hunter.—To George Hartley, of York, esq. he is indebted for several of Gyll's MSS.—To Ralph Spearman, of Eachwick, esq. besides a vast mass of oral and popular tradition, of which

* “See Hutchinson's Preface to his Third Volume.”

which he is almost the sole depositary, for several extracts from Mickleton's and Spearman's MSS.—To Chas. Spearman, esq. for that portion of the Spearman MSS. still remaining at Thornley.—To Francis Johnson, of Aycliffe Heads, esq. for above sixty volumes of Law MSS. and abstracts relative to the County, collected during the extensive practice of his relatives, the late J. Dixon and C. Johnson.—To Francis Smales, of Durham, esq. for several valuable papers, and for much friendly attention, and much general information.—To William Walker, of Gray's Inn, esq. for the perusal of the Law papers and abstracts of the late Ralph Bradley, of Stockton, esq.—To Francis Trapps, of Nidd in Yorkshire, esq. for a very curious collection of rentals and letters, of the age of James I. relative to the estates of Streatlam, Biddie, Burnhall, and Winyard.—To the Executors of the late Rev. John Brand, F. S. A. &c. the Author is indebted for the valuable gift of the two Visitations of Durham, by Flower, 1575, and St. George in 1615*. To the liberality of the College of Arms he owes the whole of the registered Pedigrees relative to Durham, not already in his possession, and a full copy of the last and scarcest of the Visitations by Dugdale in 1666. His more particular acknowledgments are due to the late lamented John Atkinson, esq. *Somerset*, and to his steady and zealous friend William Radclyffe, esq. *Rouge Croix*, whose indefatigable attention to the whole of the genealogical records introduced in the present Volume, has rendered the Author's distance from the press, in this respect, a matter of neither regret nor importance.—The Author's obligations do not end here.—To the Officers of the Episcopal Courts at Durham he is indebted for the readiest access to the various important records under their respective charge. And he begs to tender his particular acknowledgments to John Griffith, esq. Deputy Prothonotary; to Henry Donkin, esq. Deputy Cursitor; and to John Gregson, esq. Deputy Register of the Episcopal Chancery.—To Wilkinson Maxwell, esq. Deputy Register of the Consistory Court, he is indebted for the inspection of the valuable Ecclesiastical records in his office; and he begs at the same time to return his sincere acknowledgments to Mr. Shireff Middleton, of the same office, for his constant and ready attention.—He also owes his acknowledgments to Richard Scruton, esq. Under Sheriff, and

to John Dunn, esq. Deputy Clerk of the Peace.—To John Rowly, esq. he is indebted for the most ready and liberal attention in affording access, at all times, to the valuable records in his custody.—To the Rev. Dickens Haslewood, Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, for a like measure of kindness and attention.—His thanks are also due to the Rev. Patrick George, Keeper of the Episcopal Library at Durham.—To Francis Mascall, esq. the Author owes much general information on every subject connected with the Natural History of the County. To John Brough Taylor, esq. of Bishop-Wearmouth, F. S. A. he is indebted for several Mineralogical notices introduced in the present Volume; and he relies with confidence on the same valued friend for a full and accurate account, which shall appear hereafter, of the whole of the Strata on the Eastern Coast.—To the Rev. Thomas Lemau, of Bath, he is indebted for some interesting observations on the Roman and British state of Durham, accompanied by Plans of Roman and British Roads and Stations.—To John James Wilkinson, esq. of Gray's Inn, for many valuable collections relative to the legal antiquities and Palatine constitution of Durham. To John Wilson, esq. of the Middle Temple, for some similar favours. To Nathaniel Atcheson, esq. F. S. A. for several public papers and Parliamentary documents relative to the County of Durham.—And to Mr. Thomas Woodness, of Durham, for much interesting information, which is reserved for the account of that City.—There are still other favours, which it is difficult, from their varied and extensive nature, *to reduce to any particular head; nor is it easy to draw the line where personal acknowledgment should end. Yet it would be unpardonable to omit the names of Thomas Sherwood, esq. and the Rev. James Raine. Without the early and valued assistance of the former, the present Work would never have been undertaken; and it could never have been completed in its present form, had not the Author been able at all times to rely, with perfect confidence, on the unwearied zeal, and indefatigable industry, of the latter.—It remains to mention one obligation, of which the extent will be best understood by a reference to the following Resolutions:

Durham, June 3, 1812.—At a Meeting of several Gentlemen resident in and near this City, held this day, it was resolved, 1. That it is desirable to preserve by Engravings some of the more curious specimens of Antient Architecture in this County, and also the Portraits of a few of the most distinguished Men born

* "At the suggestion, he believes, of William Bray, esq. F. S. A."

in or connected with it.—2. That the County History now preparing for the press by Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, esq. affords a favourable opportunity of securing these purposes.—3. That the Proposal already circulated, for raising a Subscription to furnish such Engravings to the Author for insertion in his Work, meets the approbation of this Meeting, as a measure calculated to preserve the more interesting remains of Antiquity, and to contribute to the useful embellishment of the Work, without rendering it necessary to impose so high a price upon it as would greatly limit its circulation and utility.—4. That the Castles or other residences of Gentlemen, are not proper objects to be engraved out of this Subscription.—5. That a Committee of Three Gentlemen be appointed to carry the Proposal into execution; and that Dr. Fenwick, Edward Shipperdson, esq. and the Rev. W. N. Darnell, be requested to act as such Committee, and that they be instructed to confer with Mr. Surtees on the choice of subjects for engraving, the selection of Artists, and, in general, on the measures they may think advisable.—6. That the Committee, when they shall have ascertained the probable amount of the expence to be incurred, be requested to apply to the different Subscribers to specify the sums which they are willing to subscribe.

“Out of the funds raised by this Subscription, a considerable part of the expence incurred by the Plates in the present Portion of the Work has been defrayed.—To the Gentlemen forming the Committee, the Author returns his acknowledgments for unwearied exertion in furthering the object of the Subscription, and, individually, for much personal kindness. Nor can he omit this opportunity of expressing his high sense of obligation to Mr. Blore, for perpetual attention to the whole conduct and progress of the Engravings, and for much more of steady and zealous friendship than can be well acknowledged in this place.—In the present Volume, independent of the general Subscription, the Editor is indebted to the Dean and Chapter of Durham for the Plates of the Interior of the Choir, and the North Cloister Door of Durham Cathedral.—To the Bishop of Durham, for the engraved Portraits of Bishops Cosin and Butler.—To John George Lambton, esq. he is indebted for the beautiful View of Lambton, from Glover's original Painting.—He owes the fine Portrait of Sir

George Wheler to the liberality of his descendant Granville Hastings Wheler, of Otterden in Kent, esq. The View of Houghton Hall is engraved at the expence of the Rev. John Hutton; and the Plate of the Cenotaph at Barnes is contributed by the Rev. Wm. Ettricke.”

Having given so copious an extract from the Author's Introduction (and it would have been sacrilege to have abridged it), a further account of this Work must be deferred to another opportunity.

17. *The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven, in the County of York. The Second Edition, with many Additions and Corrections. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Whalley in Lancashire. 4to. pp. 529. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.*

THE warm but very faithful report which we made of the former Edition of this Work, vol. LXXV. p. 1129, would render any further notice of it superfluous, did not the celebrity acquired by its Author again recall it to our attention. It may be proper, however, to extract his manly Advertisement.

“By the candour of an indulgent publick, this Work has in five years been enabled to pass through a Second Edition. The circumstance is not usual, at least so early, in works of a local nature: but it becomes the Author to remember in how small a degree it is to be ascribed to himself; for the subject was interesting, the materials original, and the decorations numerous and beautiful.—In correcting the former Edition, he has attended to every hint which could reasonably claim attention, and has expunged every remark which, however unintentionally on his part, may have hurt the feelings of any respectable person. But this complaisance could not be permitted to extend to contested truths. On such topicks he waited for reasons, he invited conviction; but he was not to be silenced by authority.—Experience had taught him that in the genealogies of old families there are many vestiges of error, and some of fraud, which time and vanity have rendered sacred; and Rumour whispered in his ear that some Topographers had been required to adopt Pedigrees unexamined, as the price of a subscription or an engraving*. It is however equally due to his own feelings, and to the ai-

* For the credit of our Topographical Brethren, we hope that the many-tongued Monitor is in this instance fallacious. “Our withers are unwrung.” EDIT.

tient families of this District, to say, that no proposal so humiliating was ever made to him; as in truth it never will be made to any man who is known to respect himself.—Such baseness, indeed, while it degrades an useful and amusing department of literature, though in its lowest branch, never fails to be visited upon the receiver of these fabrications with the infamy which it deserves. On the other hand, there are works, which scrupulous accuracy, united with stubborn integrity, has elevated to the rank of legal evidence. Such is Dugdale's Warwickshire! But, independently of all consequences, Truth on the most trifling subjects (and, after all, Genealogies are very trifling) is sacred for its own sake. It may sometimes, indeed, be suppressed, but never compromised. Yet, in subjects like these, why suppress it? Of the ancestors of old families, it is no libel on human nature, or even on their posterity, to suppose that some were knaves, and others were dunces; and surely to rectify the blunders of the one, and expose the impostures of the other, while it affords some exercise to the per-

spicacity of the inquirer, ought, at the distance of centuries, to excite no displeasure in the descendant. — *Nulli gravis est percussus Achilles.*— Do not the representatives of the first families in the Kingdom read with endurance, or even with pleasure, a faithful exposure of the crimes and follies of much nearer progenitors in the history of their Country? Nay, have not the posterity of some of the most ridiculous characters in Shakspeare been seen, at the distance of less than two centuries, convulsed with laughter at the representation of their ancestors' absurdities? For the feelings, however, of rank and antient descent, though in some instances not connected with the exactest information, the Writer has always entertained an high respect. Not so for the subjects of the next paragraph.— To low-bred insolence and threatening he has paid no other attention than to reprint certain obnoxious passages *verbatim*. What he thought of Manufactories in 1805, *he said*. In 1811 he continues to think what he then did, and therefore says it again*. But enough has been said on such a

* See p. 150 of this Edition; where the Reader will find the following very excellent remarks:

“ Before the introduction of Manufactories, the Parish of Kighley did not want its retired glens and well-wooded hills; but the clear mountain torrent now is defiled, its scaly inhabitants suffocated by filth, its murmurs lost in the din of machinery, and the native music of its overhanging groves exchanged for oaths and curses.— Northward from Hawcliff and Holden, the Parish of Kildwick, from the usurpation of its native woods, and the absence of a spirit of planting in the proprietors, somewhat disappoints the expectations of a stranger; yet, in an ornamental view, I am no undistinguishing advocate for this species of improvement. All that Art can do is a contemptible substitution for what Nature has done in the creation of woody scenery, and Man in its partial destruction. It is not the work of one or even two generations to hang the sides of these hills once more with the full and majestic foliage of their native oak; and in the pine-tribe, all the species of which are sufficiently grateful to the planter, there is at once a poverty and stiffness, which deprives them of any higher merit than that of being better than no shade or clothing at all.— If, however, the proprietors will plant, let them reserve every acre of their fertile levels, with the exception of judicious spottings, for the foreground of their landscape: let them leave the tops of the fells to present their craggy fronts and deep purple surfaces as a distance to the picture; but let them remember, that it is the intermediate slopes which Nature has chosen for the growth of wood in large masses, and that by treading anxiously in her footsteps they can alone hope to produce an harmonious or pleasing effect. In defining their outline, let them beware of angular forms, and, if possible, of stone walls, but, above all, of the Scottish invention of *belts*, which, instead of circumscribing, fairly *impound* a domain.— At Skipton the basis of lime-stone commences, and henceforward Airedale assumes a new face and character. The verdure and fertility of the soil are now unrivalled; and if the oak in its native state disappears, the maple, beech, wych-elm, and, above all, the ash, more than compensate the loss; so that the banks of the Aire in the parishes of Carlton, ~~Woughton~~ Woughton, and Gargrave, as specimens of soft and expanded landscape, have no equals in Craven.— Yet this favoured district is ill adapted to the growth of corn. Even its fertility indisposes it for agriculture, as a luxuriant soil and dripping climate will always produce gigantic straw and a thick-skinned unyielding grain; but Providence distributes its blessings with a more equal hand than we are willing to allow, and the productions of a better climate and inferior soil now find their way into Craven, with a facility which will ensure

subject. — The benefactors to this Edition, whether in matter or ornament, are entitled to a grateful remembrance. Miss Curren, consistently with the general liberality of her conduct in the application of a large fortune, has contributed Plates of Eshton and Kildwick Halls. The Rev. William Roundell has kindly added an aquatinta engraving of Gledstone House; the Rev. William Carr, a beautiful View of the West front of the Abbey Church at Bolton; and Stephen Tempest, esq. among other favours, a View of the new Front of Broughton Hall. — Mrs. Richardson has exerted her wonted activity and intelligence in collecting and communicating many particulars relating to the Caves in Craven, and to St. Hellen's Crosses; while Mr. Carr, above mentioned, the unshaken friend of the Author and his family, by diligent researches among the Evidences of the Cliffords at Londesborough, has brought to light by far the most numerous and valuable additions to this Volume. — The last but not least honourable place in this catalogue belongs to the dead. — It is a melancholy, but it ought to be an improving reflection, that in Work after Work, at no great distance of time, the Author has still had to deplore the loss of some Friend, to whose assistance it was indebted, or for whose amusement it was intended. And now, scarcely had Mr. Beaumont, whose latest correspondence with him was on the subject of the present Volume, received from him a public testimony of grateful friendship*, when he was no more. On this occasion the Writer waited till those who stood nearer, or were more obliged than himself, had time to discover that talents for panegyric are best directed to living objects. This silence, however, far better than ill-judged flattery, has left space for fact and truth. Let it now, therefore, be told without offence, that his peculiarities were great, and his prejudices strong. He had a clear understanding, and a tenacious memory, which, after his return from Italy, were devoted principally to the study of English History and Antiquities. Inheriting a fine estate, and having never married, he became, through the ardour of this pursuit, an hermit in a palace; for such

was his house at Whitley. At his other mansion of Little Mitton, in which he took great delight, he was wont to say, that he contended with the owls for possession. His apartments were not merely strewed, but piled, with books and papers of his own transcribing. No man living had taken the same pains with Dodsworth's MSS. or was so well qualified to make an Index to that confused but valuable collection. As a magistrate, he was skilful and upright, but very irascible, and altogether irreconcilable to every thing which he thought improper in the conduct of his brethren. He was a warm and faithful friend, and more especially a literary friend; but subject to fits of resentment, which, if he thought well of the objects of them on the whole, were easily appeased. To his indigent acquaintance the large sums which he professed to lend, were eventually given. His liberality to his immediate relatives knew no bound but the extent of his means, and scarcely even that. With an income of little less than 10,000*l. per annum*, and no personal expence (for he was remarkably inattentive both to his own comforts and to external appearance), his estate was left somewhat in debt. He had all the pride of antient descent, and with it a high sense of honour, which, together with his good understanding, would not permit him to be either duped or flattered by the ascription of alliances, to which he had no claim. He knew and despised all the tricks of pedigree-mongers; and when some herald, whom he employed to marshal the bearings of his family, had officiously inserted that of the Viscounts and Barons Beaumont, he struck the quartering out with his own hand, saying to the Writer of the present article, 'These are honourable bearings, but they belong not to me.' His eye, when an object could be brought within its short focus, was perfectly microscopical; and he was perhaps the best reader of antient charters in his time. For the same reason he was an excellent judge of *forgeries*. Such were the mixed qualities, such the head and heart, of this singular man, delineated at a distance of time sufficient to allow the first feelings of surviving friendship to cool; without par-

ensure the fine pastures of Aredale from being ever again perverted to the purposes of tillage. A single horse, which forty years since toiled from Knaresborough to Skipton with a sack of wheat upon its back, will now, with equal or greater ease, draw a boat upon a canal laden with forty tons of the same great necessary of life." "In the Dedication to *The Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe*;" "Work far less generally circulated than its merits fairly deserve. See our vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 151. EDIT.

tiality,

tiality, therefore, but not without affection. He died Nov. 22, 1810, aged 61, and was interred in the family chapel within the church of Kirk Heaton."

An Index is added to this Edition; and a Portrait of the animated and intelligent Author is prefixed.

A Second Edition of Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley is in great forwardness at the press.

18. *A Graphical Illustration of the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of Canterbury; accompanied by a History and Description, collected from the most authentic Documents, and drawn up from repeated Surveys of that venerable Fabric. With Descriptions of its Monumental Structures, and an Account of its Chapels, Altars, Shrines, and Chantries. Also comprising Biographical Sketches of the Lives of the Archbishops and Deans of Canterbury; and Historical Notices of the celebrated Convent of Christchurch; with Lists, and interesting Particulars of its Deans, Priors, and distinguished Monks.* By W. Woolnoth. Containing Twenty Plates, engraved by himself, from Drawings by T. Hastings, Member of the Royal Liverpool Academy. 4to. pp. 174. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

OF the several illustrations of our Cathedrals which have hitherto appeared, the present publication has very superior claims to the patronage of the publick, as well on account of the elaborate execution of the Plates, as for the intrinsic excellence of the subject. The Engravings, which are intended as specimens of Mr. Woolnoth's talent in that department of Art, appear to be finished with the most scrupulous care; and a critical examination of them will allow him, if we are not mistaken, a high rank among the Artists of the present age.

"He has spared no pains to render the Graphical portion, the production of which formed the more immediate end of his exertions, as complete as possible. During the progress of the Plates, he has personally corrected the proofs upon the spot, to insure accuracy of detail; and he trusts that the uniformity of style in which they have all been executed by his own hand, will prove a recommendation not common to publications of a similar description."

These Embellishments, which are XX in number, comprise the following subjects:

Door in the Cloisters, Ground Plan, East Transept, East End, View from

St. Martin's, West Front, West Towers, St. Anselm's Chapel, View from the North-West, View of Chapter-house and Cloisters, South Porch, View of the Nave, View of the Undercroft, Capitals in the Crypt, Capitals in the Choir, View of Choir from North-East Transept, Capitals in the Lady (Trinity) Chapel, View from Becket's Crown, Edward the Black Prince, and Tomb of Hubert Walter. — Of these, the View of the Nave from the South Aisle, that of the Choir from the North-East Transept, and the View from Becket's Crown, are eminently beautiful.

With respect to the Literary department of the Work (to which, Mr. Woolnoth modestly says, he cannot but advert in a tone of subdued confidence), it affords a compendious, well-digested, and satisfactory account of the venerable Fabrick, and whatever is remarkable that is connected with it. The labours of Somner, Batteley, Dart, Gosling, and others, have left little to be discovered by the researches of modern inquirers; and it is no mean praise to have faithfully and judiciously condensed, and given an interesting and attractive form to, the valuable materials which their industry had accumulated.

Mr. Woolnoth has classed his subject under Five Sections: the First, comprising the History of the Structure until its partial destruction by fire in 1174, and subsequent reparation; which History is, in the Second Section, continued to the present time. The Third contains a descriptive Survey of the Structure, explanatory of the Plates. The Fourth, a classification and description of the Monuments within the Cathedral. And the concluding Section consists of Biographical Sketches of the Archbishops, &c. &c.

We shall subjoin a few short extracts from the Third Section, from which it cannot fail to be observed, that "the peculiar feeling of the Artist gives a predominant cast to his composition," and, it may justly be added, "connects it intimately with the transcript which his Views exhibit."

"In the approach to Canterbury, the stately central tower, with its graceful pinnacles, forms an object of impressive dignity, and announces the consequence of that ancient seat of Sanctity. There are

are not many situations from whence, on a near approach to the structure, the parts unfold to advantage, on account of the contiguous mass of buildings; combined, however, with the surrounding objects of antiquity, all of them connected with its history, it presents a magnificent assemblage. — Advancing from the Eastward, St. Martin's churchyard forms a station not unfavourable for a general view. The Cathedral rises nobly above the City, Becket's Crown being the nearest point to the eye, behind which extends the venerable Eastern transept, and in its rear the angel steeple crowns the view. Over the roof of the transept are seen the pinnacles of the Dunstan steeple, and the small leaden spires of the Saxon turrets at the junction of that transept with the choir. Immediately to the left of Becket's Crown appears the decorative entrance to St. Augustine's Monastery, flanked with octagonal turrets of singular beauty; and still farther, the remains of the Abbey-church, and the lofty dilapidated tower honoured with the name of Ethelbert. From this point of view there is an agreeable blending of foliage with architectural forms highly picturesque."

"Having surveyed the exterior of our Cathedral, we enter by the South Porch, in order to contemplate the relics of fallen splendour, and investigate the examples of art which an internal survey affords. The *coup-d'œil* would be impressively grand if strangers were conducted by the main entrance, with a view to permit them to receive the full effect of the vista of the nave, its graceful clustered columns receding in gradual perspective, and the lofty arch of its groined roof diminishing in distance; this effect is lost from the customary entrance: nor is the deficiency compensated by the view from the front of the choir, when the eye has become familiarized to its forms. Upon gaining the centre of the nave, we cast a retrospective glance at the spacious Western window, which, though inferior in the brilliancy of its hues to those of earlier date, has a noble effect, from its extent."

"Emerging from this dark and solitary seat of sublime recollections (the Undercroft), we ascend the steps leading to the choir, and rest to enjoy the finest general view of the interior. To the Westward we have a full and commanding prospect of the nave we had quitted, and in the East, through the grated door of the choir, we catch a glimpse of the brilliant window at that termination of the long-extended structure, sparkling with a radiancy unparalleled. Above us,

the central tower displays the delicate groining of its vault, painted and gilt upon a white ground."

"The fatigue of the ascent to the platform of the roof is most amply repaid by the enjoyment of a lovely and luxuriant prospect. Below us, Kent unfolds all its charms. Its mouldering ruins, its stately mansions, its fertile fields of waving corn, the rich foliage of its woods, streams that glitter in the sun, its vales and proudly-swelling hills, studded with farms and cottages, peopled by a manly and healthful race of peasantry, extending in long perspective to that Ocean which formerly so often wafted to her shores desolating and destructive hosts, now bearing on its bosom, and into her ports, the productions of the remotest Nations, the wealth of the World."

It gives us pleasure to extract the following paragraph:

"It would be unjust not to yield a deserved tribute of praise to the care and attention bestowed in preserving from farther devastation this noble work of our ancestors, and in checking as much as possible the progress of decay. The partial restorations which have taken place are executed with scrupulous fidelity to the character of the original design; instances of which are displayed in the front of St. Anselm's chapel, the pediment of the Eastern transept, the great window in front of the Western transept, the pinnacles surmounting the buttresses of the nave, and in various other parts."

To conclude: we trust that Mr. Woolnath will meet with the encouragement of the publick, to which his labours have justly entitled him. He has at all events secured to himself the satisfaction of having executed a work, to which he may refer with confidence as a specimen of graphic ability, and on which he may hereafter reflect with undiminished pleasure.

19. *The Life and Studies of Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy of London, prior to his Arrival in England; compiled from Materials furnished by himself.* By John Galt. 8vo. pp. 160. Cadell & Davies.

THE authority of these "Memoirs" admits of no dispute, and we agree with Mr. Galt in his idea of the utility of such a Work.

"Mr. West, in relating the circumstances by which he was led to approximate, without the aid of an instructor,

to those principles and rules of Art, which it is the object of Schools and Academies to disseminate, has conferred a greater benefit on young Artists than he could possibly have done by the most ingenious and eloquent lectures on the theories of his profession; and it was necessary that the narrative should appear in his own time, in order that the authenticity of the incidents might not rest on the authority of any Biographer. — The professional life of Mr. West constitutes an important part of an historical work, in which the matter of this volume could only have been introduced as an episode, and, perhaps, not with much propriety even in that form. It was my intention, at one time, to have prepared the whole of his Memoirs, separately, for publication; but a careful review of the manuscript convinced me, that the transactions in which he has been engaged, subsequently to his arrival in England, are so much of a public nature, and belong so immediately to the history of the Arts, that such a separation could not be effected without essentially impairing the interest and unity of the main design; and that the particular nature of this portion of his Memoirs admitted of being easily detached, and arranged into a whole complete within itself."

The admirers of the venerable President (who has nearly completed his 78th year) will be agreeably amused by the interesting narrative of his early life, and the progress of his studies. The Work abounds with entertaining anecdotes; of which a good analysis precedes the Volume.

The following is selected, as it relates to his first *Historical Picture*: a species of the art in which he has since so pre-eminently excelled:

"Among those who sent to him in this early stage of his career, was a person of the name of William Henry*. He was an able mechanic, and had acquired a handsome fortune by his profession of a gunsmith. Henry was, indeed, in several respects, an extraordinary man, and possessed the power generally attendant upon genius under all circumstances, that of interesting the imagination of those with whom he conversed. On examining the young Artist's performance, he observed to him, that, if he could paint as well, he would not waste his time on portraits, but

would devote himself to historical subjects; and he mentioned the Death of Socrates as affording one of the best topics for illustrating the moral effect of the art of Painting. The Painter knew nothing of the history of the Philosopher; and, upon confessing his ignorance, Mr. Henry went to his library, and, taking down a volume of the English translation of Plutarch, read to him the account given by that writer of this affecting story. — The suggestion and description wrought upon the imagination of West, and induced him to make a drawing, which he shewed to Mr. Henry, who commended it as a perspicuous delineation of the probable circumstances of the event, and requested him to paint it. West said that he would be happy to undertake the task, but, having hitherto painted only faces and men clothed, he should be unable to do justice to the figure of the slave who presented the poison, and which, he thought, ought to be naked. Henry had among his workmen a very handsome young man, and, without waiting to answer the objection, he sent for him into the room. On his entrance he pointed him out to West, and said, 'There is your model.' The appearance of the young man, whose arms and breast were naked, instantaneously convinced the Artist that he had only to look into Nature for the models which would impart grace and energy to his delineation of forms. — When the Death of Socrates was finished, it attracted much attention, and led to one of those fortunate acquaintances by which the subsequent career of the Artist has been so happily facilitated. About this period the inhabitants of Lancaster had resolved to erect a public grammar-school; and Dr. Smith, the Provost of the College at Philadelphia, was invited by them to arrange the course of instruction, and to place the institution in the way best calculated to answer the intention of the founders. This gentleman was an excellent classical scholar, and combined with his knowledge and admiration of the merits of the ancients that liberality of respect for the endeavours of modern talent, with which the same kind of feeling is but rarely found connected. After seeing the picture, and conversing with the Artist, he offered to undertake to make him to a certain degree acquainted with classical literature; while at the same time he would give him

* Brother, we have reason to believe, to our good old friend David Henry, Esq. many years the respectable Editor and Printer of this Magazine. EDIT.

sur a sketch of the taste and character of the spirit of antiquity, as would have all the effect of the regular education requisite to a painter. When this liberal proposal was communicated to old Mr. West, he readily agreed that Benjamin should go for some time to Philadelphia, in order to take advantage of the Provost's instructions; and accordingly, after returning home for a few days, Benjamin went to the capital, and resided at the house of Mr. Clarkson, his brother-in-law, a gentleman who had been educated at Leyden, and was much respected for the intelligence of his conversation, and the propriety of his manners."

The following description of a Mohawk Indian is highly characteristic of their natural disposition:

"Before Mr. West left America, an attempt was made to educate three young Indians at New York; and their progress, notwithstanding that they still retained something of their original wildness of character, exceeded the utmost expectations of those who were interested in the experiment. Two of them, however, in the end, returned to their tribe, but they were rendered miserable by the contempt with which they were received; and the brother of the one who remained behind was so affected with their degradation, that he came to the city, determined to redeem his brother from the thralldom of civilization. On his arrival, he found he had become an actor, and was fast rising into celebrity on the stage. On learning this circumstance, the resolute Indian went to the theatre, and seated himself in the pit. The moment that his brother appeared, he leapt upon the stage, and drawing his knife, threatened to sacrifice him on the spot, unless he would immediately strip himself naked, and return with him to their home in the woods. He upbraided him with the meanness of his disposition, in consenting to make himself a slave. He demanded if he had forgotten that the Great Spirit had planted the Indian corn for their use, and filled the forests with game, the air with birds, and the waters with fish, that they might be free. He represented the institutions of civilized society as calculated to make him dependant on the labour of others, and subject to every chance that might interrupt their disposition to supply his wants. The actor obeyed his brother, and returning to the woods, was never seen again in the town."

The manners of the Indians are further illustrated by Mr. Galt, in a

curious "Extract from the Journal of a Friend, who has lately travelled through the principal parts of the United States;" and the whole Work is extremely interesting.

20. *Travels in Belochistan and Sinde, accompanied by a Geographical and Historical Account of those Countries; with a Map.* By Lieut. Henry Pottinger, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, Assistant to the Resident at the Court of his Highness the Peishwa, and late Assistant and Surveyor with the Missions to Sinde and Persia.

THE personal narrative of Lieut. Pottinger lends an interest to this highly-intelligent Work not often discovered in the Itinerary of an Asiatic traveller. The account of the mission to Sinde is curious and important, and we consider the whole as forming a valuable supplement to Capt. Elphinstone's description of the Afghan people; a work which should never be mentioned without the tribute of respect due to its superior merit.

21. *Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli, in Africa; from the Original Correspondence in the Possession of the Family of the late Richard Tully, Esq. the British Consul. 4to. with Coloured Plates.*

THIS interesting Work comes before us at a most critical period; at the time when those Barbarians, whose manners and customs, here so ably delineated, are about to receive an adequate punishment for the injuries and insults so long inflicted with impunity on the navigators of the Mediterranean, and on the peaceable inhabitants of the Italian shores.

The Authoress enjoyed singular advantages from her rank and station, which have enabled her to describe with accuracy the religious ceremonies, domestic habits, and warlike customs of the Moors, concerning which our previous information was scanty and imperfect.

It is well known how jealous the Moors are of admitting Europeans within their domestic circles; and since the days of Lady Wortley Montagu, to whose celebrated Letters this Work bears a striking resemblance, no individual appears to have enjoyed such an unconstrained access to the interior of the Harem. As sister to

the late Consul General at Tripoli, the Authoress was constantly admitted to the private parties of the females of the family of the late Ali Coromalli, Bashaw of Tripoli, the father of Sidy Useph, the reigning Bashaw.

The narrative commences in the year 1783, with a lively description of the first impressions received on arriving off the port of Tripoli, and notices the singular appearance of the long rows of palm-trees, planted on a sandy soil; an account of the dress of the principal personages who were ready to receive our Authoress and her friends on their arrival, next follows, and prepossesses the Reader at once in favour of the Writer's *descriptive talents*.

The City of Tripoli, the capital of the Regency of that name, is situated in latitude $32^{\circ} 54'$ North, longitude $13^{\circ} 18'$ East, and is built on a neck of land, which projects a short distance into the sea. As this place has been but little visited by Europeans, it may gratify our Readers to peruse the Author's account of it:

"The whole of the town appears in a semicircle, some time before reaching the harbour's mouth. The extreme whiteness of square buildings covered with lime, which in this climate encounters the sun's fiercest rays, is very striking. The baths form clusters of cupolas very large, to the number of eight or ten, crowded together in different parts of the town. The mosques have in general a small plantation of Indian figs and date trees growing close to them, which at a distance appearing to be so many rich gardens in different parts of the town, give the whole city an aspect truly novel and pleasing. On entering the harbour, the town begins to discover its dilapidations from the destructive hand of Time, large hills of rubbish appearing in different parts of it. The Castle, or Royal Palace, where the Bashaw resides, is at the East end of the town, within the walls, with a dock-yard adjoining, where the Bey (the Bashaw's eldest son, and heir to the Throne,) builds his cruizers. This castle is very antient, and is inclosed by a strong high wall that appears impregnable, but it has lost all symmetry on the inside, from the innumerable additions made to contain the different branches of the Royal Family; for there is scarcely an instance of any of the blood royal, as far as to the Bashaw's great grand-children, living out of the castle-walls. These buildings

have increased in it by degrees to a little irregular town. — The city of Tripoli is, or rather has been, surrounded by a prodigiously strong wall and towers, which are now in bad order; but persons of judgment in these matters say, that, with repairs only, it might soon be made one of the strongest fortifications. The sea washes this town on three sides; on the fourth, a sandy plain, called the Messea, joins it to the rest of the country. On the East it is divided from Egypt by the dreary deserts of Barca, where none reside except occasionally the wandering Arab. — The town is so uneven with accumulated rubbish, on which they often build without removing it, that the threshold of some of the street-doors are on a level with the terraces or tops of houses not far from them. The streets are narrow, but nearly double the width of those at Tunis and Algiers. — The town stands on a foundation of rock. Here and there are a few remains of pavement, some of which are very antient, and evidently appear Roman. They do not shine here in shops, the best of them being little better than booths, though sometimes their contents are invaluable, consisting of pearls, gold, gems, and precious drugs. There are two covered bazars, or market-places; one very large, built in four aisles meeting in a cross. These aisles are fitted up with shops built on each side of them, containing every sort of merchandize, and having a way in the middle for purchasers to walk. The next bazar is much smaller, and has no shops in it. Here only black men and women are brought for sale! The very idea of a human being bought, and examined as a common bale of goods, is repugnant to a feeling heart, yet this is one of their principal modes of traffick."

The account of a visit to the Bashaw in the Castle is interesting, and pourtrays in animated language the character, personal accomplishments, and behaviour of the female branches of the Royal Family, whose manners form a most striking contrast with those of Europeans.

"I propose, my dear friend, to give you in this, the account of a visit we have recently paid to the Bashaw's family; and as the interior of the Harem and the Castle of Tripoli have not yet been pourtrayed by any one admitted confidentially within its walls, I trust a relation of the hours we spend here will in general interest you. On approaching the Castle of the Bashaw, you
pass

pass the first intrenchment escorted by the *hampers* (the Bashaw's body-guards). Having passed through the gate, you enter the first court-yard of the Castle crowded with guards, waiting before the skiffar or hall, where the Chiah sits all day. Through this hall is a paved square, with a piazza supported by marble pillars, in which is built the *Messeley*, or council chamber, where the Bashaw receives his court on Gala days. It is finished on the outside with Chinese tiles, a number of which form an entire painting. No Gentlemen are permitted to approach nearer the Harem, or ladies' apartments, than the Bagnio; from hence you are conducted by eunuchs through long vaulted passages, so extremely dark, that it is with great difficulty the way can be discerned. On entering the Harem a striking gloom prevails; the court-yard is grated over the top with heavy iron bars, very close together, giving it a melancholy appearance. The galleries round the court-yard, before the chambers, are enclosed with lattices cut very small in wood. On entering the apartment of Lilla Kebbierra, the wife of the Bashaw, we found her seated with three of her daughters."

We regret that our limits will not allow us to present our Readers with the portraits of Lilla Halluma, Queen of Tripoli, and her daughters, who are represented as highly accomplished, and most magnificently dressed, being nearly covered with jewels and precious stones; their *hall-halls*, or bracelets round their ancles, were of solid gold, each weighing four pounds.

As the eyes of all Europe are now turned towards Britain's bulwarks, employed on the expedition against Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, it may be useful to avail ourselves of the information contained in this Work relative to the Navy of the latter power:

"The Christians were invited to be present yesterday at the launching of one of the Bey's cruizers. There was little to notice in it, except one or two singular circumstances:—Just at the moment of its quitting the docks, a black slave of the Bey's was led forward and fastened to the prow of the vessel, to influence a happy reception of it in the ocean. Some embarrassment happened at the time of its going off, and Mustapha (the first Minister) not having seen the Black attached, said, it was no wonder the vessel did not go easily off the stocks, for they had neglected to bind a Black on board and send off with it. A

beautiful lamb, fitted for the purpose, washed white as snow, and decorated with flowers and ribbands, stood on the deck, which, at the instant the vessel plunged into the water, received the fatal knife, being devoutly offered as a sacrifice to Mahomet for the future prosperity of the cruizer. It was saluted by the colours and guns on the shore, and by those of all the different ships in the harbour. The Bey's chief revenues are produced from his own navy, which his father allows him. His dock-yard, the only one here, is regulated by himself entirely; the two young Princes never interfere concerning it, though they often wish to do so. This establishment costs the Bey so much, that when the cruizers fail for a time in making adequate returns, it is a serious loss to him."

The cruizers are generally absent about three weeks; the crews receive a small consideration previous to sailing; the provisions allowed by his Highness are, biscuit, oil, and water; on their return they are examined, and any thing valuable they may have got is taken away. No person but the Bashaw is allowed to have any share in a prize.—It appears from the present Narrative, that the number of Christian slaves at Tripoli is much smaller than either at Algiers or Tunis, and their treatment comparatively milder and more humane; in fact, it appears that the system of Christian slavery has been long on the decline, and forms no part of the policy of the present Pashaw, whose hospitable treatment of Lord Exmouth on a late occasion is a convincing proof of this assertion.

Respecting the Algerine cruizers, we are informed that

"The captains, if they are not the sole owners, have always a share in the vessels they command; they cruize where they please, but are obliged, when summoned, to attend the service of the State, in transporting provisions at their own expence. They have always on board an experienced officer appointed by the Dey, without whose consent they can neither give chase, return to Algiers, nor punish the sailors. On their return, this officer reports to the Dey the conduct of the captain of the cruizer and his crew, and the captain must deliver immediately an account of his success to the Government, which claims an eighth part of the prizes, slaves, or merchandize, he has taken. The Christian prisoners

prisoners are brought to the Dey's Palace, where the European Consuls repair, in order to examine whether any of them belong to their respective nations: if they do, and are only passengers, they can reclaim them; but if it is proved they have served in any Nation for pay, who are at war with Algiers, they cannot be released without paying such ransom as the Government may set on them. The Dey has his choice of every eighth, and generally prefers those who are good mechanicks to others. The rest, who are left to the owner and captors, are directly led to the bezistan, or slave market, where they are appraised, and a price fixed upon each person, from whence they are brought back to the court before the Dey's Palace, where they are sold by auction, and whatever is bid above the price set upon them, belongs to the Government. On the spot where they are sold, these unhappy people have an iron ring fastened on their ancle, with a long or short chain, according as they are supposed to be more or less inclined to escape. Instances do happen of their voluntarily, after a time, becoming renegadoes: they fare ill and work hard all day, and at night are locked up in public prisons without roofs, where they sleep on the bare ground, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and they are sometimes almost stifled in mud and water."

Such is the picture of the cruelties and indignities experienced by Christians in captivity at Algiers; a system pursued with impunity for ages, and which calls aloud for redress and revenge. How long shall our hearts remain hardened like steel? How long shall the cries of Christian captives from the sandy deserts be heard in vain?

We eagerly turn from the detail of such scenes of human misery, to the relation of the comforts of domestic life:

"Two weddings have been celebrated at the Castle this week. Sidy Hamet, the second son of the Bashaw, who has been for a short time a widower, was married to a lady of Turkish extraction; and a daughter of the Bashaw's to the Duganeer's nephew. The present Duganeer, or officer at the head of the Cus, toms, is a Neapolitan renegado; but I have before observed to you, that when Christian slaves become renegadoes, they often hold the highest offices in Turkey and Barbary. According to the custom of this country, a Moorish lady's wedding clothes are accumulating all her life; consequently, the presents sent

from the father's to the bridegroom on the eve of her wedding are most abundant. Among the articles in the Princess's wardrobe were two hundred pair of shoes, and one hundred pair of rich embroidered velvet boots, with baracans, trowsers, chemises, jilecks, caps, and curtains for apartments. Each set of things was packed separately in square flat boxes; these would have been taken to the Duganeer's house, but Lilla Howisha (as the Bashaw's daughter) not quitting the Castle, they were conveyed with great pomp and ceremony, in a long procession, out of one of the gates of the Castle into another, escorted by guards, attendants, and a number of singing-women, hired for the purpose of singing the festive song of *Loo, Loo, Loo*, which commences when the procession leaves the bride's father's house, and finishes when it enters the bridegroom's house. Two separate feasts for these weddings were celebrated in the Castle on the same day: that for Lilla Howisha, the Bashaw's daughter, at her apartments; and Sidy Hamet's wedding in that part of the Castle where he resides. Sidy Hamet, who could not be seen at his bride's feast, received the compliments of his subjects, and the foreigners of rank at Court, and was superbly habited on the occasion. In our way to Lilla Halluma's apartment, the great concourse of people at the Castle rendered it, as usual, impossible to proceed a step without being surrounded with attendants to clear the way.—The apartments of the two brides were entirely lined with the richest silks. A seat elevated near six feet from the ground was prepared for the bride, where she sat concealed from the spectators by an embroidered silk veil thrown over her. Her most confidential friends only went up to speak to her. Her eye-lashes were deeply tinged with black; her face was painted red and white, but not ornamented with gold. She is one of the handsomest women in Tripoli. Her dress was the same as I have already described to you, but the gold and silver jewels with which it was almost covered, left little of its texture to be seen; her slippers were brilliant, discovering her foot and ancle, which were partially dyed with henna; nearly the colour of ebony; she wore on her ancles double gold bracelets. The jewels on her fingers appeared more brilliant from the dark colour underneath them, which also added much to the whiteness of her hand and arm. Two slaves attended to support the two tresses of her hair behind, which were so much adorned with jewels, and gold and silver ornaments, that

that if she had risen from her seat, she could not have supported the immense weight of them."

Jealousies and dissensions having long existed between the Bashaw's sons, Sidy Useph at length gratified his revenge by the assassination of his eldest brother the Bey, while sitting on a sofa close by his mother's side, whose hand was lacerated in endeavouring to ward off the fatal blow; in consequence of this atrocious act, and his subsequent misconduct, he was driven by the Bashaw from the City, and sought refuge with a body of his troops among the neighbouring tribes of Arabs, whom he induced to join him, and make war on his father: these civil broils afford the Writer frequent opportunities of describing the Moorish method of warfare:

"Sidy Useph is again with the Arabs. He had taken possession of a great part of the suburbs of Tripoli, in retaining which, he would have been entirely master of the Messrah, and have kept this place in a state of famine. The Bashaw sent off forces to drive him away, which was with great difficulty effected. At sun-set the Bashaw sent out several hundred men, with cannon, to attack a body of the enemy, who were stationed within his own gardens, from whence they were not driven till late to-day. We remained till near day-break this morning on our terrace, observing the efforts made on both sides to maintain their ground: we had a most safe and perfect view of all that was passing in the pianura. It was one of those clear still nights only known in the Mediterranean: the bright beams of the moon from a brilliant sky discovered to us the greatest part of the Messrah, with every object in it, distinctly. The silence in the town was striking; the greatest part of the inhabitants were without the ramparts, guarding the town. In the streets no objects were visible but the town-guard, with their hungry pack of dogs prowling about in vain for some strolling victim to repay them for their vigilance. Frequent parties of Moorish horsemen and foot-soldiers we distinctly saw, by the light of the moon, passing with incredible swiftness over the sands in pursuit of the Arabs. The death-song breaking from parts of the country, often announced to us the loss of some distinguished person on either side, who at that moment was numbered with the slain."

It would be easy to multiply extracts; but it is presumed that suffi-

cient has been done to enable the Reader to form his own opinion of its merits.

The language appears correct; the numerous characters interspersed throughout the Work are well sustained, and the whole has a dramatic effect, which keeps the Reader's attention alive to the conclusion. The numerous notes have been gleaned from the best writers ancient and modern, and present a valuable body of information respecting that interesting portion of the world; they also confirm in a remarkable manner the authenticity of the Writer's narrative.

T. F.

22. *Systematic Education, or Elementary Instruction in the various Departments of Literature and Science. with Practical Rules for studying each Branch of Useful Knowledge. By the Rev. W. Shepherd, the Rev. J. Joyce, and the Rev. Lant Carpenter, LL. D. 2 vols. 8vo.*

IT is not often that a book is found to correspond with its title-page; and a still greater rarity is a systematic work on Education of real practical utility. We have found in these Volumes nothing speculative or theoretical; but sound principles, judicious precepts, correctness of design, with a most felicitous arrangement. The elementary course is offered as a succedaneum to the usual course of classical instruction. It embraces, however, every subject of Literature and Science, and altogether forms the most compendious chart of knowledge that has ever fallen under our observation.

23. *Sermons on Moral and Religious Subjects; adapted for the Use of Families as well as for the Pulpit. 8vo. pp. 362. Rivingtons.*

WHOEVER the Author of this Book may be, whatever his sect or his profession, he has claims on public gratitude. The Work is good: it is good in itself, in its object, and in its tendency. In a world of vanity and dissipation, and in a country abounding with every species of frivolous compositions, no small praise, no trivial honour or reward, is due to him, who dares to think, to write, and to print, in the much-neglected cause of Morality and Religion. A volume of plain

plain Practical Sermons, edited almost anonymously, without Preface or Introduction, and without a pompous "LIST" of wealthy and titled Subscribers, is indeed a novelty in modern literature. To the Rev. Edward Repton, A. M. the Discourses, nineteen in number, are "inscribed" (i. e. dedicated); and to that Gentleman, therefore, the heads of well-ordered families will gratefully ascribe the pleasure and profit they shall derive from the publication. Mr. Repton, no doubt, is acquainted with all his friend's just motives for temporary concealment: and, in due time, we trust, when the throes of Authorship shall be no longer felt, and the present literary bantling shall be not only weaned but able to run alone, the kind foster-father will graciously name the child, and vindicate his right to legitimacy.

More than any other work, certainly, a volume of SERMONS requires to be distinctly appropriated and avowed; and no person, man or woman, however ingenious or however poor, should dare, from the parlour or from the press, to promulgate doctrines affecting the salvation of souls, which doctrines either he or she dares not openly and most unequivocally to maintain. We do not now impute blame to Mr. Repton's friend for the general tenour, or for the particular tenets of his *Discourses*;—we approve and we applaud both highly;—but we will not allow even a work of merit to escape from the broad and weighty censure that ought to overwhelm and crush a treatise of minor excellence. Mr. R. will duly appreciate our great forbearance. Honest Criticks are the trusty Wardens and Watchmen of Literature: and never must we, as guardians of social safety, permit strangers to enter our neighbours' houses with their faces muffled up or blackened for some secret purpose, and with arms of formidable power in their hands.—There is throughout these SERMONS an assumption of spiritual authority in the use and application of Scripture, impressing the hope and belief that they constitute *bonâ fide* the lucubrations of a pious head, on which Prelatical hands were once laid for clerical ordination; still, it is barely possible, that they are mere compilations of human wit, the produce of studious ease and leisure,

uninspired by the Holy Ghost, and unentitled to reverence from a Christian congregation.

Chelsea.

* * *

24. *The Christian's Manual, compiled from the Enchiridion Militis Christiani of Erasmus, with copious Scripture Notes, and Comments on several fatal Errors in Religion and Morality. Prefixed is some Account of the Author, his Reception in England, and Correspondence. By Philip Wyatt Crowther, Esq. For the Benefit of the City of London Auxiliary National Schools. 8vo. pp. 234. Rivingtons.*

THE original Work of Erasmus has long been known and universally esteemed; and Mr. Crowther, by presenting it to the publick in an agreeable modern dress, has performed an acceptable service.

"Charmed," he says, "with the pious zeal and benevolence displayed in the Enchiridion, and convinced of its salutary power, I offer a new Edition. Solicitude for the diffusion of such exalted sentiments overcame my objections to the task. I have availed myself of a former translation of the Enchiridion, but not without attempting to do greater justice to the manly and persuasive eloquence of Erasmus. Some passages of the original are omitted, and others altered, to render the Work more generally beneficial. The Enchiridion shews that life is a warfare with the devil, the world, and our unruly passions, and provides weapons to subdue our prevailing sins. We are excited to fight bravely by the most glorious rewards and terrible punishments. Christ is our great Captain; we must obey and follow him.—I have drawn copiously from the *well of water springing up into everlasting life*, and poured it on most pages, that the Reader may satisfy his thirst. He must not go to the stream corrupted by human doctrines and customs, but drink from the fountain-head.—By the recommendation of my Author, and others, I have introduced the opinions of celebrated moral writers.

'Seize on truth where'er 'tis found,

Among your friends, among your foes,
On Christian, or on Heathen ground.

The flower's divine where'er it grows:
Neglect the prickles, and assume the
rose.' * * * WATTS.

—I have adopted the language of others in preference to my own; but consider myself responsible for every sentiment in this Work, and scorn the *ægis* of any name.—I have expatiated on Ethics to confute many popular errors.

"The

"The Biographers of Erasmus are numerous, yet their writings are more calculated to gratify the learned, than to interest the general reader. I have benefited by their labours. My detail is confined to his residence in England; and I hope the good humour of Erasmus will communicate itself to the Reader, and engage his attention to the Author, and indulgence for the Editor. I have no pretensions to literary fame, neither do I value learning but as it makes us better Christians. The knowledge of our duty should be the end of all our studies, and the discharge thereof our greatest care: this is the *one thing needful*; and my design is to promote religious and moral improvement.

'On piety, humanity is built;
And on humanity, much happiness;
And yet still more on piety itself.'

YOUNG, *Night viii.*

—Let not my sentiments be weighed by the false standard of custom, but by the real standard of Scriptures, by which we shall be *judged in the last day*. To them I appeal. Prejudice has never guided my pen, or apprehension of worldly censure checked it.

'If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, ob'teach my heart
To find that better way.'

—Let us cease malevolent reflections upon the tenets of our brethren; be content with their Christian morals, and if they err in belief or mode of worship, *count them not as enemies, but admonish them as brethren*.

"It is the duty of all to conform to non-essentials, that peace may be preserved; yet no human institutions or traditions should influence our faith or practice, unless they correspond with the Gospel. This is the unerring touchstone; *search the Scriptures*, honestly and diligently; not to confirm your prejudices by relying on detached passages, and wresting them to your everlasting perdition, but to discover the truth. — If this Work emancipate one from the bondage of sin, or strengthen the Christian principles of an individual, I shall enjoy the sweet reflection that my leisure has been alike profitable to society and myself."

The "Account of Erasmus" fills 46 introductory pages, and is a very entertaining article of Biography.

25. *A Sermon on the Excellencies of the Established Liturgy of our National Church; preached at St. Mary Le Bow, Leapside, on St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1815, before the Trustees of the*

Worshipful Company of Cordwainers' Charity School; and on May 7, 1815, at the Asylum for Female Orphans. To which are added, Prefatory Remarks on the Influence of Private and Public Prayer on the Personal Condition of Man. By the Rev. Henry G. White, A. M. Curate of Allhallows-Barking, Great Tower-street, and one of the Preachers of the Asylum for Female Orphans. 8vo. pp. 52. Asperne.

THE Sermon before us has internal evidence of much reading and much deliberation; nor let it be slighted in this orthodox age, there is also much demonstration of Christian charity. It is introduced with some prefatory remarks on the influence of private and public prayer upon the personal condition of Man, which prove to us that the Author feels as well as writes like a Christian. We have traced throughout these Remarks our own feelings, and are much mistaken if they do not meet the experience of nine-tenths of our Readers. We heartily concur in the Author's description of the death-bed consolation, p. 18; but it appears to us, that his many forcible arguments for the union of private and public prayer would have been better worked up into a single Sermon by itself, than made introductory of the one that succeeds them.

Our Author has taken his text from Heb. x. 23, 24, 25:

"Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; for He is faithful that promised: and let us consider one another, to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another."

Mr. White's exposition of the Excellencies of the Established Liturgy is in itself excellent; but we cannot go with him to the length of asserting that no prayer can be considered efficacious, or acceptable at the Throne of Grace, which is not offered with some regard to *form*, direct or indirect.

We insert with pleasure the Author's very able delineation of the generally allowed properties of the Liturgy:

"This Liturgy is admitted, even by those who dissent from its prescribed form, to possess an unrivalled degree of excellence in its language and its purpose. There is a general tone of scriptural simplicity, and an exalted spirit of devotional fervour in its composition, which

which conciliate the heart, and elevate the soul, and which lift its service far above the vain imaginations of a cold and abstract philosophy, and make it altogether independent of that adventitious pomp of outward splendour which the meager rites of superstition require, to conceal their unwarrantable pretensions and idolatrous parade. — In its *Exhortations* the Liturgy leads us to the contemplation of our dependence upon God, as the supplicants of his mercy. — In its *Confessions* it directs us to the Throne of Grace, as the only source of help for our weakness, and of repair for the ruins of our nature in the decay of our spiritual life. — In its *Petitions* it applies to the merits of Christ, as the only means of propitiation for our sins, and redemption of our souls. — In its *Thanksgivings* it instructs us to bless the *Giver of all good*, and the *Father of lights*, for every temporal and spiritual blessing — ‘for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory,’ in the cheerful praises of our lips, and the constant hymn of a holy life; while through all its applications of doctrine, and arrangements of duty, in its ordinances and offices, it teaches and prepares the soul to look forward with complacency and confidence to that final termination of all things, ‘when (as a writer of our own Church has well expressed it) faith shall be absorbed in sight, hope fulfilled in fruition, and the charities of human life perfected in heavenly love.’ — I am well aware that, notwithstanding all this admirable consummation of useful instruction and edifying improvement of the faculties of our souls, by presenting them a *living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto the Lord*, there have been objections made to its service of godliness, which some persons have found in their conscience, others in their fancy, many built up in their individual judgment, and many, too many, have devised in malignant opposition to that inseparable union of Church and State which upholds our venerable Constitution. — Those objections which originate in the dissent of conscience, and of individual judgment, demand our respectful consideration; for when the motive is pure, the claim of conscience, and the right of judgment, must not be hastily rejected, and more especially when it is considered, that even by those who claim this right, the superiority of our Liturgy over every other form is willingly allowed.”

With the following very impressive passage we take leave of this publication, recommending it to our Readers as a very useful and a very genuine
GENT. MAG. August, 1816.

testimony of a pastoral and a Christian mind:

“ This Common Form of Prayer brings together a whole neighbourhood into one congregational assembly; ‘and piety, like our other affections, acts in society with peculiar force, and is greatly strengthened by sympathy; for what we feel together, we feel with double force. Each person is animated by his fellow-worshipper, and our sympathies are kindled into a warmer glow of devotion; and the impulse of brotherly love, joined to the love of God, communicates to each mind the purest satisfactions*.’ The sight of an assembly of Christians, consisting of high and low, rich and poor, young and old, engaged, notwithstanding the difference of their worldly conditions, in addressing, by the same supplications of one common prayer, the same common Father, imploring the same common mercies, as candidates for the same happiness, and heirs of the same hopes—a view such as this, of our common dependence on God, and our connexion with our fellow-creatures, must at all times tend to improve our humility, our mutual forbearance and benevolence towards each other, and induce us to *consider one another, to provoke unto love and to good works; and not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but to exhort one another to hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering.* — It is true, my brethren, that the Father of all consolations has so widely spread the light of his Gospel throughout this favoured land, and has so multiplied the means of access to him, that the gates of his holy temple are opened in almost every street, and his word is nigh unto us, even at our doors; and well does it become us to be thankful, and to take comfort to ourselves, and give to God the glory of this liberty of approach to him. But in our own PARISH CHURCH, every social affection that can interest the soul, and amend the heart, gives additional strength to our devotional fervour:—we behold those with whom we live in the interesting union of family connexion, and others with whom we associate in neighbourly intercourse, engaged in the same holy exercises with ourselves; and the mutual example produces mutual edification. THE PARENT, whilst he beseeches the Lord ‘that it may please him to preserve all young children,’ feels a tender earnestness of heart, that gives sincerity to his prayer, whilst he beholds his own children list-

* Dalzel on Public Worship.

ing up their petitions with his to the Almighty Father of both for blessing and support. **THE HUSBAND AND THE WIFE**, whilst their lips implore the Lord to defend and provide for the 'fatherless children and widows, and all that are desolate and oppressed,' reflect with pious gratitude upon the divine loving-kindness, which has hitherto provided for them and their children, and preserved them to each other amid thousands who are numbered among the 'desolate' mourners of the land, 'oppressed' in soul with poverty and affliction. — **THE FRIEND AND NEIGHBOUR**, whilst he calls upon God, 'that it may please him to have mercy upon all men,' prompted by the affections of his heart, blends his general prayer with some peculiar application of it to those who are at the same time united with himself in the supplication. And I appeal to the experience of you all, when you are assembled in your Parish Church, whether you do not continually perceive that your thoughts associate with the season and the place of prayer many of the happiest events of your social life?—and whether they do not receive a consolatory tone of meditation, even under the recurrence of your most mournful recollections?—Can those who are here assembled think so lightly on these things as to assert, that when they turn their eyes to that altar, where they most solemnly called upon God to witness and to ratify the conjugal vow, and to bless the union, they do not feel an endearing interest rising in their bosoms, which, as it were, incorporates the idea of the sacred place and that of the union in a degree of relative attachment? Can there be any one, who is endowed with the common feelings of human nature, and those feelings exalted by pious exercise, who, when he finds himself in his Parish Church, within the hallowed walls of which he was dedicated to God, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, is not conscious of some reflections that associate the very walls with the reminiscence of his Christian duty?—and which of you that has followed, with silent step and heavy heart, some near and dear relative to that grave (where, pass but a few short hours of a precarious existence, and you yourselves may in like manner be attended)—which of you did not feel the hope of his soul restraining the sorrows of his heart, when from the desk he heard that glorious event declared, *Death is swallowed up in victory*?—Methinks even now I hear the whisperings of your recollections—'At that altar I was married.'—'In this Church I was christened.'—'Under that

stone lies my dear parent—my loved child—my affectionate brother—my endeared sister—my faithful friend and companion,' and even the dust with which their mouldering bodies are mingled, bears a sacred estimation in your minds. — I trust, then, that I may leave my subject to these familiar recollections and associations, with a confiding hope that you will *continue to hold fast your profession of faith without wavering, and exhort one another to do the same*; conscious that no better can be adopted—no better can be supplied. — But while we thus prefer it, let us not disallow, with an uncharitable severity, which neither our Christian profession *does*, nor our moral principle *ought* to permit to have a moment's influence upon our hearts, the pretensions of others to sincerity, who may differ from us in the outward modifications of worship. So long as they are consistent with the general tenour of the Christian system—so long as their deviation from our own service of worship *does not violate any of the primary principles of Christianity*, we have no right to doubt, no power to call in question the purity of their motives. Rather let us study to maintain our own profession, by becoming examples of the purity of its faith; and in the meantime considering, as we ought, the general weakness and various ranks of human intellect—the effects of different impressions, associations, and habits through life—let us be more disposed to regulate our own conduct, and to imitate the merciful impartiality of our Heavenly Father, than to pronounce rashly on the opinions of others. And while we lament that words of cold division, and distinctions without difference, are suffered to break that communion of Christians, which Christ laid down his life upon the Cross to establish; let us not cease to pray that all such peculiar exceptions, and their consequent uncharitable surmises, may all one day be offered up at the foot of the Cross, in one general thanksgiving for that oblation of Himself, which our crucified Redeemer there made for the sins of the whole world.— Let us ever bear in mind, that the primitive Christians were eminent, above all other sects, for their mutual love and charity; and if we assume, in our profession of faith, a pre-eminence of original authority and truth, so let us shew, by the pre-eminence of our charity (*without which, if we had all faith, we are nothing*), that we consider the very soul and spirit of Christianity to consist in unity, love, and amity. Thus shall we continually bring forth those fruits which will stamp upon our profession

profession the character of *that wisdom which is from above: for the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.* — If we thus unite our profession and our practice, we may be truly said to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness; and we shall prove that we desire, with all the energies of our souls, to manifest ourselves the disciples of Christ, according to his own divine evidence—*If ye have love one towards another, then are ye my disciples indeed.*"

26. *A Review of Mr. Norris's Attack upon the British and Foreign Bible Society Dedicated, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of St. David's. By the Rev. W. De laury, B. D. F. R. S.*

27. *An Examination of Mr. De laury's Review of Norris on the British and Foreign Bible Society: with occasional Remarks on the Nature and Tendency of that Institution. By a Clergyman of the Diocese of London. 8vo. Revvington.*

REGRETTING that such a Controversy should exist, we refer to vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 124, for a concise character of Mr. De laury's "Review," and to LXXXVI. i. 199, for a character of the "Examination."

28. *Observations on the Scarcity of Money, and its Effects upon the Publick. By Edward Tatham, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. 8vo pp. 32.*

"THE cause of the present fall in the price of all commodities" is ascribed by Dr. Tatham to "the cessation of Government-contracts, the reduction of the Navy, and our Armies being maintained by another Country: these are small and partial causes; but the great and general cause is, the rise in the value of money;"—the rise in the value of money, to its "scarcity in circulation;"—and the "cause of that scarcity" is thus accounted for:

"The number of Drains which have co-operated of late in drawing money out of the Kingdom; which, together with the too rapid and vast Accumulation of the National Debt, in order to supply these drains, have drawn this Country into an alarming difficulty. 1st. Gold and silver coin has been sent abroad, year after year, in loans and subsidies to other nations to a vast amount; beside large sums in coin for the support of our fleets and armies in different quarters of the globe; whilst British commerce, the only channel by which it could flow back, was stopped by the Ruler of France in all the parts and ports of Europe. 2dly. Great sums are

annually sent to China and the East for tea and other commodities, which find no means of returning back. 3dly. In the late years of scarcity, much coin went abroad for corn and other necessaries. 4thly. Considerable sums have been, and still continue to be, spent in France and other nations, by British and Irish visitants. 5thly. Other sums have been lately drawn away for the purchase of stock in the French 6thly. Quantities of coin may have been hoarded and kept out of circulation, by the fears and alarms of our own subjects, in times of real or imaginary danger. 7thly. And whilst all these drains were taking away our coin, the sources by which bullion is supplied, of which coin is made, have greatly failed from the wars and perplexities of Portugal and Spain, both in their European and American dominions. These seven causes operating together for some years past, in a degree surpassing all expectation, and beyond all example in former times, fully account for the present uncommon scarcity of coin in the British circulation."

For these evils, the Reverend Financier proposes various remedies, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be the ablest Reviewer. On their success, however, Dr. Tatham is tolerably sanguine.

"Thus," says he, "the difficulty arising from the various Drains which have caused the Scarcity of Money, and from the vast Increase of the National Debt, may, it is presumed, be effectually overcome by the expedients proposed: and after the difficulty be overcome, they will continue to operate, to the future opulence and prosperity of the publick. The Debt, however nominally great, they will virtually diminish, and gradually reduce; though its total extinction is neither to be expected nor desired."

29. *Reasons for Gratitude; addressed to the Labouring Classes of Hertford. 8vo. pp. 20. Austin.*

THESE "Reasons" contain the substance of a Discourse, which was intended for delivery in the Parish Church of St. Andrew; but a preference is given to this mode of addressing the Labouring Classes, for whose present and future happiness the Author's best wishes are offered.

"The most important and valuable benefit to be conferred on our poorer brethren is, their early education, and the promotion of their religious knowledge. Our next care should be, to induce

duce habits of temperance, frugality, and accumulation of property, as the foundation of numerous moral virtues. The first is provided for by the National Society for educating the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. The second, by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The third, by Saving Banks, the National Society, &c." —"Undisturbed by the horrors of war, the attention of the rich and the poor may now be more immediately given to the improvement of their mutual happiness. The wealth and personal exertions of the rich are claimed for the support of the Charitable Institutions enumerated in these pages; and, whenever fresh opportunities shall offer for their increased aid of their poorer brethren, let the same spirit of benevolence actuate them, and their own happiness will be proportionally increased.—Let the Poor return every act of kindness by gratitude and thankfulness. The period is fast approaching, when both rich and poor will need all the consolations which arise from the reflection of having humbly endeavoured to obey the precepts of their common Redeemer.—Let them cultivate mutual good-will, and kind and conciliatory behaviour. Let the rich be grateful for the power granted to them by God to confer benefits on the poor; and let the poor be grateful for every act of bounty conferred upon them; let all ranks and descriptions of people 'give thanks always for all things unto God and the Father, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.'"

30. *Public Prosperity: or, Arguments in Support of a Plan for raising Six Millions Sterling, and for employing that Sum in Loans to necessitous and industrious Persons.* By Andrew Becket, Esq. Printed in Pamphleteer, No. VI.

IT is here proposed to establish a Fund in perpetuity, for the relief of industrious traders, &c. who may have failed in their several callings. The sum to be advanced (and which must be determined by circumstances) from 50 to 500*l.* each, returnable in the event of their *after-success*, and for the use of the publick, as before. This scheme, it is remarked, would not only give assistance to honest, though unfortunate men, but release from very hard labour the many who now are subjected to it, in order to procure a scanty subsistence for themselves and families; while by taking them from such employ, and for which they are possibly wholly unfit,

it would necessarily bring into useful action the idler and the sturdy vagabond, confessedly the pests of a State, —reducing, by an equally obvious consequence, the poor-rates in a considerable sum.

31. *Thoughts on the Poor Laws; and on the Improvement of the Condition and Morals of the Poor.* By the Author of 'The History of the House of Romanoff,' &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 23. Hatchard.

THE Projects of this well-meaning Writer are inscribed "to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled." "In humble hope that some Member of the British Senate may deem this friendless orphan worthy his adoption, it is with all deference and submission now resigned to your care, and that of a benevolent and enlightened Nation."

32. *Time's Telescope for 1816; a complete Guide to the Almanack; containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays, &c.* 12mo. pp. 356. Sherwood and Co.

WE are glad to see that the Editors of this useful Work find encouragement to continue it annually [see vol. LXXXV. i. 153]; and that the articles it contains increase in their interest.

33. *Le Ministre de Wakefield, d' Oliver Goldsmith, en Anglois et en François; Traduction nouvelle, dediée, avec permission, a sa Grace la Duchesse de Somerset, par Madame Despourrin.* 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 656.

IN a respectful Dedication to the Duchess of Somerset, Madame Despourrin appears fully aware of the arduous task she has undertaken, and modestly deprecates the severity of criticism. A story so popular, and so peculiarly English, required considerable ability in the Translator; and we have much satisfaction in adding, that this lady's version of the Vicar of Wakefield is equally creditable to her taste and to her talents.

34. *A Descriptive Portrait of Miss O'Neill, in a Critique on her Exhibition of the Characters of Mrs. Haller, and Jane Shore.* 8vo. pp. 108.

AN appropriate compliment to the wonderfully fine performance of a beautiful and favourite Actress in two of her principal characters.

Cambridge. The Norrisian Prize this year is adjudged to Mr. J. C. FRANKS, B.A. of Trinity College: subject, *The Use and Necessity of Revelation.*

We have much pleasure in noticing the completion of the XXIXth Volume of the "Biographical Dictionary;" and in adding that the whole Work will be finished in the present year. Rarely, if ever, has a publication of such magnitude been so uniformly conducted by the Editor and the Printer, not a single day's delay having taken place in the whole progress of it.

Newly ready for Publication:

A New Edition of the Rev. Mr. HARMER's "Observations on various Passages of Scripture," with important additions and corrections by Dr. ADAM CLARKE.

A New Edition of the Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON's Sermons on the Homilies, enlarged, and dedicated, with permission, to the Bishop of Lincoln.

A very light and impression of LOWMAN's "Rationale of the Hebrew Ritual."

The Rev. THOMAS REES will shortly publish his Translation of the "Ravonian Catechism;" with a Sketch of the History of the Unitarian Churches of Poland, for whose use it was composed.

A new Volume (being the third and last) of "Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining." By Rev. C. BUCK.

A full and complete Abstract of all the Public Acts of Parliament passed in the last Session of Parliament, 56 Geo. III. with Notes and Comments, and a copious Index. By THOMAS WALLER WILLIAMS, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

Report and Minutes of Evidence on the Education of the Lower Orders in the Metropolis, taken before a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

A Compendium of the History of Ireland. By the Rev. SAMUEL HARDY, Author of the "Life of Skelton."

The History of Ceylon, from the earliest Period to the Year 1815, when the Sovereignty of the whole Island was ceded to the British Crown. With characteristic Details of the Religion, Laws, and Manners of the People; Topographical Notices; and a Collection of their moral Maxims and antient Proverbs. By ROBERT FELLOWES, A. M.

A View of the Present Condition of the States of Barbary. By W. JANSON. With a Map, drawn by J. J. Assheton.

Historical Memoirs of Barbary, and its Maritime Power as connected with the Plunder of the Seas; including a Sketch of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, with the various Attacks made upon them, and their original Treaties with Charles II.

Brussels and its Environs; or, An accurate Description of every Object that

can interest the Stranger, both in the City and its Vicinity. By J. B. ROMBERG.

The Swiss Tourist; or, An interesting Guide through the romantic and picturesque Scenery of Switzerland. By REICHARD, BOURRIT, &c.

A New Poem, entitled "Emigration, or England and Paris."

A Companion to the Ball-Room. By THOMAS WILSON, Dancing-Master, from the King's Theatre, Opera House. Also, A complete System of English Country Dancing; and A Technical Ball Room Dictionary, with the complete Etiquette of the Ball-Room. By the same Author.

Preparing for Publication:

Mr. MUDIE is about to publish a grand Series of Forty Medals, commemorating British Victories under the Duke of Wellington; a work which will enrich the Cabinet of the Amateur with a class of Art but little known in this Country, and which will deliver down to posterity an elegant and energetic record of the glorious events which have so highly exalted our National character. *See the Cover of our Magazine.*

Mr. T. LESTER, of Finsbury-place, is preparing for publication, in Monthly Numbers, "Illustrations of London," containing a series of engraved Views, and Delineations of Antiquarian, Architectural, and other Subjects in the Metropolis, with Historical and Topographical Descriptions.

A Practical Essay on Chemical Reagents or Tests, illustrated by a Series of Experiments. By Mr. ACCOM. The Work will comprehend a summary view of the general nature of Chemical Tests, the effects which are produced by the action of these bodies, the uses to which they may be applied, and the art of applying them successfully.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing, by subscription, a new Edition of Two Dialogues, in English, between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England, of the Grounds of the said Laws, and of Conscience; written by CHRISTOPHER ST. GERMYN, and first published by J. Rastell in 1523. With Commentaries and Notes, partly original, and partly compiled. By a Gentleman of Gray's Inn.

The New Edition of NEWMAN's Spanish and English Dictionary is in considerable forwardness. It will contain above 20,000 new articles, and several thousand modern words, many of which are not to be found in any English or Spanish Dictionary hitherto published.

Mr. SARRATT, professor of Chess, has in the press a Work on that Science, one part of which was written by a late Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

SELECT POETRY.

To the Memory of
FRANCIS NOEL CLARK MUNDY, Esq.
Author of the beautiful Poems of "Needwood
Forest," and "The Fall of Needwood."

FAST fade the flowers, that lingering yet
a while [pride;
On Needwood's banks, recall her days of
Winter's rude blast hath chas'd the tran-
sient smile [to hide;
That seem'd the memory of her wrongs
Fresh stream the tears which Time had
well nigh dried, [ness,
As the lone Wood-nymph views the wilder-
Once blooming land, whose leaves waste
doth chide [dress;
The hand that work'd thy ruin past re-
And am'd its deadliest blow when seeming
to caress.

Where are the gentle tenants* that so long
Rang'd by free pastures, and securely
fed [throng?
Beneath thy Swilcar's arms, a peaceful
All, all in that infernal slaughter bed,
When Uproar to the chase her blood-
hounds led; [leys hot,
And the raised tube, with frequent vol-
Stopp'd their wild flight with barriers of
the dead.

Ah! injur'd race, your birth-right was
forgot. [heard them not.
Vain were your piercing cries, ye tyrants
Blithe were thy woods, wild region of de-
light; [moon,
They rung with many a Carol to the
Ere yet thy outrag'd warblers took their
flight [and thorn,
From their old bowers of woodbine, oak,
No more the early ranger's bugle-horn
Rouses the peasant at his morning toil;
No more he breathes that fragrance,
which the dawn [soil,
Stole from the treasures of thy bounteous
Ere man's cold heart forbade thy forest
flowers to smile.

No truant school-boy loves to wander now
Amid thy wooded dingles and thy glades;
Rich with the spoil of many a hazel-bough,
He little* recks how fast the day-light
fades, [shades,
And leaves him yet bewild'rd in thy
Till every rustling leaf becomes a sprite,
And Fancy hears a thousand phantom-
blades [bright,
Clash on the shields of Fairy-warriors
Wheeling their marshall'd ranks beneath
the moon's pale light.

Ah! Forest, past is that blithe halcyon
time [maze,
When Elin feet, in many a circling
Danc'd to the Fairy-minstrel's midnight
chime, [worm's rays.
In groves that sparkled with the glow-
Fiel are thy Nymphs, thy Dryads, and
thy Fays; [to dwell;
Fled from the haunts where once they lov'd
Save when by chance some lingering
Wood-nymph pays
A fond but fearful visit to the dell,
Which was the world to her ere Needwood's
honours fell.

Yet though the hand of innovating toil
Hath stopt the loveliest wild-flowers
from thy bow, [soil,
Shall we forget the bloom that clothed thy
Chang'd as it is, and outrag'd by the
plough, [bough,
When 'neath his † Sycamore's secluding
Thy Mundy's pipe delighted every ear?
Shall we forget those woods, deserted
now, [clear,
Which once he fill'd with many an echo
That rous'd the skulking fox, or chas'd
the bounding deer?

Happy wert thou, sweet Needwood, in the
Bard [thy fall;
Who sang thy blooming summer, and
For when blind Havock had thy beauties
marr'd, [of all,
He touch'd a chord that wrung the hearts
And dew'd with tears of fond regret thy
pall:
He wove a chaplet of thy fading flowers,
Which memory long her loveliest wreath
shall call:
He wove a note of mourning in thy bowers,
Whose cadence still doth soothe these
listening ears of ours.

Ah, Needwood! Winter o'er thy form
hath cast [loom:
His mantle, wove in Sorrow's darkest
Those lips that mourn'd for thee have
breath'd their last, [bloom?
And would'st thou gatt'rd in thy summer
Who shall the silent pipe again resume,
That from thy Mundy's hand unbred
fell? [tomb,
Mute must it lie beside its master's
For who shall teach it with those notes to
swell,
Which han'd thy forest bloom, and bade
that bloom farewell?

Bourton upon Trent.

C. A. H.

* The destruction of the deer, which took place upon the disafforesting of Needwood, has been pathetically lamented by Mr. Mundy.

† The sycamore at Holly Bush, to which Mr. Mundy alludes in both his Poems.

LINES,

Occasioned by the Medical Attendance on
the late Right Hon. RICHARD BRINSLEY
SHERIDAN.

Written by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

WHILE Sheridan shall live in fame,
And Pray sigh to hear his name,
Reflecting on the varied foe,
Too oft the fate of those below
Who shine with such transcendant light,
That dazzled Prudence shuns the sight;
So long shall He, whose manly soul
Dar'd the hard tangs of Law controul,
When his rude agents would presume
On Genius sinking to the tomb;
So long shall HE, who, proud to bleed
The sage Physician and the friend,
Delay'd by skill the stroke of death,
And anxious watch'd the parting breath;
So long be class'd among the band
Whose worth and knowledge grace the
land,
And make us deem we see again
The GOOD SAMARITAN IN BAIN.

[FROM MR. DYER'S POETICS.]

ODE

To JOHN HAMMOND, A. M. of Fenstanton,
Huntingdonshire.

Written in a Garden where many im-
provements had been made, and de-
signed to censure some Moderns, in
their extravagant imitations of the Greek
and Roman Poets, who, however, them-
selves, cannot be too much admired.

THOUGH still I love th' Æolian* lyre,
Whose varying sounds beguiled my
youthful day;
And still, as Fancy leads, I love to stray
In fabled groves among th' Æonian choir;
Yet more 'mid native scenes, thro' milder
skies,
Nature's mysterious harmonies delight;
These rests my heart; for let the sun but
rise,
What is the moon's pale orb, that cheer'd
the lonesome night?

I cannot quite leave classic ground,
Nor bid their labyrinth † of song adieu;
Yet scenes to me more dear unfold to
view, [sound.
And my ear drinks-in notes of clearer
No lyre of Pæonius in my Hammond's
bower.
No purple Venus song and love diffuse;
The king of gods here rains no golden
shower ‡; [dews.
Nor have those lips e'er sipt Castalian
Yet oh! bright rose, fair child of May,
Though Bacchus n'ed with thee his
brow may wreath; [shalt breathe
Ye fragrant myrtles though ye ne'er
On the soft couch that waked to am'rous
play §;
Yet will I s'eat from you the richest sweet;
Yet shall your beauties wake no vulgar
strain: [greet,
Each wild note shall some kindred feeling
And not a gale that sighs, shall sigh to
me in vain.

Say, polsh'd friend, each motley flower
That fable streaks, to daze our youthful
sight, [so bright,
Say, can they breathe so soft, or shine
As those which Nature paints in sober hour?
And if, thy books exchanged for rural ease,
You teach the garden in new grace to
shine, [to please,
Ah! what may please, if this hath nought
What, if beguiles not this, the studious
hour beguile?
Why should I envy Pindar's lyre,
Deep toned and various? why the melt-
ing flow [glow?
Of Sappho; and Anacreon's feverish
Or why the Warrior-poet's || nobler fire?
Or, should Albunea's sacred grove ¶ re-
sound, [along,
While headlong Anio roll'd his tide
Why Horace envy, though gods listen'd
round, [the soul of song?
To hear him strike the lyre, and wake
Or why, where suns more fervid glow,
Where flowers like gems, and springs as
crystal bright, [sight**,
Where fruits like opals fire the ravish'd
And silver streams o'er beds of amber flow,

* Pindar, the Theban bard, to whom I allude, calls his own poetry, *Ἀιολικὰ μέλη*, *Ἀιολιδεὶς χορδαί*, from Æolia.

† An expression of Pindar's, *Υμνῶν Πτυχαίς*.

‡ See Homer's *Il.* 1, 2, v. 670. See also Pindar, *Ol. Od.* vi.

§ At the entertainments of the Greeks and Romans, it was customary for the guests to wear chaplets of ivy; and couches composed of the sweetest flowers were among their softer luxuries: to these, frequent allusions are made in Anacreon's and Horace's Odes, and in other Poets. See particularly Anacreon's Fourth Ode, and Horace, *lib.* iii. 25.

|| Tyrtæus, whose elegiac poems had such a wonderful power in animating the Lacedæmonian soldiers. There are still some remains of his.

¶ The Italian sybil, Albunea, had a grove and fountain sacred to her at Tibur, where Horace had a villa. The river Anio flowed by it. See *Hor.* l. i. 7.

** The Asiatic poets, particularly the Arabians and Persians, derive a character from their climate, and abound in glowing descriptions of gardens, enchanting scenes, and flowers. See Sir William Jones's *Poeses Asiatic Comment.* cap. xviii.

Where to the rose the nightingale complains,
 [grove,
 In love-notes tuneful from her myrtle
 Why envy Abi'lolas† loftier strains,
 Or Cassem's‡ splendid notes, or Hafez's§
 song of love.

Place me beneath the Arctic skies,
 Still verse and friendship shall inspire!
 Still shall this bosom glow with genial
 fire! [eyes!
 Still Nature's simple forms delight these
 Nor shall my soul, though Fate has fix'd
 my lot [rapturous Muse;
 To temperate climes, not feel the
 Nor shall my verse, though humble, be
 forgot,
 Breath'd in my Hammond's bower, be-
 side the banks of Ouse.

Extract from a Poem upon the Departure of
 a great Poet from this Country.

YET in this wreck of honour, truth, and
 love. [prove,
 Where nought is left to praise or to ap-
 plaud,
 When all his falsehood and his guilt de-
 plored, [more;
 Save those who love him for his vices
 The Muse still owns him in his humorous
 wild,
 And blushes to behold her wayward child
 Yes, in that dark abode, that sinful mind,
 There is a fane where Genius dwells en-
 Adorning, with a solitary pride, [shrine'd,
 The mind, a wilderness in sight beside;
 Her altars beaming with unholy fires,
 Fann'd by the breath of loose and wild de-
 sires,
 The gloomy vices dark'ning in her train,
 There Genius holds her barren court in
 vain. [rise,
 From that perverted source no blessings
 To make mankind more happy, good, or
 wise— [that warms,
 No thought that cheers us, and no hope
 But all that shines is cold, and fruitless all
 that charms.

From MOORE'S "Sacred Melodies."

THE world is all a fleeting show,
 For man's illusion given;
 The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
 Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,—
 There's nothing true but Heaven!
 And false the light on Glory's plume
 As fading hues of even,
 And love and hope, and beauty's bloom,
 Are blossoms gather'd from the tomb,—
 There's nothing bright but Heaven.

Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
 From wave to wave we're driven;
 And fancy's flash, and reason's ray,
 Serve but to light the troubled way,—
 There's nothing calm but Heaven!

Ad JOANNEM MILTONEM, Anglum, triplici
 poeseos lauro coronandum, Graeco à nimi-
 rum, Latina, a quo Hetruscâ, Epigramma
 JOANNIS SAISALI, Romani.

CEDE Meles, cedat depressa Mincius
 urna;
 Sæbetus Tassum desinat usque loqui;
 At Thamesis victor cunctis ferat altior
 undas,

Nam per te Milto par tribus unus erit.

The Translation,

By EDWARD, LORD THURLOW.

LET Meles yield; and Mincius droop the
 Silent Sæbetus Tasso now forget; [urn;
 More near to Heaven let Thames's waters
 burn, [wit.
 Which in one Milton beats the three in,
 Brussels, 1816.

Mr. URBAN,

I WISH to be informed by some of your
 learned Correspondents, of the Author of
 the following Lines: they are quoted by
 Goldsmith, at the end of his Preface to
 the Citizen of the World, as follows:

Ἐλπίς καὶ σὺ τύχη, μίγα χαίριτε τὸν
 λιμέν' εὖρον.

Οὐδὲν ἔμοι χ' ὑμῖν παίζετε τῆς μετ' ἑμέ.

And also by Le Sage, at the end of the
 Third Volume of Gil Blas, in Latin:

Inveni portum; spes et fortuna, valete,
 Sat me lusistis; ludite nunc alios.

They may be thus translated:

Fortune and Hope, farewell! I've gain'd
 the port:
 With others play; I've been enough your
 sport. J. S.

A CANTERBURY TALE. (See p. 135.)

SOME workmen, they say,
 Went up t' other day
 To the pinnacles of our Cathedral;
 And to make it all good,
 They used only wood;
 For the Nation requires us to save all.
 Wooden workmen are best,
 And should be caress'd,
 And raised to the heights of renown;
 For, freestone is dear,
 And heavy to rear,
 But wood, when it's up, is soon down.

MILESIAN.

† Abi'lolas is an Arabian poet, whose genius resembles Pindar's. A sublime poem of his, in praise of the Prince SAID, may be seen in Sir William Jones's excellent Work, &c. xvi.

‡ Cassem is an Arabian poet of a more lively and elegant character, abounding in neat and splendid descriptions.

§ Hafez is a Persian poet, distinguished for his impassioned descriptions of beauty.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 23.*

In consequence of a Petition from Bristol against the Registering of Slaves, Lord *Castlereagh* inquired of Mr. *Wilberforce*, if he intended to bring forward any measure upon this subject during the present Session, as it might materially interfere with negotiations now pending with Foreign Powers.

Mr. *Wilberforce* replied, that he should not press the Bill till next Session, as he understood negotiations were now carrying on with Spain to put an end to that odious traffick the Slave Trade: he should also hope that, in the interval, the Colonial legislatures would themselves establish a registry of slaves, and carry it *bona fide* into execution.

Sir *S. Romilly* brought forward his motion of an Address to the Regent on the subject of the Persecution of the Protestants in France — It was opposed, on the ground that this Country had no right to interfere with the internal affairs of France; and finally negatived without a division.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice, that on Monday, May 27, he would bring forward his general statement of the means by which he proposed to meet the expenditure of the year.

Mr. *Serjeant Onslow* concluded a prefatory speech by moving the repeal of the laws against Usury.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that the accumulation of our vast national debt had placed the matter on a very distinct footing in this Country. A sudden and violent change at the present moment might shake the established system of money transactions. In fact, that which is called the established system, though exceedingly unsystematic, is so complicated and interwoven together that it would be desirable not to attempt moving a portion of the fabric till we had a clear view of the whole.

Mr. *Serjeant Onslow* agreed to withdraw his motion.

May 24.

The Soap Duty Bill was represented to add 9s. per cwt. to the existing duty; to tax each person three pence per head; and to produce upwards of 150,000*l.* per annum. The Bill was read the third time, and passed.

On the Report of the Civil List Bill being brought up, Mr. *Tierney* proposed an Amendment, which after some discussion,
 GEN. MAG. August, 1816.

in the course of which Sir *F. Burdett* observed that the minor branches of the Royal Family, though more estimable, were neglected by Ministers in the distribution of droits of Admiralty—was negatived by 230 to 116.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 27.*

Lord *Holland* observed, on the committal of the Coroners' remuneration Bill, that, being introduced as a Private one, and consequently not having invited attention as a Public bill, he should move that it be set aside. This motion was negatived, by 31 to 23.

Lord *Kenyon* moved, that, instead of the words 1*s.* 3*d.* per mile for travelling expences, the word 6*d.* per mile be inserted.—This was negatived, by 25 to 17.

The Bill then passed the Committee.

Earl *Grosvenor*, at the conclusion of an introductory speech, moved for a Committee to inquire into the state of the Public Offices, with a view to ascertain what offices might with advantage be abolished, regulated, or consolidated with other offices.

The Earl of *Liverpool* considered the motion as unnecessary, as Government had instituted a committee of three gentlemen to make inquiry.

After some observations from the Marquis of *Lansdown* and the Earl of *Harrowby*, the motion was negatived, by 62 to 24.

In the Commons the same day, the House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, before proceeding to an enumeration of the general Supplies and the Ways and Means for the year, alluded to the intended Loan from the Bank of three millions, at three per cent. in consideration of permission to be granted the Bank to extend its capital by a similar sum, with the further provision that, during the continuance of the advance, the notes of the Bank of England should be accepted as cash in all payments of the revenue. This was, in other words, only granting permission to the Bank proprietors to divide among themselves 3,000,000*l.* of their own money, on consideration of their advancing a similar sum for the public service. As a mode of raising money for the public service, this was in itself the best that could be adopted. He then stated the following to be the items of the Supply for the present year:—

1815.

1815.		SUPPLY.—1816.	
13,876,759	{ Army	9,665,666	
	{ Deduct troops in France.....	1,234,596	
			8,431,070
25,983,476	Extraordinaries	1,500,000	
1,099,961	{ Commissariat.....	480,000	
	{ Deduct troops in France.....	75,000	
			405,000
99,000	Barracks.....	178,000	
91,600	Storekeeper General.....	50,000	
			2,133,000
			10,564,070
18,644,200	{ Navy.....	10,114,345	
	{ Deduct Naval Stores.....	679,905	
			9,434,440
4,431,643	{ Ordnance.....	1,882,188	
	{ Deduct France.....	186,003	
			1,696,185
3,000,000	Miscellaneous.....	2,500,000	
	Indian Debt.....	945,491	
			£ 25,140,186
			SEPARATE CHARGES, including Coinage 500,000 <i>l.</i> and other items £. 2,139,000
			Total.....£. 27,279,186

WAYS AND MEANS FOR 1816—to defray the above:

Land and Malt Tax.....	£. 3,000,000	Surplus Grants, 1815.....	£5,663,755
Surplus Consolidated Fund.....	3,000,000	Bank Advance on account of }	3,000,000
Excise Duties continued for }	3,500,000	Increased Capital	
five years.....		Unclaimed Dividends.....	301,316
Bank Advance on Bills.....	6,000,000	Unapplied Money in the Exchequer	140,000
Lottery.....	200,000	Exchequer Bills.....	2,500,000
	Total—	£. 27,305,071.	

The Chancellor then moved "That the proposal of the Bank for an advance of three millions be approved."

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald observed that it was not his intention to go at length over the same statements which he had recently had the honour of submitting to the consideration of the House. The quota of contribution estimated to be due from Ireland for the service of the present year was 3,407,794*l.* Irish currency, or 3,145,656*l.* British. The charge of interest and sinking fund on the present debt was 6,826,730*l.* forming a total supply of 10,234,524*l.* To meet this charge the following were the

WAYS AND MEANS.

Surplus of Consolidated Fund	£. 991,570
Revenue, estimated at	6,000,000
Profit on Lotteries.....	100,000
Seamen's Wages.....	111,950
Loan on Treasury Bills in }	1,841,666
England 1,700,000 <i>l.</i> British }	
Ditto, ditto, in Ireland	1,200,000

Total Ways and Means £. 10,245,196

He had estimated the produce of the Revenue in Ireland at six millions; and he thought that, under all the circumstances, he was justified in taking this estimate. After a very short discussion, the Resolutions were agreed to, and the House

May 28.

Mr. Rose brought in a Bill respecting the regulation of Mad-houses. It provided for eight commissioners to inspect mad-houses throughout England, as it had been found that the intrusting this business to the physicians merely was totally inefficient: two justices in each district were also to have the right of visiting, and all the county members. He believed no better arrangement could be made: but the House would be ready to attend to all suggestions. The Bill was read a first time.

Lord Binning said he should early next session move for establishing places in Scotland for the care of criminal and pauper lunatics.

Mr. W. Pole brought down a message from the Prince Regent, which stated, that, considering the present defective state and amount of Silver Coin, his Royal Highness had directed a new and extensive issue; and relied on the assistance of the House of Commons to carry into effect the necessary measures on this important subject.

Sir J. C. Hippisley moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to report on the Laws existing in foreign states respecting the force of Papal rescripts, and the appointment of Catholic Bishops. He had also a minor object in view—namely, the repeal of the statute of the 13th Elizabeth,

beth,

beth, which made it high treason for any one to receive a Bull from Rome. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Curwen reviewed, in an elaborate speech, the various plans which had been suggested by various gentlemen, to render the Poor Laws less burthensome to the country. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Estcourt had devoted a great portion of their lives to this subject, but their plans had failed. Mr. Pitt, with all his splendid abilities, possessed no experience, and had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with his subject. His Bill never got into a Committee. The next individual was certainly one whose great knowledge of the subject eminently fitted him to undertake the task of reformation; he meant the late Mr. Whitbread. That eminent senator had two plans; the first a general Education, of which he certainly approved; the other that of a National Bank. It was utterly impossible however that the work of 200 years could be instantaneously destroyed—it might even require centuries before the whole was done away. The remedy which he proposed to apply was not altogether founded on theory. In the course of 30 years having had occasion to employ many men, 6d. a week had been laid aside from the wages of each man, which in the 30 years had amounted to 20,000*l.* (*Hear!*) He should propose in like manner that all classes in the country should be called on to contribute to a National Bank. The contribution would fall lightly on all classes, as it would not amount in any case to more than 1-30th of the earnings of any labourer. The labourers employed in agriculture would contribute 4d. per week, which would amount, on 3,000,000 of labourers, to 2,200,000*l.* The same contribution from the same number of manufacturing labourers was 2,200,000*l.* A weekly contribution should be required from all employers of labourers to the amount of 1d. on each labourer employed, which would amount to 1,200,000*l.*; and the same contribution should be levied on land. A contribution of 6d. per week should be raised on the higher classes, which would produce probably 2,000,000*l.* which would make a total of 8,800,000*l.* This sum should be applied to give all comforts to the poor in their old age, without dragging them into those dreadful receptacles in which they were now placed. The management of the fund, he proposed, should be placed in the hands of persons elected—1. From the labourers.—2. From their employers.—3. From persons of consequence in the parishes. This would tend to give the poor consequence and consideration, and to raise them from the degraded state in which they now were. This would form a pleasing contrast with the present system of management by

overseers, who had no sympathy with the class to whom charity was extended, and who were too apt to confound the unfortunate with the vicious. When the fund accumulated to a certain amount in particular parishes, the contribution should be reduced one half, and finally cease. The money should be paid to the Receiver General of the Counties, and vested in Government securities. He should recommend a similar establishment for the Army and Navy. As to those illegitimate children, who were deserted by their parents, he should propose that the Government should extend care to their education. He should propose that meantime parochial relief, under the act of Elizabeth, should be extended to persons only above 50 years of age. He should also propose to simplify the settlement laws, and to enable parishes who were overstocked with hands to send, on consideration of the payment of a certain sum, labourers to parishes where they might find employment. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of the Poor Laws, and to report thereon to the House. Agreed to.

May 30.

The Prince Regent's Message on the subject of a new Silver Coinage having been referred to a Committee of the whole House; the Earl of *Liverpool* said, it was intended by Government to make gold the standard of value in the kingdom; there would be therefore no alteration in the value of gold coin. Silver, he considered, stood on the same principle as copper; it was not the standard or measure of value, and it was only requisite that there should be enough of it for the purposes of change, and it should not be melted down. In 1773, a pound of silver was coined into 62 shillings; and at the rate of 6*s.* for the pound, the price would be 5*s.* 2*d.*: so that silver was at present below the mint price, and might be coined even on the old principle. It was not till the market price of silver was above the mint price that a profit was afforded for converting it into bullion. Such an inducement would be taken away by fixing upon the coin a small seignorage, which, while it defrayed the expence of coinage, would also raise its value above bullion. Upon an average of the fluctuations in the price of silver since 1733, it had borne the value of 5*s.* 4*d.* an ounce. It was at present at 5*s.* 1½*d.* being an halfpenny below the mint price. He therefore thought that a rise to 5*s.* 9*d.* the ounce would afford a sufficient security to all the coin that might be thrown into circulation, and would admit of fluctuation within considerable extensive limits. The difference between 62 shillings for the pound

pound troy weight of silver, which was the mint price, or the present proportion that it bore to gold, and 68 or 70 shillings which it would be fixed at, would pay the expences of a re-coinage. He should now mention the arrangements proper to be adopted in recalling the deteriorated silver coin, and substituting the new. The Bank tokens in circulation amounted to 3,700,000*l.* These would be allowed to circulate till the new coin was ready to be issued, which would be in about seven months. The amount of the deteriorated coin, consisting of shillings and sixpences, he did not know. The calling in of the base money, and the issue of the substitute, would be simultaneous; and to issue such a quantity of coin at first as would be sufficient for publicconvenience. He thought 2,500,000*l.* of new coinage would be sufficient to supply the place of the shillings and sixpences called in or driven out of circulation, which was depreciated full 30 per cent. In regard to indemnity, he should propose, that all the old silver which could be considered as legal tender, by having the proper marks, should be received at its current value, when called in; mere counterfeits could not be received for more than their value as determined by weight and fineness. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 6.

The Civil List Bill occasioned some discussion. It appeared that the sum proposed for the Civil List, including the Windsor Establishment, was 1,339,000*l.*; and the Marquis of *Lansdown* and Lord *Holland* contended, that as the fluctuating expences of the Civil List was taken away, so ought the fluctuating revenue, such as the Droits of the Admiralty, &c. The Bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *H. Parnell* brought forward his motion for granting to the Catholics of Ireland those privileges which it was agreed to concede to them two years since, but which they then declined.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that it was generally understood on both sides of the House, that there would be no further discussion on the subject this session, which had induced many Members to leave town: he suggested, therefore, the propriety of withdrawing the motion.

Sir *H. Parnell*, finding there was no chance of being supported, there being only twelve members on the Opposition benches, acquiesced. Motion withdrawn.

June 7.

A long discussion took place respecting the new Silver Coinage, in the course of which the Master of the Mint, Mr. *Wells*, said he should recommend to

the Committee on Coin, to consider whether it would not be expedient to make a gold coin of the value of 20*s.* provided it could be proved that there were not more than half a million, or a million of guineas in the country.

In a Committee of Supply, it was agreed, by 82 to 30, that 35,000*l.* should be given for the Elgin Marbles.

June 10.

The *Attorney-General* moved for leave to bring in a Bill, the object of which was the protection of the lives and limbs of his Majesty's subjects, by correcting the enormous abuses of Stage coach drivers. Within these few days it would be hardly credible what a number of applications he had received on this subject. Some accounts were enough to freeze one with horror. A gentleman of veracity, whose name he should not mention, lest he should let loose on him a hornet's nest of stage-coach drivers, had informed him that on Tuesday, June 4, at half past five, the *Trafalgar* and *Regulation* coaches set off from Manchester, and got to Liverpool 20 minutes after eight, performing this journey in two hours and fifty minutes, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The coachmen flogged their horses all the way down a hill of a mile at the entrance to Liverpool, and in getting into the town one of them ran for a considerable time on two of its wheels: luckily no accident happened. At present the magistrates could impose a fine of 10*l.*; but the proprietors generally attended, paid the money, and told the coachman that, as he had beaten the opposition, he might do so again. Cases of desperate driving had occurred, when a passenger refused to be driven at such a dangerous rate, and insisted on getting out, and being accommodated with a post-chaise; but the answer was, you can have no chaise, as the contract is to carry you to such a place within a certain time. The weight placed on the tops of coaches was an important consideration, and it was useless to trust this to the driver's discretion. He should not now include that subject in his Bill; but was ready to assist in any measures for the purpose of correcting evils of this kind. He wished to give the magistrate the power of imprisoning for three, and not less than one month, in atrocious cases, leaving to his discretion the imprisoning or fining.

Mr. *Grenfell* observed, that the regulation of the number of outsides was evaded daily.

The *Attorney-General* admitted the propriety of some further attention on this subject. Perhaps the turnpike-keeper ought to be fined for letting such overloaded coaches pass.—After a few words from

from Sir C. Monck and Mr. Bennet, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

June 12.

Mr. Calcraft said, that the seat held by Sir T. B. Thompson, who had been appointed Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, was contrary to Act of Parliament; he moved, therefore, a resolution that the appointment of Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital was not a military or naval commission. If that was carried, he should move for a new writ.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst said, he should move the previous question.

On a division, the numbers were, for the original motion 69; against it 68; majority, 1. The writ was then ordered.

The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton proposed three resolutions condemning the mode of raising money by Lotteries, as destructive of the morals of the people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended it.—The resolutions were negatived, by 21 to 21.

June 14.

The Bill for securing the Liberty of the Press was, on the motion of Mr. Brougham, postponed till next Session.

After two divisions against the Husbandry Horse Bill, it was read a third time.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Exchequer Consolidation Bill, Sir J. Newport objected to the creation of a Vice-treasurer, who should be allowed to execute his office by deputy, and whose situation would thus be a sinecure of 3,500*l.* a year. An amendment was proposed against the amount, which was rejected, by 108 to 66.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ponsonby, that the clause rendering the Vice-treasurer eligible to sit in Parliament, be omitted, which was also negatived, by 107 to 57.

June 17.

Mr. Ponsonby called the attention of the House to the salary of the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and said he would detain the House a very short time, as the reasons against the uncalled-for and large salary of 3,500*l.* a year appeared so strong. He had already proposed to fill the blank with 2000*l.* a year; and he was convinced that out of that House there were none in England, who understood the matter, and nobody in Ireland, who would not be of opinion that, taking 2,000*l.* a year, he proposed rather too large than too small a salary. He then moved that the blank be filled up with 2,000*l.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that some Members were present who did not attend on the former discussion. He should therefore say a very few words. It was to be recollected that the Treasury

of Ireland was formerly under three Vice-treasurers, till the Irish Parliament in 1795 instituted a Board of Treasury. It was now proposed to have only one Vice-treasurer to do all the duties incumbent on the office.

The House then divided on Mr. Ponsonby's Amendment—Ayes, 100; Noes 98; majority in favour of the Amendment, 2.—When the result was announced, it was received with loud cheering.

In a Committee of the whole House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed Resolutions for granting various sums:—among these were 10,253*l.* for the charges of the British Museum; 800*l.* for defraying the expence of removing the Elgin Marbles from the place where they then were, and 1,700*l.* for erecting a temporary building to receive them. The sums of 50,000*l.* for foreign or secret service money; 75,000*l.* for the Caledonian canal; and 20,000*l.* for making bridges and roads in the Highlands of Scotland,—excited from their continuance and magnitude great opposition; which occasioned Ministers to withdraw one Resolution, granting 20,046*l.* to the Royal Naval Asylum.

June 18.

Mr. Brand presented Petitions from Aberdeen and other places praying for a Reform in the Representation of Parliament. The Hon. Member expressed himself in favour of the object of the Petitions, as did the Marquis of Tavistock, and Mr. Bennet.—Mr. Curwen thought Parliamentary Reform still more necessary now, as the people might soon be called upon for fresh and great sacrifices.

Mr. Brougham said, the Petition had his good wishes. The cause of Parliamentary Reform was opposed by some, was deserted by others, and betrayed by a third party, whose folly and violence were disgusting; but he could not believe them to be a large party.

Mr. Smith said, he had belonged to all the societies which professed to have in view the promotion of this object; and he hoped yet to live to give a successful vote on the question.

Mr. Brougham, in moving for the production of papers respecting certain Negotiations that had been entered into with the Dey of Algiers, reprobated the conduct of Lord Exmouth, who with a fleet under his orders had negotiated a treaty highly disgraceful to this Country, as it sanctioned the ransom of captives, and stipulated the payment of an annual sum, on the part of the Neapolitan and Sardinian governments, on the promise that no more captures should be made. All states, not parties to this treaty, were now to be plundered without dress;

dress; and there had in consequence been an increase of depredation on the Roman and Tuscan coasts.

Sir *T. Acland*, Lord *Cochrane*, and Messrs. *W. Smith* and *Ward*, said that an end ought to be put to these atrocities.

Lord *Castlereagh* having said that Ministers shortly expected information, Mr. *Brougham* agreed to withdraw his motion.

June 19.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, after an affecting exordium, said, that the Slave population of the West Indies had a peculiar claim to our regard. For 200 years we had brought them from their native home—we had planted them in the Western hemisphere, for the purposes of our aggrandisement and wealth—we owed them in an especial degree our protection, and there could be no difference of opinion as to the obligation imposed on us to afford it. In the associations of the planters, every thing tends to render the negro an object of degradation—his colour—his language, an imperfect mimicry of our own,—and the very habits of self-abasement, which slavery itself produces. Every where, except in the West Indies, they were a prolific race. There, great numbers were lost every year, from being under-fed and over-worked. From all he had heard, he entertained a high opinion of their industry and capacity. Mr. *Wilberforce* then shewed the absurdity of the charge brought against him and his friends, of having, by agitating the Registry Bill, been the cause of the late insurrection at Barbados. It would, he observed, be as consistent to maintain that the disturbance excited on the subject of the Corn Bill was the fault of Parliament, and that no benefit resulted from that measure because it had been attended with some degree of rioting,—as to attribute the insurrection in the West Indies to the operation of the Registry Bill. Were we precluded from considering the distressed state of the Country at any time, merely by the possibility that the disclosure of its sufferings might augment discontent, and lead to revolt? The insurrection at Barbados might be traced to other causes—perhaps to the managers of estates, who did not much consult the feelings or comforts of the slaves as in our other colonies; and they pressed upon the rights of that degraded race with a weight which they felt intolerable. He had been charged by an Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. *Marryat*) with fanaticism. If to profess humanity to our fellow-creatures, and to endeavour with every power in our hands to carry into execution whatever measures were in his power for promoting their welfare, were the Hon. Gentleman's definition of fanaticism, he was afraid that he was not an incurable fanatic. (*Hear,*

hear, and a laugh.) If he really was a fanatic in the cause of the Abolition, he was glad to think he was one in so good a company (*Hear, hear.*) The Hon. Gentleman had been a little louder, more zealous, and more abusive of late—a circumstance which he (Mr. *W.*) ascribed to his agency. (*Cries of Hear.*) If all that he had heard were true, he doubted whether or not the acceptance of this appointment might not operate as an exclusion from the House; and he had once thought of bringing the matter before Parliament. The Hon. Gentleman then moved for papers respecting the illicit Importation of Slaves into Jamaica; and sat down amidst loud cheering, which lasted several minutes.

Mr. *N. Palmer* submitted, that it was the first duty of the Legislature to quiet, rather than exasperate, the alarms which had taken place amongst the Colonists; and with this view he should propose an Amendment, to the following effect:—That an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to issue instructions to the Governors of our West India Islands, that they should proclaim to the slave population his highest displeasure at the late insurrection, ascribable to the false and mischievous opinion that orders had been sent out for their emancipation; reminding them that the most prompt measures would be resorted to, to put down the spirit of insubordination; and at the same time that the Governors should recommend it to the Colonial legislatures to carry into effect every measure that may tend to the moral and religious improvement as well as the comfort of the slaves.

Mr. *Barham* spoke with warmth in favour of the Amendment.

Mr. *Brougham* said, that the planters had with sinister views instilled into the minds of the slaves that they were to be immediately freed—when the cannon was charged and fired, it had recoiled on themselves.

On the recommendation of Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Canning*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Wilberforce* agreed to withdraw his motion, and that Mr. *Palmer's* address should be substituted; after which it was agreed that the papers should be produced.

June 20.

On the third reading of the Exchequer Consolidation Bill, the clause enabling the Vice-treasurer to sit in Parliament was opposed; but carried on a division, by 149 to 111.

Mr. *Huskisson* stated that it had been agreed to purchase the house and demesnes of Clermont, for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, for 50,000*l.* The valuation

ation of the farms, farm-houses, and park, including 350 acres of land, was 36,000*l.*; the mansion, 19,000*l.*; and the furniture, 6,000*l.*; making altogether 60,000*l.* The mansion, which was in good repair, could not be built now for less than 91,000*l.* A Bill for ratifying the purchase was then brought in, and read the first time.

Mr. *Brougham* brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Education of the Poor of the Metropolis—120,000 children were without the means of education; though the amount of the public and private charities for this purpose, including the Charter-house, Christ's Hospital, the Westminster and St. Paul's schools, amounted to 70,000*l.* There were scarcely any instances of abuse in the above establishments. One flagrant case had been transmitted to him from the country, where 1,500*l.* which was left for the endowment of a school, was managed by the lord of the manor, who appointed his own brother schoolmaster with a large salary, while he again shifted the duties to a deputy schoolmaster, in the person of a joiner, with the small income of 40*l.* a year, and left this ignorant person to educate the children. It appeared that 18,000*l.* educated, upon the old plan, only 3,000 children; whereas, upon the new plan, it was sufficient to educate 30,000 children. If children were only educated, instead of being boarded, clothed, and lodged, the benefit of education might be extended to all the poor requiring it; but many charitable establishments were under the direction of trustees, who were clothiers, butchers, bakers, &c. and these were interested in contracts. The Hon. Gentleman recommended that next Session a parliamentary commission should be appointed, which should progress through the country, and have power to examine persons upon oath, &c.; and in order to ensure dispatch, the members of the commission should be paid for their labours.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Canning*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, paid Mr. *Brougham* many compliments; and the Report was ordered to lie upon the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 21.

Lord *Donoughmore*, at the conclusion of a preliminary speech, moved a Resolution, pledging the House next Session to the consideration of the disabling statutes, with a view of affording relief to the Catholics.

Earl *Bathurst*, Lords *Redesdale*, *Eldon*, and *Longford*, opposed the motion; the Duke of *Sutherland*, Earl of *Aberdeen*, Lord *Stamhope*, and the Bishop of *Norwich*, supported it. The subject having been so frequently discussed, there was no novelty

of argument. The decision was remarkable, in consequence of the majority of the Lords present being in favour of the Resolution, which, with the aid of proxies, was rejected only by four. For the Resolution, Contents 40, Proxies 29; total 69—Not Contents 37, Proxies 36; total 73. Majority against the Motion, 4.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Lushington* brought in a Bill to repeal duties on ale, cider, perry, &c. and impose new duties on the publican in proportion to the rent of his house.

The *Chancellor of Exchequer* said, that this Bill would afford relief to the lower order of country victuallers; so that out of 36,000 who took out licences, 26,000 would be considerably relieved. He would prefer, however, its lying over till next Session, when some plan might be adopted on a more general scale to arrange the rates of licences in proportion to rents and profits.

Sir *J. Graham* and Mr. *Calcraft* wished the Bill not to be deferred: it was then read the first time.

June 24.

The Coroners' Bill, after two readings, passed through the Committee; and the third reading was carried, by 48 to 23.

June 25.

The Coroners' Bill was read the third time, and passed.

Sir *John Cox Hippisley* laid before the House the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the measures adopted by different States, in order to regulate the connexion between the See of Rome and their Catholic subjects.

Mr. *Canning* said, that the freeing the Catholics from legal disabilities could only be valuable so far as it was founded on the firm conviction and cordial assent of all parties. He was anxious that this question should be now finally settled, not on the romantic notion that with it every feeling of animosity would at the same time be settled; but because he believed that the question was one without the settlement of which no other evil could be radically cured. It was not only an evil in itself, but it was made the pretext for many more, and it aggravated them all; and the settlement of the question must be the introduction to and accomplishment of every measure leading to the perfect tranquillization of Ireland. (*Hear, hear.*) The documents appended to the Report would shew that the conditions which had been proposed in this country, fell far short of what every other country, whether Catholic or Protestant, thought it necessary to adopt for its safety. It had happened to him to be a few weeks

ago in a part of Europe, stated, in many publications which he had read, to contain the seeds of bitter persecution of the Protestants, on the part of the Catholics. He found no marks of the existence of any such persecution; but he had found what was so little known in this Country, that Protestants were not only tolerated, but in every respect on an equal footing with their Catholic fellow-subjects, and even seemed to have more than their proportion of honours and employment. He alluded to the department of the Gironde, which contained a population of 514,000, of whom the Protestants amounted to 30,000, or one seventeenth of the whole. Of the seven Members of the Chamber of Deputies returned by the department, one was a Protestant. Of the five Councillors of the Prefect, one also was a Protestant. Of 24 members of the Municipal Administrations, five were Protestants. In another council at Bordeaux, seven were Protestants. In a procession which took place while he was at Bordeaux, the Archbishop of Bordeaux was first in order, and he was immediately followed by a Protestant clergyman. The banker to whom he had been recommended, had received a patent of noblesse from the present Government; and of four other patents bestowed in the department since the accession of the Government in question, three were to Protestants, and none to Catholics. All this existed without creating any convulsion, or subjecting the Protestants to any inhuman persecutions. It might indeed be said, that these acts shewed the spirit of the Government rather than that of the people; but however, as many of the elections were by corporations, they could not have happened if any angry religious feelings had existed. He was more and more convinced of the necessity of emancipation; and with the conditions which it might be thought advisable to annex to the boon, the final settlement of the question ought not to be delayed. To this final settlement the Report of the Hon. Baronet could not fail greatly to contribute.

Sir Henry Parnell wished to communicate to the House some information received by him from the Catholic Prelates of Ireland. They had proposed of their own accord, that, instead of the present mode of nominating Bishops, they should in future be elected by the Dean and Chapter. This mode would assimilate the discipline of the Catholic Church of Ireland to that of several other Catholic States. In making this proposal the clergy had referred to their Resolutions of 1806, in which they declared the in expediency of any change whatever.

Mr. Horner congratulated the Catholics on the sentiments delivered by Mr. Can-

ning. He considered that gentlemen would not have joined the Administration without an understanding favourable to the great question of Catholic Emancipation. In regard to the persecution in France, no one had said that the Protestants were persecuted in the department of the Gironde, but in the department of the Gard. Neither had it been said that the persecution was carried on by the French Government, but by the lower orders of the Catholics, and the Government had not done its duty by taking those measures which would have put a stop to it.

Mr. Bennet complained that very little had been done to remedy the abuses which existed in the King's Bench prison. The Marshal derived 800*l.* a year from a per centage on the beer drank in the prison, in defiance of Act of Parliament; and 2,500*l.* a year from the rules: that was to say, this sum of money was taken from the pockets of debtors to the injury of their creditors, for the benefit of the Marshal. The Paper which he had moved for respecting the Petworth House of Correction would shew, that the abuse of the system of solitary confinement had exceeded any thing which could have been imagined.

After a few words from Sir F. Burdett, Mr. H. Addington, and Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Huskisson warmly praised the humanity of Mr. Serjeant and the other magistrates, whose conduct was alluded to; and the motion for papers was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in answer to Gen. Thornton, that it was intended to propose to Parliament next Session, to grant a specific sum for erecting a number of Churches on a moderate plan.

The Saving Banks Bill was read the third time, by 28 to 6.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill to regulate the practice of Surgery throughout the United Kingdom: it was read the first time, ordered to be printed, and then lie over till next Session.

June 26.

The Madhouses' Bill was read the third time, and a clause, excepting houses where only one individual was confined from the visitation of Commissioners, was withdrawn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a direct question from Mr. Foxsonby, said, that as provision had been made for the wants of the present year, he thought, if no unforeseen circumstance occurred, Parliament would not be assembled till after Christmas.

Sir Samuel Romilly presented a Petition from the cloth-workers of Frome, Somersetshire, complaining, that, by the introduction

tion of machinery, they were thrown out of employ.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 27.*

On the motion of the Earl of Egremont, the Coroners' Bill was, on the second reading, thrown out by 6 to 4, there being only 10 members present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 1.*

Mr. Bennet brought up the Report of the Committee on the Police of the Metropolis, which he trusted would occupy the attention of the House next Session. One of the branches of the Police which was deserving of particular attention, was the manner in which the licences were granted to public-houses; for though the magistrates in general were men remarkable for uprightness, yet in the district of Whitechapel it appeared that there was an improper connexion between some of the magistrates and the brewers. As to the increase of crimes in the metropolis, it certainly appeared that the numbers of commitments in 1815 to the different prisons was 9000; and in 1815 they were 10,500. It was worthy of remark, that 800 persons were committed to Clerkenwell prison in one year for assaults. In the prisons, it was to be regretted that there was no clas-

sification of the different offenders. From the evidence, on the whole, it appeared, that there was an amelioration in the general state of manners and morals of the lower orders of late years, though there were now 20,000 persons in the extremest state of want.

On Mr. Holmes moving that the Lords' Amendment to the Gas Light Bill should be taken into consideration, Mr. Cartwright said he disliked the Bill, and moved that it be considered that day three months.—The House divided, but there not being 40 Members present, an adjournment took place.

July 2.

Mr. Cawthorne and Lord Cochrane both spoke against the Gas Light Bill; and the latter moved that it be read that day three months, but, the motion not being seconded, the Amendments were agreed to.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh a Committee was appointed to wait on the Duke of Wellington, to congratulate his Grace on the results of the battle of Waterloo, and on his return to England.

[The Speaker and several Members then went up to the House of Lords; when the Parliament was prorogued: see p. 69.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Wellington, after a short visit to England, arrived in Paris on the 5th inst.

A very long letter, or memoir, from Fouche, Duke of Otranto, to the Duke of Wellington, has just been published in Germany. In this he states, that there were four parties in France at the time of the restoration of the Bourbons. One in favour of the legitimate Sovereign; a second in favour of a foreign Prince; a third for a Regency, governing in the name of young Buonaparte and his mother; and a fourth for the Duke of Orleans. Fouche seems to think that the conduct of the existing Government is not well calculated to subdue the spirit of these several parties, and reconcile them to the reign of the successful competitor for the throne. On the restoration of Louis XVIII he recommended a system of moderation and forbearance, in which, he says, the Duke of Wellington acquiesced; but he complains that it has not been adhered to, and that his voice was drowned by that of the passions.

The French Journals have brought the particulars of the execution of the three malefactors, Pleguier, Carbonneau, and Telleron, convicted as the Chiefs in the alleged conspiracy to overturn the Government. They were conducted, on the 27th ult. to the scaffold in
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the Place de Greve. Pleguier resisted much when they took off his coat; but the two others were calm and resigned. Their right hands were first cut off, and they were then guillotined. Their remains were buried in the church yard of Augirard.—Several conspirators have also suffered death at Carcassonne, in the Province of Aude; and the minor Journals state, that General Mouton Duvernet, condemned to death by the Council of War at Lyons, was shot on the 27th.

Some disturbances broke out lately at Strasburgh and Nancy. An Strasburgh altercation arose between some of the National Guards and the regular troops; the former were joined by the populace, and the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was proffered. The drum beat to arms, a skirmish ensued, and 130 persons were killed or wounded on the side of the rebels; on the other part, a number of French husar and other troops, under the orders of General Briton. Numerous arrests have since taken place, and the town is said to be in a state of tranquillity. At Nancy, an officer of Genie, formerly one of the Chiefs of the Military College at Metz, and since employed in the War Department, organized a most serious conspiracy to take possession of the town, and secure the persons of the Royal Authorities. A considerable number of officers on half pay, and disaffected individuals, co-operated in

in this plan. Twenty minutes before its explosion, it was denounced to General Villatte, who instantly had eleven of them seized, and the next morning twenty-six of their accomplices. Out of this list nineteen are *ex-officers*.

At Montpellier several were lately executed by torch-light, having been convicted before the Prevotal Court, of outrages on the return of Buonaparte. The first who suffered cried "*Vive la Republique!*" on ascending the scaffold.

According to letters from Lisle, the French government is resorting to every practicable expedient to restore its military establishment; and a project is stated, by which the army is to be increased to 200,000 men. Several of the principal Generals who served under Buonaparte are to be employed.

The *Moniteur* of the 3d inst. contains a Royal Order, requiring all citizens, except those who form part of the National Guards, the Forest and Field Guards, to deliver up their arms.

Arrests and prosecutions of persons charged with offences against the State still continue in some of the provinces; five have been executed at Montpellier, charged with committing atrocities at the period of the battle of Waterloo; and a Count de Lex, who was one of Buonaparte's pages, accused of having left the island of Elba some months before him, and trying to seduce the troops of the King, is shortly to be brought before a Council of War at Paris.

General Drouet (Comte d'Erlon) has been tried in his absence by the first Council of War, and condemned to death as a traitor.

The trial of General Lallemand the elder has taken place, for having quitted the Department of the Aisne, where he commanded, to join Lefebvre Desnouettes' expedition against La Fere. He has been found guilty, and condemned to death. The junior Lallemand is to be tried next. Both have escaped to America. These sentences bar their return to France.

In the Correctional Tribunal at Paris, two causes of considerable interest were opened on the 10th of August; the first against the Abbé Vinson; and the second against M. Fleuri, a priest also, for certain writings described as alarming and dangerous; their object being the reclamation of the possessions of the clergy, in violation of the Concordat of 1801, and of the Constitutional Charter of 1814. These trials, which are no doubt instituted for the purpose of quieting the minds of the purchasers of property of the above description, are to be carried on with closed doors.

It is painful to see with what industry the arts are reviving the old super-

stitious rites. A procession of eighty young ladies paraded the streets of Paris, with lighted tapers in their hands, a few days ago, to implore the Patron Saint of Paris for finer weather! It is well known, that the Parisians are, above all others, lax in their notions of religion, and that these processions excite their most poignant ridicule.

We have received information from Paris respecting the demands of the British on the French funds which were created during the revolution; and have the satisfaction to find, that, at least, insuperable difficulties are not interposed to the realization of the property so invested. It is true, that embarrassment arises when claims are brought forward which have been in abeyance for twenty years; but nothing more is required, than the proper testimony to authenticate the debt. Several claims have already been entered in the great book; and we hope and believe that our countrymen will ultimately acquire the payment to which they are so justly entitled, and which has so fitly been assigned to them by the stipulations between the two governments.

SWITZERLAND.

The Diet of Switzerland has been invited by the Emperor Alexander to accede to the Holy Alliance.

The Cantons of St. Gall and the Grisou have received infinite injury from the overflowing of the Rhine. The Road from Mayenfeld to Coire has been rendered impassable. The Lake of Bienné has also overflowed, and inundated a vast tract of country. In Burgundy the vines are in such a state, that the vintage is expected to be wholly unproductive. Fresh prayers have been put up in the different churches of Paris, to implore more genial weather.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Ferdinand the VIIIth is stated, in letters from Spain, to have lately deprived the kingdom of Navarre of the right of being governed by its own peculiar laws and constitution. This was the only partial remnant of that political liberty which distinguished the early annals of Spanish history.

The Government of the "beloved" Ferdinand has given a new instance, to the miserable people of Spain, of its relentless and vindictive policy. On the 19th of July, Arguelles, and the other Members of the late Cortes, confined in the prison at Ceuta, were torn from their beds in the dead of the night; and in the same state in which they were thus surprised, were carried on board a xebec, with an extraordinary escort of soldiers and arms. There they were immediately loaded with irons, and the vessel set sail; but whither was unknown.

The Madrid Gazette announces the arrival of official dispatches from General Morillo,

Morillo, commanding in South America, down to the 6th April, at which date the head-quarters of the King's army were at Ocana. They state, that the insurgents were completely defeated on the 25th of February, on the heights of Cachiri, and pursued as far as the city of Matonzas. A body of 3000 men was completely destroyed, not more than 30 soldiers having saved themselves. Colonel Warletta had penetrated to Cauca, in the province of Antiocha, after cutting to pieces several detachments. It is admitted, however, that the insurgents fight furiously, with perfect contempt of death. Their priests march with them, and incite them to battle; and in the excess of their military ardour, they burn the towns which they are unable to defend.

ITALY.

An English vessel, which conveyed the works of art from the Louvre to Rome, takes, it is stated, some valuable presents from the Pope to the Prince Regent.

The Order of Malta is to expire gradually; and thus all the reports of Lyssa, or some other territory, being about to be ceded to them, prove to have been unfounded.

GERMANY.

The Austrian army is ordered to be reduced to 50,000 men; a circumstance from which the foreign journalists presage a lasting peace.

The Hamburgh Journals state, that the duchy of Lauenbourg has been formally surrendered by Prussia to Denmark, as part of the indemnity for Pomerania.

Hanover, it is asserted, is about to receive the British Constitution, with some modification.—The people are represented as dissatisfied with the extent of the Military Peace Establishment of 30,000 men.

A Hamburgh-paper says, that Kosciusko has sent from Soleure, in Switzerland, the sum of 4000 fr. to contribute to the erection of a triumphal arch at Warsaw, in honour of the Emperor Alexander.

Jerome Buonaparte, Ex-King of Westphalia, has been created Duke of Montfort by his father-in-law, the King of Wurtemberg. He is to reside with his wife at Brunn in Moravia.

RUSSIA.

The state of the weather presents a striking contrast on the Continent of Europe. While Germany is devastated by inundations, and the churches of Paris are filled with suppliants praying the Almighty for dry weather, the city of St. Petersburg has, for a month past, suffered by drought, and prayers for rain have been offered up at Riga and Dantzic.

The Emperor of Russia has, it is believed, been remonstrating on the present unsettled state of Wurtemberg, and the

disputes between the Representatives and the Sovereign of that kingdom.

ASIA.

We feel much pleasure in being enabled to announce the termination of the war in India and the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Nepal on the 4th of March. This important intelligence is communicated in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th March, brought by Admiral Cockburne, who has arrived from St. Helena. The campaign which preceded this happy result, although of not more than a fortnight's duration, produced several smart actions; in one particularly, which took place on the 2d or 3d of March, the Enemy resisted with great bravery, about 500 of them fell in battle, and our loss was comparatively small; the Company's troops were in the first instance taken by surprise, but soon recovered themselves, repulsed the assailants, and obtained the victory which led to the important diplomatic transaction above described.—By the terms of the Treaty, the Rajah of Nepal cedes certain portions of territory to the Company; who, in return, are to settle pensions to the amount of two lacks of rupees on such of the Nepal Chiefs, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands in question.

Intelligence has reached town from Calcutta as late as the 18th of March. Peace with the Goorkahs had caused great rejoicing there; the more so, as much uncertainty at one time prevailed as to the result of the war. Great credit is due to the prompt measures and persevering gallantry of General Ochterlony. A few days' longer delay, and it would have been impossible to have done any thing decisive. Already had the army begun to be very sickly; and so necessary was it deemed to withdraw the troops after the Peace, that it had been already effected with the rapidity of a flight. The Goorkah power, as a nation, is completely destroyed, chiefly by having been driven from its valuable acquisitions to the Westward. All accounts concur in the fact, that they have proved themselves the most respectable of all our Indian enemies.

Intelligence has been received that all the persons belonging to an infant Settlement, established at the end of the last year, in the North-west part of the Island of Madagascar, had been murdered by the Natives.

The Princess of Wales, after having stopped at Pera (Constantinople) ten days, embarked on the 17th June. Her Royal Highness received from the Grand Seigneur presents, estimated at 45,000 piastres. The Princess then set sail for Brussa, the ancient capitol of the Ottoman Empire in Asia; and from thence proceeds to Jerusalem and Egypt.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.

It is reported in the Paris papers, on the faith of a Sardinian Captain, that the English ship *Kent* has been captured, after an obstinate conflict, in the Mediterranean, by two Algerine corsairs.

It appears, that of the five vessels some time since seized on by the Tunisian mutineers, who sailed in them on a sort of independent piratical expedition, three have been captured by a Turkish squadron, and a fourth by an English frigate. Only a brig, therefore, remained to the pirates.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated Aug. 10.—“The Sardinian tartan, *St. Vincent's* is arrived here from Algiers, whence she sailed the 29th ult. The Master states, that he left Algiers in consequence of a hint given to him; and adds, that the Dey will not allow the British Consul to quit Algiers. They were prepared to make a great defence, but did not expect an immediate attack.”

AMERICA, &c.

An intended insurrection of the Negroes has been discovered in South Carolina, and several of the ringleaders have been executed.

Some misunderstanding appears to have taken place between our countrymen and the citizens of the United States on the Lakes. The deposition of five commanders of American trading schooners are given; stating, that they had been fired at, detained, and searched, by British cruisers; and that the pretext was looking out for deserters from the Royal Navy. Trade is dull, and distress great, in all parts of the United States.

The wife and family of Joseph Buonaparte have arrived at New York from Havre.—Lavalette is also stated to have arrived in America.

Virginia papers and letters to the 20th ult. give lamentable accounts of the distress and disappointment generally experienced by English manufacturers, and others, who have been induced to emigrate from their native land in great numbers, under the hope of bettering their condition in America. They find, that the distresses and difficulties in America exceed those left behind them in England; and that all they have gained by the change is a new, not a better country.

A considerable share of acrimony prevails in the United States against the Spaniards; as well on the subject of West Florida, as the haughty and supercilious tone which the Spanish Ambassador had assumed there; and it is evident, the North Americans wish much for a war with Spain.

The French took possession of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon* on the 22d of June. These are two islands in the Gulf of *St. Law-*

rence, which afford facilities for curing fish.

The late gale in the Gulph of Florida has done considerable damage to the Spanish, as well as to the British and American trade. A storm was experienced at Trinidad from the 3d to the 6th of June, during which twelve fourteen sail of Spanish and English vessels were driven on shore.

Advices have reached town from Rio Janeiro to the 8th of June. Almost the whole attention of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro has been directed to fitting out the armament for the South, and it was preparing to sail on the very day of the date of our information. It consisted of several ships of war and transports, with 4000 troops on board; and 2000 more were to be embarked from the island of *Santa Catharina*. With this united body, the squadron was to proceed to *Maldonado* and *Monte Video*, where detachments of the troops were to be landed, and of which possession was to be taken in the name of the King of Spain. It was apprehended, that before the arrival of the Portuguese, the Patriots would take the precaution of destroying the fortifications of the place; and that that of *Monte-Video*, which had on a former occasion received considerable damage, would be converted into a heap of ruins. Although the two fortresses already stated were to be occupied at first in the name of the Spanish Court, in order not to shock the free sentiments of the Insurgent party by those alienations of stock and soil with which we have lately been so familiar in Europe, it was perfectly known at the capital of the Brazils, that the whole of the left bank of the Western course of the *Rio de la Plata* had been reluctantly surrendered by the Court of Madrid to the ambition of the House of *Braganza*, on the condition of the assistance now afforded; and on which was calculated, as the quotient, the entire reduction of the remainder of the Viceroyalty of *Buenos Ayres* under the secure dominion of the Spanish Crown.

The last accounts from *St. Helena* are dated the 30th of June; at that time *Buonaparte* continued to confine himself to his habitation, and the bounds for exercise; which did not subject him to the personal attendance of any but his own companions: he appeared to have a stronger aversion to the visits of the Foreign Commissioners than to those of any British Officer, to whose inspection only he had before been subjected.

Letters from *New South Wales* state, that nearly the whole of the natives of the island of *Emueo*, near *Otaheite*, have renounced idolatry, and embraced the Christian faith. Six hundred and sixty attend the school.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 17. The town of *Spilsby* was visited by an awful thunder storm. The rain, with hail, poured down in torrents for nearly two hours. At *Awardby*, near *Spilsby*, Mrs. Ailsby, wife of Mr. Barkwith Ailsby, was instantly killed, as she was taking bread from the oven; the electric fluid descended down the chimney, split the same below the roof of the house, broke the windows, and melted the lead. At *East Keal*, the peas and beans in the garden of Mr. Parker, brickmaker, were literally torn up by the roots. It is supposed that the hail-stones lay more than 18 inches deep. On the same day, during a violent thunder-storm, the inhabitants of *Wath*, Yorkshire, were alarmed by the fall of an immense body of water (supposed from the breaking of a cloud) in the School Field, near that place; which making its way into the village with great velocity, carried every thing before it. Several acres of turnips, and many tons of earth, were completely swept from the neighbouring fields. A strong wall behind Mr. Turner's premises was forced down, and many of the houses were inundated to the depth of six feet.

July 21. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, with heavy rain was experienced in *Lancashire*, and the adjoining counties. The electric fluid struck a public-house near *Tockholes*, which it greatly damaged, and killed the landlord. —About three o'clock in the afternoon, at *Longpark*, after a considerable deal of thunder and lightning, a dense whitish cloud was observable, apparently about *Barrock*, which advanced with great rapidity, and, on its nearer approach, presented the appearance of the waves of the sea tumultuously rolling over each other. This phenomenon was doubtless occasioned by the hail composing the body of the cloud, and whirled along by the hurricane which enveloped it. On reaching *Longpark*, a scene of desolation commenced: within ten minutes a most tremendous volley of pieces of ice, some of them an inch in diameter, shattered the windows of the houses, tore up the turf, beat down the vegetable products of the earth, and did great and extensive damage. Mr. James had the whole of his crop of barley, oats, &c. completely cut down as with a scythe; more than half the produce of the inhabitants of the village is lost. The like destruction occurred in the neighbourhood, and a few houses were unroofed. At *Whaldub* about 14 acres of barley were entirely destroyed, besides other injuries. At *Parkbroom*, *Walby*, &c. the garden vegetables were nearly all destroyed. The same afternoon the hurricane visited *Longtown* and the neighbourhood. At *Netherby* upwards of 700 panes

of glass were broken in the hot houses of *Sir James Graham*, bart; and 60 squares in the house were driven in with great violence by the hail stones. A particularly large tree at *Kirkandrews upon Esk*, and more in the neighbourhood, were completely torn up by the roots. The country about *Scaleby* and *Kirklinton* also experienced the severity of the storm to a violent degree. The good folks near *Foldtown* began to pray in earnest, thinking the Italian astronomer's predictions were about to be fulfilled.

The same day the town and neighbourhood of *Stifford* were visited by one of the heaviest hail-storms, with vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Great quantities of hay were carried off by the torrent, and much more has been entirely spoiled. A labourer of Mr. Lycets of *Shallowford*, lost his life in endeavouring to save some hay. This storm has done even greater damage in the town of *Stone* and the neighbourhood. The streets were in many parts four feet deep in water; and a small house was washed away by the flood. The viney of H. Booth, esq. of *Cuyton*, sustained considerable damage. In one garden on the Marsh every thing was crushed as if the roller had been passed over it. At *Hatfield*, J. Routledge was struck by the lightning, but is likely to recover: his horse was killed. The rain poured down in torrents for the space of nearly two hours. On the 23d and 24th an immense fall of rain was experienced at *Brown-hills*, *Norton*, and *Longdon*, near *Litchfield*. In the former place, the heath on the waste land and elevations was forced up by the roots. The thunder was heavy, accompanied by gusts of wind, and partial spouts of rain, as though poured from solid masses of water. At *Norton*, the thunder was the heaviest and most alarming ever known. At *Longdon*, the deluge had all the appearance of a water-spout; and the most frightful vestiges of its effects are traced through the whole neighbourhood. A servant of John Atkinson, esq. of *Maple Hays*, near *Litchfield*, was killed by the lightning on Thursday evening, the 25th, at *Lemonsley*. The thunder was tremendously heavy.

Aug. 3. As some labourers were digging in a gravel-pit on what is commonly called *Huckeridge Hill*, near *Sawston*, in the county of *Cambridge*, they discovered the remains of a human skeleton, about three feet below the surface of the ground. At the feet of the skeleton stood two vessels of brass ornamented on the rim; and on the left side were found fragments of pottery and a sword. On the 5th inst. they met with two spear-heads, &c. in the same pit. These relics, though much injured

injured by time, are worth the notice of an Antiquary. The brass vessels and sword are in the possession of the Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke; the spear-heads and fragments of pottery were purchased by M. D. Duffield, esq. F. S. A. Several spear-heads and celts were discovered near the same place a few years ago. [See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 26.] From the contiguity to *Vandlebury* (Gog-Magog) they may be supposed to be Roman.

Aug. 10. The Bishop of London held a Confirmation in *Harwich* church, and confirmed 576 persons. His Lordship afterwards inspected the National Schools established there, and expressed his entire approbation of their conduct.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Aug. 3.—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been very tranquil during the last month, but there is no change in his Majesty's disorder.

Saturday, July 13.

This evening a meeting of the inhabitants of *Walthamstow* and *Leyton* in Essex took place, for the purpose of promoting in those parishes the general use of machines to cleanse chimneys, instead of employing children to climb them. The notice summoning the inhabitants was signed by the Rev. Edward Conyers (vicar of *Walthamstow*), Rev. William Sparrow (curate), and Rev. Charles Laprimaudaye (vicar of *Leyton*). The meeting was attended by several families of the neighbourhood; the number of persons present, including children, was about 80, or more, and the result was greatly favourable to the cause. The resolutions passed were—1. That, in consideration of the various complicated miseries to which children are liable who are employed to sweep chimneys, it is the opinion of this meeting that such practice should be abolished, and that it is expedient measures should be immediately taken in the parishes of *Walthamstow* and *Leyton* to promote the use of machines for that purpose. 2. That this meeting views with pleasure the exertions lately made in London by the Chief Magistrate, and the Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. for the prevention of employing children to climb and sweep chimneys. 3. That a subscription be opened for defraying the expenses attending the endeavours to abolish the practice of employing children to climb chimneys in these parishes, and that a committee be now chosen for promoting the objects of this meeting. 4. That it be an instruction and recommendation to the committee, to take into their consideration the situation of any infant children who may, by the introduction and re-

commendation of the present measure, be thrown out of employment; and promote their future welfare, by first attending to their health, and afterwards to their future prospects in life. 5. That the resolutions passed this day be transmitted to the Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing-boys; and also that they be inserted in the papers of this county, and such others as the Committee may think fit. 6. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for his polite attention to the business of the meeting. A master chimney-sweeper attended, and related a case of extreme ill usage which he received when a climbing-boy, of which an account appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1804.

Monday, July 29.

A very numerous Meeting took place at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the present distressed state of the lower classes, and the most effectual means of extending relief to them. The Duke of York took the chair, supported by the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge. He was accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Mansfield, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilberforce, and other distinguished individuals. The Duke of York immediately proceeded to open the business of the meeting. He was followed by the Duke of Kent, who, after a few observations, read the first resolution which was proposed to their consideration: "That the sudden transition from a state of extensive warfare to a system of peace has been productive of a stagnation of employment, and a revulsion of trade, deeply affecting many classes of the community, and causing, in particular districts, many instances of great individual distress." This speech was received with enthusiastic applause; and Mr. Harman seconded the resolution.—Lord Cochrane then offered himself to the attention of the meeting: What he desired to impress upon the minds of those whom he had the honour to address was, that the preliminary resolution which had been read by an illustrious Duke was altogether founded in fallacy. The existing distresses could not be truly ascribed to any sudden transition from war to peace. He proceeded at some length to controvert the truth of the position, and diverged into a variety of political remarks, which, whatever weight they might intrinsically possess, were indubitably ill-advised; and unsuited to the occasion.—Mr. Wilberforce very properly remonstrated with his Lordship. But much clamour was excited; and the object of the meeting in some measure failed. The resolutions, however, were carried, and are in substance

stance as follows:—1. That there does exist a stagnation of employment, producing many instances of great local distress. 2. That it may be confidently expected, that those who are able to afford the means of relief will contribute their utmost endeavours to alleviate these sufferings. 3. That though it be impossible for any Association to attempt the general relief of such difficulties, yet that it has been proved by experience, that extensive benefits may be derived from the co-operation and correspondence of a Society in the Metropolis, encouraging the efforts of individuals associating in different districts, for the relief of their several neighbourhoods.—4. That a Subscription be immediately opened, and Contributions generally solicited (See the Address of the Committee in p. 150.)

Wednesday, July 31.

This afternoon the remains of Miss Burrows, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, were taken to St. James's Church, Clerkenwell-green, for interment. The grave was ordered to be dug 20 feet deep: when the coffin came to be lowered, the undertaker found some fault with the depth, and the grave-digger and his assistant went down to throw up a few more shovels of earth, when, unfortunately, owing to the great pressure of the people and the ground being composed of loose earth, the sides gave way, and the earth fell in and buried them under its weight. Several men were immediately set about shovelling away the earth, which kept constantly falling in; but in about an hour after, the body of one of them of the name of Butcher, apparently dead, was found, and by the means prescribed for restoring persons apparently suffocated, he was restored to life. The body of the other workman was not discovered until near ten o'clock at night.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

According to annual custom, the silver arrow was shot for at the Butts at Harrow-on-the-Hill, by twelve of the young gentlemen educated at that school, which was won with difficulty by Master Jenkins.

The Lord Mayor having lately committed to the House of Correction a working sugar-baker for having left his employment in consequence of a dispute respecting wages, and not having during his confinement received any personal correction, conformably to the statute, in consequence of no order to that effect being specified in the warrant of committal; he actually brought an action against the Lord Mayor in the Court of Common Pleas, for non-conformity to the Law, as he had received no whipping during his confinement. The Jury were obliged to give a *farthing* damages; but the point of Law was reserved.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Aug. 5. Old Customs; or, New Year's Gifts; A Comic Operetta, from the French. The Music by Mr. Corri.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 10. My Landlady's Gown; a Farce, by Mr. Oulton.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, July 29. Lieut. gen. George, Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Major George Ewart, 55th foot, Commandant of the Military Asylum at Southampton, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Foreign-office, Aug. 6. Hon. John Meade, Consul-General in Spain, *vice* Sir John Hunter, deceased.

Whitehall, Aug. 6. Capt. Sir Thomas Lavin, K. C. C. B. Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich, *vice* Dacres.

Richard Neave, esq. Secretary and Register to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, *vice* Aust, resigned.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, July 26. Lieut.-col. Sir James Bontain, one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Aug. 17. The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, granted unto Algernon Percy, esq. commonly called Lord Algernon Percy) by the title of Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, Northumberland.

Gilbert Robertson, esq. British Consul at Philadelphia.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow, King's Serjeant; Messrs. Manryat and Gurney, King's Counsel.

Rev. Robert Williams, Head Master of the Endowed Grammar-school, Bangor.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Nathaniel Robert Dennis, B. A. Chaplain to the Forces.—*Gazette.*

Rev. S. B. Fleming, Newbold Verdon R. co. Leicester.

Rev. W. Spurdens, Brobury R. and Bredwardine V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Henry Portmore Cooper, M. A. Great Hampton Perp. Curacy, co. Worc.

Rev. P. Venables, Harwell V. Berks.

Rev. Frederick Rudge, Eardisland V. co. Hereford.

Rev. C. Bateson, West Houghton Perp. Curacy, co. Lancaster.

Rev. Wetenhall Sneyd, B. A. Newchurch V. Isle of Wight.

Rev. James John Hume, M. A. Hanney V. Berks.

Rev. George Carter, M. A. Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

BIRTHS.

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July 16. The wife of Savage French, esq. High Sheriff of the county of Cork, a dau.—21. At Melbourne hall co. York, the lady of Major-gen. Sir Henry Vavasour, bart. a dau.—24. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of N. Garland, esq. of Michalstow-hall, Essex, a son.—27. The wife of Charles Barclay, esq. M. P. a dau.—31. At Vienna, the Archduchess Henrietta, consort of the Archduke Charles, a dau.

July ... The wife of Stephen Sheffield Cassan, esq. of Sheffield-hall, Queen's County, a daughter.

Lately. Lady Alicia Trimleston, a dau.—In Upper Brook street, the wife of Major-gen Lloyd, a dau.—At Bognor, Lady Frances Ley, a son.—At Hadsor-house, co. Worcester, the wife of Rev. R. A. Amphlett, a son.—At the Rectory, Blithfield, co. Stafford, Lady H. Bagot, a dau.—At Breamore-house, Hants, the wife of Chas. Hulse, esq. M. P. a son.—At Bloxworth-house, Dorset, Hon. Mrs. Fred. Noel, a son.—The wife of John Watts, esq. of Pinekney house, Keevill, Wilts, a son and heir.—At Kington house, Lady Hawkins, a son.—At Taunton, the lady of Sir Chas. Chalmers, bart. R. N. a son and heir.—At Tatten Park the wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. M. P. a son.—The lady of Hon Isaac Butler, Dublin, a son.—The wife of the Very Rev. Peter Browne, M. A. Dean of Ferns a daughter.

Aug 10. The wife of Lieut.-gen. Burr, of Upper Fitzroy-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 6. John Halcomb, esq. of Mailborough, banker, to Margaret, youngest sister of Robert Barbor, esq. of the Charter-house.

July 10. George Rich, esq. to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Dudley Loftus, esq. of Killyon, Westmeath.

11. Major Angelo, 21st reg. to Pauline, dau. of the Marquis de Choiseul.

16. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Duncan Cameron, K. C. B. to Catherine, eldest dau of the late Lieut.-gen. Mackay Hugh Bajillie, of Rose-hall.

19. Thos. Cotton, esq. late of Curacoa, to Miss Richards, of Dudley Grove-house, Harrow-road.

20. Alfred Thorp, esq. of Walthamstow, to Louisa Susannah, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Plomer.

Capt. Henry Eiton, R. N. to Mrs. Touchet, widow of the late Peter Touchet, esq. and sister of Sir Francis Ford, bart.

Capt. Raxton, third Foot Guards, to Francis, daughter of the late H. Halsey, esq. of Henley Park.

Dr. Sherron, of Bridge-house, to Esther, daughter of Richard Fisher, of Reading, Berks.

23. William Rashleigh, esq. M. P. of Menabilly; Cornwall, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Hinxman, esq. of Ivy Church-house, Wilts.

25. Hon. and Rev. Thomas L. Dundas, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Rev. James Bousquet, of Hardingstone.

26. Major G. H. Hewett, eldest son of Sir G. Hewett, bart. to Louisa Majendie, fifth dau. of the Bishop of Bangor.

29. George Hewett, esq. to Harriet, youngest daughter and coheir of the late Henry Andrews, esq. of Wakefield.

Robert Ramsden, esq. eldest son of R. Ramsden, esq. of Carlton-hall, Notts. to Frances Matilda, third daughter of John Plumtre, esq. of Fredville, Kent.

30. Capt. Hood Knight, R. N. second son of Adm. Sir J. Knight, K. C. B. to Louisa Augusta, only child of the late Adm. George Keppel.

Lately. By special license, in Grosvenor-square, Hon. Mr. Campbell, eldest son of Lord Cawdor, to Lady Elizabeth Thynne, eldest dau. of Marquis of Bath.

Rev. Willoughby Crewe, nephew to Lord Crewe to Miss Hervey, niece of Mr. Luck.

John Croft, esq. late Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, to Amelia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Warre, esq.

Ralph Adderley, esq. to Miss Mills, dau. of the late W. Mills, esq. of Barlaston-hall co. Stafford.

George Pinchen, esq. of Haselbury-house, Wilts, to Mary, only dau. of James Bubbell, esq. of Ladydown, near Bradford.

Sir Alexander Campbell, bart. of Aberuchell, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Mr. A. Coldstream, of Criff.

Aug 1. Rev. Wm. Heath, of Eton college, and vicar of Isleworth, to Ellen, daughter of Capt. W. King, of his Majesty's ship Endanus.

Henry Howard, esq. of Kensworth-hall, Herts, to Eliza Trenholm, widow of the late Sir John Trenholm, K. G.

3. H. D. Milligan, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Georgiana Mathilda, third dau. of Sir Walter Stirling, bart.

Stratford Canning, esq. Envoy to the Swiss Cantons, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Raikes, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

Col. Mellor, of Derby, to Florence, daughter of the late Rev. C. Hope, of Great Burstead, Essex.

6. Capt. W. R. Smith, R. N. nephew to the Duke of Wellington, to Miss Saunders, dau. of the late Capt. R. Saunders, R. N. of St. Thomas, near Exeter.

14. Rev. John Harrison, A. M. (only son of the late Rev. John Harrison, rector of Wrabness in Essex) to Henrietta Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Wollaston, esq. of Ness Cliff, Salop.

24. Francis Duval, esq. of the Custom-house, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Wolfe, esq. of London-street, Fitzroy-square.

RIGHT HON. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

(Concluded from p. 86.)

Mr. Sheridan, who was now encumbered with the cares of a family, felt the necessity of immediate exertion to provide for the pressing calls inseparable from a domestic establishment, which, if not splendid, was marked with all the appearance of genteel life. His attempt at dramatic composition, and the moderate opinion which he entertained of his talents in that respect, have been already noticed; but his charming lines to Miss Linley, and some occasional productions, which displayed with equal happiness his natural tenderness of sentiment and brilliancy of wit, had secured to him no mean reputation as a poet. Thus compelled to become a candidate for public favour, he once more resumed his courtship of the Comic Muse. On finishing his Play of *The Rivals*, he presented it to the Manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, and it was performed on the 17th of January, 1775. This Comedy was justly considered, by candid criticism, as a most promising essay for an author in his 24th year; but the public opinion did not exactly coincide with that of acknowledged judges of dramatic merit; and, in consequence of some slight disapprobation, it was laid aside for a time, after the first night's performance. The partial failure of the piece has been attributed to the indifferent acting of Mr. Lee in the character of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*. For that gentleman, though allowed to possess considerable merit in parts of much more importance, had not sufficiently studied the whimsical humour and national manner of Irish characters. Whatever may have been the cause, Mr. Sheridan withdrew his Play without any compulsion; and, having made some judicious alterations, both in the progress of the plot and in the language, it was shortly after brought forward again, and received in the most favourable manner. The fable of this Comedy possesses a sufficient degree of probability to render it interesting: the incidents succeed each other in natural progression, and the dialogue is witty, humorous, and characteristic, interspersed with pathetic appeals to the heart, but without those extraordinary effusions of excellence which, from the pen of the same writer, have since delighted the fancy and improved the understanding, on the stage and in the closet. Had Mr. Sheridan's powers been evinced but by this Comedy only, he would have been placed at no very great eminence above the common crowd of Play-wrights.

His next production was the farce of *St. Patrick's Day*.
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Patrick's Day; or, The Scheming Lieutenant; a piece evidently written more for the purpose of trying his ability to excite broad laughter and humorous merriment, than with a view of enlarging his reputation. It was presented by him to Mr. Clench, as a testimony of his gratitude, for the assistance he had experienced from that gentleman's excellent performance of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, in *The Rivals*, in which he had succeeded Mr. Lee. The Farce of *St. Patrick's Day* was actually written in eight and forty hours, and was performed for the benefit of Mr. Clench, on the 2d of May, in the same year.

At the commencement of the ensuing season, he brought out his comic opera of *The Duenna*, a composition in every respect superior to the general class of English operas then in fashion. The plot of this pleasing piece, which deservedly retains its popularity on the stage, is simple, and incapable of producing much interest; but the elegance of the diction, the sweetness of the poetry, and the appropriate spirit infused into the characters, placed it, beyond all competition, above the sing-song trifles which were then in high repute. *The Duenna* surpassed even *The Beggar's Opera* in attraction and popularity, and was performed seventy-five nights during the season, while Gay's singular production ran only sixty-five.

Mr. Sheridan's circumstances becoming about this time more independent, and his genius having struck out a line productive of fame and profit, he began to indulge in expensive entertainments, and found no difficulty in extending his connexions in fashionable life. "The feast of reason and the flow of soul" were seldom absent from the hospitalities of his table, and they were unquestionably very much promoted by the strength of argument and brilliancy of wit which he could call forth in the hours of instructive inquiry or sportive conviviality, as well as by the charms of Mrs. Sheridan's conversation, and her fascinating powers of voice.

Mr. Garrick having resolved to retire from the management of Drury Lane Theatre, a negotiation with him for the purchase of his share of the Patent was entered into by Dr. Ford, Mr. Linley, and Mr. Sheridan, who, in 1776, paid the sum of 30,000*l.* for it. It now became his interest to apply his talents in support of the Theatre in which he was so materially concerned; and he immediately brought out *The Trip to Scarborough*, altered from Vanburgh's Comedy of *The Relapse*. It was performed on the 24th of February, 1777;

1777; and, though the dialogue was much improved, and the incidents judiciously altered, the audience did not receive it in a very favourable manner on the first night of representation, on account of the incorrectness of the performers in general. It was afterwards played to crowded houses.

His next production was the Comedy of *The School for Scandal*, which has deservedly raised his fame to undisputed pre-eminence over all contemporary dramatic writers, and conferred a lustre on the British Comedy which it did not previously possess. *The School for Scandal* was performed on the 8th of May, 1777, and attracted from that late period to the conclusion of the season, the most fashionable and numerous audiences. A Play of such superior merit, and written by so young an author, was rewarded with unqualified applause. The Criticks of that time were anxiously engaged in extolling the beauties with which it abounds, and some of them were not wanting to discover others, that either do not exist, or remained unknown to the writer himself. But although it must ever rank as a finished piece in the simplicity of plot, in the natural progression of incident, in faithful imitation of manners, in the vigorous and exact delineation of living character, and, above all, in fertility of wit and felicity of expression; it is to be lamented, that the author did not apply himself with more care to improve the heart, and stimulate the public mind to the cultivation of morality. The fashionable taste for scandal is indeed exposed; but it is exposed to the laughter, not to the contempt and detestation of the audience: it produces mirth, but does not excite execration. The hypocrite, who covers his abominable designs with the mask of honour and integrity, is indeed punished; but the punishment is not commensurate to the offence, and our abhorrence is weakened by the unseasonable playfulness of the poet's satire. The author is too strenuous an advocate for dissipation of manners, and the vices of libertinism are too successfully defended.

Mr. Sheridan on this occasion appears, in a great measure, to have forgotten the legitimate end of dramatic composition, and not to have been sufficiently sensible, that whatever is intended for the amusement of society at large, should also be capable of communicating solid instruction, and producing real amendment. It has been remarked, with some degree of propriety, that the characters of *Joseph and Charles* have been taken from *Fielding's Tom Jones*; and that the character assumed by *Sir Oliver Surface* has been borrowed from a similar incident in *Mr. Sheridan's Novel*.

His *Critic*, written upon the model of the Duke of Buckingham's *Rehearsal*, came out on the 30th of October, 1778. The success of *The Critic* was complete and well deserved; and, though the subject had been very ably handled by his ingenious predecessor, he succeeded in embellishing it with so great a variety of ludicrous incidents, and introduced such extraordinary novelty of satire, as to divest it of the slightest appearance of imitation.

The lamented death of the British Roscius, in 1779, furnished Mr. Sheridan with an opportunity of exercising powers of a very different nature: he accordingly wrote the Monody to the memory of Mr. Garrick, which was recited at Drury Lane Theatre, by Mrs. Yates, in the month of March of the same year. The sentiments are, in general, appropriate to the occasion, and the poetry possesses strength and melody, but the effect was not adequate to the expectations of the author and his friends.

Notwithstanding the profits which he derived from his pieces, and the share he had in the Theatre, which was very considerable, as he had obtained Mr. Lacy's interest in the patent, a property equally valuable with that of Mr. Garrick, and of course worth, on the lowest calculation, thirty thousand pounds, his pecuniary embarrassments had considerably increased. His domestic establishment was not only very expensive, but conducted without any kind of economy. The persuasions of Mr. Fox, whose friendship he had carefully cultivated, operated, with a firm conviction of his own abilities, in determining him to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. For some time before he had endeavoured to qualify himself for public speaking, by declaiming at the private meetings of several of his most intimate acquaintances: and it was customary with him, like the logical disputants of antiquity, to start a subject of discussion, and *advocate* either side of the question, for the purpose of exercising his ingenuity in argument.

Mr. Sheridan was afterwards honoured with the notice of a noble Duke, who, though not then in office, possessed great influence in Opposition: and an application was made, through the medium of a common friend, to obtain his Grace's nomination of Mr. Sheridan for one of his boroughs. The application, however, proved fruitless, as his Grace had either already completed his list, or placed but little reliance on the parliamentary powers of his dramatic acquaintance. Mr. Sheridan was not discouraged by the disappointment; and, a general election having taken place in 1780, he resolved to canvass for himself, and chose the town of Stafford for the scene of his

his first political operations: In the adoption of that measure, he appears to have been actuated by several important considerations. The borough of Stafford was not devoted to the interest of any particular patron; it was free from all suspicion of ministerial influence, and the arts of corruption had been ever tried without effect to undermine the independence of the electors. All these circumstances, strengthened by a pressing invitation, and promise of the most zealous support from a principal gentleman of the place, induced Mr. Sheridan to propose himself as a candidate to represent the borough of Stafford in the next Parliament. He accordingly proceeded to the spot, and was perfectly satisfied with the pleasing prospect of success that opened to his ambition. But although he experienced uncommon disinterestedness, and great liberality of conduct in the people of Stafford, a certain degree of expense, which has for a long time blended itself with the purest proceedings of the elective system in this country, was found unavoidable, and his affairs were not at that time in the most flourishing state. He was soon convinced, that the moderate sum of one thousand pounds was a *sine qua non*, which alone could bring the negotiation between the young champion of liberty and the independent electors to a successful conclusion. The money was raised, and he was in consequence returned for Stafford; and, from the moment of his introduction into the House of Commons, he became a firm supporter of all the measures of Opposition. Though he contented himself at the commencement of the Session with giving a silent vote against the Minister, he was indefatigable without doors in seconding the views of his Party, and exciting the clamour of public indignation against the measures of Government. He constantly attended popular meetings and political clubs, and his pen was employed with success in several periodical publications. He had a considerable share in *The Englishman*, a Paper which was conducted with great acrimony against the Administration of Lord North; and, when the Rockingham party came into power, in 1782, his exertions were rewarded with the appointment of Under Secretary to Mr. Fox, then Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

The death of the Marquis of Rockingham, and the unexpected elevation of the Earl of Shelburne to the important office of First Lord of the Treasury, completely defeated the views of his friends; and the ever-memorable Coalition having been formed, Mr. Sheridan was once more called upon to carry on literary hostilities against the new Administration. The pe-

riodical work of *The Jesuit* soon appeared, and several very distinguished members of the Party are confidently stated to have contributed to that production*. At length, the Coalition having gained a decisive victory over the new-fangled Administration formed by the Shelburne party, Mr. Sheridan was once more brought into place, and appointed, in April 1783, Secretary of the Treasury. It was extremely natural to suppose, that *The Jesuit* would not be attacked by those to whose cause it had been devoted: but the spirit of prosecution, though allowed to slumber for a short interval, broke out with redoubled vigour, when his Grace of Portland was succeeded, as First Lord of the Treasury, by Mr. Pitt, and an entire change took place in men and measures. The Attorney General was obliged, *ex officio*, to continue the prosecution, the groundwork of which still existed; and Mr. Wilkie, who had the courage to conceal the names of the gentlemen by whom he had been employed, was sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months. The system of party-politics evinced in this instance, as it has in almost every other case, selfishness and ingratitude. The man who possessed the courage to expose his own person to punishment, and his circumstances to ruin, in order to screen those by whom he had been engaged in his professional pursuits, for the purpose of promoting their favourite end, is said to have been treated with neglect; and it will with difficulty be credited, that his expenses were never paid.

Mr. Sheridan appears to have been a figure originally introduced into the political picture, more for the purpose of completing the group in the back ground, than of standing forward as a principal character. But the irresistible impulse of genius gave a sudden expansion to his powers, extricated him from the inferior estimation in which he was held, and placed him, if not in an equal rank with Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, at least in the very next to it.

His defence of Mr. Fox's celebrated East India Bill was distinguished for logical precision; and though he had not, on previous occasions, delivered his sentiments with extraordinary ability, his speech on that interesting subject was so masterly, as to induce the public opinion

* This is a mistake—the few papers published under the title of “*The Jesuit*,” we believe only 18 in number, were all written by one gentleman, who has been dead a few years. Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and their friends, were the persons who suggested the idea of such a publication; but not one of those gentlemen wrote a single line in it.

to select him from the second class of Parliamentary Speakers. In 1785, his powers began to expand in proportion to the confidence which he acquired in debate; and his observations on Mr. Pitt's Perfumery Bill were justly admired for splendid effusions of wit and great force of argument. But the part he took in the consideration of the Irish Propositions, which were brought forward during the same year, was peculiarly striking, and raised his reputation as an orator to a very superior degree. In calling the attention of the House to the fourth proposition, he displayed a general knowledge of the interests of both kingdoms, and a depth of investigation which the most sanguine expectations of his friends could not have anticipated; and from that moment he was viewed as a formidable opponent by the late Minister, and looked up to with admiration, as a principal leader of the party to which he belonged.

Mr. Sheridan had many difficulties to encounter in his Parliamentary life. His father was an Actor, he had himself largely contributed to the entertainment of the Publick, and was the Manager of a Theatre. The prejudices of Mankind, however ridiculous, are too often victorious over the claims of genuine merit, and would have, perhaps, prevailed in intimidating any other person than the man against whom they were, in this instance, directed. Fully convinced of his decided superiority over birth and fortune, he proceeded regardless of personal reflections; and if his opponents succeeded in irritating him by the asperity of their allusions, he met them with manly resolution, chastised them with the lash of legitimate satire, or held them up to universal ridicule in bursts of extemporaneous wit, that have never been equalled, perhaps, in the British Senate. He was rapidly approaching to perfection as an orator, when the impeachment of Mr. Hastings supplied him with an opportunity of displaying powers which were then unrivalled. His speech delivered in the House of Commons, in April 1787, on the eighth article, as stated in the order laid down by Mr. Burke, relative to "money corruptly and illegally taken," was allowed to equal the most argumentative and impassioned orations that had ever been addressed to the judgment and feelings of the British Parliament. He fixed the uninterrupted attention of the House for upwards of five hours, confirmed the minds of those who wavered, and produced co-operation from a quarter, which, it was supposed, would have been hostile to any farther proceeding.

Mr. Sheridan seems, at this period, to have been convinced of the necessity of a more liberal application and persevering

industry, to support the splendid fame he had acquired; and accordingly prepared himself, with unremitting assiduity, to perform his official duties as one of the Managers of the prosecution, instituted by the Representatives of the people against Mr. Hastings, and carried on before the supreme tribunal of the nation. In the long examination of Mr. Middleton, he gave decided proofs of a strong and discriminating mind; but when, in June 1788, he summed up the evidence on the charge, respecting the confinement and imprisonment of the Princesses of Oude, and the seizure of their treasures, his superiority over his colleagues was established by universal consent. But, however admirable his speech may be now considered, as a composition, there were, at that time, several circumstances of magnitude and singularity, that conspired to give it a celebrity which posterity will scarcely admit it to possess. To form a just opinion of this memorable oration, which occupied the attention of the Court, and excited the admiration of the Publick, for several hours, it would be necessary to have heard Mr. Sheridan himself; and, to those who have not witnessed the correctness, strength, and animation of his elocution, it will be sufficient to repeat what was said by Æschines to the people of Rhodes, in praise of the harangue which had caused his banishment—"What applauses would you not have conferred, had you heard Demosthenes himself deliver it?"

Soon after this great era in the public life of Mr. Sheridan, the melancholy indisposition of his Majesty, which plunged the country into a state of the deepest distress, led to the discussion of a question, exceeding in political importance every other national occurrence from the Revolution of 1688 down to that time. The Ministry and Opposition essentially differed with respect to the means to be adopted for supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal authority; and Mr. Sheridan took a leading part in the attempts which were made to declare the Prince of Wales Regent, without such restrictions as Parliament should think fit to impose. The favour in which he was held at Carlton House was certainly superior to that enjoyed by the most distinguished Members of the party, and his conduct occasioned suspicions that have never been completely removed. His Royal Highness was very much in the habit of consulting Mr. Sheridan, and his answer to Mr. Pitt's letter, with respect to the restrictions on the Regency, which was allowed to be dignified, cautious, and temperate, has been principally ascribed to the prudent counsels of this gentleman.

Mr.

Mr. Sheridan's zealous interference in support of his patron is, perhaps, the only instance in which he can be charged with political inconsistency. The spirit of party, and the strong prejudices of the moment, are now consigned to oblivion; and it may be fairly asked, whether he, or any other declared advocate of the rights of the people, acted consistently in opposing the following Resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Pitt, and passed by the British Parliament:—“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal authority, arising from his Majesty's indisposition, in such a manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require.”—Mr. Sheridan's objection to the Resolution did not arise from any statement contained in it, respecting the *full and free* representation of the people; but he and his friends argued against the power of both Houses, in any case, to limit the authority of the Regent, and contended, that the immediate nomination of the Heir-apparent ought to take place, as a matter of constitutional right. Those who are sincere admirers of the British Constitution, as derived from the legitimate source of authority, will not readily coincide in the doctrines advanced upon this occasion, by the leading Members of Opposition.

Mr. Sheridan continued a strenuous opponent of the measures of Mr. Pitt's Administration, and, in consequence of Mr. Fox's secession, stood at the head of Opposition. With the single exception of his conduct on the question of the Regency, his Parliamentary life cannot be accused of inconsistency. He professed, in common with most of his friends, an enthusiastic admiration of the French Revolution, and considered the Constitution it had formed, as a glorious fabric of human wisdom, erected for the perfection of human happiness; but when he saw that Constitution defaced and polluted by the frantic and murderous policy of the successive rulers of France, he readily concurred in reprobating crimes, which were destructive of freedom and social happiness, and directly repugnant to the principles on which the Revolution was originally effected. He ever was the zealous supporter of Parliamentary Reform, and the uniform friend of the Liberty of the Press, and of Civil and Religious Freedom. In financial considerations, in our political and commercial relations with Ireland, and more particularly in every important discussion relative to Constitu-

tional subjects, he evinced great depth of inquiry, and acuteness of discrimination.

Mr. Sheridan's voice was strong and distinct, and his delivery very easy, clear, and impressive. He wanted the dignity of Mr. Pitt, and the fire of Mr. Fox; but, in the ingenuity of observation, and the felicity of reply, he was not inferior to either of them in their happiest moments. He excelled in railery, which, at once elegant and severe, was peculiarly suited to the Senate. Though he seemed cautiously to avoid the use of figurative diction and splendid imagery in his speeches, his celebrated oration on the trial of Mr. Hastings is an ample testimony of his ability to introduce them with the most appropriate effect. It cannot be denied, that his propensity to epigrammatic point and humorous allusion frequently exceeded the bounds of propriety, and hurried him to a levity of remark that was at variance with the gravity of the subject in discussion. We laughed indeed for the moment, but soon condemned the speaker for trifling with a great object of national consideration.

Mrs. Sheridan died in June 1792, and he had a son by that lady, Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who possesses considerable abilities. In 1795, he married Miss Ogle, youngest daughter of the Reverend Doctor Newton Ogle, Dean of Winchester. The issue of his second marriage was also a son, Mr. Charles Sheridan.

His conduct as Manager and principal Proprietor of the first Theatre in the kingdom, and his punctuality in the discharge of the duties contracted by him in that situation, have rarely been the subject of praise. Yet, in justice to his memory, we cannot but observe, that in the legal discussion of the claims of the Proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre, in the Court of Chancery, so far from any imputation being thrown out against his conduct, it was generally the subject of praise; and the Chancellor himself (Lord Eldon) spoke in the handsomest terms of Mr. Sheridan's *integrity*, though certainly he thought his *prudence* was in some instances liable to be questioned. Of his extraordinary qualities and powers to please and charm in private life it is almost unnecessary to speak. They were, indeed, unrivalled.

It was, perhaps, in the knowledge of human nature that he surpassed all his contemporaries. His sagacity was particularly exercised in discovering the character and propensities of his acquaintances, or of those with whom he had any business to transact, and he generally succeeded in converting this kind of knowledge to his own advantage.

After a retirement of twenty years from the stage, Mr. Sheridan came forward at the

the end of the season in 1799, in the humble situation of the Editor of *Kötzebue*, the celebrated German Dramatist, and appears in that instance to have been more actuated by his interest as a Manager than by the generous feelings of a writer emulous of lasting fame. The speech of *Rolla*, exhorting the Peruvians to defend their King and country, and their civil and religious institutions, against a ferocious band of lawless invaders, was highly instrumental to the success of the piece, and it is the only passage of the Play to which Mr. Sheridan has an exclusive claim. The appeal to the people in support of their rights and national independence is bold and animating. The striking image of the vulture and the lamb is, however, used with more effect in his speech on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings; but his right to borrow from himself cannot be questioned. The genius of the German dramatist is unquestionably of the first or-

der. In conducting a passion through its most intricate mazes, he is, perhaps, unequalled, and he seldom fails to produce emotions of the most agonising kind. But probability, the genuine source of concern and dramatic feeling, is too frequently violated. An instant's reflection is sufficient to expose the delusion of the scene, and destroy the interest which the skill of the Poet creates. Mr. Sheridan was himself convinced that, with the exception of *Rolla's* patriotic harangue, *Pizarro* was more indebted for its popularity to the merits of the original, to the actor, the machinist, the painter, and the composer, than to any alterations he made, or to any judgment he evinced in adapting it to the English stage. It is to be lamented, that by this motley exhibition he degraded his reputation as the first dramatic writer of the country, and sunk himself to a level with the Play-wrights of the day, to whom profit was every thing, fame nothing.

DAVID PIKE WATTS, Esq.

Died on the 29th of July last, aged 62 years, at his house in Portland-place.

In his early years he received his education from Alexander Cruden, the pious author of the "Concordance to the Bible," whose favourite, as well as pupil, he had the happiness of being—and it was to this influence upon his mind that much of Mr. Watts's serious turn of thought may be ascribed: the advantages of study under such a tutor were also considerably enlarged by the pious example of both his parents, to whose memory he always devoted the reverence of filial love!

His connexion with the late Benjamin Kenton, esq. commenced at a very early period of his life; and in this he had the good fortune to find exemplified in practice, that integrity and goodness of heart which his education had taught him to cherish as the only means of uniting the duties of society with his more important duty to God. Mr. Kenton had an only daughter; it was natural that the respect and esteem for her father which Mr. Watts invariably felt, should awaken a sympathetic affection for her—and it was equally so, that this affection should meet its due return; but it was not received by Mr. K. with approbation! Whatever may have been his intentions towards Mr. Watts at that time, or whatever may have been his views for his daughter, his resolution was decisive, and his determination was not to be reversed: the result was of serious consequence to the father as well as to his daughter, whose health, severely impaired, that, by a gradual decline, she sunk in sorrow

to the grave; and the conduct of Mr. Watts upon that melancholy occasion, and a more intimate acquaintance with his subsequent character, so endeared him to his patron, that unavailing regret accompanied the rest of Mr. Kenton's days! As Mr. K. advanced in life, his prosperity and public fame as a wine-merchant, accompanied his progress, and when those were well-established he retired from business, and left the whole of his extensive concern to Mr. Watts's management. During their connexion Mr. W. married Miss Morrison of Durham, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Both the sons were brought up for the army.

Mr. Kenton died May 25, 1800; by which event, and by the paternal dispositions of his will, Mr. Watts became the master of chief part of his immense fortune; all acquired by personal assiduity and unvarying integrity—and he transmitted with these fruits the seeds of an example which were sown in a soil equally sufficient to produce perfection! Soon after this event Mr. Watts retired from business to the late residence of Mr. K. in Gower-street, where he devoted his active mind to the cares of domestic life, and to the extension of his fortune in the promotion of public welfare; in which he may be literally said to have "gone about doing good;" but his private life was yet more endearing, for he possessed the rare quality of consistency, in that his pure charity, joined to his native sweetness of temper, rendered his dwelling the abode of peace; and he possessed that native politeness of heart which rendered him courteous

teous to his most familiar associates.—But these domestic comforts were embittered by the severest trials—in the loss of his wife, and not long after, of both his sons successively; while every prospect of future patronage and advancement shone upon their hopes: to these dispensations, however, no man better knew how to bow with dutiful resignation, or where to seek for the truest consolation!—his eldest son David, who had been a Lieut. in the 14th Light Dragoons, and had exchanged, for promotion, to a regiment in the West Indies, died a few days after his landing at Jamaica of the yellow fever, in the 20th year of his age.—His second son, Michael, was Ensign in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, and fell at the battle of Barossa, also in his 20th year!—These losses served to center his affections upon his surviving daughter and then become his only child—the peculiar fervour of his parental love, was the cherished solace of his heart, and it was sincerely returned with the most filial devotion!—he had the grateful satisfaction, some few years previous to his death, of seeing her united to Jesse Russell, junr. esq. of Ilam-hall near Ashbourne in Derbyshire, and of living to see the happy fruits of this marriage in four promising children. To her he has bequeathed, with the exception of a few legacies to relations, the whole of his ample fortune—acting in this to the last, upon a fixed principle, that as the steward of his talent while he remained here, he should leave that stewardship where it could be safely reposed.—During his last illness he was assiduously attended by his son-in-law and his daughter, and although his death-bed was visited by bodily pain, yet it was rendered a blessed and instructive scene, for it was truly the death of the righteous! There is a considerable difficulty in delineating the just character of a man of retired disposition and inward piety;—prominent features are easily portrayed;—the motives of action which dwell in the heart require a higher pencil than that of human skill. I believe him to have been truly a Christian in heart and deed—he was a zealous member of the Church of England, not more so in its forms, which he cherished, than in its principles, which he venerated, and as a duty maintained: punctual and devout in all its public ordinances—very respectful to its priesthood, and active in promoting Christian knowledge, and propagating the Gospel according to its tenets; to the societies which embraced these great objects, and also to the Institution for diffusion of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, he was a liberal benefactor—his candid mind judged it not any wise injurious to the one to encourage the efforts of the

other, which embraced nations and people to whom the English Liturgy could be comparatively of no interest; but wherever they could be united with effect, he availed himself of every opportunity of rendering service to the general plan—which may be deemed “a plan of Providence, or at least one of the means encouraged for bringing about some great event of which either our own age, or the following, is to be the witness.”

His early education was sufficient for a mind like his, to point the road of study and superior information; on every subject which appeared to him important, his natural ardour excited a thirst for its investigation: he embraced principles, only when he had examined them;—he pursued a conduct, only when he learnt the propriety and honour of its motive;—he instructed, only when he had ascertained the truth:—cool and dispassionate, he never boldly asserted; charitable, he never was heard to offend by condemnation;—amiable, he was never lifted by prosperity or pride, but may be said to have possessed his soul in peace;—*mens conscia recti*.

Thus he became the liberal friend of Literature and learned men—he respected their talents, and lamented and secretly relieved the severe privations of many whose studies had not always secured them from temporal distress; and whose station or professional habits were such as to depress their merit.

The same disposition led him to patronize Christ's Hospital, the Institution of Sunday-schools, and all the methods adopted for the religious instruction of youth: I have not unfrequently heard him lament that the days of impiety and licentiousness had left fatal snares behind them, which the ignorance of the first principles of the Christian religion would help to increase, an indifference to the great interests of human life, to the peace of society, and to the general practice of religious and domestic duties: impressed with these sentiments, he gave a hearty encouragement to the Institution of the Central National School in Baldwin's Gardens, and also to those parochial and ward schools more immediately attached to his places of business and residence; justly esteeming great part of the work of salvation done, when youth were securely instructed in the blessings of the Gospel; as the only effectual means of preventing crimes, which the mild compassion of his temper led him to cherish, rather than the most appropriate punishment on conviction.

In the periods of his life when he actively pursued his business, and afterwards when his enlarged prosperity enabled him to choose his way, his acts of charity were

were liberal, and done with love unfeigned: at one time he restored by prudence what his liberality had impaired; but at the other, he acted as if he felt himself to be the trustee of an extensive fortune, rather for the purposes of useful good, than for the self-indulgences of luxury; he possessed the means of both, but for one luxury he had ten charities. The conciliatory manner in which he bestowed his relief, filled many a heart with joy, and many an eye with tears of gratitude; and while this spirit animated his active labours, and associated itself with the extensive means of general good, his name will be blessed by the remembrance of his deeds, in the hearts of numerous individuals, and of as many public Institutions, of which he never suffered himself to be an inactive benefactor.

Throughout a large circle of friends and associates from his earliest years, there is not one that would hesitate for a moment to bear testimony, to his unswerving integrity—to his undeviating loyalty to his King and attachment to the Constitution of his Country, and also to the sincerest respect to its Established Church and to its constituted authorities:—those who knew him in business will subscribe their witness to his correctness in every transaction; those who were admitted to his confidence and his friendship will bear ample record to his urbanity, and to the just value which they placed in his esteem; and those who had occasion to unite with him in his many plans for the public good, and for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, for the promotion of all which he was an active and zealous contributor and adviser, will readily subscribe to the tribute justly accorded to his anxious solicitude for their welfare! Where, if we look round, shall we find a man fit to be placed in the chair which he has left?—where is the man, so possessed of the mind and the power to will and to do? whose soul was so truly the spirit of meekness? and whose bounty was the unostentatious charity of Christian love?

I have offered this feeble tribute to the memory of a valued friend, whose character and conduct it was one of my accustomed satisfactions to observe; I respected it, not so much for the kind marks of his friendship which I received, as from its own intrinsic excellence—for I have no fear of contradiction, when I assert it to have been innately good; studious of acquitting himself of all his duties; and as universally esteemed as he was universally known. Of him, I may truly add, that he lived beloved and died lamented. May it be my lot, so to live and die!

A. H.

Rev. COOPER WILLYAMS (see p. 91.)—There are very few persons whose loss will be more felt in society than that of Mr. Wilyams. Of him it may be said, with strict attention to truth, that he was an active and useful magistrate; an affectionate husband and father; a kind neighbour; a warm friend; and a pious Christian. The soundness of his understanding, the excellency of his heart, and his peculiarly social disposition, added to various acquirements, and set off by the manners of a gentleman, gained him almost as many friends as he had acquaintance; and among these were many persons as eminent in station as in character; while his total exemption from envy and malice, and all the baser vices of our nature, made it almost impossible that he should have any enemies. Let the writer of this article be permitted to add, trite as the quotation is, *Multis ille bonis febilis occidit, nulli febilior quam mihi.*—Mr. Wilyams married Elizabeth-Rebecca, daughter of the late — Snell, esq. of Whitley-court, co. Gloucester, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

July 27. Died, at Surbiton Lodge, near Kingston, Surrey, early in the morning, very suddenly, after an illness of only two hours, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. George Savage, M. A. Vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, in the county of Surrey, and Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle, in the city of London. On the following Saturday, the 3d of August, his remains were deposited in a vault under Kingston church, amidst the sincere lamentations of a considerable number of friends and parishioners, assembled, on the melancholy occasion, to pay their last respects to departed worth.—After passing through the usual gradations of Eton school with credit and reputation, he was entered at King's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1774, M. A. 1777, and was for some time a distinguished preceptor in the venerable seat of literature where he received his education. In 1790, he succeeded to the vicarage of Kingston, on the presentation of Eton College; and soon after, without any solicitation of his own, was spontaneously preferred by his highly revered friend Dr. Weston, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, with attending circumstances, which reflected mutual honour upon both parties. From attachment to his patron, and the handsome manner in which the living was conferred upon him, he ever regarded St. Mary Aldermary's with partiality and complacency. He for 26 years discharged the office of an exemplary, resident pastor in his parish

rish of Kingston; and from his general benevolence, undissimulated piety, and numerous, though secret acts of charity, was universally beloved and respected by all who were acquainted with his character.—As a scholar, his information was sound and extensive, without the smallest taint of pedantry or affectation.—As a Divine, his belief in the doctrines of our holy religion was firm and unwavering; and his desire to inculcate its saving truths, genuine and earnest, without a shadow of ostentation or vain glory.—His temper was mild and serene—his manners were affable and conciliating; and whilst “his easy presence checked no decent joy,” such a decorum presided over his whole demeanour, as was a powerful restraint upon every rudeness or impropriety of conduct.—In short, he was a gentleman and an exemplary Christian.

DEATHS.

1815, **O**N board his *Budgerow*, on the Dec. 8. river Ganges, in his 37th year, Capt. G. Waite, Bengal Native Infantry. This officer was on his way to Calcutta to join his regiment at Chunar, when he and his wife were suddenly taken ill, and stopped for medical aid at Bankipore, when Capt. Waite died at two in the morning, and Mrs. Waite six hours after. Their remains were removed to Dinapore, and interred in one grave.

1816. *April 26.* On his passage from Calcutta. J. S. Holmes, esq.

At St. Martin's, P. P. Despard, esq. collector of that island.

May 3. At St. Helena, the wife of Major David Kinnaird.

June 20. At Hastings, aged 70, H. Byne, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey.

June 22. Aged 40, Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, baronet, (so created May 24, 1806) who is succeeded in his title and unincumbered estates of 14,000*l.* per ann. by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Lockhart, a minor of about seventeen years. The death of Sir Alexander was owing to his being thrown from the box of his carriage, 15 miles from Iwerary, to the inn at which place he was conveyed for medical assistance, when it was found that the wheels of the carriage having passed over his chest had given rise to some dangerous symptoms of inward hurt; he however continued some days without apparently increasing danger, received the visit of his brother and eldest sister, was well enough to quit his bed, and even spoke of himself as sufficiently recovered to be able to proceed upon his journey; but shortly afterwards he felt weak, lay down upon the bed, and soon expired. He once represented the town of Berwick upon Tweed,

Genl. Mac. August, 1816.

was during some years Lieut.-colonel of the Royal Leicestershire Militia, and was chief of the very ancient and distinguished family of Lockhart, concerning whom, and the famous Lee penny, belonging to them since the fourteenth century, are several curious particulars in the *Genl. Mag.* for Dec. 1787, p. 1045. Sir Alexander, who for several years bore the name of Macdonald of Largie, from the estate of that appellation which he inherited in right of his mother, assumed that of Lockhart on succeeding to the estates of that family, which, by virtue of entails excluding females, passed, on the death of Charles Count Lockhart, in August 1802, over his sister (wife of Anthony Aulrière, esq. of Hoveton, in Norfolk) to his cousin german Alexander, eldest surviving son (James Macdonald, his elder brother having fallen before Dunkirk in 1793, an ensign in the 37th regt.) of Charles Lockhart, esq. only brother of the late James Count Lockhart (who died at Pisa in February 1790), and who had so distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War in the service of the House of Austria, that he was successively promoted to the ranks of Colonel and Major General, and rewarded with the titles of Baron and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, the order of Maria Teresa, and the key of Chamberlain to the Emperor of Germany. This General Count L. united in his person the houses of Lee and Carnwath, having succeeded to the Lairdship of Lee on failure of male issue in the posterity of the celebrated Sir William L. a renowned general under Cromwell, (whose niece, Robina Sewster, he married) Governor of Dunkirk, and Ambassador to Louis XIV. both from Cromwell and from King Charles the Second; and being grandson of George Lockhart of Carnwath, who was eldest son of Ambassador Lockhart's next brother, Sir George Lockhart, Lord President of the Court of Session, and who was a very able and distinguished member of the Scotch and British Parliaments, the sole Scotch Jacobite named as a Commissioner for treating of the Union, an intrepid and active advocate for the rights and independence of his native country, an unshaken friend to the house of Stuart, and a much respected character in public and in private life. This eminent senator and patriot left behind him, for publication at a distant period, and chiefly in his own handwriting, a collection of most interesting papers relative to the affairs of the two countries from the accession of Queen Anne in 1702, until 1728, a memorable period, during which he acted a conspicuous part; and as he had much intercourse with the Queen's ministers, he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with many of the

secret

secret springs of action during the latter years of her reign. Among these papers is his correspondence (from 1716 to 1728) with the son of King James the Second, generally called the Chevalier de St. George, or the Old Pretender, transcribed by Mr. Lockhart from the cypher employed by that prince and himself. All these papers, together with many others containing curious particulars concerning the young Chevalier's expedition in 1745, and wonderful escape in 1746, which are believed also to be inedited, are in the possession of Mr. Aufrière; and as he considers them a valuable acquisition to our historical literature, he is preparing them for the press.

June 26, O. S. At Kiew, where he had resided some years, and received a pension from the Russian government, aged 56, Prince Ypsilanti, formerly Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia. He had returned that day from St. Petersburg, had conversed cheerfully and in good health with his family, and died during the night. Four of his sons serve in the Russian army.

June 29. In Leicester-square, aged 76, Robert Bland, M.D.

June 30. At Whitehaven, aged 80, William Don, esq. capt. R. N. brother of General Don, lieut.-governor of Gibraltar.

At Aberdeen, W. Brebner, esq. eldest son of Alex. Brebner, esq. of Lairney.

Aged above 89, Rev. Patrick Hare, D. D. rector of Coolken and Templetooly, and many years vicar-general of the diocese of Cashel.

June Aged 87, at Melmorby, in Coverdale, Yorkshire, Richard Runder, who was parish clerk of Coverham upwards of 48 years, and during the whole time performed the duties of his office with great attention.

July 1. At Upper Homerton, where he had resided for the greatest part of his life, in his 65th year, Nicholas De St. Croix, esq. He was born in the island of Jersey, of respectable parents, both of whom he lost in his youth. At eight years old, he was sent to England for education, and imbibed, in this country a steady attachment to its Constitution, which he constantly evinced in conversation, and more recently, in active co-operation, as an officer of the volunteers who had united in its defence. His conduct, as a parent, was regulated by a high sense of duty. He was an hospitable friend, and a cheerful companion. As a member of the church of England, his religion was free from enthusiasm, and his piety from moroseness and ostentation. His charities were bounded only by his means, the necessary limits of which, he was at all times ready to extend by his advice and personal exertions.

As has been said, had not the
this paragraph feared to injure

the memory of a friend he highly esteemed, and for the loss of whom he feels, in common with his surviving relatives, the deepest regret.—The affliction in which this event has involved a family, consisting of a widow, five sons, and as many daughters, will, it is hoped, be soothed by cherishing those principles which the subject of this memoir ever inculcated, and which he left behind him as the richest legacy he could bequeath.

“Not lost, but gone before.”

At Weston-super-Mare, in her 32d year, Mary, wife of Isaac Jacobs, esq. of Bristol.

In France, aged 64, James Stephens, esq. of Camerton, near Bath, in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset, and late colonel of the Bath Fencible volunteers.

July 2. In Gloucester-place, after an illness of only three days, in her 75th year, Mary Baroness Nolcken. This lady, well known in the circles of fashion, and celebrated in her youth for the charms of her person and the elegance of her manners, as well as for her strong resemblance to the unfortunate Queen of France, was a native of Dublin, and youngest daughter of — Roche, esq. of the county of Cork, the lineal descendant of the ancient Viscounts of Fermoy, attainted for their attachment to the house of Stuart. She was educated in England by her maternal grandfather, Commodore Brown, who, as a reward for his heroic services as second in command at the capture of Monte Bello, held the post of Commissioner of Chatham Dock-yards.—Her first husband was S. C. Lemaistre, esq. Recorder of Rochester, and afterwards one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal. By this gentleman she had three children, Mrs. Rawlins and Mrs. Macrae (both dead), and J. G. Lemaistre, esq. (author of the *Rough Sketch of Paris, of Travels*, and other publications), who survives her. After the death of Mr. Justice Lemaistre, she married his Excellency Baron Nolcken, who for fifty years was his Swedish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of London. By this marriage she had two sons yet living, Gustavus, the present Baron, and Major Nolcken, formerly of the 3d Regt. of Guards, and now of the 83d Foot.—The Baroness will be long remembered and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of attached friends.

At his brother's seat, Glannamore, Ireland, Edm. Nagle, esq. celebrated as an unrivalled performer on the pipes.

July 3. At Dowager Viscountess Sydney's, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, Hon. William Augustus Townshend, M. P. for Whitchurch.

Aged 80, T. Neale, esq. of Charlottetown, New-road, St. Marylebone.

Lieut.

Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir Brydges Trevothick Henniker, bart. of Newton Hall, Essex, youngest son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Henniker. He had the command as Brigadier-general at Carlou during the Rebellion in Ireland; and the grateful thanks of that part of the country were voted to him, for his unwearied exertions in their defence, and for the maintenance of legal authority. In the war which was terminated by the peace in 1802, he volunteered for the Continent with three detachments of the 5th, 7th, and 9th drag. (of the last of which he was lieut.-colonel); but on the very point of embarkation, he received orders to join the camp at Ketley, under Lord Moira. His life as a magistrate in his native county of Essex was exemplary; no less his death to those who were the mournful witnesses. A widow, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

At Plympton Rev. W. Payne, perpetual curate at Plympton St. Mary, and rector of Coleridge

At Bourdeaux, on his return from Spain for the recovery of his health, Sir John Hunter, consul at Madrid.

July 4. In London-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 66, Capt. W. Story, formerly a commander in the East India Company's naval service.

In the City-road, aged 83, J. Elisha, esq. Aged 66, the wife of John Spooner, esq. banker, Ipswich.

At Scotney Castle, in a paroxysm of mental derangement, aged 66, Edw. Hussey, esq. in the commission of the peace for Sussex and Kent, his seat standing in both counties.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Buck, relict of Samuel Buck, esq. (many years Recorder of Leeds) and eldest sister of Richard Ellison, esq. M. P. for Lincoln.

July 5. At Clontarf, near Dublin, Maria, wife of Sir Wm. Bagnall-Burdett, bart.

July 13. In his 61st year, Richard Hughes, esq. of Lincoln's inn.

At Seal, in his 73d year, Rev. Wm. Humphry, M.A. 46 years vicar of Kemping-cum-Seal, and vicar of Birling, Kent.

Mary-Anne, wife of Rich. Stanley, esq. of Barber Wood, near Sheffield, daughter of the late Joseph Thacker, gent. of Wilne Mill, co. Derby.

Lieut.-gen. Cliffe, of Taunton. A liberality of mind diffused itself through the whole of his conduct; and while to his equals he was cordial and friendly, to the poor he was a monitor and benefactor. He served a considerable part of the war in America, was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and for some years filled the situations of Adjutant-general to the King's troops, and Military secretary to the commander-in-chief in India, and at her daughter's, Stoneham, Cumber-

land, in her 91st year, Mrs. Graham, widow of T. Graham, esq. late of Edmond Castle, mother of Sir James Graham, bart. M. P. for Carlisle.

July 14. At Kinneris, near Forfar, N. B. John Nicoll, esq. late of Threadneedle-street, London.

At Barry's Court, co. Cork, Wm. Coppinger, esq.

July 15. At Stirling, aged 25, Wm. Macfarlane, esq. late surgeon of H. M. ship Crescent.

Seized with an apoplectic fit after walking from his own house to a bookseller's in the neighbourhood, which terminated fatally, notwithstanding medical exertion, Richard Colles, esq. barrister, of Dublin. As a lawyer, he was of most industrious habits, and had attained a very high professional character—as a gentleman, he was possessed of engaging and useful qualities. He was twice married; first to the sister of Baron George, and secondly to the sister of Surgeon Richards, who survives him.

July 16. At Hastings, in the arms of her disconsolate parents, after a lingering illness, in her 34th year, Madlle. Victoire Ruffo, eldest daughter of Prince Castelcicala. She was a pattern of exemplary and Christian fortitude, endowed with every accomplishment and virtue—the best of daughters, the best of sisters, the best of friends.

At sea, on his passage from Jamaica, where he had been employed on the staff of that Island, in his 56th year, Major-gen. Trevor Hall.

July 17. Mr. Wm. Tash, of Broomfield-house, Southgate.

At Oxford, after retiring to rest in perfect health, Joanna, wife of Alex. Nicoll, esq. of Balliol college, Oxford, youngest daughter of the late A. A. Feldborg, esq. of Copenhagen. She was a most amiable young lady, and had been married only a week.

At Bath, aged 89, J. Erving, esq. This gentleman was descended from a very ancient Scottish family; and was, excepting one, the last survivor of the Honourable Mandamus Council at Boston, New England. He married Maria-Catherine, daughter of Hon. Wm. Shirley, Governor-general of New England, who died only a few months before him, after having lived together in uninterrupted affection upwards of 60 years.

At Dant-y-goltry-house, near Abergavenny, suddenly, Mrs. Gabbell, widow of Rev. T. Gabbell.

July 18. At the Royal Hotel, Chester, Henry Augustus Leycester, esq. second son of the late Sir Peter Leycester, bart. of Tabley-house, Cheshire, and Lieut.-col. of the Prince Regent's regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry cavalry.

July 19. The wife of Henry Hoare, esq. of Mitcham-grove.

At Islington, in his 71st year, John Down, esq. brother of the late Richard Down, esq. banker, Bartholomew-lane.

Mr. Brydges, surgeon, of Leicester, formerly house-surgeon to the Infirmary there with considerable credit to himself, and advantage to the institution. After his resignation, he was with the army at Walcheren, and in the Peninsula. The opportunities thus afforded him of acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession, and the skill and assiduity with which he discharged its duties, will render him a serious loss to the publick. In society he was cheerful and humorous, possessing an honourable mind, and an ardent philanthropic disposition.

July 20. At his father's, Dover street, aged 29, J. Amble, esq. of Plumpton-lodge, Ulverstone.

Benj. Wright, esq. of Clapham common, At Lidlington, co. Bedford, aged 27, W. Platt, esq.

Benj. Parker, esq. of Dudley, who for several years past successfully carried on extensive iron-works in that neighbourhood, in partnership with his brothers.

At Tamworth, in his 80th year, Samuel Cooper, esq. formerly of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

July 21. In Euston-square, in his 20th year, Frederick-Augustus, eldest son of John Earle Pitcher, esq. of Bath.

At Welwyn, Herts, aged 77, Capt. Hugh Barkie, R. N.

At Tolcross, near Glasgow, in his 75th year, James Dunlop, esq.

At Madrid, Mr. Lyell, King's Messenger for about 20 years. He was found murdered in the Retiro, with seven distinct stabs in his body, four of which were in the heart, given by a triangular instrument such as a bayonet, or a tuck which is generally carried in a cane. He had Spanish money amounting to 30*l.* on him. He was formerly in the family of Lord Cathcart, and was a man of singularly mild and quiet manners, the last to plunge into riot or disturbance. The Spanish Government have made every endeavour to trace the assassins, but hi herto without effect. His remains were interred the following evening in the garden of the Recoletas.

July 22. At his chambers in the Temple, aged 51, Robert Pouley, esq. barrister-at law, a man distinguished for good sense, sound judgment, high independence of mind, and inflexible integrity.

In Great George-street, Westminster, aged 78, Mrs. A. Meyrick, daughter of Hon. Lady Lucy Meyrick, and granddaughter of Ridley, Earl of Londonderry.

At his uncle's, (Dr. Innes, of Creech St. Michael, near Taunton) in his 46th

year, Robertson Buchanan, esq. of Glasgow, civil engineer. He was the author of some useful works, particularly "Essays on the Economy of Fuel, and Management of Heat," 1810, 8vo, and "Practical Essays on Mill-work, and other Machinery mechanical and descriptive," 1814, 3 vols, 8vo; and was a contributor to the Philosophical Magazine, and to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

In his 17th year, Mr. R. Howell, junr. son of John Howell, esq. of Clonmel. Deprived in his infancy of the sense of hearing, and the faculty of speech, he evinced a capacity of mind, an accuracy of taste and discernment, and an aptitude to the business of life, that are rarely to be met with at that age with the best advantage of cultivation.

July 23. At Harrogate, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton; a lady well known to the world as the author of several useful and elegant works, of the most beneficial tendency, and happy execution. The qualities of her heart keeping pace with the excellency of her understanding, she was not more revered by the publick for her talents, than beloved by her friends for her virtues: she died after a long series of sickness and suffering, patiently and piously sustained, and has left behind her all the regrets which were due to the loss of such a character—She was sister of Lieut. Charles Hamilton, who died in 1792, in the service of the East India Company in Bengal. She was entrusted with the education of the daughters of a Scottish Nobleman, to the eldest of whom her Letters on the formation of the Religious and Moral principle were addressed. The following is a list of her publications: "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," 1796, 2 vols. 8vo. "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," 1800 3 vols. 8vo. "Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education," 1802, 2 vols. 8vo. "Life of Agrippina, wife of Germanicus," 1804, 3 vols. 8vo. "Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle," 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," 1808, 8vo. "Rules of the Annuity Fund for the Benefit of Governesses," (Anon.) 1808, 4to. "Exercises in Religious Knowledge," 1809, 12mo. "Popular Essays, illustrating Principles essentially connected with the Improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart," 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

Lately, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Monkhouse, rector of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.

At Chesham, in his 33d year, John Bailey, junr.

At Oundle, aged about 70, Mr. John Noorthouck, nearly 50 years a liveryman of the Company of Stationers. He was the son of Herman Noorthouck, a bookseller

seller of some eminence, and was himself distinguished as a literary character, and a worthy man. He was early in life patronized by Mr. Owen Ruffhead and the late Wm. Strahan, esq.; and passed nearly the whole of his life in the useful occupations of an author, an index-maker, and a corrector of the press; though the only works to which we recollect his name being affixed are, 1. a laborious and a very useful "History of London," 1773, 4to.; and, 2. "An Historical and Classical Dictionary," 2 vols. 1776, 8vo. A kind communication by Mr. Northouck is properly acknowledged in the VIIIth volume of "Literary Anecdotes," p 455.

Aug. 1. At Pancras, in his 69th year, David Macpherson, esq. sub-commissioner of the Public Records. He published "Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, containing the names of Places mentioned in Chronologies, Histories, and Records," 1796, 4to. "Dea Orygvnale Cronykil of Scotland, be Andrew of Wyntown, Priour of Sanet Sersis yuche in Loch Levyn, now first published, with Notes and a Glossary," 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. "Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation," 1805 4 vol. 4to. "History of the European Commerce with India," 1812, 4to.

Aug. 2. Aged 43, the Rev. Raymond E. L. Rogers, vicar of Bishops Cleeve, Herts formerly of Oriel College, Oxford.

Aug. 5. A Shrewsbury, suddenly, aged 76, Mr. Jonathan Brookes, author of "An Heroic Poem of the glorious Achievements of the late Lord Nelson;" "A Poem on the Wars of Portugal and Spain;" and "The Battle of Waterloo, a Poem." His productions display more loyalty and patriotism, than elegance of numbers.

Aug. 6. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mr. Robert Squire.

Aug. 7. At Harwich, aged 87 Mr. John Wing one of the capital Burgesses of that Borough.

At Bath, in her 79th year, greatly lamented, Sophia-Anne, wife of Rev. Francis Henchman, rector of Beckbury, Salop.

Aug. 9. At Blandford, Dorset, aged 74, Wm. Solers, esq. many years one of the most considerable booksellers in the West of England. He was also an eminent banker; and for a few of his latter years, had wholly relinquished bookselling. He was descended from the ancient family of De Solers at Pauntley, co. Gloucester. John Solers married the heiress of Pauntley in the time of Henry the Third. This family also gave name to Shipton Solers in the same county (See Hutchins's Dorsetshire, IV. 340.)—But what was of more importance, Mr. Solers was highly respected as a truly honest and worthy man; and consequently his death is much regretted.

Aug. 11. At Hamells Park, Herts, Richard Shawe, esq. formerly head of the highly-respectable firm of Shawe, Le Blanc, and Shawe, Solicitors, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Aug. 12. At Pool Park, near Ruthin, of a typhus fever, after an illness of twenty-five days, Louisa, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot, of Blithfield, in Staffordshire, and sister to the present Earl of Dartmouth. Her Ladyship has left two sons and three daughters to lament the early and irreplaceable loss of a most valuable and affectionate parent.

At the vicarage, Bisham, near Marlow, Bucks, in his 76th year, Rev Stephen Gage, M. A. upwards of 52 years minister of that parish.

At Dawlish, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Sir Andrew Bayntun, bart. L. L. D. of Spye Park, near Calne, Wilts. He married in 1777 Mary-Alicia, eldest surviving daughter of William, 6th earl of Coventry, by whom he had two daughters. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in January 1800, and was Sheriff of Wilts in 1803.

Aug. 13. At Bewdley, in his 62d year, most deeply and deservedly lamented, William Parsons, esq. He had long struggled with a succession of various diseases, some of them of the most excruciating kind: but all which he bore with heroic fortitude and Christian resignation. At a very early period of life, (1769,) he entered into the Sea-service of the East India Company: but, after two or three voyages, disliking the maritime profession, he quitted it in 1775; and, being patronized by Lord Pigot, then Governor of Madras, was, in the following year, dispatched by his Lordship, in conjunction with Mr. Kinchant, of the Civil Service, on a private embassy to China: on his return from whence, he found the Government usurped by Mr. Stratton and his Council, and Lord Pigot dead. These untoward events obscured his prospects for a time: but he was fortunate enough, at this critical juncture, to meet with a kind friend in the Hon. Mr. Manckton, son-in-law of the deceased Governor; and in 1777, he obtained, through the interest of the late venerable Bishop Hurd, to whom he was related, the appointment of a Writer in the Company's service.—A way to great wealth, and high station, was now open to him; but, uninfluenced by a wish for either, he was content to retire with a moderate competency to his native land: thereby gratifying the wishes of an aged parent, who languished for his return. Thus closed, in 1789 or 90, the public career of a man, in whom the tender feelings of affection predominated over those of ambition or interest.—The deceased was in person large-boned, stout, and

and muscular, and possessed of uncommon bodily strength: but he had for many years been extremely corpulent. His features were handsome, and assumed, during his occasional prattle with young children (of whom he was very fond), a smile of such sweetness and benignity, as it is impossible to describe. His mental qualities were rare and inestimable: for, in addition to great natural talents, he possessed a kindness of disposition seldom equalled; and, though perfectly sober and correct as a man, and no less pious and devout as a Christian, few people were, in society, more cheerful, or even facetious.—To the poor he was a liberal benefactor; and every thing he possessed was at the service of his friends. He often quoted from Scripture, that "it is more blessed to give, than to receive;" and has been heard to say, that he sometimes felt a disposition to give away all he had in the world.—Whilst yet a boy, he acquired a taste for literature: and ever afterwards devoted much of his time to reading. His letters were written without effort, or study, and in a style peculiar to himself; it was, like his manner, simple and unostentatious; yet, so apt, and well chosen, appeared the expressions which flowed spontaneously from his pen, that it might be said, the same words courted his acceptance which more elaborate writers would seek for in vain. Add to this, that much genuine humour was interspersed with subjects of a more serious cast; and it is no wonder that his correspondence was highly valued.—In short, his Letters may be considered as models of the epistolary style; highly

worthy of imitation, but almost inimitable. Posthumous praise is so often lavished on the undeserving, that Readers who were unacquainted with the deceased may think, *too much*, whilst his numerous and afflicted friends may regret that *too little*, has been said of a character so truly meritorious.

R. Anderson, esq. of Braywick Lodge, Berks.

Thos. Osmer, esq. gentleman-usher to His Majesty, late of the Herefordshire militia.

Aug. 15. At Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, in his 71st year, Right Hon. Joshua Van-Neck, Lord Huntingfield. The family is well known to be of Dutch extraction. His lordship was created a Peer June 16, 1796, and was the third baronet of the name. He married in 1777 Maria, daughter of Andrew Thompson, esq. of Roehampton, in Surrey, by whom he had several children; and he is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Hon. Joshua Vanneck. The peerage being an Irish one, the late Lord sat in Parliament for the borough of Dunwich.

Aug. 16. At Langstone, near Havant, in his 76th year, Jas. Knapp, esq.

Aug. 19. In Highbury-terrace, in his 76th year, Joseph Huddart, esq. F. R. S. and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. Of this deservedly respected gentleman, an account shall be given in our next.

Aug. 24. At his house at Highgate-chapel, aged 73, Rev. Thomas Bennett, D. D. Minor Canon of St. Paul's and Westminster; and Vicar of Tillingham and High and Good Ester, Essex, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1816.
July	°	°	°		
27	58	66	56	29, 92	fair
28	56	65	52	, 73	cloudy
29	54	60	54	, 58	showery
30	54	61	52	, 50	showery
31	52	64	54	, 43	fair
A. 1	54	66	55	, 60	fair
2	55	64	55	, 80	showery
3	54	69	55	, 83	fair
4	56	70	57	, 86	fair
5	57	67	56	, 90	showery
6	58	68	57	, 91	cloudy
7	57	67	56	, 85	showery
8	56	70	57	, 73	fair
9	56	66	56	, 74	showery
10	56	67	55	30, 00	fair
11	56	68	56	, 02	cloudy

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1816.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	57	66	55	30, 03	showery
13	59	64	56	29, 88	showery
14	58	65	57	, 76	showery
15	57	66	56	, 55	showery
16	57	65	56	, 75	fair
17	56	61	55	, 80	showery
18	54	66	55	, 99	fair
19	55	68	56	30, 13	fair
20	57	60	50	, 10	showery
21	52	63	56	, 20	fair
22	56	64	57	, 14	cloudy
23	57	63	52	, 12	cloudy
24	57	65	50	, 13	fair
25	50	66	55	, 22	fair
26	52	63	52	, 18	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 23, to Aug. 27, 1816.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	138	50 and 60	154
Males - 1175	Males - 742	5 and 10	66	60 and 70	123
Females 1169	Females 764	10 and 20	58	70 and 80	86
Whereof have died under 2 years old		20 and 30	117	80 and 90	54
		30 and 40	146	90 and 100	19
		40 and 50	170		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending Aug. 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.								MARITIME COUNTIES.													
	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	81	9	00	0	34	4	30	3	40	0	Essex	78	4	36	0	33	0	28	8	34	10
Surrey	83	8	38	0	36	0	30	6	40	6	Kent	77	10	00	0	32	4	27	4	35	0
Hertford	80	0	30	0	30	6	25	10	36	6	Sussex	83	4	00	0	33	0	29	0	40	0
Bedford	78	2	48	0	29	2	25	7	34	1	Suffolk	84	7	42	0	32	2	23	9	32	3
Huntingdon	80	8	00	0	31	0	22	10	32	6	Camb.	79	9	42	0	31	4	23	0	36	2
Northamp.	79	4	00	0	34	5	26	0	55	0	Norfolk	79	8	40	0	27	11	25	0	33	8
Rutland	78	0	00	0	35	6	22	0	38	0	Lincoln	74	10	00	0	30	10	21	10	33	0
Leicester	77	8	40	0	31	0	24	8	31	6	York	75	11	00	0	29	1	22	5	32	4
Nottingham	78	6	46	6	31	0	27	2	35	8	Durham	85	7	00	0	00	0	27	8	00	0
Derby	79	8	00	0	00	0	28	8	40	0	Northum.	82	10	60	0	33	1	28	7	00	0
Stafford	81	1	00	0	00	0	26	1	37	10	Cumberl.	80	3	46	6	58	4	25	9	00	0
Salop	84	6	48	2	00	0	24	2	39	1	Westmor.	92	5	56	0	36	9	55	2	00	0
Hereford	90	1	36	8	28	9	23	5	32	8	Lancaster	81	2	00	0	00	0	23	0	00	0
Worcester	75	4	38	10	33	0	26	1	33	10	Chester	75	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Warwick	77	4	00	0	35	2	26	8	35	8	Flint	71	5	00	0	38	5	00	0	00	0
Wilts	87	4	00	0	37	7	27	4	44	4	Denbigh	73	11	00	0	47	6	18	3	00	0
Berks	88	2	00	0	33	7	31	0	43	9	Anglesea	80	0	00	0	31	0	17	0	00	0
Oxford	78	9	00	0	34	0	26	3	37	3	Carnarvon	85	8	00	0	40	0	19	4	00	0
Bucks	83	0	00	0	34	0	30	10	36	6	Merioneth	80	4	00	0	36	6	20	6	00	0
Brecon	96	8	51	2	46	4	18	8	00	0	Cardigan	58	0	00	0	28	0	14	0	00	0
Montgom.	94	4	51	2	32	0	25	7	00	0	Pembroke	67	8	00	0	55	2	00	0	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	29	7	20	11	00	0	Car mart.	77	3	00	0	34	0	00	0	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.											Glamorg.	80	8	00	0	00	0	21	4	00	0
											Glocest.	77	4	00	0	36	2	28	6	40	0
											Somerset	98	6	00	0	28	9	20	2	00	0
											Monmouth	91	7	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter :											Devon	99	9	00	0	44	1	40	0	00	0
											Cornwall	106	11	00	0	45	0	24	2	00	0
											Dorset	86	4	00	0	41	3	28	0	00	0
											Hants	84	3	00	0	32	5	26	9	10	8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Aug. 26, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Aug. 17, 28s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Aug. 21, 44s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Aug. 26 :

Kent Bags	4l. 0s. to 7l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 8l. 14s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 26 :

St. James's Hay 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 18s. 6d. --- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 15s. 6d. Straw 3l. 0s. 6d.
Clover 7l. 0s. 0d. --- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 15s. 6d. Clover 6l. 13s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 26 :	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	beasts	1,976.
Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Calves	160.
		Sheep and Lambs	19,800
		Pigs	160.

COALS, Aug. 26 : Newcastle 37s. 0d. to 46s. 9d. Sunderland 41s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 2d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 93s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Aug. 1816 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Oxford Canal, 440/ 31/ per Annum.—Swansea, 150/ div. 10/.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230/ ex. div. 4/ half-year.—Moumouth, 120/ ex. div. 4/ ditto.—Grand Junction (div. suspended), 109/ 101/.—Leicester Union, 70/.—Kennet and Avon, 12/ 10s.—Chelmer, 70/ div. 4/.—Lancaster, 17/ 10s.—West-India Dock, 145/ div. 10/—London ditto, 65/ 61/.—Globe Insurance, 105/.—Rock Ditto, 3s. disc.—Fleur Company, 1/ 10s. per share (div. suspended).—Strand Bridge Annuities, 1/ 10s. premium.—Ditto Shares, 17/.—London Institution, 40/.—Surrey Ditto, 10/.—Gas Light, 3/ disc.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1816.

Day	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	So. Sea 3 per Ct. Stock.	India Bonds.	E. Bills 3/.	Ex. 3/.
1	218 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94	16 1/2							4 pr.	7
2	218 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94	16 1/2							4 pr.	7
3	218 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	94	16 1/2							4 pr.	7
4	Sunday	61	63 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2							7 pr.	8
5	220	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				183 1/2		10 pr.	6 pr.	7
6	219	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				185		10 pr.	4 pr.	6 pr.
7	219	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2						10 pr.	3 pr.	7
8	219	63 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2						10 pr.	6 pr.	8 pr.
9	Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2				181 1/2		9 pr.	5 pr.	8 pr.
10	Sunday	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2						8 pr.	3 pr.	8 pr.
11	Holiday	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2								
12	Holiday	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2				182			3 pr.	5 pr.
13	216	62 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							1 pr.	4 pr.
14	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							1 pr.	4 pr.
15	215 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.	5 pr.
16	215 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		60 1/2		181			5 pr.	5 pr.
17	Sunday	62 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.	6 pr.
18	Sunday	62 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.	6 pr.
19	217 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2				181 1/2			5 pr.	7 pr.
20	218	62 1/2	62	78 1/2	93	16 1/2				181 1/2			5 pr.	5 pr.
21	217 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							6 pr.	7 pr.
22	217	61 1/2	61	78	92 1/2	16 1/2							5 pr.	7 pr.
23	216	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2				180 1/2			5 pr.	8 pr.
24	Holiday													
25	Sunday													
26	215 1/2	62 1/2	62	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							4 pr.	6 pr.
27	215 1/2	62 1/2	62	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							4 pr.	6 pr.
28	215 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							3 pr.	6 pr.
29	216	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		61		180 1/2			3 pr.	6 pr.
30		61 1/2	61	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							2 pr.	6 pr.
31		61 1/2	61	77 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2							2 pr.	6 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
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Times-M. Advert.
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Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—State-man
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
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Cour. de Londres
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Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 5
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



SEPTEMBER, 1816.
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Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorcest.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maudsl. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 5
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish
Salop—Sheffield 6
Sherborne, Susse
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the Tower of St. Peter's Church
at BARTON-UPON-HUMBER ;
and of the REMAINS of BROMFIELD PRIORY, co. Salop.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are much obliged to our good Friend at Paris, JOHN LE CHEVALIER, for the curious Paper which he has sent, and for those he kindly promises.

GULIELMUS, whom we highly respect, has rightly apprehended our motives.

The signature of R. B. WHEELER should have been added to the communication, p. 208, respecting Shakspeare's Family.

The Continuation of the "Tour in the Netherlands," in our next; with a Letter of HOWARD the Philanthropist, &c. &c.

A. E. L. observes that—"In an Act of Parliament, 17th Geo. II. cap. 5, commonly called "The Vagrant Act," a proviso is inserted, in order to prevent the operation of that Act from extending 'to prejudice or affect the Heirs or Assigns of John Dutton of Dutton, co. Chester, Esq. deceased, touching any liberty, privilege, or authority, which they had or ought to use within the County Palatine of Chester, and County of Chester, by reason of any ancient Charter of any King, of this Land, or of any prescription, usage, or title whatsoever.'" He adds, "I understand that the Family of the Duttons (who were the Lords of the Manor of that name) used annually to hold a Court at Chester on Midsummer-day for the purpose of granting Licences to *Minstrels* to play in that County; and probably some of your numerous Correspondents can state the particulars or substance of the Charters alluded to, and whether the privileges granted by them are still exercised, and by whom."

In answer to a Correspondent, in p. 160, G. says, "I believe the Italian Poet Petrarch to be the author of the lines, *Inveni Portam*, &c. or at least some contemporary: he lived in the middle of the 14th century. The lines are engraved upon his Tomb, but not exactly as quoted by Le Sage, who has altered them a little. On the Tomb they were as follows:

*Inveni requiem: Spes et fortuna valet,
Nil mihi vobiscum est: ludite nunc alios.*

I first saw them, when a Schoolboy, in reading Gil Blas. I then attempted a Translation, which, although creditable for a boy, I think meanly of now. The Greek I suspect to be a version of Goldsmith's own. I have not Petrarch's Works by me to seek for them: he probably wrote them, and they are put on his tomb, in the same manner as is done on our Gay's, "Life is a jest, &c."

PALATINS, having read the Police Report with considerable interest, begs to call the attention of the Publick and the Police Committee to two points, as it strikes him, of great importance, hardly touched upon in the Report: the one is, the abolition of the *Saloons* at the Public Theatres in this Metropolis, and the restraining Women of the Town from obtruding themselves into all parts of the Boxes; and the other is, the necessity of having the performances finished by 10, or a little after, every night. The *morals* of the Metropolis would, he is persuaded, be greatly improved by these regulations.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1816.
Aug. 27	51	63	54	30, 17	fair
28	54	63	50	, 19	fair
29	48	60	55	, 10	fair
30	52	58	56	29, 80	fair
31	50	57	53	, 10	stormy
S. 1	49	57	47	, 20	rain
2	46	55	46	, 58	fair
3	42	5	5	, 73	showery
4	46	58	4	, 40	hail-storm
5	46	59	45	, 72	fair
6	47	60	46	, 96	cloudy
7	48	64	56	, 93	fair
8	57	66	57	, 89	fair
9	57	60	57	, 60	rain
10	58	64	56	, 82	fair
11	55	64	52	, 90	fair

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept 1816.
Sept. 12	50	63	54	30, 05	fair
13	53	66	60	, 17	fair
14	60	69	60	, 10	fair
15	61	70	57	, 07	fair
16	56	75	58	, 09	fair
17	60	68	56	, 01	fair
18	56	60	55	, 02	cloudy
19	55	60	50	, 05	fair
20	50	60	54	, 06	fair
21	54	59	53	29, 69	cloudy
22	55	67	54	, 70	fair
23	50	63	55	, 72	fair
24	55	62	55	, 72	showery
25	55	64	54	30, 00	fair
26	50	64	55	, 12	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For SEPTEMBER, 1816.

*Character of the late Duke of
DORSET.*

NO domestic occurrence ever caused a more general sorrow than the sudden death of the late Duke of Dorset; and every feeling heart, though a period of eighteen months has elapsed since the event, must still be interested to know whether a life so unexpectedly taken away had been uniformly spent in such a manner as to soften and diminish the awfulness of its untimely termination. That laudable curiosity may find some satisfaction in the following little Memoir, which, though a very imperfect outline of the character it attempts to exhibit, is nevertheless grounded on opportunities of observation and knowledge of no ordinary kind, and such as nothing but the strictest habits of intimacy can afford; and, if it is subject to the charge of partiality, it is only intended for that class of Readers who are inclined to allow that a partial Friend may be an honest Chronicler; and that it was impossible to know the subject of this Memoir and not be partial to him.

The Duke of Dorset was born at Knole, Nov. 15, 1793. He came to the title before he was six years old. His seventh year wanted more than three months of its close when he was put under the care of a private tutor, a clergyman, who lived in the family with him, and who was in fact at that period as much his playfellow as his preceptor, attending him constantly in hours of recreation as well as those of study. He was able to read and write before this connection commenced. Being designed for Westminster-school, he began his classical education upon that system, and continued in it for more than a twelvemonth, when it was determined to send him to Harrow. In this early

period of his education, his plan was to begin and end the day with prayers; to devote three hours every morning to study; in the afternoon to ride on horseback, to play at cricket (of which game he had as it were an hereditary fondness), or to pursue some other exercise; and the evening he always passed with his mother and sisters, dividing the time between instruction and amusement. The hours of study were employed in reading the Bible, in learning his Grammar, in translating Æsop's Fables from Latin into English, and the Psalms from English into Latin, in reading a portion of the Universal History, in repeating a short Poem, and in other useful occupations. He soon discovered symptoms of a solid understanding, of a retentive memory, and of a mind very susceptible of cultivation and useful improvement; more perhaps inclined to patient inquiry and accurate information, than remarkable for quick apprehension; more distinguished for good judgment than for warm conceptions and bright fancies.

In Jan. 1802, he was entered at Harrow, being then just turned of eight years old, and never was satchel carried by a finer or sweeter boy, either as to person or disposition; for, though at this period he was extremely shy, yet his was a shyness that evidently proceeded from sheer diffidence, not from pride, and was in time entirely rubbed off by an intercourse with other boys. The system of education in a public school is too well known to need a particular description. The Duke went through the usual course of discipline and instruction just like any other boy, except that he lodged in his private tutor's apartments, and not in a boarding-house, and always had the advantage of his assistance, so that of all

all the lessons which he had to get during the eight years and a half he stayed at Harrow, there was not a single one which he got by rote, or in which he was not perfect. He went on extremely well at school, making great proficiency in learning, endearing himself to his school-fellows, and obtaining the highest commendation from each of the masters as he passed successively under their respective tuition, and particularly from the present distinguished head master, who has been known to say several times, that the Duke of Dorset was one of the best-grounded, if not the very best-grounded scholar in his whole school—and these encomiums were passed immediately after certain strict examinations, which are termed Trials, and the lessons for which are set five or six weeks before the day of examination. The last of these in which the Duke was concerned, was from Sophocles and Persius, two authors that would put scholarship to the test at a later period of life than sixteen. So well had he prepared himself for this examination, that no question deducible from the lessons, as to language, grammar, or history, however ingeniously framed or devised, would have puzzled him, or gone without a ready answer. And, to shew his uncommon diligence and zeal, an anecdote of him respecting the preparation for this trial may here be mentioned. The night before the examination, his tutor, thinking him quite perfect in the lessons, had gone out to supper, and when he returned home at twelve o'clock, to his great surprise, he found the Duke up and at his books, and desirous to go over the Greek once more. His tutor of course indulged him, and heard him construe the Sophocles for two whole hours at midnight, without making a fault, or missing a word, even in the most arduous and athletic exercises he pursued. In game he was less than in all literary competitions; but he was so regular in his habits, that he never neglected his business for amusement, nor ever got himself into scrapes by being too late for school; or muster, during the course of eight years and a half, were some half dozen suspensions of them set upon occasions

where the whole class shared the same punishment. In the Rebellion which happened when he was high in school, he was rather a seceder than a rebel, and more disposed to submit to authority than to foment disturbance; and no boy ever left school more popular with his companions, or more thoroughly esteemed by the masters.

Such was his career at Harrow. Oct. 1810, he entered at Christ Church, Oxford; and here all the good qualities which had given so fair a promise at school were more fully developing themselves, and he was persevering in the same regular habits of study, when an unfortunate accident obliged him to suspend, if not give up, his classical pursuits, and to remit his application to books. He was playing at tennis, when a ball that he was attempting to volly, glanced rapidly from the wooden part of his racket upon his right eye, and caused so much injury to that tender organ, that he was forbidden to read, and was compelled to content himself, however reluctantly, with hearing his tutor read aloud. This deplorable accident changed entirely the whole plan of his education; and it became a duty to give up his favourite study, that of the Greek language, when he could no longer use his own sight for any intense purpose, or for any length of time together. The rudiments of literature, which he had acquired in an eminent degree, were necessarily suffered henceforth to lie dormant, and he was obliged also to be very moderate in all exercises that heat or agitate the frame. The pupil of the eye was so injured by the blow, that its power of contraction was considerably impaired, and either the internal heat of the body, or a strong light, was sure to produce pain enough to be a perpetual memento of some unpleasant ailment. No wonder if a young man under such circumstances, being debarred the enjoyment of his favourite pursuits, being constantly reminded of his misfortune by liability to pain, and being obliged to be continually applying leeches, and blisters, and ointments, and other disagreeable remedies, should find his spirits somewhat depressed by so great a calamity, the full extent of which cannot

not be thoroughly understood, unless the disappointment arising from the necessity of relinquishing all idea of taking a regular degree at Oxford, operating upon such a mind as his, be taken into the consideration — but, if it be allowed that his spirits were in some measure affected by the misfortune, it can never be forgotten with what wisdom and patience he submitted to every remedy that was prescribed, and with what self-denial he encountered every irksome privation that the oculists and physicians enjoined.

He passed three academical years in the University, saving the two terms which the accident to his eye compelled him to miss; and he was very diligent and industrious in picking up such information as circumstances would admit, attending lectures that did not require an intense application of sight, and never omitting to devote some portion of the day to his private tutor, who was in the habit of reading English to him, either History or Belles Lettres. He took an honorary degree, to which Mr. Gaisford, his college-tutor, now Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, presented him. Mr. Gaisford, of whose profound erudition it would be superfluous to speak, had examined and commended the Duke for his knowledge of the Greek language when first he entered at Christ Church; and when he presented him to his degree, he took occasion pathetically to lament the misfortune which alone could have disappointed the hopes he had formed of seeing the Duke of Dorset distinguished no less for classical than for moral attainments; and he elegantly stated, that but for the unfortunate accident which happened to his sight, he might have claimed public honours, not merely upon the plea of having passed a certain number of terms in the University, or upon the score of rank, but by dint of merit displayed at the public examinations. When the Duke was about to leave College, the Dean of Christ Church lamented his departure, as the loss of an example of all that was amiable and proper to the young men of that society; and he has often said that he never had under his government a more thoroughly well-disposed and right-minded young man. Such were

the testimonies, independent of the praises and esteem of his contemporaries, that were borne to his good conduct at the University. Soon after quitting Oxford he accompanied his mother, and Lord Whitworth, his father-in-law, to Ireland, Lord Whitworth having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of that part of the United Kingdom. Being on terms of the greatest confidence, and in habits of the tenderest friendship with Lord W. he enjoyed the great advantage of studying the nature of government under his auspices; and would shortly, from his experience and instructions, have gathered a sufficient store of political information to qualify himself for the important office of Lord Lieutenant, in case his Sovereign should ever have required his services in that station.

He was in a remarkable degree possessed of good sense, discretion, and integrity, and worthy of trust beyond his years. He used to say of himself, he had no objection to have secrets committed to him, for he had no fear either of being surprised, or ensnared, into a discovery. His time when in Ireland was employed, in confidential conversations with his Excellency, in studying the French language under an excellent master, in which he took great pains, entering into all the critical niceties of Chambaud's Grammar and Dictionary; in attaining an accurate knowledge of Fractions and Algebra, as far as quadratic equations; and in reading a little for himself, his eye being now so far recovered as to enable him to use it at intervals, either in reading or writing. The sight was still dim, but he could bear light and heat with much less annoyance, and the pupil had certainly become more capable of contracting itself. The injury had caused no apparent blemish.

He had resided in Ireland about a year and a half, when he met with the fatal catastrophe that put an end to his existence. On the 13th of Feb. 1815, he went to pay a visit to his friend and schoolfellow, Lord Powerscourt, meaning to stay from the Monday till the Thursday, on which day he was to return to the Castle for a drawing-room. On the 14th he went out with Lord Powerscourt's harriers, mounted on a well-trained active
Irish

Irish mare, and accompanied by his Lordship and Mr. Wingfield. Having been out for several hours without finding any thing, they were actually on the point of returning home, when unfortunately a hare sprang up, and the chase commenced. The hare made for the inclosures on Killiney Hill. They had gone but a short distance, when the Duke, who was an excellent and forward horseman, rode at a wall, which was in fact a more dangerous obstacle than it appeared to be. The wall stands on the slope, and from the lower ground what is immediately on the other side cannot be discerned. The wall itself is perhaps no more than three feet and a half in height, and two in breadth; but on the other side there lay a range of large and ponderous stones, which had been rolled there from off the surface of the adjacent barley-field, that they might not impede the growth of the corn. It would have been safer to scramble over such a fence, than to take it in the stroke. The Duke's mare, however, attempted to cover all at one spring, and cleared the wall; but, fighting among the stones on the other side, threw herself headlong, and turning in the air, came with great violence upon her rider, who had not lost his seat; he undermost, with his back on one of the large stones, and she crushing him with all her weight on his chest, and struggling with all her power to recover her legs. Let the Reader but contemplate this situation, and he will not wonder that the accident was fatal, or that the Duke survived it only an hour and half. The mare disentangled herself, and galloped away. The Duke sprang upon his feet, and attempted to follow her, but soon found himself unable to stand, and fell into the arms of Mr. Farrel, who had run to his succour, and to whose house he was conveyed. He was laid on a mattress supported by chairs. Lord Powerscourt, in the utmost anxiety and alarm, rode full speed for medical assistance, leaving his brother Mr. Wingfield to pay every attention possible, as he most kindly did, to the Duke. Medical aid, even if it could have been applied immediately, would have been of no use. The injury was too severe to be counteracted by human skill. Life was extinct before any surgeon arrived.

It has been said, that the Duke in his dying moments made use of the expression "I am off;"—he did so; but not, as has been very erroneously supposed, by way of heroic bravado, or in a temper of unseasonable levity; but simply to signify to his attendants, who, in pulling off his boots, had drawn him too forward on the mattress, and jogged one of the chairs out of its place, that he was *slipping off*, and wanted their aid to help him up into his former position. He was the last person in the world to be guilty of any thing like levity upon any solemn occasion, much less in his dying moments. The fact was, when he used the expression "I am off," he had become very faint and weak, and was glad to save himself the trouble of further utterance. Those words were not the last which he pronounced, but he said nothing at all that could be thought allusive to death. One of his young friends, his most constant companion, has often said of him, that he was the most intrepid man he ever knew, and there is no doubt that he met his fate with firmness; but Mr. Wingfield, who was present and vigilant during the whole melancholy scene, never heard him say a syllable from which it could be inferred that he was conscious of his approaching end. His principal wish was to be left quiet. He died so easy, that the precise moment when he breathed his last could not be ascertained.

Such was the melancholy catastrophe that deprived the world of a most valuable member of society, in the untimely end of the fourth Duke of Dorset. Now suppose a stranger to the real character of this excellent youth to have heard no more of him than what he would be most likely to hear of one whose constitutional modesty concealed his virtues, namely, that he was very fond of cricket, that he hurt his eye with a tennis-ball, that he lost his life hunting, that his last words were "I am off;"—would not a person possessed of this information, and no more, naturally conclude that the Duke was a young man of a trivial mind, addicted to idle games and field sports, and apt to make light of serious things? How false a notion would such a person form of the late Duke of Dorset! As to the four circumstances above alluded to, if he was fond of cricket,

it was in the evening generally that he played; when he hurt his eye (it was on the 7th of Dec.) he had been at his books all the morning, and went between dinner and dusk to take one set at tennis. When he lost his life hunting, he had not hunted ten times the whole season. And what have been represented as his last words were not his last words; and even if they were, they had no other meaning than "Pray prevent a helpless man from slipping down out of his place." That he was not a mere sportsman, a mere idler, or a mere trifler, witness the wet eyes that streamed at every window in the streets of Dublin as his hearse was passing by; witness the train of carriages that composed his funeral procession; witness the throng of nobility and gentle men that attended his remains to the sea-shore; witness the families he had visited in Ireland; witness the reception of his corpse in England; witness the amazing concourse of friends, tenants, and neighbours, that came to hear the last rites performed, and to see him deposited in the tomb; witness the more esteemed set of persons who still seem to hover round the vault where he is laid!

The Duke had been of age only three months when the fatal accident happened, and he had not taken his seat in the House of Lords. Whether he would ever have made an eloquent speaker in Parliament, is a question that, if it must be decided, may be decided in the negative; but, as to his making a very useful member of that august assembly, there can be no question at all; for in any deliberation where sound judgment and acute discrimination were requisite, there he must have shone. He had all the qualities that go to the making up of an honest man. He had all the accomplishments that are essential to form a perfect gentleman. He had a high sense of his rank, and of the dignity of his ancestry, tempered with true humility. His manners were gentle and engaging; and if in a mixed party some remnants of shyness were still perceptible, to his familiar friends he was a most agreeable companion. His temper was peculiarly amiable, not so much perhaps constitutionally serene, as chastened by self-discipline. His affections were warm and steady;

his attachments most sincere; and he had a heart forced for charity in the most extensive meaning of that copious term. He was a fond and dutiful son; he was kind to the poor, generous to the distressed, slow to anger, ready to forgive. He had a mind exactly constituted to admire Christianity for the sublimity of its principles, and to revere it for the purity of its precepts. His religion was free from ostentation, his practice was not designed to attract the applause of the world. He sought out opportunities of doing good as it were by stealth, and relieved distress where the persons relieved did not even know who their benefactor was. To say that he had no faults, or never committed sin, would be ridiculous, if not profane; for what human being is free from sin? but to say that, if he was occasionally betrayed by youth, surprize, or passion, into the commission of a sin, he did not suffer it to become habitual; or that self-denial and self-control were two very conspicuous features in his character, is no more than doing justice to his many amity. He had been early instructed in the three fundamental principles of the Gospel, faith, repentance, and improvement of life; and he constantly acted as if he had those principles firmly rooted in his mind:—in short, both in sentiment and practice, he *was* reasonable to be, and was, a good Christian; and, if such, even an event so awful and tremendous that it is deprecated in the Liturgy, and which it was his apparently hard lot to encounter, though it took him unawares, could not find him unprepared.

The sketch here given of the Duke of Dorset's character is a very faint and imperfect one; but it is not exaggerated. Those who knew him need no record of his virtues; and those who were ignorant of his merits may form some, though far from an adequate notion of them, from this authentic document. A life terminated in the very dawn of manhood, and including only the brief space of twenty-one years and three months, cannot be expected to furnish much incident for narration, or to make a very splendid figure in the annals of fame. But, if an uncommon docility of disposition, an undeviating regard to truth, an ardent emulation in the pursuit of literary attainments, an unremitting

unremitting desire of distinction in all meritorious competitions, may be deemed a good model of behaviour at School;—if the same thirst of knowledge, interrupted only by an accident, a steady submission to discipline, an unswerving adherence to every honourable principle, be a useful example to contemporaries at the University;—if, upon coming out into the world, a modest and unassuming deportment, a strict regard to justice, a correct attention to pecuniary concerns, be beneficial to Society, the Duke of Dorset did not live in vain. If a conscientious discharge of Duty in all the relations of life as far as he was tried, if the tenderest affection in the domestic charities which he had experienced, of son, brother, and friend, if a fervent patriotism united with sound judgment and integrity, be a sure pledge of utility in maturer years, the Duke of Dorset's death was a loss to his Country. If a due observance of all holy ordinances, an habitual piety, a firm faith, an abhorrence of vice, a wonderful self-control, a just appreciation of all transitory things, be the best preparation for a summons into Eternity, come when it may; though he was cut off in the bloom of youth and the vigour of health, though he was torn from the kindest of Parents, Sisters, Friends, though at scarce a moment's warning he was called upon to relinquish the fairest prospect of happiness this world can afford—the Duke of Dorset did not die an untimely death.

Ostendent terris hunc tantùm fata.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 7.*

I AM happy to inform your Readers, that at no period since the Revolution have the friends of regular Episcopacy in Scotland exerted themselves more in its support than at the present time. In various country districts several new Chapels have recently been erected; and in Edinburgh and Aberdeen there are just now two in the former, and one in the latter, building in a very superior style. Those in the Scottish Metropolis are indeed magnificent: the one is in York-place; and the other in Princes-street, for the Bishop of the district, forms the Western perspective to the splendid Regent's Bridge, which has lately been commenced, to

give a grand Eastern entrance to the City from the London Road. While, however, all these things are going on in Scotland, I am equally surprised with your Correspondent "G." (vol. LXXXV. Part II. p. 495), that no suitable place in Edinburgh has ever been suggested for the display of the banners of the Knights of the most ancient Order of the Thistle; it is a reflection, that the Scottish national Order of knighthood is not on a footing in splendour with the other Orders of the United Kingdom—the subject requires investigation.

Yours, &c. PERTHENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Windsor, Sept. 13.*

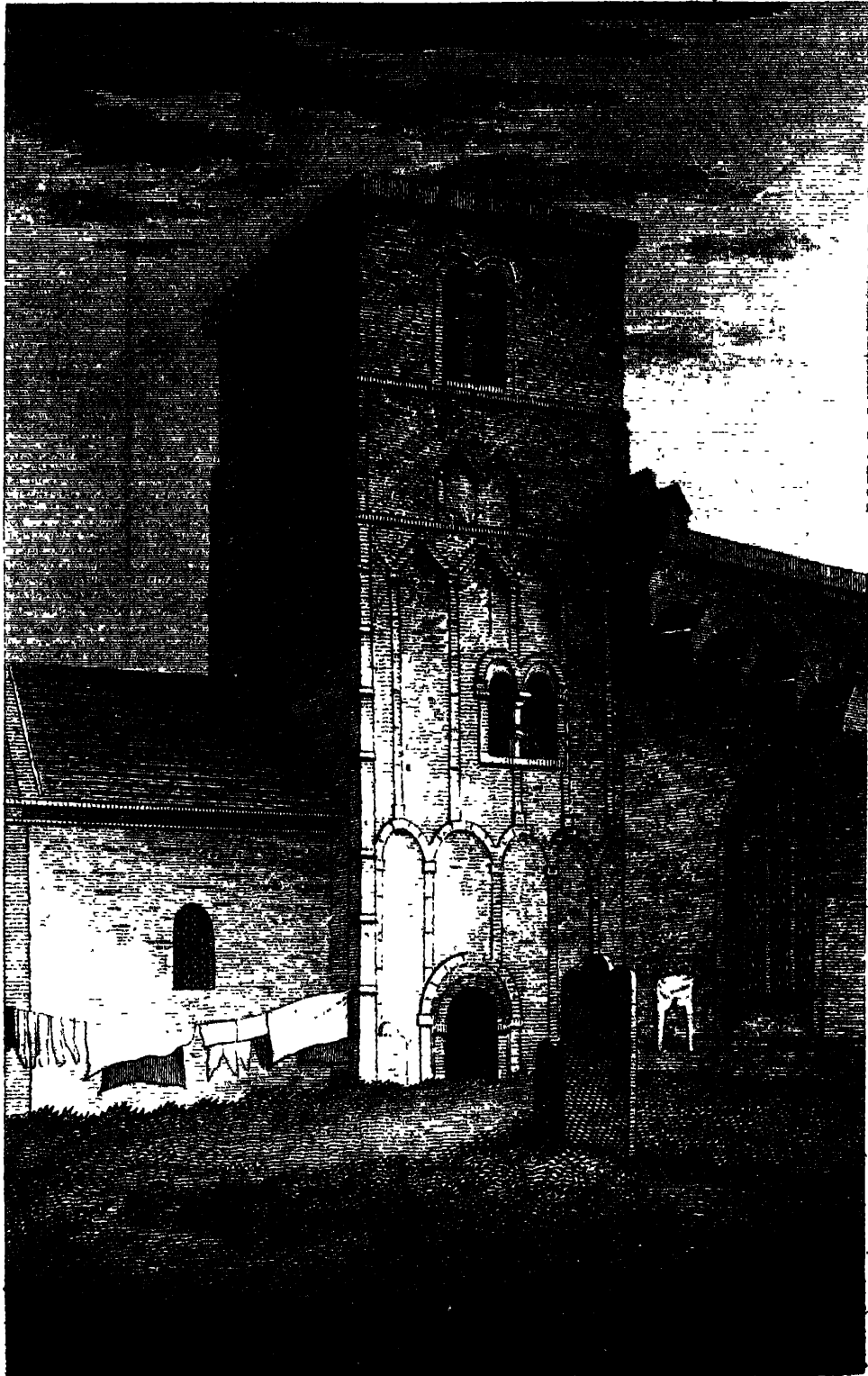
TO what has been said lately on so beneficial a subject as that of Universal Instruction among the Poor both in England and Ireland, scarcely any thing more can be added, except indulging a firm reliance on the exertions of the Legislative Committee appointed for that laudable purpose to establish Parochial Schools, so far to the excellent Scottish model, long since adopted in that intelligent country; the expence of which is defrayed by the heritors, or freeholders; and should be so likewise in the other parts of the United Kingdom, and not left, as hitherto, to the precarious subscriptions of individuals, who are constantly moving about, or removed by death; or the charge might be deducted from the rates, or paid by Government. Schools thus established, it is evident, would be of the highest public utility both to Church and State; and until such a measure is adopted, the most sanguine friends to the system will assuredly find themselves much disappointed as to a general final result. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 16.*

YOUR Correspondent M. D. (in your last Supplement, page 589) is informed, that the Tree he mentions near Binfield is even more sacred to the Lovers of Poetry than he imagines, as the words "HERE POPE SANG" were inscribed by George Lord Lyttelton, who was a frequent visitor in that neighbourhood.

This fact is unquestionable, and is warranted by your very old Reader and Correspondent, X. Y. Z.

Mr.



H. R. Ad. Sney Bro.

*S. W. View of the Tower of St. Peter's Church,
BARTON-UPON-HUMBER,
Lincolnshire.*

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 15.*
THE Tower of St. Peter's Church, at Barton-upon-Humber, co. Lincoln, (*see Plate I.*) has long been regarded as an object of curiosity; and is noticed as such by Mr. Gough (*Camden's Britannia, vol. II. p. 276.*) for its "round and pointed arches alternately, of elf construction." A further communication of its history from any of your correspondents would be gratifying to the lovers of Architectural Antiquity.

A View of the other Churches of Barton may be found in the very elegant publication

New Illustrations of the early Character, moral and intellectual, of GEORGE WITHER, the Poet; drawn from the Editor's Preface to the Reprint of WITHER'S Hymns and Songs of the Church.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 14.

YOU have mentioned in page 32, Sir Egerton Brydges's Reprint of GEORGE WITHER'S *Hymns and Songs of the Church*. I wish to call the attention of your Readers to a few remarks on the Author and the Work. The Preface to this new Edition, which contains long extracts from a rare tract in prose of the Poet, entitled *The Scholler's Purgatory*, furnishes more curious and interesting illustrations of this singular man's early life and sentiments, than any of the numerous notices or criticisms of him with which the press has teemed. They exhibit, not the factions demagogue; the party scribbler; the inditer of carles, flat, colloquial, and prosaic rhymes; but the writer of eloquence and genius; of pure and exalted ambition; estimating the high callings of a Poet with a sort of Miltonic loftiness and disdain. How it happened that such a man fell, in his latter days, from his high exaltations, can only be accounted for by the frailties and inconsistencies of human nature.

Speaking of his posthumous reputation, he says, "I have seen every way

cover, yet they procured me respect and applause: which well considering on, and weighing my own insufficiencies, the slenderness of my per-

formances, and my little means of knowledge, together with what base entertainment lines of that nature usually find in the world; I began to persuade myself that God had extraordinarily given me talents far exceed for some better purpose than either that I should despise the name, or glory in it to a vain end. And that which made me give most faith to such an apprehension was this: I observed that the good repute which I had obtained unto never got me any outward profit; nor ever befriended me in the compassing of any thing for my pleasure. Whereupon, lest God should turn his blessing to a curse, and a revelation to my shame, if I sought out what way to employ it unto his praise; and observing withal, that we make use of the most excellent expressions of the Holy Ghost in rude and barbarous numbers, whilst our own wanton fancies were painted and trimmed out in the most moving language: methought it fared with us as with those against whom the Prophet Hosea complained, that dwelt in cycled houses themselves, whilst the Temple of God lay waste: and therefore, seeing no other to undertake the same, I spent about three years to prepare myself for such a task; and then proceeded with the Translation of *the Psalms* according to that ability God had given me."

WITHER then says, that, hearing the Psalms were in the hands of another, he was persuaded to undertake *The Hymns, and Songs*. "This is that book," says he, "for which I, ever worst used for my best intentions, suffer more than for all my former indiscretions."—"Verily," he goes on, "if I be not altogether forgetful of my own thoughts, or too apt to believe over-well of myself, as perhaps I am, my principal aim was the glory of God," &c. "How unfortunate am I, as some think, that, having performed a good work, do nevertheless bear it exclaimed upon as a frivolous labour, and stand accused for oppressing the people; because a few of the most excellent passages of the Holy Spirit are translated into English."

"I am confident that I shall in due time be delivered from that, and from all scandalous imputations which the world hath laid to my charge"

(*See*)

"God, who hath hitherto provided for me in such a manner as best befitted my temporal and spiritual condition, will, I know, continue his provident care of me, while I can have grace to be thankful, and retain the resolution to do my lawful endeavour."

As to the execution of this work, "I have," says the Poet, "as well in that which is of my own invention, as in the Translations, used that simplicity of speech, which being commendable in other things, would have obscured the majesty of those inventions."—"If those indifferent men, who know the poesy and power of the English tongue, may be my judges, they will censure my expressions to be such, as shall neither be obscure to the meanest capacities, nor contemptible to the best judgments, but, observing a middle way, best becoming that purpose for which they were intended."

In recurring to his motives, he says, "if I have laboured in making use with modesty of those gifts which were bestowed on me to that purpose, what blame-worthy have I done?" "If I could have believed that for me to enter into Orders would have made me either the profitable instrument of God's glory, or caused my labours to have been the more holy, or the more edifying, what had letted me to procure that advantage?" &c. "But my mind persuades me that God hath appointed me to serve him in some other course. There are divers gifts, and diversities of callings."

"Let all my writings, privately or publicly dispersed, from the first Epigram that ever I composed, until the publishing of these *Hymns* now translated by my adversaries; and if there can be found one line savouring of such a mind as may give cause to suspect I undertook that task without that true Christian aim, which I ought to have had; or if the performance itself shall make it appear that I proceeded without that due preparation; or if you can have any probable testimony, that through the course of my life, or by any one scandalous act, I have given that cause of offence, as may disparage my studies, or trouble their devotions to whose use my *Hymns* are tendered, let these things be laid to my charge, until I find means to disprove and wash away imputations."

"The principal reward which I seek is that which every eye seeth not; and that, which judge my affections by their own, think me to have least thought on. As for that outward benefit, which the necessities of this life, and my frailties, urge me somewhat to look after, it is that little profit only, which my work naturally brings with itself: nor shall I be long discontented, if that also be taken from me."—"Let them allot me what they please; and balance my talent as they list: God will provide sufficient for me, to whose pleasure I refer the success."

"When those friends, who are engaged for me, are satisfied, to which purpose there is yet, I praise God, sufficient set apart; I vow, in the faith of an honest man, that there will not be left me in all the world, to defend me against my adversaries, and supply the common necessities of nature, so much as will feed me for one week, unless I labour for it: which my enemies are partly informed of, and do thereupon triumph. But not to my discontentment; for I do comfort myself to think how sweet it will be to sit hereafter at some honest labour, and sing these *Hymns and Songs* to the praise of God, for which the world hath taken from me her favours. Nor doth it trouble me to publish thus much of my poverty, though I know it will sound disgracefully in the ears of most men. For I mean to procure no man to hazard his estate for me, by pretending better possibilities to secure him than I have, as others usually do: nor value I the reputation which comes by wealth, or such like things, as may be lost through the malice of others, because I know I shall be the better esteemed of for those toys by none but fools, or such idiots as will sooner blush to be found poor than dishonest. Yea, I am assured that among good and wise men, it will be no more shame unto me to be made poor by such means as I have been, than it is to be made sick by the hand of God: nor can I think it will be more my disgrace to have wasted my estate through my studies, than it is to some other students to have thereby impaired their healths."

The selection here compressed together from the copious extracts which form the Editor's Preface, will

prove the youthful mind of Wither to have been exalted by no ordinary feelings. There is a purity and flow in the language of his prose, which could only spring from the heart. Let the Reader compare it with the fashionable style of the day in which it was written; and remark how little it partakes of the general quaintness and pedantry of the age! Wither's merit is facility: his fault, excessive want of compression. His copiousness too often makes him tedious; and sometimes disgusting. These deformities are more abhorrent to such as have been taught mechanically the arts of composition, than to those who prefer thought to diction. There is more depth, originality, and ingenious labour in *DONNE*; but more nature and interest in *WITHER*. Many passages of Wither's *Shepherd's Hunting* *, and *Fair Virtue* †, rise to the tones of enchanting poetry: less vigorous, and less picturesque than the early poems of Milton; but not less pure: and far excelling almost all contemporary authors in the lighter sort of lyric.

The *Hymns and Songs* were a more perilous task. Johnson has fully explained the difficulty of attempting *Sacred Poetry*. But Wither's performance in this way is of singular curiosity, for the illustration of the progress of our poetry as well as of our language. I will give a specimen of the *Songs*, accompanied by the prose introduction.

“THE SEVENTH CANTICLE.

“Here is allegorically expressed the majesty, power, and excellency of Christ; and is the effect of that which was evangelically sung of him after his Resurrection and Ascension. First, the Bride is introduced, adjuring the faithful Israelites, that when they have attained the knowledge of Christ her spouse, they should profess and teach him to the rest of their members. Secondly, those who long to find him, desire again of the Church to know the excellencies of that beloved of hers; and, by doubling the question, seem to imply a two-fold excellency. Thirdly, the Church speedily answers those that inquire after her Spouse; and, by describing his excel-

lency in his ten principal members, mystically notifieth his tenfold spiritual perfection, whereupon to insist were not here convenient. Lastly, the faithful crave the Church's direction to help them to find him out; and receive her gracious answer to that purpose.

“SONG XV.

* Oh! if him you happen on,
Who is my beloved one,
Daughters of Jerusalem,
I adjure you seriously
To inform him, how that I
Sick am grown of love for him!
Fairest of all women, tell
How thy lover doth excell
More than other lovers do:
Thy beloved, which is he †,
That thou dost adjure us so?
He, in whom I so delight,
Is the purest red and white;
Of ten thousand chief is he:
Like fine gold his head doth show,
Whereon curled locks do grow,
And a raven-black they be.
Like the milky doves that bide
By the rivers, he is eyed;
Full and fitly set they are.
Cheeks like spicy beds hath he;
Or like flowers that fairest be:
Lips like lilies dropping myrrh.
Hands like rings of gold, beset
With the precious chrysolet;
• Bellied like white ivory,
Wrought about with sapphires rich;
Legs, like marble pillars, which
Set on golden bases be.
Faced like Libanus is he,
Goodly as the cedar-tree,
Sweetness breathing out of him:
He is lovely every where.
This, my friends, is this my dear,
Daughters of Jerusalem.
Oh! thou fairest, every way,
Of all women! whither may
Thy beloved turned be?
Tell us whither he is gone:
Who is thy beloved one;
That we seek him may with thee?
To his garden went my dear;
To the beds of spices there;
Where he feeds, and lilies gets:
I my love's am, and alone
Mine is my beloved one,
Who among the lilies eats.

In the present age, in which the sacred writings are studied with so

* Reprinted 1814, by Sir Egerton Brydges, in 12mo, for Longman and Co. (100 copies only).

† Nearly ready for publication in the same form. — *Fidelia*, another poem of Wither's, has been also reprinted.

‡ A line seems omitted in this stanza.

much enthusiasm, the revival of a volume so interesting and instructive in its matter, as well as curious to critical Antiquaries and Philologers, will scarcely be deemed an ungrateful labour. To modern readers the ugly type and dingy paper of too many old books adds to the repulsiveness of the style and versification: and an old composition appears comparatively attractive, when decorated by the improved press of the present day. This new Edition of *The Hymns* forms an elegant little volume.

‡ * ‡

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon.*

IT was observed by Mr. Malone, in a note to his extracts of the Shakspeare Family from the Registers of Stratford-upon-Avon (edit. 1790), that "an inaccurate and very imperfect list of the Baptisms, &c. of Shakspeare's Family was transmitted by Mr. West, about eighteen years ago, to Mr. Steevens. The list now printed (continues Mr. Malone) I have extracted with great care from the Registers of Stratford, and I trust it will be found correct." Mr. Malone, however, for whatever reason, made numerous errors in his list, besides omitting many very material entries; he should not, therefore, have complained of that which Mr. Steevens appears to have published, when his own, which he proclaims to have extracted with great care, and trusted would be found correct, is so extremely inaccurate and imperfect. This Commentator, who is, indeed, highly deserving of public thanks for investigating the personal history of our great Dramatic Bard, is less excusable than his predecessor, because it appears that Mr. Steevens was obliged to trust to the transcript made by Mr. West, who might not have had leisure, inclination, or patience, to examine a bulky register; for Mr. Malone was in possession of

our venerable and highly-valuable Register from May 5th to June 26th, 1788; and consequently had sufficient time for the most careful examination.

According to Mr. Gibbon, in his "*Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*," Church Registers were kept no earlier than the 30th Henry VIII. 1540. Jacob, however, in his *Law Dictionary*, says, that the "*Registrum Ecclesie parochialis*" was instituted by Lord Cromwell 13 H. VIII. [1523], while he was Vicar General to that King. The Parish Register of Stratford-upon-Avon commences 25th March, 1558, and to the year 1600 appears to have been kept by or under the direction of Mr. Richard Bifield, *Minister* as he describes himself, but for several years vicar of this place. The remarkably neat manner in which the entries were made in his time, was but ill imitated by succeeding Vicars in the following century, some of whom seem to have deputed the most illiterate scribes to the office of Registrar. Independently of their great local use, our Registers are highly interesting, as containing authentic memorials of the Shakspeare Family; but, as such memorials have never been transcribed so as to preserve the fidelity of the Register, it may amuse some of your Readers, and I doubt not also of its real utility, if you, Mr. Urban, would dedicate a page or two of your widely-disseminated Magazine to the preservation of the Shakspeare Family and connexions, *exactly* as they are entered. Those names which have been hitherto totally omitted, I have printed in *Italics*, and marked with an asterisk; but the whole of the extracts are copied with their original abbreviations and corruptions. Within the brackets are several errors as well as corrections made by Mr. Malone, as I find them in Reed's 1813 edition. It should also be noticed that Mr. Malone, as well as his predecessors, put the whole list into modern English.

"BAPTISMES, Anno Dom. 1558.

- Septe'ber 15. Jone Shakspeare daughter to John Shakspeare.
 *1562, December 2. *Margareta filia Johannis Shakspeare.*
 1564, April 26. Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspeare.
 1566, May 9. Johanna filia Richardi Hathaway al's Gardner de Shotrey.
 1566, October 13. Gilbertus filius Johannis Shakspeare.
 1569, April 15. Jone the daughter of John Shakspeare.
 1571, Septe'b' 28. Anna filia Magistri Shakspeare [Mr. John Shakspeare. *Malone.*]
 1571 [1573-4], March 11, Richard sonne to Mr. John Shakspeare. [Shakspeare. *Malone.*]
 1571, May 3. Edmund sonne to Mr. John Shakspeare.

- 1583, May 26..... Susanna daughter to William Shakspere.
 1588 [1583-4], Feb. 10. Elizabeth daughter to Antony Shaksper of Hamton. [of Anthony Shakpere of Hampton. *Malone.*]
 1584 [1584-5], Feb. 2.. Hamnet & Judeth sonne & daughter to Willia' Shakspere. [Judith. *Malone.*]
 1588 [1588-9], Feb. 26.. Thomas sonne to Richard Queeny.
 1588 [1588-9], March 11. Ursula daughter to John Shakspere.
 1590, May 24..... Humpbrey sonne to John Shakspere.
 1591, Septe'ber 21.... Phillippus filius Johannis Shakspere.
 1593, June 20..... Thomas filius Anthonii Nash, Gen'. [Mr. Anthony Nash.
 1600, August 28..... Wilhelmus filius Wilhelmi Hart. *Malone.*
 1603, June 5..... Maria filia Willi' Hart.
 1605, July 24..... Thomas fil' Will'mi Hart, Hatter.
 1607 [1607-8] Feb. 21.. Elizabeth daughter to John Hall, Gen'.
 1608, Sept. 23..... Mychaell sonne to Willyam Hart.
 1616, November 23.... Shaksper fillius Thomas Quyny, Gent. [Shakspere. *Malone.*]
 1617 [1617-8], Feb. 9.. Richard fillius Thomas Quinec.
 1619 [1619-20], Jan. 23. Thomas fili' to Thomas Queeney. [*Aug. 29. Malone.*]
 *1633, Sept. 29..... *Michael filius Thomæ Hart.
 1634, Aprill 13..... Thomas filius Thomæ Hart.
 1636, Sept. 18..... Georgius filius Tho' Hart.
 1641, June 18..... Maria filia Thomæ Hart.
 1658 [1658-9], Jan. 9.. Elizabeth fillia Georg Hart.
 1661, Decemb' 21.... Jane fillia Georg Hart.
 1663 [1663-4], March 18. Sushannæ filli a George Hartte. [*Hart, thus spelt throughout by Malone.*]
 1666, Novemb' 18.... Shakspere fillius George Hartt. [Shakspeare; from hence this mode of spelling is invariably continued by *Malone.*]
 1671, March 31..... Mary fillia Georg Hartt, Tayler. [*Tayler omitted. Malone.*]
 1673 [1673-4], March 3. Thomas fillius George Hartt.
 1676, August 20..... George fillius George Harte.
 1695, September 14... William fillius Shakespar Hartt. [William *Shakspeare*, son of Shakspeare Hart, properly added, but incorrectly spelt by *Malone.*]
 *1698, June 24..... *Thomas filius of George Hart.
 1700, August 9..... Ann filia of Shaxpear and Ann Hartt.
 1700, Novemb' 29.... Jorg filius of Jorg and Marey Hartt.
 1702 [1702-3], Feb. 10.. Hester fillia George Harte.
 1703, July 19..... Katheren fillia Shakspear and Anne Hartte.
 1705, Octob' 7..... Mary fillia Georg Hartte.
 *1711, June 15..... *Thomas the sonne of Shakesper Hartt.
 1729, May 9..... Thomas, son of George Hart jun'r.
 *1731, July 9..... *William, son of George Hart jun'r.
 1733, Sep' 29..... Sarah daughter of George Hart.
 *1735, Nov'mber 23... *George son of George Hart.
 *1737 [1737-8], Jan. 13. *Mary daughter of George Hart.
 1740, Sep'b'r 29..... Ann daughter of George Hart.
 *1742 [1742-3], Jan. 25. *Fillis daughter of George Hart.
 1743 [1743-4], Jan. 6.. William Shakespear son of William Shakespear Hart. [Jan 8.
 *1745, June 19th.... *Jemima daughter of George Hart. *Malone.*]
 *1746, May 29th.... *Catherine daughter of Shakespear Hart.
 *1747, Nov. 27th.... *William son of George Hart.
 1748, May 10th..... Catherine daughter of Shakespear Hart. [William Shak-
 speare Hart, corrected by *Malone.*]
 *1753, Oct. 8th..... *Sarah daughter of Thomas Hart.
 1755, Aug'st 18th.... John son of Thomas Hart.
 1760, Aug. 8..... Frances daughter of Thomas Hart.
 1764, Aug'st 10th.... Thomas son of Thomas Hart.
 1767, Jan. 16..... Nanny daughter of Thomas Hart. [*Anne. Malone.*]
 Further addition to Mr. Malone's List from the Register which he did not examine:
 *1783, April 23..... *Jane daughter of Thomas Hart.

"MARIAGES."

- 1584, November 25... John Shakspere & Margery Roberts.
 1607, Junii 5..... John Hall gentlema' & Susanna Shaxspere. [Shakspere. *M.*]
 1615 [1615-16], Feabruary 10.. Tho. Queeny tow Judith Shakspere.

- 1626, Apr' 22..... Mr. Thomas Nash to Mrs. Elizabeth Hall.
 Georg Hart, sonn of Thomas Hart, and Ester Ludiate, daughter of Thomas Ludiate, of the same Towne and County, were published of an intent of marriage upon three severall markt days in the markt place of Alcester, upon the 1th, 8th, & 15th of December, 1657; and, being noe exception against them, were upon the 9th of January, 1657, joyned together in marriage by Francis Smyth, Justice of the Peace in the Burrough of Stratford. Witnes, Thomas Hiccox, Clement George. [1657-8.]
- 1688, Apr' 16..... David Smith to Shussanor Hartt.
 1694, Aprell 10..... Shaksper Hartt to Ann Pare. [Qu. Parry? Malone says Prew.]
 *1697, Oct. 12..... *Stephen Spencer of Tardeblek to Mary Hart of Stratford.
 1728 [1728-9], Feb. 20. George Hart to Sarab Mumford, by Banns.

"BURIALS."

- 1563, April 30..... Margareta filia Johannis Shakspere.
 1579, April 4..... Anne daughter to Mr. John Shakspere.
 1587, October 29. Margery wife to John Shakspere.
 1589[1589-90], March 6. Thomas Green al's Shakspere.
 1596, August 11..... Hamnet filius William Shakspere. [Shakspeare. Malone.]
 1601, Septemb' 8. Mr. Johan'es Shakspeare.
 1602, May 31..... Mr. Richard Quiny Bailey of Stretford.
 1607, Decemb' 17..... Mary daughter to Willyam Hart.
 1608, Sept. 9..... Mayry Shakspere Wydowe. [Mary Shakspere, widow. M.]
 1611 [1611-12], Feb. 3. Gilbertus Shakspeare, adolescens.
 1612 [1612-13], Feb. 4. Rich. Shakspeare. [Shakspere. Malone.]
 1616, Aprill 17..... Will' Hartt, latter.
 ----- 25..... Will' Shakspere, Gent.
 1617, Maye 8..... Shakspere fillius Tho. Quiny, Gent.
 *1618, November 1. . . *Mirael fil' to Jone Hartt, wid. re.
 1622, Novemb' 12..... Anthonius Nash, Generosus. [Esq. Malone.]
 1623, August 8..... Mrs. Shakspeare. [Shakspere. Malone.]
 1635, Nov. 26..... Johannes Hall, medicus peritissimus. [Dr. John Hall. M.]
 1638 [1638-9], Jan. 28. Thomas filius Thomæ Quiny.
 1638 [1638-9], Feb. 26. Richardus filius Tho. Quiny.
 1639, Mar' 29..... Will'mus Hart.
 1646, Novemb' 4. Joan Hart, widow.
 1647, Aprill 5..... Thomas Nash, Gent. [Esq. Malone.]
 1649, July 16..... Mrs. Susanna Hall, widow.
 1656, May 23..... Richard Quiney, Gent. of London. [Mr. Richard Quiney. M.]
 1661 [1661-2], Febu' 9. Judith uxor Thomas Quiney, Gent.
 1682, Novembar 28. . . Margaret Heart, widow.
 *1691, Decem' 29..... *Thomas sonn of Georg Hartt.
 1696, Ap' 29..... Hester, uxor Georgii Hart.
 1702, May 3..... George Hart.
 1705, October 7..... Mary uxor George Hartte.
 *1710 [1710-11], March 16. *Mary filia George Hartte.
 1738, March 29th. . . Anne daughter of Shakspear Hart.
 1744 [1744-5], March 8. Shakspear son of Shakspear Hart. [William Shakspeare, son of William Shakspeare Hart, corrected by Malone.]
 1745, April 28th..... William son of George Hart.
 1745, Aug. 29..... George Hart.
 1746 [1746-7], March 12. Tho. son of Shakspear Hart. [Thomas, son of William Shakspeare Hart, corrected by Malone.]
 1747, July 7th..... Shakspear Hart.
 1749 [1749-50], Feb. 28. Shakspear Hart. [William Shakspeare Hart, corrected by M.]
 1753, July 10th..... Widow Hart.
 *1754, Aug. 6th..... *Sarah wife of George Hart.
 1760, Feb. 5th. Ann Hart. [Daughter of Shakspears and Anne Hart. M.]
 1768, Sep'r 10th..... Sally Hart. [Sarah, daughter of George Hart. Malone.]
 1774, Oct'r 31st..... Francis Hart. [Frances, corrected by Malone.]
 1778, July 8th. George Hart.
 *1792, June 21..... *Alice Hart.
 *1793, May 28..... *Thomas Hart.
 *1794, July 30..... *Mary Hart.

The last three names are in that Register which Mr. Malone did not examine.

As a proper accompaniment to the Extracts, I send you a correct Pedigree of the Shakspeare and Hart family.

John Shakspeare. — William Hart (from p. 207).

William Hart, bapt. 28 Aug. 1600; buried 29 March, 1639; supposed a Player in London.

Charles Hart, a celebrated Tragedian in London, temp. Chas. II. born about 1630; buried 20 Aug. 1683, at Stanstead in Middlesex.

Michael, bapt. 29 Sept. 1633. No issue.

Thomas, bapt. 13 April, 1634; alive in 1669. No issue.

Thomas Ludiate, of Stratford. — Mary, bapt. 18 June, 1641.

Mary Hart, bapt. 5 June, 1603; bur. 17 Dec. 1607.

Thomas Hart, bapt. 24 July, 1605; died about 1668.

Mary Hart, bapt. 5 June, 1603; bur. 17 Dec. 1607.

Thomas Hart, bapt. 24 July, 1605; died about 1668.

Margaret, bur. 22 Nov. 1682.

George, bapt. 18 Sept. 1686; mar. 9 Jan. 1687-8; died 29 April, 1702; a tailor.

George, bapt. 18 Sept. 1686; mar. 9 Jan. 1687-8; died 29 April, 1702; a tailor.

Hester, born in 1634; died 27 April, 1696; bur. 29 April, 1696.

Elizabeth, Jane, ba. Daniel Smith, bapt. 9 Jan. 1658-9.

Susanna, bapt. 18 March, 1663-4.

Ann Pare, bapt. 10 July, 1753.

Stephen Spencer, bapt. 31 March, 1671.

Thomas, bapt. 29 Dec. 1691.

William Shakspeare, bapt. 14 Sept. 1695; bur. 28 Feb. 1749-50; a glazier.

Ann, bapt. 9 Aug. 1700; bur. 29 March, 1738. No issue.

Thomas, bapt. 15 June, 1711.

George, bapt. 29 Nov. 1700; mar. 20 Feb. 1728-9; bur. 9 July, 1778.

Sarah Mumford, bapt. 10 Feb. 1724; bur. 16 Mar. 1792-3. 1710-11.

William Shakspeare, bapt. 6 Jan. 1743-4; bur. 8 March, 1744-5.

Thomas, born 1745; bur. 12 March, 1746-7.

Catherine, bapt. 19 July, 1703.

Bradford of Birmingham.

Catherine, bapt. 10 May, 1748.

Alice Ricketts, bapt. 9 May, 1729; died 30 June, 1792, aged 60.

Sarah, bapt. 29 Sept. 1733; marr. Joseph M'Laughlin, a tailor, of Stratford. No issue.

George, bapt. 23 Nov. 1735.

Phillis, bapt. 25 June, 1740; bur. 5 Febr. 1742-3.

William, bapt. 19 June, 1745.

John, bapt. 8 Oct. 1753; bur. 10 Sept. 1768.

Mary Richardson; alive in 1806.

Thomas Kite, of Stratford.

Ann Spiers, died 7 Feb. 1792, aged 51; bur. at Clifford.

Jane, bapt. 23 April, 1783.

William Shakspeare Hart, turner & chair-maker; living in 1806.

John Hart, of Tewksbury, turner & chair-maker, living 1806.

William Whitehead, living 1806.

Mary Kite, married 10 Aug. 1764; died 8 Dec. 1793, aged 26; buried at Clifford.

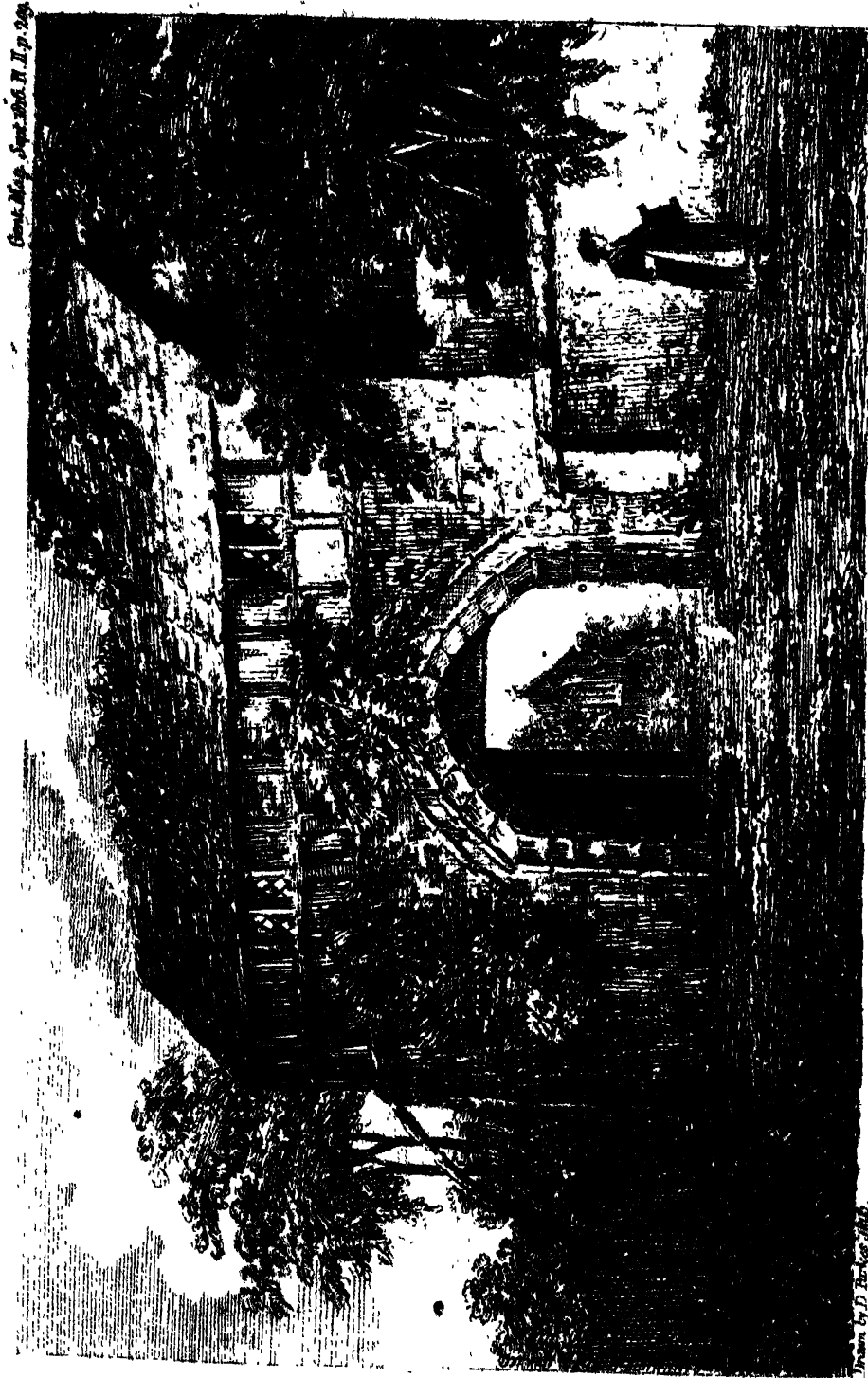
Mary Kite, died 8 Dec. 1793, aged 26; buried at Clifford.

Thomas, Elizabeth, and other Children, all living in 1806.

work knitter, living 1806.

One daughter only, who died an infant; buried at Clifford.

buried at Clifford.



Cont. Mag. Sept. 1841. II. p. 249.

Engr. by James Knowles 1846.

Drawn by D. Fowler 1846.

REMAINS OF BROMFIELD PRIORY,
Shropshire

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, March 23.*
 YOU will probably deem the annexed View of the Remains of Bromfield Priory, worth preserving amongst your Shropshire Antiquities. (See Plate II.) The pleasant village of Bromfield is situated about two miles short of Ludlow, on the Shrewsbury road, in the hundred of Munslow, adjoining the beautiful domain of Oakeley Park.

This Priory or Cell of Monks belonged to Gloucester Abbey, which had Prebendaries; they were of the Benedictine order. The canons of it, A. D. 1150, by the authority and with the concurrence of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave their church to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. King Henry II. confirmed all the estates belonging to it, under the title of the Church of St. Mary, of Bromfield, to the Monks there serving God, to hold of him and his heirs in perpetual alms: the like confirmation was made to it by King Henry III. It was valued at 77l. 18s. 3d., per annum clear, at the Suppression.

The situation of this house was most delightful, between the rivers Oney and Teme. The Oney flowed by the back part of the priory, nearly touching it with its left bank, and a little below was the confluence of the two rivers. It is not therefore surprising that a place like this should have been chosen for retirement and meditation.

The flat pointed arch of the Gate-house is standing, with the Western portion of the Church, patched up and made parochial: these are represented in the annexed view. Adjoining the South-east part of the Church are a few fragments of broken walls. Whatever ancient Monuments or Inscriptions may have been, not a vestige remains excepting a large coffin-shaped stone in the chancel floor, with a cross fleury, the inscription round the verge of which is nearly obliterated. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 7.*
 THE following inscription is copied verbatim from a mural monument, with the Latin verses on brass plates, in the church of Easton, near Winchester.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1816.*

“ 1595.

“ The Righteous shall be had in ever lasting remembrance.

“ Agatha Barlow, widow, daughter of Humfrey Welsborne, late wife of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, who departed this life the 13th of Auguste A. D. 1566, and is buried in the Cathedral Church of Chichester: by whom shee had seven children that came unto men and women's state, ten sunnes and five daughters: the sonnes William and John; the daughters Margarete, wife unto William Overton, Bishop of Coventry and Litchefeld; Anne, wife unto Herbert Westfayling, Bishop of Hereford; Elizabeth died anno ———— wife unto William Day, now Bishop of Manchester; Frances, wife unto John Mathew, Bishop of Durham; and the last wife unto William Wickham, deceased, Bishop of Winchester. Shee being a woman godly, wise, and discrete, from her youthe moste faithful unto her husband bothe in prosperitie and adversitie, and a companione with him in banishments for the Gospell sake, moste kinde and loving unto all her children, and dearly beloved of them all; for her ability of a liberall mynde and pitiful unto the poore. Shee having lived aboute LXXX years, died in the Lorde, whom shee dayly served, the xiiii of June, anno Domini 1595, in the howse of hersunne William, being then Person of this churche, and Prebendary of Winchester.

Rogatu et sumptibus Filie dilectæ
 Franciscæ Mathew.

Hic Agathæ tumulus Barloi, Præsulis,
 inde
 Exulis, inde iterum Præsulis uxor erat.
 Prole beata fuit, plena annis, quinque
 suarum
 Præsulibus vidit Præsulis ipsa datas.”
 Yours, &c. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 12.*
 I SEND you an account of Lady Berkeley, which I transcribed from that most curious book “The History of the Berkeley Family.” If you have never seen the extract, it will amuse you, and it is entirely at your service. The author of this book was a Mr. Smythe, then of Kilby Green, co. Gloucester, ancestor of Mr. Aven Smythe, of Condover, Shropshire.

Yours, &c.

F. T.

“ Of stature this lady was somewhat tall, of complexion lovely, both in the spring and autumn of her life, but a little inclining towards an high colour, her hair somewhat yellowish, of pace the most

most stately and upright, all times of her age that ever I beheld; of stomach great and haughtie, no way diminishing the greatness of her birth and marriage, by omission of any ceremony, at diett or public prayers, whose book I have usually observed presented to her with the lowest curtesies that might be, and on the knees of her gentlewoman; of great expence and bountie beyond the means of continuance; of speech passing eloquent and ready, whom in many years I could never observe to misplace, or seem to recall one mistaken, misplaced, or mispronounced word or syllable; and as ready and significant under her pen: forty of whose letters at least at several times I have received; her invention as quick as her first thoughts, and her words as ready as her invention; skilful in the French, but perfect in the Italian tongue, wherein she most desired her daughters to be instructed. At the lute she played admirably, and in her private chamber would often sing thereto, to the ravishment of the hearers, which to her knowledge were seldome more than one or two of her gentlewomen; howbeit I have known divers of her servants secretly hearkening under her windows, and at her chamber door, whom her husband hath sometimes there found, and privately stayed amongst them, of which number three or four times myself hath been one.

* * * *

"In the first 20 years after her marriage, she was given to all manner of delights heseeming her birth and calling, as before hath been touched. But after the beheading of the Duke of Norfolk her brother, and the frowns which state government had cast upon the rest, and others of her dearest kindred, with the harsh bereavings, or rather wrestings, of her husband's possessions, as hath been declared, then grown towards thirty eight or forty years, she retired herself into her chamber, and private walks, which each fair day in garden, park, and other solitarie, for her set hours she constantly observed, not permitting either her gentlemen-usher, gentlewomen, or any other of her house, to come nearer to her than their appointed distance: when the weather permitted not abroad, she observed the same order in the great chamber or gallery.

"In her elder years she gave herself to the study of natural philosophy and astronomy; and the better to continue her knowledge in the Latin tongue in reading over the grammar rules, hath three or four times called me to explain something therein, that she seemed not fully

to apprehend; and in Hilary Term in the 37th year of Queen Elizabeth, I bought for her a globe, *Blagrave's* 'Mathematical Jewel,' a quadrate, compasses, rulers, and other mathematical instruments, wherein she much delighted herself till her death.

"I remember about three years before her death, one of her fingers in the two foremost joints put her to much pain, which caused her to send for an excellent chirurgeon from Coventry, who told her plainly that it must be cut off by the palm of her hand, or else be lanced all along to the bare bone; which latter, though far more painful, she made choice of. At the time appointed her surgeon desired her to sit, and that some of her strongest servants might hold her, for the pain would be extreme; to whom she replied, Spare not you in performing your part, and leave the rest to me: she held out her hand, he did his office, she never blanched, or so much as seemed to take notice of the pain: at which Roman-like magnanimity, and fortitude of mind, the surgeon seemed incredibly to wonder, as often after he told myself and others.

"Being in the 16th of Elizabeth the mother of three daughters, and almost without hope of more children, especially of a son, which she for the continuance of her house, and husband's name, much desired, extremely grieving that the male line of this ancient family should end in her default, as she accounted it, she acquainted Mr. Francis Aylworth therewith, then of Kington Magna, in Warwickshire, a little old *queerish* man, but an excellent well-read and practised chirurgeon and physician, and for many years a gentleman living in her house: he gave her hope of conception, yea, of a son, if she and her Lord would for a few months be ruled by him. This in a private conference betweene them three was agreed upon, and promised to be observed. Children are given to men. It's God that giveth them. She conceived, and within one year after this communication, brought forth a son called Thomas, father of the Lord George, to her unspeakable comfort; but never conceived after. What time Mr. Aylworth told me this story, about 10 years after at Hallowdon, which I have at second hand heard also that this Lord hath privately told to some others: he added, that some months, or thereabouts, before the time of delivery, she sent for him, and kept him with her; and he, out of what observation I know not, being confident she went with a son, offered to wage with her ten pound to thirty pound that so it was: she accepted

cepted the offer, most willing, no doubt, to lose, had the wager been thirty hundred. As soon as she was delivered, and understood it was a son, the first word she spake was, Carry Aylworth his thirty pound, which purposely she had laid ready in gold in her chamber, this being the 11th of July, 1575. She also prevailed with her husband to sell him the said manor of Kington Magna, in September following, for 520*l.* which he then held in lease for years, formerly by me mentioned amongst this Lord's sales of his lands.

“For the awing of her family (I say not regulating the expence according to the revenue) and the education of youth, she had no compeers, which I could much enlarge by many particulars: I will only mention one instance, that as myself, in the 26th of Elizabeth, then about 17, crossed the upper part of the gallery at the Fryars in Coventry, where she then dwelt, having a covered dish in my hands, with her son's breakfast, wherewith I was hastening, and thereby presented her, then at the farther end, with a running leg or curtesie, as loth to long to stay upon that duty, she called me back to her, and to make ere I departed, one hundred legs, so to call them, at the least. And when I had done well, and missed the like in my next essay, I was then to begin again. And such was her great nobleness to me therein, then a boy of no desert, lately come from a country-school, and but newly entered into her service, that to shew me the better how, she lifted up all her garments to the calf of her *legge*, that I might the better observe the grace of drawing back the foot, and bowing of the knee. At this time, the antic and apish gestures, since used in salutations, nor the French garbs of cringing, were not arrived, nor expected in England; but what is worse, in subscriptions of letters, *your humble servant* hath since that time almost driven *your loving friend* out of England.

“It cannot be said that any apparent vice was in this lady; but it may be said of a wife, as of money, they are, as they are used, helpers or hurters: money is a good servant, but a bad master. And sure it is that she much coveted to rule her husband's affairs at home and abroad, and to be informed of the particular passages of each of them; which sometimes brought forth harshness at home, and turning off such servants as she observed refractory to her intentions therein. As far as was possible, she had in her middle and elder years a desire to be informed from the grooms of her

husband's chamber and otherwise, of his speeches, dispatches, and purposes: few fines or incomes from his tenants were raised, and never any land sold, but she had a sixth, eighth, or tenth part thereof unknown to him: so strictly held she obliged to her the servants, and officers employed under her husband (I write mine own knowledge for many of her last years, and received the usage of former times from my fellow commissioners, employed in that kind, many years before my observations); by us all disliked, but by none of us to be helped. Most just it is, that all toll should come into the right toll dish. For the most part it falleth out, that where wives will rule all, they mar all; words I lately heard from wise lords in the Star Chamber, in the cases of the Lady Lake, the Countess of Suffolk, and some others. These verses are ancient:

Concerning wives take this a certain rule:
That, if at first you let them have the rule,
Yourself with them at last shall bear
no rule,
Except you let them evermore to rule.

“For many of her first years after marriage, she was allowed from her husband's purse and his receivers, what she spent, and called for; but that proved more burthensome than her husband's revenue could beare. After she undertook to amend much that was amiss, and became his receiver-general, to whom all officers, foreign and domestic, made their accompts; but that proving more unprofitable, soon blasted; lastly she had 300*l.* by the year for her appaerell, and chamber expences, which allowance continued till her death.

“After this lady had seen her son and two daughters married, growing by degrees into a kind of dropsy, a watry timpany, she departed this life, the 7th April in the 38th of Elizabeth, anno 1596, at Hallowdon aforesaid, then of the age of 58 years or thereabouts, and was buried on Ascension day following, then the 20th of May, in St. Michael's church in Coventry, with the greatest state and honour that for many years before had been seen in that city, or in those parts of the kingdom, the manner whereof, by direction of this Lord Henry, for his private satisfaction, (mourning all that time at Hallowdon in his private chamber) I put into writing, a labour the more readily undergone, as the last service I could perform to the memory of her who had to my young years and education, both in her house at Oxford, and in the Middle Temple, continued my benefactor by the

the pension of ten pounds by the year; which I here present verbatim, out of my rough draft, as I delivered it fairer written, to this Lord Henry, the third day after the funeral, viz.

"A declaration of the funeral of the Lady Katherine Berkeley, as it was performed on Thursday, the 20th of May, 1596, being Ascension-day."

Mr. URBAN, *May 29.*

ON inspecting the papers of a friend, lately deceased, in Oxford, I found a letter addressed to him from a correspondent in London, containing Anecdotes of the learned Joseph Sanford, of Baliol College, Oxford, well known for his profound learning, extensive library, and singularity in dress; and who is a remarkable instance of neglected Biography; as, I believe, there is no account of him in any publication, except in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," in which he is incidentally mentioned in the Correspondence of the Rev. Mr. Godwyn with Mr. Hutchins, the Historian of Dorsetshire; which work was not published at the time the following Letter was written. In a Note in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 260, he is said to have died Nov. 14, which is an error for Sept. 25, 1774, as authenticated by the following Inscription on his Monument, in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Oxford. Mr. Sanford wrote his name without a *d*; this trifle is mentioned, as his name is usually printed Sandford.

"Juxta hoc Marmor requiescit
vir Reverendus Joseph Sanford, S. T. B.
Collegii Ballousi
annos tantum non sexaginta Socius,
felicitatis Ingenii, Memoriam, Judicii,
exemplum singularis;
in republica literaria
esse primas meruit, modestus devitavit;
ingenio cuique consulenti se facile adjunxit
studiorum simul adiutorem et ducem;
ab eruditibus in honore,
ab Academicis in veneratione habitus,
ab amicis multum desideratus,
die 25 Septembris decessit,
anno Salutis 1774, ætatis 84."

Yours, &c. W. H.

"DEAR SIR,

"YOU have set me a longer task than you imagine, if I am to give you all that I recollect of Joseph Sanford. You seem to remember seeing him in an evening, walking his mile up and down Mr. Fletcher's shop, which was

his constant practice, after he had taken tea at Horseman's Coffee-house, in the High-street; where he used to meet Mr. Cracherode, Dr. Smallwell, and other Christ-Church men, who generally used to accompany him to the Turl. He was a profound scholar, and rendered Dr. Kennicott great assistance in his great work of the Hebrew Bible. When *The Confessional* was first published, he told Mr. Fletcher that he would not hear the last of that Book as long as he lived; and I am apt to think his opinions coincided with those of the Author of that celebrated work, for he did not take Holy Orders until he could not avoid it for preserving his Fellowship; and I have been told, that he never did any duty, not even in the Chapel of his College. On his application to the Bishop for Ordination, he was introduced to the Chaplain, to whom he was a stranger, and who, as usual, told him he must examine him; and the first Question proposed was *Quid Fides?* to which Sanford replied in a loud tone (and increasing it at each answer), *Quod non vides.* The second question was *Quid Spes?* to which Sanford—*Futura res.* The third was *Quid Caritas?* to which he roared out—*In Mundo raritas.* Upon which the Chaplain, finding he had an extraordinary character to deal with, left him, and went to inform the Bishop of what had passed below, with a person he knew not what to make of, who had given in his name *Joseph Sanford, of Baliol*; which made the Bishop laugh, and exclaim, 'You examine him! why he is able to examine you, and our whole Bench! pray desire him to walk up;' when the Bishop made an apology for the Chaplain, and said, he was sorry Mr. Sanford had not applied to him in the first instance.

"His rooms were in the middle stair-case, on the East side of the Quadrangle: he used to read at the end of a gallery, without fire, in the coldest weather. On every Friday, in all weathers, he never missed walking to some house, four or five miles off, on the banks of the Cherwell, where he used to dine on fish. I suppose there is no old servant left at Baliol, to tell you the name of the place.

"I do not know who succeeded to his property; but suppose his Nephew, a Dr. Sanford, who had been Fellow
of

of All^l Souls. His extensive Library he gave to Exeter College, by a nuncupative Will, witnessed by Mr. Fletcher. Dr. Eveleigh, of Oriel, who, I think, married a daughter of Dr. Sanford, presented a portrait of him to Exeter College; he is represented with a folio under his arm, which is the first edition of the Hebrew Bible, a book of the greatest rarity, which he bought for a trifle of David Wilson, a Bookseller in the Strand; and as soon as he had ascertained his treasure, he never laid the book down, but took it himself to his lodging, and the next morning set out for Oxford, although he had not finished the business which brought him to London, and kept the book in his hands the whole journey, until he safely lodged it in his room at Baliol: he was so much pleased with this acquisition, that on Mr. Fletcher's next visit to London, he sent a guinea by him to the Bookseller, in addition to what he had first paid him.—This is all I can send you at present; and which, perhaps, is more than you can get now from any one else."

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An Account of the several Libraries public and private, in and about London, for the satisfaction of the Curious, whether Natives or Foreigners. (HARL. MSS. 5900.)

IT is usual for Travellers (I mean such as are lovers of learning), when they come to reside in any city or place of note, to make inquiry after the Libraries of learned men, and get information of the rare books, medals, paintings, statues, prints, and other pieces of antiquity, that are to be seen there, and who are the proprietors of them.

Having been abroad, and seen the several Cities and Universities in Holland, and the French having given large accounts of their Libraries at Paris, hath put me upon this subject, to give an account in print of our public and private Libraries. Nothing of this nature having been attempted here in England, only the two Universities, the Bodleian Library, and the Catalogue of MSS. in Colleges and Cathedral Churches, and those in private hands that would communicate them; I thought fit to inform the world that in London and

Westminster are not only abundance of rare printed books and MSS. but antiquities, as statues, medals, paintings, and many other curiosities, both in art and nature, which may vie with any city in Europe, Rome excepted. We are not addicted to extol our own country, as the French do; but we ought to let Foreigners know the vast quantities we have of this nature.

I shall not trouble the reader with an account of such great abundance we have of good books, and how well the Conventual Fryeries and Abbeyes were furnished with them before the Reformation. My design is only to direct you to the place where they are to be seen; and I shall begin with our Public Records, and the several places where they are deposited.

First, in the *Tower of London*.—Those in Wakefield Tower deserve a critical inspection, especially since they are new modellized and have new cases. Those also in the White Tower contain vast number of records relating to monasteries, &c. several letters of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, Dukes, &c. in several parts, as Tartary, Barbary, Spain, France, Italy, &c. to our Kings in England, which are and will be in such order as to be very serviceable to the curious: the Building itself, which was a Chapel of the Palace, is built after a rare and uncommon manner, and by the Queen's generosity in time will be both useful and ornamental.

For the Records at *Westminster*, there are, first, those in the Exchequer, in the custody of the Lord Treasurer. There are those two most antient books of Records of England, made in William the Conqueror's time, called Domesday-book, one in 4to, containing the survey of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the other in folio, being all the shires in England from Cornwall to the river Tine. This is well worth the seeing. There are also other antient and valuable records: see Powell's Repertory of Records, 4to, printed in 1631.

The Parliament Rolls are kept in a Stone Tower in the Old Palace-yard.

The Papers of State, from the beginning of Henry VIII. to this time, are kept over the Gate that goes to the Cockpit, and is called the Paper-Office; it was built by Henry VIII. and is one of the best pieces of work in

in Europe for flint. It is reported Hans Holbein was the Architect.

Sir Robert Cotton's Library, founded by himself, and by many called the English Vatican, the storehouse to which all our Antiquaries and Historians have had recourse, to the great improvement of their performances. It is well furnisht with antient MSS. both in Divinity and History, especially English History, as also many antient Saxon MSS. charters, coins of gold, silver and copper; and in the drawer are many rare pieces of Roman antiquities not mentioned in the catalogue; as brass images, fibulas, lamps, rings, seals, weapons, and a great many other rarities taken notice of by few; many old relicks that belonged to monasteries in England at their dissolution, particularly one shewn for the hip of a griffin, with a silver loop; that altar-piece of old painting that belonged to the monastery of Great St. Bartholomew in London; the pictures of some of the Kings of England at length on board, the oldest that are to be seen; and in a large book are several noble designs for Interviews in the time of Henry VIII. I shall not treat of the excellency of these MSS. either for antiquity, beauty, and rich illuminations, curious writing, &c. but leave it for more able performers, such as the ingenious Mr. Humphrey Wanley: when the world thinks fit to give encouragement, it is not to be doubted but he would exhibit this our Cotton Library as nobly as Lambesius has done the Emperor's at Vienna. The antient Genesis there is worthy taking notice of in particular: it is one of the rarest MSS. in the world, and perhaps as old as any; it is in Greek capitals, with figures, and well deserves the observation of the curious. The house where these rare jewels are kept is the remaining part of the palace of our St. Edward the King, and is one of the oldest buildings of those times now to be seen.

In the great Cloyster of the Abbey of Westminster, is a well-furnisht Library, considering the time when it was erected, by Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Lincoln, who was a great promoter of learning: he purchased the books of the heirs of one Baker of Highgate. He founded it for public use, every day in Term time, from 9 to 12 and

from 2 to 4. The MSS. are kept in the inner part, though now many of them are consumed by a late fire. There I saw the rare book of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Coronation of our Kings. There is a manuscript catalogue in the library.

St. James's Library, founded by Henry VIII. well furnished with curious MSS. collected by Jo. Leland, and others, at the dissolution of the Abbies. There are books in all languages, and all sorts of printed books, well worthy any man's seeing. There is great variety of the first printed books, both in vellum and paper in all volumes. The catalogue of the MSS. is printed in the General Catalogue of the MSS. in England. This Library was first founded for the use of the Princes of the blood, and so continues. But our Kings had not only their books kept here, but had studies and libraries at several palaces, Whitehall, Hampton-court, Nonsuch, Windsor, Oatland, Greenwich, &c. But this at St. James's was the chiefest, and hath been much made use of by learned men. He that can obtain the sight of it will be extremely pleased with the keeping of this library. It would much redound to the honour of England, if all learned foreigners did see it when they come hither.

Prince Henry caused a piece of ground near *Leicester-fields* to be walled in for the exercise of arms, which he much delighted in; a house was built at one end for an armory, and a well-furnisht library of all such books as related to arms, chivalry, military affairs, incamping, fortification, &c. the best that could be got in the kind in all languages, at the charge of the Prince, who had a particular learned man for a librarian, whose name I have forgot. It was called the Artillery Ground, and remained till the Restoration of King Charles II.; and then it fell into the hands of the Lord Gerrard, who let the ground out to build on.

In the church-yard of *St. Martin's in the-fields*, the then incumbent, Dr. Tenison, built a noble structure extremely well-contrived for the placing of books and the lights. It was begun and finished in the year 1683, at the said Doctor's charge, now Archbishop of Canterbury, and by him furnished with the best modern books

in all faculties, perhaps the best of its kind in England. The studios of all parts may have free access there to study, giving their names and places of abode to his Grace.

At *Lambeth Palace*, over the Cloysters, is a well-furnisht Library. The oldest books there I find to have belonged to the Lord Dudley, Earl of Leicester. From time to time they have been augmented by several Archbishops. It was a great loss to have it deprived of Archbishop Sheldon's, the best in England in its kind, for missals, breviaries, psalters, primers, &c. relating to the service of the Church. So also of Archbishop Sancroft's. In another apartment for MSS. only, are those belonging to the See of Canterbury, and those that were Lord Cary's, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, many of them relating to the history of that kingdom.

Gray's Inn hath a library for the use of the Society and students of the house, mostly consisting of books relating to the law and history; first founded by the Lord Verulam.

Lincoln's-inn hath a good Library of the Law, much augmented by the addition of the Lord Chief Justice Hales, who gave it by will to the Society: they are an admirable collection relating to the Laws of this nation; many of them are MSS. of his own handwriting.

In the *Middle Temple* is a considerable Library for common and civil law, English historians, &c. Constant attendance is given there at studying-hours; Wa. Williams, esq. is the present librarian. Sir Creswell Leving printed a Catalogue thereof, but would not suffer it to be made public, printing but a very few, which he gave to his friends.

In *Guildhall*, in the City, is the Treasury of their Records, Charters, Laws, Privileges, Acts of Common Council, &c. Their paper-books in the Chamberlain's office are very antient; those for the most part are in the keeping of the City Town Clerk. There is great variety, worthy the observation of the curious.

In the days of Edward VI. in the *Chapel adjoining to the Guildhall*, called my Lord Maior's chapell, was a Library very well furnisht, being all MSS. Stow says, the Duke of Somerset borrowed them, with a design never to return them; but fur-

nish his own study in his pompous house in the Strand: they were five cart-loads. Thus the City at that time had a public library; besides many others within the walls, as at *Grey Fryers* in Newgate-street, was a good library of MSS. to which Whittington was a benefactor.

The *White Fryers* spared for no cost for books, and so their collection must be great and good; and Bale, one of their fraternity, said, there was no book to be sold but they had their emissaries to procure it for them; and indeed the Carmelites ingrossed all they could lay their hands on, and I believe other Orders did the same; so that a layman, though he were both able and willing to purchase, had but few fell into his hands; so that books and learning were only to be found in monasteries.

Sion College was founded by the will of Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, for the use of Divines and others in and about London. They are a body corporate, by charter, 1630. Great part of the books were destroyed in the fire in 1666; some of them were saved by the industry of the librarian John Spencer; and since that rebuilt, and the library furnished with many good books by the Viscountess Camden 1643, Lord Berkeley, and John Lawson M.D. of late, and is an object well deserving of pious benefactors that are lovers of learning, it being a place very conveniently situated out of the noise of coaches, carts, and waggons, and the only public library within the walls of the city of London; a large convenient spacious room, capable of containing many thousands of volumes; and it were to be wisht there were made a compleat collection of Bibles, especially in the English tongue; as also of our Latin and English historians; for persons generally give to public libraries books of shew only and of no value, such as they do not know how to dispose of.

We have some other small libraries within the walls of the City, one founded by Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, for the use of the Scholars there, since re-built by the Company of Mercers. They had many good books both MSS. and printed, in grammatical, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and which filled their library; but they were destroyed

ed in the late dreadful fire, with those of the upper master's, Mr. Cromleholme, which was an excellent collection of the best editions of the Classics, printed by Aldus, Junti, Gryphius, Stephens, Elzevirs, &c. neatly bound, and at the time were the best private one in and about London; the loss of them shortened his days, for he spared no cost to procure them from all parts of Europe. Since the library hath been furnished with all sorts of lexicons, dictionaries, and grammars, in Hebrew, Chaldie, Greek and Latin, for the use of the Upper School.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Aug. 12.*

IN the various Numismatic works I have perused, I do not remember to have seen any notice taken of the temporary disappearance of Coins which were formerly known, not only to have existed in cabinets, but also to have been engraven. Of such temporary disappearance I shall give a few instances, both in the Roman and Saxon series, from the plates in Speed's History of England. In the former, we find the gold of Pescennius Niger, and Allectus; in the latter, the fine Penny of Alfred, bearing on its Reverse the Monogram of London, and that of Beorhtic, King of the West Saxons. Of the gold of Pescennius Niger, a specimen was found in Warwickshire about three years ago. This was, for a short time, in the possession of a friend of mine, who informed me into whose cabinet it passed; but the name has now escaped my recollection. A second is in the Royal Cabinet at Paris; which, till the discovery of the Warwickshire coin, was, I believe, deemed *unique*. Of Allectus, a gold specimen was formerly in the collection of Dr. Mead; and others, I conceive, are known, as the coin is not reckoned of quite prime rarity.

The curious and interesting monogram penny of Alfred is now, I believe, in the rich collection* of T. Dimsdale, esq.; and that of Beorhtic (which is still *unique*) in the matchless cabinet of the late Dr. Hunter, at Glasgow. All the above-mentioned Coins, as appears from Speed's were, at the time of the publication of his History, in the pos-

session of Sir Robert Cotton; after which period, they seem to have disappeared, and not to have seen the light again, till within a little more than the last half century. I think it highly probable, that from the recently increased industry of numismatic antiquaries, more specimens of all of them may be in existence, (even in this country only) than I have here enumerated. Some of your Correspondents will perhaps be kind enough to supply the deficiency.

Now I am on the subject of Coins, Mr. Urban will possibly allow me to solicit the attention of his numerous Readers to the following address. I have now, for nearly 20 years, been actively employed, during my leisure hours, in the formation of a series of Saxon and English pennies, from the earliest period of the Heptarchy to the present time. From Egbert, inclusive, to Geo. III. this series is *entirely complete*; as is also that of the Heptarchic princes, with the exception of the following sovereigns, viz. Ethelbert I. Eadbert, and Beldred, of Kent: Beornwulf, Ludica, and the 2 Ceolwulfs, of Mercia: Regnald and Eric, of Northumberland:—together with those princes, of whom Mr. Pinkerton says, either that their Coins are "*unique*," or that "*not more than two of them are known*."

Now, as it is my intention, ultimately, to offer my whole collection, and the splendid cabinet containing it (the most complete and beautiful, perhaps, in Great Britain) to some public Literary Institution, worthy of so great and valuable an acquisition, I beg to say, that if any gentleman (who possesses pennies of either of the kings, above stated to be wanting to my series) will be kind enough to oblige me with them, *in any manner most agreeable to himself*, I shall feel myself infinitely obliged by the communication, and will most cheerfully do every thing in my power to repay the kindness. As the solicitation is tendered *entirely on motives of prospective public utility*, I trust it will have a correspondent influence with those to whom it is more immediately applicable.

With many thanks for your kind indulgence on the present, as well as former occasions, I am, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. W. WOOLSTON.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, August 15.
MANY plans have been submitted for evincing the national feeling of admiration towards our brave and gallant defenders; but I do not recollect having heard of any proposition that the Waterloo-Bridge should commemorate the Heroes who deserve our highest eulogies. This beautiful bridge would be a magnificent testimony of our grateful admiration, if each arch supported the Statue of a British Officer, Navy and Army alternately, and the pedestals recorded their individual achievements. The fund could well be raised by a tax on passports; for, however unpatriotic those persons are who spoil their country at the time of her distress to enrich strangers, and but lately enemies, yet I hope they will still sufficiently feel as Britons, to glory in the talents and gallantry of their intrepid countrymen, and not grudge five guineas as a parting tribute to the Nation in which they once held an interest, and to whose Heroes they are indebted that they can travel in peace from one end of Europe to the other. The Antients so proportioned their statues as to appear of the natural height of the person to whom it was erected, to a spectator on the ground. The following table will give the various proportions at different altitudes, supposing the natural height of the person 5 feet 10 inches.

Height of Column.	Height of Statue.	
Feet.	Feet.	Inches.
210.....	8	2,16
200.....	8	0,12
190.....	7	9,48
180.....	7	7,20
170.....	7	4,80
160.....	7	2,52
150.....	7	0,72
140.....	6	10,92
130.....	6	9,12
120.....	6	7,56
110.....	6	6,12
100.....	6	4,48
90.....	6	3,40
80.....	6	2,44
70.....	6	1,34
60.....	6	0,44
50.....	5	11,89
40.....	5	11,12
30.....	5	10,55
20.....	5	10,33
10.....	5	10,09
00.....	5	10

GENT. MAG. September, 1816.

To mitigate to a few individuals the distress of the present moment, it would be charitable to employ the Iron Foundries in casting a Pillar of Iron, consisting of several pieces 3 inches thick, and dove-tailed together with flanches in the inside, and erect it on the site of the Obelisk in St. George's-fields, and on the top place a Statue of Lord Nelson, facing the S. E. which is the direction of Aboukir. Opposite, on the other side of the bridge, where, I understand, an opening is to be made, I would raise a similar Pillar, surmounted by the Statue of the Duke of Wellington with his face towards Waterloo:—for laurels gained by the Sword should be perpetuated in Iron. Now I am on this subject, I cannot refrain expressing my regret that no monument, nor any public honour, has ever been paid to the memory of the celebrated Captain Cook. Sir Hugh Palliser, Cook's early patron on the quarter-deck, with generous friendship raised a monument to his memory at Vatch in Buckinghamshire; and the Royal Society struck a medal, with the impression of the Navigator's head, as a mark of their esteem. Few men have deserved better of their country than Captain James Cook: his skill as a seaman, his science in navigation, and his perseverance, all entitle him to praise; but these are comparative trifles when we look on him as the humane preserver of thousands, the indefatigable and enlightened promoter of a system which insures health and comfort to the mariner. To erect a monument to him would do credit to those who have the power; and to defray the charge out of the Droits of the Admiralty would be a double tribute of respect, as grateful to the Countrymen of Captain Cook as honourable to the Government.

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

A Short Visit to the Continent, in April 1816.

[Concluded from p. 117.]

OUR driver, instead of taking us the direct road, drove us through the citadel, that, if we were suspected persons, we might there be stopped: this mode, we found, was always adopted with those who travel in carriages. With all this precaution, it is apparent enough that a person wishing to elude their vigilance might easily do it, by leaving his vehicle

vehicle some little distance before it enters the towns, and walking through them, as no notice is taken of foot-passengers.

We stopped our carriage at *Huitmille*, but had not time to examine the interior of the Church. In this churchyard were interred the remains of Pilatre du Rozier and his friend, who were dashed in pieces by falling from a balloon in this neighbourhood: there is a monument erected to their memory, having a globe or balloon on its summit. We then proceeded on our return; and, as it was market-day at Boulogne, we met on the road a great number of persons proceeding thither; some on foot, on horses, and in different kinds of carriages, and not a few mounted on asses, generally two on each: the women riding reverse-wise on one animal. And, as characteristic of the Nation, not unfrequently five or six lubberly fellows riding in a cart, and a female trudging along, driving the horses for them! Indeed, the female part of the lower classes of the community appear to have the *honour* conferred on them, of performing the greatest part of the manual labour: as you will see them in the country, carrying out manure on hand-barrows, and spreading it on the land; at plough, harrow, working the gardens, &c.; and in the towns, carrying heavy burthens; towing the vessels out of the harbours; serving in shops of every description; and doing the heaviest drudgery of all kinds. Scores of them at a time are to be seen, of all ages, without shoes or stockings, and only a short petticoat, which scarcely preserves decency; returning from fishing, heavily laden: while the men may be observed dandling an infant, or lounging away their time in the most perfect indolence!

At *Marquise* we took some refreshment; and that little place looked more French than any we saw; for it did not appear that there was a single person who could speak a word of English: but at the Inn they were very civil and obliging. At the Church we met the *Curé*, who is a very respectable pious-looking old gentleman, and who was exceedingly polite to us. At *Buisson*, nine miles from Calais, is the *Poste Royale*, and from the extent of the buildings the establishment appears respectable.

About three miles from hence, on the right of the road, is a ruined tower and church; the most like one of the Kentish plain churches I ever saw. Arrived at Calais at half-past one. Mr. and Miss R. Mr. V. and B. dined with me at the Brussels' Hotel, and we spent the evening very comfortably. The next morning took a sketch of the exterior, and a description of the interior, of the Church. Dined with B. at the Hotel St. Louis, Monsieur St. Louis Bruselle, Rue de Soleil, a very comfortable house, and most civil people. In the evening we went to the Bass-ville, spent an hour or two pleasantly, and visited the Church, which will be described hereafter.

Calais, for a French town, is neat and well-built; its form is an irregular circle, and about half a mile in diameter, and very thickly peopled: upwards of 14,000 souls. It is encompassed on the land side by three old walls and deep ditches; but its chief strength consists in the practicability of inundating the surrounding country for a very great distance. There is also a fishing-town without its principal wall, enclosed by another wall, and crowded by fishermen and their families to an excess: this is situated next the harbour. Exclusive of this, there is also *le Bass-ville*, situated half a mile to the S. E. of the principal town: it is a considerable village, seated on each side of the canal leading to St. Omer's, and has many pleasant gardens and walks. The Church is situated near the bottom of the village, opposite the bridge: it is an antique structure, apparently of English origin; and consists of a nave and South aisle, with large pillars and Saxon arches; the windows are of the Pointed architecture: the chancel or choir is of the same height as the nave. There is a fine high altar, with a good painting; subject, Christ raising the damsel, "*Tabitha cumi.*" Good statues on the sides, of St. Peter and St. Hilary: there are also several decent pictures surrounding the walls. The Chapel *de la Verge* has a good painting of the Presentation of the Infant. There are fine statues of St. Isaac and St. Arnout. The windows are of plain glass, well-glazed in diversified forms corresponding to Pointed architecture. There is not a single piece

piece of painted glass in any of the churches I saw; and from the present glazing being very ancient, it is more than probable there never was any. The steeple is vaulted with stone, and the pulpit rich. The whole structure is of excellent antique brick-work, laid with the English bond. The steeple is at present without a roof, the lead and timbers being taken off during the Revolution. At the North side of the tower, in the church-yard, is a very large and well-carved crucifix.

Though your Readers versed in English history need not be told, perhaps it will be information to many, to say, that immediately after the battle of *Cressy* in 1347, Edward III. invested Calais on the 8th September, and it surrendered to him on the 4th of August following: when he turned out all the inhabitants, and peopled it with English. When the Town capitulated, Edward granted life to both soldiers and inhabitants, excepting six of the principal burghers, intending to sacrifice them to his vengeance; leaving the inhabitants to choose the victims. The greatest consternation prevailed in the town, not knowing whom to choose; when Eustace de St. Pierre, a principal inhabitant, offered himself to be one of the six: and five more soon followed his patriotic example. These six heroes went out to the Conqueror in their shirts, bare-footed, and with halters around their necks; and delivered to him the keys of the town. Edward, determined on their execution, was not to be appeased, even by the intercession of the Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, who had behaved so heroically; but was at last overcome by the tears and entreaties of his Queen; who, having obtained their pardon, clothed and feasted them, and, giving them money, sent them back into the town.—Calais continued in possession of the English until 1558, when it was so neglected, under the imbecile though bloody reign of Mary, that it was taken by the Duke of Guise, after seven days' siege, on the 8th of January, after being in the possession of the English 210 years!

Returning from Bass-ville, we visited the strangers' or heretics' burying-ground, which is situated without the walls of the town; and sought in vain

for the grave of the famed Lady Hamilton, who was there buried by a subscription made in the town: her ashes now mingle indiscriminately with those of the vulgar dead, without the slightest memorial of where they rest. Alas! how fleeting are the honours of this passing world! The corpses are interred without any religious ceremony; except some Protestant friend can be found to read the burial service; which is permitted, but it must be in the presence of a *gend'armes*, who is ordered to attend every such funeral. It does not appear, as with us, that a person secures a certain portion of the burying-ground for himself and family; but the corpses are buried side by side indiscriminately, in a row, until that row is full, and then another is commenced. There are some few memorials, chiefly on wooden crosses, and here and there a flat marble stone. The burying-ground is merely an open field, by the roadside, subject to the ravages of man and beast.

The Grandé Place, or market-place of Calais, is a large handsome square, well-paved; nearly 400 feet long and 350 broad. On the South side are situate the *Garde du corps*, and the *Maison-ville*; the former is a plain structure with semicircular arches, and a very high tower for a watch-house, or observatory: from its summit is a fine prospect of the town, the sea, and surrounding country. Adjoining the *Maison-ville*, is a large square tower, very ancient, of the Pointed architecture; the West and South sides of which were originally enriched with a great many statues; but which are now all gone, their niches only remaining in a very dilapidated state. From the top of the original tower, to the height of about fifty feet, arises an octagon tower of three stages, of the fanciful order combining the Pointed and Grecian architecture, in which is the clock and the chimes; the bells hanging exposed in the openings. The streets in Calais are generally at right angles, and pretty well paved; and in the reign of the present Mayor, kept remarkably clean; though, in consequence, the ramparts and environs are dirty enough. The Mayor has now issued his ordinance that every proprietor shall immediately pave the street opposite his premises, after the manner

manner of the London pavement, with flagged foot-paths on each side. The prospect from the ramparts is good, and the walk fine, but for the nuisance above alluded to.

Inspected the Church, which is built of stone, and is a fine structure, consisting of a nave and N. and S. ailes, with alternate octangular and circular pillars, with Pointed arches. N. and S. transepts; lower in the centre, beautifully groined with stone. Choir and side ailes, with Pointed arches; clerestory windows throughout, with semicircular heads. Chapel of the Virgin Mary at the East end, circular, and of very fine Corinthian architecture, much enriched. Beautiful altar, with fine statue of the Virgin and Child, surrounded by a large glory, and decked out with jewels and flowers. This has been erected within a few years, as the former chapel, which was of similar construction, was destroyed during the Revolution. The whole Church was doomed to destruction; and now would have been no more, had it not been considered that a great part of the town was supplied with water from its roof: without it the inhabitants would have been greatly distressed; as they have no water which can be used, but what is caught from the roofs of their buildings, and which is preserved in wells at each of the houses. Should their supply fail,

there is an amazing large reservoir at the North side of the Church, to secure the water which comes from it, which is preserved as a last resource*. There are several other fine altars in the Church, particularly those of St. James and St. Roch: altar of the Holy Trinity, very fine: Chapel and altar of St. Peter; fine painting, date 1630. In the transepts many antient paintings on wood. In the side ailes of the choir, are some fine altars: that of St. Christopher; fine picture of Christ crowned with thorns, date 1718. Altar of St. Joseph, small but neat. Ditto of St. Ann. Altar of St. Maclow, two good statues; one of the Saint, the other of St. Michael. Chapel of St. Sacrement, South side of the South aile of choir, very fine rich structure; fine Ionic altar, and beautiful picture in the centre, and good statues of Faith and Hope. In the South aile of the nave is a large altar of the *Sepulchre*, represented by a cave, in which stands an alabaster tomb open, with a well-carved figure of the Redeemer as dead, in white marble; with statues surrounding the back and ends, nearly as large as life, of Joseph and Mary, and four of the disciples, weeping around: pretty well carved, but tawdrily painted. Before this altar, during grand mass, are some hundreds of common tallow candles burning, which the devotees pur-

* Since writing the above, I observe in vol. LXXXIV. p. 433, you have given an Engraving of this Church, taken from the N. E. forty years since. On comparing it with a Drawing taken by myself, it appears that the Church must have undergone great and essential alterations, if that Drawing was then correct. Mr. Groombridge observes, "Mr. Topping made a Drawing of the great Church there; whilst I, anxious lest he might be interrupted, was on the look-out;" that it was made under such a degree of trepidation as might prevent accuracy. Indeed the North side of the Church is so confined, and so blocked up with buildings, that it is not possible to obtain a sight of a great part of it: particularly that side of the nave is wholly obstructed by the immense reservoir referred to in the description: so that I am ready to conclude, the sketch most probably was made from the ramparts, which will account for the small elevation of the tower; and that the minuter parts were filled in from memory, or by partial sketches.

My View was not taken under any such circumstances: from my station, I had a near sight of the whole: and I had also obtained permission to make Drawings, and a *Commissaire de la Police* to attend me; who inspected my sketch, and allowed it to be accurate; so that I was perfectly at my ease. Though forty years have elapsed since Mr. Topping's Drawing was made, I am certain the windows have not been altered: therefore never could then be as given by Mr. T.; the lower ones certainly are pointed, but the mullions and tracery very different: all the upper, or clerestory windows are circular-headed, and never had mullions; as are the windows in the Virgin Mary's Chapel: and instead of the Pointed sashes of two lights, as they appear in the tower, they are merely long Pointed openings with louvre boards, as is usual in steeples. The paintings to the walls are totally dissimilar.

chase of old women, who sell them in the church during divine service. They are lighted and stuck up, I fear, with the superstitious idea that, as the candle diminishes, so the sins of the offerer are forgiven, through the intercession of the Saint before whose altar they are placed! Thank God for superior light and knowledge of the Gospel in Britain! During every public service at the church, a collection is made for the relief of the distressed, by one of the inferior officers of the church, walking with a plate in his hand throughout the congregation: and the gift of a franc "for poor sick man" will produce a low bow indeed*. Near the West end of the nave, at the opposite sides, are two very large fine statues of St. Anthony and St. Francis. Over the entrance of the nave at the West end, is an exceedingly large fine-toned organ.

The church, from its structure and appearance, I have no doubt, was erected whilst Calais was in the possession of the English, *i. e.* in the 14th century: as was the castle of St. Risban, Bass-ville Church, and many other of the public buildings, not excepting some of the present houses, and most of the defences of the town.

Having spent near a week in France, I was preparing to return, and probably with a better opinion of the morals and regularity of the people than I should have done had it been at any other season of the year. It being Paschal week, the theatres were shut, and no sports or pastimes allowed: so that the manners of the people better accorded with the more sober ideas of an Englishman; especially on the Sabbath day. For had that been kept in the usual manner—their theatres open, their Vauxhalls and pleasure gardens crowded with the lowest and most debauched of the people, let loose to every scene of folly and licentiousness upon that holy day, I should have detested the name of French-

men, and wished myself out of their polluted country †. But, under the existing restriction, the conduct of the people was decent, and the Church well attended at all the services; but principally by women and children, as very few men were to be seen among them: I verily believe not more than one in fifty, except those who were officially present. Indeed, it appeared to me, that the men were so habitually indolent, that they would neither work for the bread that perisheth, any more than they would for "that which endureth to everlasting life." One thing I must commend—their attention to their scholars, of which there are very great numbers; enforcing their attendance on divine worship, under the care of their different masters, who are numerous, and all habited alike, in a decent black cloak or gown, and a band. On Easter-day, at high mass, the whole of the North aisle of the nave of the church was closely filled with school-boys; and on the Thursday following, there was a distinct service performed for them: they were then marshaled, in number near 2000, in as regular order as soldiers, throughout the church, one pace apart;—it was a most pleasing sight, to see so many children kneeling before their God: and I only regretted that the channel was not more pure, from which they were assembled to drink the waters of life. But, corrupted by superstition as it there lamentably is, it is better than none; for it must at least impress on their infant minds, the being of a God, and the necessity of paying adoration to Him: and, by thus enforcing on the rising generation the necessity of religion, will, I trust, greatly contribute to banish from this miserably afflicted country those infidel principles which still unfortunately have here too many abettors.

Intending to take my departure the following morning, I applied for my

* The *livre* is now more generally denominated a *franc*, of the value of ten pence. At this time, April 17, 1816, the exchange is in favour of the English Bank note; as a one pound one would fetch 24 francs, 4 sous; while the guinea would produce only 24 francs, 18 sous! Silver was more depreciated, as the English shilling would pass for only one franc.

† To judge of the company who assemble at their Vauxhalls, it need only be observed, that the admission-fee is seven sous; for which a bottle of beer is included, besides their abominable pastimes, which, I understand, mark their frivolity and irreligion with a vengeance.

permit to leave the kingdom; which must be stamped and signed at three different offices: I obtained the two first, but, on waiting on the Commissaire especial, was informed he could not be spoken with until the next morning! so I lost my passage in the packet in which I had engaged to go. On Friday obtained my permit, and at five P. M. embarked on board the *Dover*, of Dover, Captain Davison; and had a long, but not otherwise unpleasant passage of fourteen hours: of course, did not arrive at Dover until 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. We had then to wait until our baggage was examined at the Custom-house, which was as closely and minutely done as at the *Bureau* in France. Breakfasted; and, after visiting the immense works on the heights at Dover, set out on my return home, where I arrived in the evening, and, thank God! found all well.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land?

Whose heart has ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,

From wandering on a foreign strand?"

SCOTT.

Should I again make a short visit to the Continent, I shall then take a different route; when I again hope for the indulgence of my old friend Mr. Urban, to insert my lucubrations in his Miscellany.

Yours, &c. T. MORF. S. M.

An Address from the Magistrates in their Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1816, to the Noblemen, Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the County of Warwick; and also, to the Inhabitants of the County and City of Coventry.

THE Magistrates for the County of Warwick have long contemplated with sincere concern the number of delinquents who at a very early age have been brought to the Bar of Justice, at the several Gaol Deliveries for the County; the consideration has impressed them with a deep sense of the situation of so many unhappy objects, who, labouring under profound ignorance and unrestricted habits of idleness, have been brought up with no other knowledge than that of vice, and have no other prospect before them but that of wretchedness and guilt.

In concurrence with the High Sheriff for the County, the Magistrates have been induced to promote some Regulations in the Gaol, the tendency of which has been to separate the younger class of Prisoners from those of a more advanced age, and thereby to prevent that contamination which is the almost necessary result of a general intercourse in such places. They have also gladly availed themselves of the establishment of a School in the Gaol, in which the Children have been carefully instructed in the first principles of Religion, and have been made acquainted (many of them for the first time) with their dependence on that Supreme Power, whose name they had never invoked, but in terms of the most horrid blasphemy; and in which School they have been initiated into Habits of Industry, and taught a Branch of the Pin Manufacture, under the direction of the late High Sheriff.

It is with the greatest satisfaction, the Magistrates have witnessed the results from this Institution. It may not perhaps be too much to say, that by these means misfortune has, in some instances, been converted into a blessing, and that many will leave the Gaol much better in principle than when they were consigned to it. Here, however, the advantage stops short! for it is not to be supposed, that from a state of the darkest ignorance, and from habits of idleness and vice, the limited term of an Imprisonment can have generated such a reform as should enable them to resist the effects of a return to former haunts and temptations, and shall prevent a relapse into former practices. To obviate this almost inevitable recurrence, the Magistrates have turned their attention to the consideration of some Establishment, where such Offenders as may be of an age to allow hope of reform, may find an Asylum, at a distance from the original scene of their depravity; may be removed from that School of iniquity in which they have been educated—may be instructed in some useful Trade or Employment—confirmed in their religious acquirements, and finally put into a way of obtaining by their industry an honest livelihood.

This Address therefore is intended as an appeal to the humanity of this respectable County; and it is earnestly requested that individuals will take the case into their serious consideration. How far the Charitable Institution in contemplation may be practicable, and extend, must be determined by the contributions of those who are invited to turn their thoughts to the subject. It

is not proposed to engage in an undertaking on a large scale; but to provide a receptacle for such a definite number of both Sexes as their Funds may enable the Subscribers to withdraw from a vicious course of life and the fatal consequences thereof.

The Publick may in due time derive some advantage from their liberality, inasmuch as it is to be presumed, the present enormous charge on the County Rate for Prosecutions may eventually be much reduced—the Magistrates however rest their application on higher motives—they appeal neither to personal considerations nor to the passions of their fellow countrymen; but to that sober reflection which should form the legitimate basis of such a proposal as is now submitted to them.

Those excellent Institutions in the Metropolis, “*The Philanthropic Society*,” and “*The Refuge for the Destitute*,” suggest the ground-work on which the Magistrates wish to erect their more limited establishment. For the information of such as may not be already acquainted with these Charitable Foundations, a short abstract is annexed of some of the leading features of the former; further Information may be obtained, by a reference to its Annual Report.

It remains only to be observed, that the carrying this suggestion into effect must depend on the encouragement it shall receive from those who are able to give it birth, and to nurture it up to maturity—the Magistrates, before they shall be able or desirous to proceed any further, wish to be assured of the approbation and concurrence of the County. The criterion by which they will feel themselves authorized to adopt ulterior measures will be the contributions (in form of Donations and annual Subscriptions) on which they may rely when the further progress of this undertaking shall make it necessary to call for the collection of them. If they who are disposed to promote a plan of much more than vital importance to many a wretched destitute, will have the goodness to stand forward, and specify the extent of their intended support to the Bankers at Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Atherstone, Nuneaton, Rugby, Tamworth, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Banbury, the return, which will appear at the next General Quarter Sessions will govern the future proceedings of the Magistrates, and empower them, it is hoped, to lay before the Subscribers and the Publick a digested Plan for perfecting the proposed measure, and carrying it into execution.

N. B. The Calendar at the last Spring Assizes contained 107 Prisoners, exclusive of such as were at large on Bail.

THOMAS HUNT, Clerk of the Peace.
[*Mr. Justice Dallas's very excellent Address shall appear in our next.*]

Mr. URBAN, *Warwick, Aug. 21.*
TO shew the increase of National Schools established on Dr. Bell's System of Education, and the desire which evidently manifests itself throughout the kingdom, of instructing Children in the principles of our excellent Establishment, combined with the Cause itself, will, I am confident, be a sufficient apology for my troubling you with a very interesting account of the Meeting which took place at Thorpe le Soken, in this county, on the Anniversary of those Schools for the Deanry of Tendring, on the 9th inst. under the immediate patronage of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; and which is transcribed from the Colchester Gazette of the 17th instant.—Allow me to add, that I had the gratification of being present; and the sight of nearly *two thousand* of these “tender plants” under the instruction of a religious education, the greater part of whom, probably, had it not been for these Schools, would have been brought up in ignorance and error, conveyed to my mind feelings which will not easily be effaced from my remembrance.—That this laudable Institution may find friends and supporters to the remotest period of time, is the sincere wish of yours, &c.

RICH. R. BARNES.

“The most numerous and most interesting Meeting of the National Schools that has perhaps occurred since their establishment took place at Thorpe le Soken, in the county of Essex, on Friday the 9th inst. being the anniversary of the Schools of the Deanry of Tendring. Soon after nine o'clock in the morning, all the roads leading to Thorpe were thronged with children, some on foot, others in waggons, covered with boughs of trees, and decorated with flowers, most of them displaying colours, and approaching in their respective directions to the village. By half past ten nearly *two thousand* of these happy objects had assembled in the churchyard, and were ranked around it in the order of their respective schools.”

schools. From thence they marched in a regular procession through the village, preceded by the band of the 60th regiment, playing a slow march, and by the Clergy, the Stewards for the Meeting, and the friends and subscribers to the several schools, and accompanied by a larger concourse of people than has ever been assembled in that part of the country on any occasion. In returning to the church, the procession passed the Lord Bishop of London, to whose condescension and presence the country is chiefly indebted for the interest of the day, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were stationed in a room at the Bell Inn, and all of whom were highly gratified by the decency and deportment of the children, as well as by their healthy appearance, and dress. Indeed it would be invidious to say, that any one of the schools exceeded the other, in neatness of apparel, in propriety of manners, or in cleanliness of person—all was plainness—all simplicity in outward show, emblematic of that Christian piety and virtue, with which it is the design of these benevolent Institutions to adorn the inward mind. At the church, "Te Deum" was sung by the children of the Weeley school, and appropriate Psalms by the children of Harwich, Manningtree, and Thorpe. The sermon was preached by the Right Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; in which the blessings of an early instruction and education in Religious Truth—of early impressions of honour and honesty—of industry and virtue; were most forcibly and feelingly expressed. Indeed the whole tenour of the discourse bespoke not more the power of the understanding, than the benignity of the heart that had dictated it, and was received with that reverent attention, and general approbation, which it so justly merited. After service the children proceeded in regular order to the meadow before Thorpe-Hall, where a booth, decorated by the ladies of the neighbourhood with wreaths and garlands of flowers in a most tasteful manner, had been erected, forming three sides of a hexagon—the tables for the children forming the other three, and leaving a space of some acres in the centre for the spectators, and the military band. About three o'clock a company of ladies and

gentlemen, to the number of 330, sat down in the booth to a very suitable cold dinner; the Lord Bishop in the chair; and the children were regaled with cold plum-puddings, the meat which was removed from the table of the company, and half a pint of beer each. The numbers were so great, that it was difficult to provide for all with regularity and comfort; but the countenances of all evinced equally and uniformly the joys of the day, which the longest extension of life will not obliterate from the recollection. On drinking the health of the Lord Bishop of London, his Lordship declared, with evident sincerity, that he entered deeply and warmly into the spirit of the Meeting; and, in an address of some length, complimented the Deanry of Tendring, as he had previously in his Sermon, on being foremost in the race of Charity, in that unexampled emulation which a sense of the incalculable value of these Schools, in a temporal and spiritual view, to the rising generation, had excited throughout the land. His Lordship acknowledged, that temporal difficulties might require retrenchment in many private as well as public affairs; but the complexion of the Meeting gave him confidence that the Institutions which had this day so highly delighted every humane and virtuous heart, would never become the subject of a narrowed Charity; but that, under every state of the country, whether in prosperity or adversity, in peace or war, the same piety, the same true Christian feeling, which had founded them, would add, from year to year, to their support, and carry them down, increasing in blessings to the latest age. A song of gratitude, complimentary to his Lordship, was then sung by the children of Harwich;—Pope's Ode, "The Dying Christian," very beautifully by the children of Weeley; and the national air of "God Save the King," in which all present seemed to join as with one heart and one voice, concluded the pleasures of what all ranks acknowledge to have been a most happy and gratifying day. The number of persons present have been estimated at from eight to ten thousand—all testifying their love of Charity; and, whether *Givers* or *Receivers*, enjoying the fruits of it. In what nation can a parallel be found?

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.
ON lately turning over some of the former Volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I was much pleased that they called to my recollection that its pages had on some occasions been devoted to the promotion of a practice which has for its object the rescue of numbers of friendless infants from torture, and misery, and death; I mean the practice of Mechanical Chimney-sweeping. I trust, Mr. Urban, you will think another page well devoted to the same subject, which has recently been brought into more general notice by the distressing detail of circumstances which took place at the late Old Bailey Sessions on the trial of a chimney-sweeper and his wife for the murder of one of these infants by cruel treatment; as well as by the examination which since took place at Hatton-garden Office, by which it appeared, that a child of about seven years of age had suffered in a most horrible manner, by being sent up a chimney on fire, for the purpose of extinguishing it.

It is worthy of observation, that, in both cases, as indeed in most others in which climbing-boys become victims, the evils arise out of the employment itself, and that they are not to be prevented but by the substitution of a Machine.

There is, Sir, I am persuaded, in the English Nation, a peculiar abhorrence of the needless infliction of misery; therefore, by giving publicity to the melancholy consequences of such an employment, and to the means of avoiding it, we must be insuring success to the endeavours of those friends to humanity, who are now, as "The Committee of the Society for superseding climbing-boys," exerting themselves to bring into general use the adoption of the Machine, which, except in a few very crooked chimneys, completely answers the purpose of cleansing, and also of extinguishing fires in them.

To many of your Readers it may be information to tell them, that all they have to do in promoting this work of mercy is to direct their servants to apply to one of those Chimney-sweepers who use the Machine. They are to be found in most parts of London and its vicinity, from

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whence they will no doubt spread over the whole country. Notwithstanding the prejudices which exist among some of the master chimney-sweepers, and many of our servants, the characteristics of the new plan are, equal efficacy and equal cleanliness with the old plan, and the change for sweeping is also the same.

By the insertion of this letter, Sir, in your widely-read publication, you will be instrumental in the cause of humanity, and very much oblige

A FRIEND, though no Committee-man, of the Society.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple*, Sept. 2.

THE following extract from a Provincial Bookseller's Catalogue cannot fail of being interesting to many of your Readers.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

"The Compiler of this Catalogue having, with some industry, collected together all the different editions of the *History of Quadrupeds* and *History of Birds*, the early printed copies of which are of great rarity, a short account of them, drawn from various sources, may not be thought uninteresting.

The Art of Engraving on Wood was nearly coeval with that on Copper; and, for some time after it was invented, was practised by several of the most eminent Painters as an easy and expeditious method of multiplying copies of their works. Most of the earlier writers of *Natural History* embellished their works with figures from wood of plants and animals. Some of these did honour to the artist: but the greatest part of them were rude and inexpressive, and could boast of very little merit. The superior beauty and splendour of copper-plate engravings gradually obtained a decided preference, and, during the greater part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, wooden-cuts were of little use but to embellish half-penny ballads and school-books.

It was reserved for Mr. Bewick to revive and restore this nearly forgotten art, from the neglected state in which it had been so long suffered to continue. His particular turn of mind led him to observe and to delineate the forms and manners of the Animal creation; and he soon found that the yielding consistence of wood is better fitted to express the ease, freedom, and spirit, which ought to characterise portraits of animated beings, than the stubborn surface

face of a metallic substance. He wood-
ingly engraved wooden blocks of all the
domestic and most of the wild British
Quadrupeds, and neglected no oppor-
tunity of drawing such foreign animals
as were exhibited in the itinerant col-
lections which visited Newcastle-upon-
Tyne. These universally shew the hand
of a master. There is in them a bold-
ness of design, a correctness of outline,
an exactness of attitude, and a discrim-
ination of general character, convey-
ing, at the first glance, a just and lively
idea of each different animal. But Mr.
Bewick's merits as an artist extend far
beyond the simple delineation of the
animal. The landscapes, which he
sometimes introduces as a back ground
and relief to his principal figures, as
well as the greater part of his numerous
vignettes, have a similar excellence; and
though the parts of which they consist
are extremely minute, there is in them
a truth and nature which admits of the
strictest examination, and will be ad-
mired in proportion as they are more
attentively observed and better under-
stood.

The History of Quadrupeds, when
completed, called forth the approbation
and encouragement of the public; which
have been shewn in the sale of six
large impressions. Thus deservedly en-
couraged, Mr. B. was induced to try
whether the peculiar softness of wood-
engraving might not be applied with
success in delineating the Feathered
Tribes, and in his British Birds, the
wood-cuts are found more peculiarly
beautiful, expressing all the natural soft-
ness of *Fur, Feather, and Foliage*. The
accuracy of Mr. B.'s drawings, and the
life and spirit which he imparts to his
Figures, are of unrivalled excellence.

The elegant editions of the Poems
of Goldsmith and Parnell, and Somer-
ville's Chase, with embellishments by
Bewick, form, as it has been said by a
warm admirer of his,—“the most ex-
traordinary effort of the art of engrav-
ing upon wood that ever was produced
in any age, or any country.”

Mr. B. is at present engaged in en-
graving cuts for a new work, “The
Fables of *Æsop* and others,” the work
is far advanced, and will make its appear-
ance next summer, and from the spe-
cimens which the writer of this has seen,
it will greatly to Mr. B.'s well-earned
reputation; the designs for a work of
this description giving full scope to his
artistic imagination.

With respect to the labours of this in-
dustrious man, we may adopt an old
English rhyme to mark his fondness
for his profession:

Ubi amatur,

Non laboratur,

At si laboratur

Labor amatur.

Were Mr. B. not in love with his own
art, he would never have so eminently
excelled in it.

The present state of Mr. B.'s health
gives his friends the greatest hope that
he may yet be induced to complete his
work by the addition of the *Natural
History of Fishes*.

EMERSON, CHARNLEY, Newcastle.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 30.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 123, is
pleased to say, that my former
assertion “that the Registry Bill
would effectually check Slaves being
smuggled, is not entitled to the small-
est attention until I prove, what is
incumbent on me to prove, that
smuggling has in fact taken place.”

I could not have anticipated such a
question, at least from any one who
has considered this subject—for it is
well known, that, although all the
nations of Europe having concern in
the West Indies, except two, have
abolished the Slave Trade—yet it is
as well known that one of those two,
the Portuguese, still carry it on, and
cheerfully in selling Slaves by smuggling
them into the Colonies of the States
who have resolved the Abolition—
that the reason of the Colonial ob-
jections to the Registry arises from
their argument, that smuggling is
necessary to their existence, and that
some of the Plantations were aban-
doned in consequence of the Abolition
Laws.—If S. D. D. would have a
particular statement of the parties
who are guilty of this nefarious prac-
tice, in violation of the Laws of their
Mother Country, he would lay the
snare of prosecution under the cover
of argument.

Assuredly the Bill has been mis-
represented, and therefore miscon-
ceived, in more ways than as relates
to smuggling. It was certainly mis-
conceived at Barbadoes, and the dis-
order which that misconception among
the Negroes produced, is an alarm-
ing argument since raised against it.
Our Legislature could never mean
that a Registry of Slaves should
cause a general massacre of their mas-
ters, whatever might be the feeling
of persons forced into a situation of
oppression unworthy of the English

Jurisdiction—the Registry Bill would, if rightly explained to them, tend to palliate their condition, render their lives and services more valuable and secure, and prevent any more of their fellow-countrymen from similar captivity; and they would know that a return of themselves to Africa would now be of little avail towards their happiness, unless indeed they could secure a reception into the reformed Colony of Sierra Leone, where districts of land and civilisation are provided for them.

I strongly suspect that the difficulties stated by S. D. D. of trouble and expence in Trinidad, to effect the Registry, are stated at least to the fullest extent; but they are such as must subside in the frequent practice—almost every new measure is at first troublesome, and new and better modes are afterwards adopted.

But I forbear further intrusion on your valuable columns, as I do not find that S. D. D. has claimed from me any other reply. The grounds of my statement were collected from Mr. Stephen's last work on the Registry Bill.

A. H.

Mr. URSAN, *Trinity-square, Sept. 10.*

I AM induced to hope, that the Gentleman who, in your last Number, reviewed my Sermon "on the Established Liturgy of our National Church" with so much candour and indulgence, will kindly allow me to make a short observation upon one of his remarks; which, as it stands, leaves the Reader of the Critique to infer, that I have presumed to chain those sudden emotions of the soul, which lift it to the throne of Grace in instant aspiration of pious prayer, down to the more deliberate order of previous composition or restrictive form.

The Reviewer says—"We cannot go with Mr. White to the length of asserting, that no prayer can be considered efficacious or acceptable at the throne of Grace which is not offered with some regard to form, direct or indirect."

May I be permitted to quote that passage in the Sermon, which is the only one, I conceive, that could in any degree have conveyed such a suggestion to your Correspondent's mind;—but which, I am much disposed to think, does not warrant the

conclusion which he has drawn.—I must premise that I am speaking of Congregational Prayer: pp. 33, 34.

"It may perhaps be without offensive opposition asked, what is meant by the word *form*, on which the objection is grounded?—If we are to understand by it, a previous composition imposed upon the mind and heart, certainly it may with truth be observed that such a previous composition is nothing more than a due preparation of the powers of the understanding, and the feelings of the heart, for the solemn conformity of both to a duty, the importance of which requires that it should not be left to desultory conception or extemporary impulse.—It must be admitted that Prayer in all its properties should be uniform and equal. Now it is not too much to infer, that the person who is thus engaged in prayer, as the organ of the whole assembly of worshipers, may not be always alike collected in his thoughts, or in equal possession of his capabilities; and as GOD is always the same in essence, the same awful reverence ought always to be paid to Him. Nothing therefore ought to be left to the inequality of the human intellect, by which the slightest trespass upon this reverence may be committed; and so long as the possibility of such omission remains, it always will be better for us to be well prepared to come to GOD, as He ought to be approached, than to be thrown upon the chance of an occasional irreverence or wilful presumption. This reasoning is not, perhaps, so applicable to private and ejaculatory prayer, as to Public Devotion—in the former, the communion between the soul and GOD may doubtless be preserved by the sincere and spontaneous dictates of the supplicant's heart; yet even in this application of prayer, a regular arrangement of the petitions, and a due regard to the condition of the sinner, as it relates to the object of supplication, ought always to be previously contemplated by him. And ejaculatory prayer should never be permitted to issue from the lips, but in expressions consistent with the dignity of the Deity, and in conformity to the attribute which we so call upon Him to exercise in relief of our exigency."

I desire to apologize to you, Sir, for this intrusion; but I feel an anxiety to escape from an inference, which, I assure the Gentleman who has done me so much honour by his notice, is not more in opposition to his sentiments, than it is to those of,

Yours, &c. HENRY G. WATTS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
 I SEND you a Sketch of a Plan for improving the present situation of the Cottagers and labouring part of the community, by means of a Central Establishment for promoting domestic economy among the Poor of Great Britain, suggested from having attended some Botanical excursions the last two seasons.—I am your obedient servant,
 ECONOMIcus.

HAVING been all my lifetime engaged in different pursuits more or less connected with the rural affairs of this country. I have long observed with regret, that among the generality of the poorer classes of society, there is a total want of application to the various advantages that are often presenting themselves; for many opportunities offer for persons procuring by labour alone a decent livelihood, by converting into useful materials many of the spontaneous productions of our hedges, road-sides, and other waste-lands; and it has long been in contemplation to publish my opinion on this subject; and probably at the present season of want amongst our peasantry, a development of it may render a service to the country.

A considerable number of domestic articles in general use, and of great demand, are manufactured abroad and brought here, or are made from the material imported, at a considerable expence, which might, by proper encouragement, given to our poor, be substituted by other articles that are to be met with in plenty on our waste lands.

The rushes used for candle-wicks are found growing in great abundance in all our wet and boggy lands, and which would, if collected and properly preserved, afford labour for many months in the year.

It is worthy of remark, that the rush made use of for this purpose, although a noxious weed in the places where it naturally grows, is by dint of labour alone made worth 2s. 6d. per pound, and the demand for the article is very extensive. Of a similar plant to the above are made floor-mattings, baskets, and baskets of different descriptions, also frails for packing, and great quantities of which are imported from Holland. Straw that are also in demand for making chairs are brought

from that country, whilst the banks of the River Thames and many other places afford this article in great abundance, but owing to the people not being in the habit of collecting such, they are suffered to go to waste, whilst an inferior article when imported is sold for large sums of money. It is a fact, that upwards of 140,000 bundles of Dutch bull-rubbers were, during the year 1815, imported from Holland, for which the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds was paid in hard cash; whilst numbers of acres of those and a similar kind, equally as well adapted to all such purposes, are suffered to rot and go to waste, because our own people do not know their value.

The above articles afford matting for floors, and for the purpose of door-mats. The manufacture of all these articles are capable of much improvement if persons were employed in it who had encouragement to proceed in a proper and skilful manner.

Many of our underwoods and shrubs that are growing on waste lands are capable of being converted into sieves for cleansing and sifting corn, &c. and also for various other purposes for general use, but to which they are but seldom applied.

Various articles met with in the same plenty are of most essential use to the dyer, but are seldom collected in consequence of the present difficulty of preserving them, but which could be overcome by properly applying the labour of the poor to such objects.

A large number of vegetables are in demand for the use of the Druggist and Apothecary, and which from being collected in quantities near London by persons who make it their business, are become scarce, and if these were only pointed to the poor in the places where they grow in plenty, great benefit would accrue therefrom. It should be observed, that much requires to be done on this head; for few of our herbs used for medicine are properly cured, — a reason probably why many of them have been superseded by the use of foreign drugs of no more efficacy, but only cured in a better method.

These consist of leaves, woods, and roots, and at present afford a livelihood to numbers of poor persons in the

the neighbourhood of large towns, but are by no means properly collected, neither is so much made of their great qualities as would be under proper management.

Extracts, and powders, of a number of these things are made; and I have the first authority for stating, that, if these things were better attended to, there would not only be a greater sale for them, but that they would be used in preference to many other things of foreign growth.

It may not be improper to notice, that there has never yet been in this country a proper Laboratory established, where things of this nature, and for other purposes of art, might be prepared in the best manner, and where experiments could be made to ascertain the qualities of others that may be supposed to be useful.

The above are only a few hints collected from considering those articles which are styled medicinal; but the extent of improvement that may be made in this and others is great beyond calculation.

Various are the plants which afford us different species of Hemp, and texture similar to flax. Bean-stalks, hop-binds, and nettles, are known to produce this useful article in great quantities; and although in the time of war, when labour is dear, it would probably not be of so much advantage to a State to manufacture those articles; yet in times like the present, when labour for the employment of the people is wanting, they cannot be better or more advantageously employed. A valuable source of labour for the poor would be the teaching them to collect, at the proper seasons, seeds of different plants that are growing on commons and other waste lands. It has long been a desideratum in our agriculture to have at our command seeds of all our best indigenous grasses, for laying down land to meadow and pasture; these are found to be difficult of cultivation; but on the South Downs, and on almost all other common and waste lands, in the autumn, are to be collected seeds of several plants which would tend to benefit our pastures, and which would also be in considerable demand for a foreign market;—circumstances well known to the writer of this paper, and the want of a system of this kind he has long regretted.

It is not the least misfortune attending our cottagers, that they are unskilled in the art of gardening, inasmuch as we seldom observe the cottage-garden appear in such a way as to make it conducive to the full extent of the advantage that could be made. A small concise work, printed and circulated among this class of people, detailing the articles most profitable according to the quantity of ground each has, and the season for sowing each kind of vegetable, so as to procure a regular system of rotation in the crops, would render a great benefit to these people. It may be observed that 5s. laid out judiciously in garden-seeds under such an arrangement, would be a *bonus* to the cottager of at least three pounds during the season; when probably at present his garden does not afford him one third that sum.

The article Bees are very profitable to the cottager, but these also require management: few are the places in this country where bees could not be cultivated to great advantage.

Fruit in cottage-gardens, particularly apples, should be encouraged; but this department, of all others, requires a management that is not generally understood. The apple-tree here has been long neglected, and in fact its culture is spoilt; time and attention to this object may, however, bring this about again.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that 622 plants of the British Flora are known to possess properties which are more or less useful to the publick; and few of these but are found plentifully on waste land, but which are not made use of, only because the people are not generally acquainted therewith.

I have been many years employed in endeavouring, by demonstration, to impress the people of this country with an idea of the utility of attending to these circumstances; but have discovered that nothing short of actual experiment made by example on the spot will be considered as sufficient proof of its utility. The advantages of the knowledge displayed by the chemical experiments of Davy and Brand would never have made the useful impression they have done, but for their more happy way of working out the proofs of their theory by experiments; and I am led to believe a similar mode is necessary

ary to the same purpose in the plan now under consideration; and therefore I most urgently recommend that an Institution be formed for this purpose.

A building may be established where an expert workman in each of the branches of labour may be employed, and each man have under his tuition one, two, or more active, intelligent youths who shall learn, by working each at the regular departments, the several arts in detail, and also the preparing, cultivating and preserving the materials; the collecting, drying, and preparing indigenous vegetable drugs for the use of medicine and dying; the making extracts and other officinal preparations; and be generally informed as to the uses, nature, and mode of collecting seeds for sale of all our useful grasses, vetches, &c. that are found on the waste; and when each has gone through his different degrees of learning, he may be encouraged to go into the country, and settle in such place as may be found best, and there reap the benefit of employing the poor in those useful arts, and teaching others in his turn. This will be found an Institution which will possess the advantage of giving useful and healthy employment to both young and old persons of both sexes, and keeping from wretchedness and misery, when better employment does not fall out, a great number of our poor class of labourers and their families.

The expences of an Institution of this kind would ultimately pay for its establishment, as the teachers would of course earn nearly the wages that it would be necessary to give them, and the pupils need not be paid extravagantly, but an inducement should be thus made to promote their diligence. I suppose that in twelve months, or a little more, each would become qualified for the purpose of going out on his own footing, but whose labours, in part, should become the property of the Institution. If therefore, twelve young men are thus educated, I will suppose that six shall be ready for going out the second year; hence at Lady-day, the youths that pass their examination, and are best qualified, shall then receive an encouragement be given in the form of a sum not ex-

ceeding . . . ; that the same number shall also go out at Michaelmas, and again also be allowed, on loan; the money thus borrowed to be repaid by such installments as the Committee shall think most convenient for the benefit of the pupil and the general concern. The grand emporium for the sale of the articles, to be at the principal Institution, where regular Meetings of the proprietors can be formed at all times, and proper officers for inspecting, regulating, and auditing all accounts may attend, and to which place all communications relative to improvements, and other matters, which the publick shall be invited to send, may be received. And above all, I recommend a strict union between the Establishment and the Society of Arts, as all the facts laid before that useful body might immediately be put under a course of experiments, and their results proved; a circumstance that must be allowed to be a desirable object with all who have paid attention to the exertions of that justly-celebrated Institution.

And by thus exciting the public interest, a market would be established for the different articles mentioned above, and the labour of the poor ultimately made use of to the best advantage possible.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

THE Spots lately noticed upon the Sun's Disk having disappeared, seems to afford a proof, or at least a strong presumption, that they were not either mountains or valleys upon the opaque surface of the Sun, but the effect of passing Stars casting their shadows, as we discover at every eclipse. Had they been excrecences from the surface large enough to produce Spots; it is not likely that they should have so soon and entirely disappeared. There can be little doubt that we are very limited in what we are able to discover of the Planetary System; and therefore we may fairly conclude, that the Newtonian System, though complete as to us, is but a part of the exhaustless phenomena of Nature; and if so, we may rest satisfied that there are many Stars yet undiscovered by us, whose revolutions must pass the Sun, in their immensely orbicular progress, which would cast their shadow upon his Disk, and be seen by the habit-

able

able planets, of which the Earth is one; but perhaps there are the same shadows which have been heretofore observed, which strengthen this mode of deduction, and guides us to the adoption of the principle, that they prove the necessity of further and deeper researches, by which the cause of these appearances may be traced to new Planets or Fixed Stars, to new elements, and to increasing phenomena, which enlarge the human mind, and teach him to reverence the Divine Source of all things! A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Orchard-street,
Aug. 24.

IN the *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1785, p. 927, is a Letter concerning the family of Cromwell's niece, Robina Sewster, who married Lockhart, one of his Generals, and Ambassador to Louis XIV. both from Cromwell and King Charles the Second. This Letter mentions that portraits of Cromwell, Lockhart, and Mr. Sewster, were then in the possession of Mr. Gosling, of Wistow, near Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, whose Grandfather married a Sewster. As I am preparing for the Press a work to be entitled "The Lockhart Papers," (see Obituary, p. 185), containing very interesting details of political affairs and public men from 1702 to 1728, I am desirous of procuring all possible information relative to the family of the Author, and especially to the Ambassador, of whose private life so little is known.

If this Letter should meet the eye of Mr. Gosling of Wistow, or his descendants, I shall be thankful for a line expressive of permission to make known to them my wishes upon the subject; and should that family no longer dwell at Wistow, I shall be obliged to any Gentleman who will favour me with particulars concerning them, and their actual place of abode.

As it may happen that among your numerous Correspondents, some may possess papers, letters, and notices, relative to the Lockhart family, I shall be much obliged by a communication of them.

Not doubting but that Mr. Urban's acknowledged liberality, love of literature, and esteem for departed men of eminence, will induce him to give me any assistance in his power,

I will not trouble him with a studied apology for this application, nor intrude any longer upon his attention than to assure him of my perfect consideration.

ANTH. AUFREY.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

THE Arms of Dalton (Part I. p. 587) are, a Lion rampant guardant, and should have been so described, as without that word the attitude is not explained. I know nothing of the Pedigree of the Family; but the Pick-Axes, about which your Correspondent inquires, are probably the bearing of Pigott.

I wish I could give you respectable Correspondent (p. 23) any satisfactory information about Sir Charles Hedges: all that I have to say about him consists of the two following particulars; and, if they be the means of procuring better intelligence, my purpose will be answered. Sir Charles had a daughter Anne, married to Sir Edward Smyth, Bart. of Hill Hall, in the Parish of Theydon Mount, in Essex, by who she was the mother of the three succeeding Baronets, and grandmother of Sir William, the present: whether Sir Charles had any other issue I am not informed. The present Lord Zouche is grandson and heir male of Katharine Tate, Wife of Charles Hedges, Esq.; but whether he were related to Sir Charles I know not.

J. B.

* * * Another Correspondent observes, "The Daughter of Charles Hedges, Esq. was Mother of the present Sir Cecil Bishopp, Lord Zouche."

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

I AM a critic in water. London is *very well* supplied, with *very bad* water. The best I know is at the Postern, Tower Hill; and I have gone from Oxford Road, with a mug in my pocket, to get a drink. In my youthful days, running "out of bounds" from the Charter-house, the Fields near the Foundling Hospital were a favourite promenade of mine; and I frequently used to refresh myself with an iron-ladle-full of excellent water, at a spring or conduit in Lamb's Conduit-street. I went a few days since to trace out, if possible, the scenes "where once my careless childhood strayed," and found them covered with brick and mortar. I went next to my favourite spring,

spring, which is now converted into a cold bath, and made private property—and not one drop of the element left for a thirsty traveller—nay, more, the marble tablet, fixed to the front of a house in, I think, Ormond-street, or near it, removed. Can any of your Correspondents inform me whence the Committee of City Lands obtained the power of depriving the Publick of the inestimable blessing of Lamb's kind bequest?

Yours, &c. A WATER DRINKER.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 29.

THE specimen of the writing of Junius laid before the publick bears a strong resemblance to the Italian hand, much used on the Continent. How far this idea may favour the pretensions of De Lolme, I leave for your better judgment.

An intimate friend of the late Lord Rochford was invited to spend an evening with his Lordship at his house in town; on his arrival at the appointed time, he was informed his Lordship had been called from home on particular business. On his return, which was at a late hour, he apologized to his friend, stating, it was an affair of the utmost importance that occasioned his absence; adding, that he would bear no more of Junius; and from that period no more of those Letters were published.

The Gentleman lived some years ago at St. Osyth, and lately at Witham, in Essex.

T. B.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 16.

AS I have been accustomed to recreate myself with an annual journey, I passed, this summer, into a distant county, and had the satisfaction to receive, as well as communicate, some hints upon important subjects. Every man's studies have some peculiar advantages, and mine generally direct me to the most learned man in the parish. My reverence for Antiquity always sends me out to the churches of the district which I visit; and I assure you, that I always find my knowledge enlarged, my heart affected, and my principles confirmed, in this delightful meditation. While I was observing the urn which enwreathed an urn before the Resurrection, the Clergyman of the parish happened to pass by, and he and the object of my care,

began a conversation upon the structure of the church, and the variety of its monuments, some venerable, some curious, and some elegant. He also informed me, to use his own words, that he had entered into the labours of others, for that almost all the spiritual and temporal wants of his parishioners were supplied by the judicious liberality of his predecessors, and the powerful co-operation of the laity: so that, upon his arrival, last year, he found he had little to do, but to keep the different institutions in their original purity. A Catechetical lecture, a school upon the Madras system, a benefit society, male and female, with an honorary subscription, a saving bank, suggested by the late Sir Frederick Eden's observations, and a dispensary.

Could I, said the Reverend narrator, augment such a stock of comfort to the souls and bodies of men? Yes, Sir, he rejoined, in this my first year, I have endeavoured it, by the distribution of Bibles and Prayer-books. Finding both landlords and tenants retrenching their expenses from the infelicity of the times, I have laid no further burthen upon them and myself, than the purchase of twelve Bibles and twelve Prayer-books, of such a print as may be used in middle-life; and have had the satisfaction of seeing them deposited in the Vestry, from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It is a provision for six boys and girls, selected by a Committee, in reward of merit. Every month, a boy or girl is presented (after the Second Lesson of the Evening Service) by a father, mother, or guardian, previous to apprenticeship, or other establishment, for examination in the Church Catechism, with Lewis's Exposition, which latter is not to be repeated by heart, but held open, to recur to it as occasion requires, to prevent that confident air, which public recitation is apt to produce among the inexperienced. Thus, said the Vicar, twelve young persons, the future founders of families, are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books; and I hope to live to see that number greatly increased, in more favourable times.

Cedunt arma togæ. Blazonry has yielded to an ecclesiastical lecture. I intend, however, to send you a description of the storied urn. M. M.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

35. *Mr. Surtees's History of Durham.*
Vol. I. (Continued from p. 140.)

ON a most careful examination of this valuable Work, we find in almost every page motives for confirming our report of the laudable exertions of the Author. Its merits are of the highest order.

Mr. Surtees has evidently taken no small pains to condense his ample stores of information into as few words as possible; and, in the mechanical arrangement of the letter-press, has avoided all unnecessary blank spaces; a practice worthy of imitation, not only in works of this nature, but by Authors of every description.

The General History of the County is amply and satisfactorily detailed whilst recording the lives and actions of its eminent Prelates, which are arranged under the following heads: 1. Of the early State of the Province of Durham, the Foundation of the See of Lindisfarne, and the Succession of Prelates to the Period of the Norman Conquest.—2. Of the Establishment of the Palatinate Franchise, and the Succession of Prelates from the Norman Conquest till the Resumption of the Royalties under Henry VIII. and the Deprivation and Death of Cuthbert Tunstall.—3. The General History, and Succession of Prelates from the Reformation to the present time.

We shall extract, as specimens from this portion of the Work, the memoirs of two Bishops, both of whom were fated to live in tempestuous times; the effects of which, so far as they operated on the See of Durham, are most ably delineated in the following pages:

“ Bishop Tunstall is generally said to have been the illegitimate son of Sir Richard Tunstall, K. G. of Thurland Castle in Lancashire. He was rather perhaps the son of Thos. Tunstall, brother and heir of Sir Richard, and was consequently brother of Sir Brian Tunstall, who fell at Floddon. Tunstall was admitted a Student of Balliol College in Oxford in 1491, but the plague breaking out there, he removed to King's Hall in Cambridge, and afterwards prosecuted

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his studies in the University of Padua, where he took the degree of Doctor in Laws. On his return to England, about 1508, he was presented to the Rectory of Stanhope, in the County of Durham (which he resigned in 1520), being yet only Sub-Deacon. In 1514 he was ordained Priest, and made Chancellor of the Church of Canterbury; Archdeacon of Chester 1515, and Rector of Harrow on the Hill 1516. The same year he was made Master of the Rolls (an office then chiefly supplied by Churchmen), and was joined with Sir Thomas More in an Embassy to the Emperor Charles V. at Brussels. He there gained the acquaintance and friendship of Erasmus, and lodged with him under the same roof. On his return in 1519 he was made Dean of Sarum, and in the same year went again abroad, on an Embassy to the Diet of the Empire at Worms. In 1522 his services were rewarded with the Bishopric of London, and he was soon after made Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1525 he was sent with Sir Richard Wingfield into Spain, to solicit the release of Francis King of France, captured at Pavia. In 1527 he accompanied Wolsey on his magnificent embassy to France, and in 1529 was again one of the Ambassadors from England at the conclusion of the Treaty of Cambray. In 1529 Bishop Tunstall was translated from the See of London to that of Durham, and received restitution of the temporalities on the 25th of March following.—Descended from a line of warriors, Tunstall seems to have inherited little of the hot and haughty spirit of his ancestors. His disposition, naturally mild and ingenuous, had been still further softened by an early attachment to the pursuits of literature; and he lived amidst the intrigues of a stormy Court, a singular exception to the factious violence of the age, respected even by his adversaries, and without a private or personal enemy. Half disposed to admit the arguments of the Reformers, and not denying the abuses of the Church of Rome, yet afraid of the consequences of innovation, and repressed by the weight of antient and received authority, Tunstall seems to have long hovered in opinion betwixt the Reformers and their opponents; and it is not wonderful if, at a period when the minds of the best and wisest men were perplexed and divided, he sometimes betrayed a degree of weakness and irresolution,

lution, which forms almost the only shade in his character. Yet if Tunstall wanted the firmness and constancy of a martyr, he possessed qualities scarcely less rare or valuable. With mild and scholar-like scepticism, he refused to persecute others for opinions on which he had himself felt doubt and indecision; and during the heat of the Marian persecution not a single victim bled within the limits of the Church of Durham*. It exceeds the limits of these pages to trace even an outline of the momentous train of events which crowded the reign of Henry, and by which, amidst the agency of human vice and passion, Divine Providence was gradually laying the firm foundation of that purer Church which has stood the palladium of sound doctrine, and the bulwark of religious liberty. In 1534 the King openly attacked the power of Rome, forbade the introduction of Papal Bulls, Licenses, and Dispensations, and, in defiance of the Pontiff, assumed the title of Supreme Head of the English Church. Of the whole Bench of Bishops, Fisher, of Rochester, who united to the most blameless life the firmest attachment to the tenets of the religion in which he had been educated, stood alone in fearless opposition, and soon after sealed his faith with his blood. Tunstall hesitated, argued, and submitted, and soon after publicly defended the King's supremacy from the pulpit. In 1535 he acted as one of the Commissioners for valuing all Ecclesiastical benefices, and settling the first fruits and tenths on the Crown. Feeling that his subjects either did not or durst not resent his attacks on the Papal authority, Henry proceeded to bolder measures. After the destruction of the Observant Friars, the precedent once established for the King's interference in the internal discipline of the Monasteries, was rapidly followed up by an Act empowering the King to visit, by his Commissioners, all the Religious houses within his realm,

* "Tunstall's conduct as to the divorce of Catharine of Arragon is variously represented by different Authors; see Pits, Burnet, &c. It seems most probable that he was led against his better mind to acknowledge the legality of the transaction, and even to prostitute his pen in its defence, and that he afterwards bitterly lamented his share in the transaction. He was certainly one of the Messengers from the King who waited on Catharine at Bugden, and in vain persuaded the unhappy Princess to relinquish her royal title, and acknowledge the justice of her sentence."

and to reform all errors and abuses. The Commissioners did their work according to the spirit of their instructions, with a view to ruin rather than reformation. A black and exaggerated catalogue of the most scandalous offences was exhibited to the people as the result of the inquiry, and by one sweeping Act 376 Religious houses of all Orders (all such as possessed a less annual income than 200*l.*) were utterly dissolved, and their landed revenues, plate, jewels, and universal possessions, vested in the Crown. The Cathedral Church of Durham remained inviolate, nor was the Palatine franchise as yet infringed; but the old religion remained deeply seated in the breasts of the Northern people, and the monastics of both sexes, expelled from their habitations, and seeking food and shelter through the country, were objects well calculated to excite the popular indignation. In the autumn of 1536 a general insurrection broke out in Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Richmondshire, and Craven, under the conduct of Robert Aske, a gentleman of ancient family and large estate in Yorkshire. The rebels were joined by Lord Scroop of Bolton, Lord Latimer, Sir George Lumley, Sir Thomas Percy, and Sir John Bulmer. After reinstating the Monks of Hexham and other dissolved houses, the chief power of the rebels marched Southward, preceded by some of the wandering Priests with crosses, and displaying on their banners the crucifix, the five wounds of the Saviour, and the chalice. They styled their enterprize *the Pilgrimage of Grace*, and professed its object to be the preservation of the King's person, the purifying of the nobility, and expulging all villain blood and evil counsellors, the restitution of the Church, and the suppression of heretics and their opinions. After reducing York and Hull, and being baffled before Scarborough by Sir Ralph Eure, who defended the castle for twenty days with only his own household servants, the main body of the insurgents were dispersed at Doncaster, by the policy of the Duke of Norfolk, who offered the King's free pardon to all who would immediately disband and return home. But the flame was repressed, not extinguished; the Clergy of the North in general wholly opposing the King's reformation, kept the rebellion still on foot, though outwardly smothered for a while. And to this powerful influence was added another very prevalent motive, a distrust of the King's intentions, and a dread of severe punishment for the late transactions. In the following year several of the

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the leaders or partizans of the former insurrection broke out into partial and ill combined acts of rebellion, which terminated in the severe punishment of the principal offenders, and the complete establishment of the King's authority. The people of the Bishoprick had been deeply engaged in the late unhallowed pilgrimage; there was, perhaps, no place where the superstitions of the antient Church had shed a deeper gloom, or where the first pale and struggling ray of the Reformation broke with more unwelcome lustre. The extraordinary powers which surrounded the Palatine throne of Durham might, under a Prelate of a different character from the mild and moderate Tunstall, be exerted with dangerous efficacy in support of the popular feeling; and Henry, fearless of opposition, and unchecked even by remonstrance, proceeded at one blow to sweep away the antient honours and peculiar privileges which a succession of Monarchs, during six centuries, had lavished on the See of Durham. By the Act 27 Henry VIII the Bishop was by the first clause deprived of the privilege of pardoning treason, murder, manslaughter, felony, or reversing outlawries within the Palatinate. 2. The appointment of the Justices of the Peace and of Assize was taken from the Bishop, and vested in the Crown. 3—4. All writs were directed to run in the name of the King; and the antient form of indictment, 'Contra pacem Episcopi,' was altered to the usual one of 'Against the King's Peace.' 5. The Crown was to receive all fines and forfeitures of Bailiffs, Stewards, or Officers of Franchises, within the Bishoprick, for non-execution or insufficient returns of writs and processes. The 9th, 10th, and 11th clauses relate to the privileges of the King's Purveyors. 12, 14, 15, All Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and other Officers, were rendered amenable to the general Laws of the realm. And the 16th and 17th clauses give authority to the King's Justices within the franchise. The Bishop had the complimentary right reserved to him of attesting all processes within the franchise, and it was directed that the Bishop and his Temporal Chancellor should be always, *ipso facto*, two of the Justices of the Peace. Bishop Tunstall bowed to the storm in silence, and preserved, during the remainder of Henry's reign, a considerable degree of personal favour and influence. The dissolution of the greater Abbeys, which still stood inviolate, followed soon after the resumption of the Palatine franchise: 'betwixt threats, gifts, persuasions, promises, and whatever might render man

abnoxious,' surrenders were extorted from the greater part of the Monasteries, the few who resisted were proceeded against by forfeiture, and Parliament completed the work by vesting the whole of the Abbey lands in the King and his successors, where, however, they did not long remain, but were, before the end of the century, dissipated in various channels by grant, lease, or exchange, and absorbed in the general mass of lay property. In 1545 the last sweepings of the religious lands, the chantries, free chapels, hospitals, and guilds, were settled on the Crown; and had not Henry's death followed soon after, it is probable that scarce any species of Church property would have remained inviolate. In 1537 Tunstall undertook, by the King's order, to answer the Divines who were sent from the Protestant Princes of Germany to press a further reformation; and in 1541 he appears, in conjunction with Heath, Bishop of Rochester, as the Editor of a new English version of the Scriptures. In 1542 Tunstall was actively employed in the Border service, and repaired and garrisoned the Castle of Norham. On the accession of Edward VI. the Reformers completely gained the ascendant. Not entirely hostile to their principles, yet dreading the consequences of innovation, Tunstall clung to the ruins of the antient Church, and, with a mild and measured opposition, constantly voted against the progressive changes proposed by the Protestant party; but his efforts were confined to the legitimate exercise of his Parliamentary privilege, and when once these propositions had been carried into a Law, he conceived himself justified in bowing to an authority which he could not controul, and submitted, with scrupulous exactness, to all the injunctions of the Legislature. His cautious, yet open conduct, seems for some time to have saved him from ruin: he had been dismissed from the Council Board in 1548, but suffered no other molestation during the first years of the new reign. In 1550 the daring and profligate Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, rose to absolute power on the ruins of his milder rival the Protector, Somerset. The ascendancy of the Reformed interest had only turned the course of church plunder into new channels, and the ample landed endowment of the See of Durham, which seemed a convenient support for the new title of Northumberland, was probably the real reason which impelled the Duke to hasten the ruin of the mild and unoffending Tunstall. In May 1551, the Bishop was suddenly seized, examined before the Council, and committed to ward

ward on a dark and ill defined accusation of misprision of treason, committed by corresponding with Ninian Menzies, a gentleman of the Bishoprick, who was afterwards, under Queen Mary, outlawed and attainted for participating in Northumberland's own treasons. After the Bishop had suffered half a year's restraint, a letter, which had been before mislaid, was said to have been found in a casket of the Duke of Somerset. The Bishop readily owned his hand-writing, and on the 28th a Bill passed the House of Lords for his attainder, with the opposition only of the virtuous Cranmer. The Commons, however, with a somewhat unusual degree of spirit, refused to pass the Bill without seeing the accusers face to face. With this request Northumberland found it imprudent or impossible to comply; and, abandoning his plan of Parliamentary attainder, procured a Commission, directed to seven of his own creatures, before whom the Bishop was summoned, tried, and deprived, and immediately sent to the Tower. The subsequent proceedings of the prevailing party shew that the personal ruin or punishment of Tunstall was not all that was aimed at. Tunstall's deprivation was pronounced on the 14th of August 1552, and on the 21st of March following a Bill was read for 'the suppressing of the Bishoprick of Durham,' and 'for the better preaching of God's Holy Word in those parts which, for lack of good preaching and learning, were grown wild and barbarous.' It was proposed that two Bishopricks should be endowed in that Diocese, the one at Durham, with a revenue of 2000 marks, and the other at Newcastle, with a revenue of 1000 marks, together with the establishment at the latter place of a Cathedral Church, with a Dean and Chapter. Meanwhile the Duke of Northumberland was rapidly maturing his plans for secularising the whole temporalities of the Bishoprick, 'with some mean provision for the Ministers.' The ill-fated marriage of Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey was celebrated at Durham House, of which he had already taken possession, on May 21, 1553; and by a Patent dated in the same month, Northumberland was appointed Steward of all the remaining revenues of the Bishoprick. The death of the young King defeated these projects, and the ambition of the House of Dudley split on the firm and ill-rewarded constancy with which the Nation adhered to the hereditary claims of the Princess Mary. Amongst other consequences of Mary's accession, Tunstall was released from the Tower, and the Bishop-

rick of Durham was restored by Act of Parliament, which declared all the proceedings of the late reign, *ipso facto*, null and void, and the Bishop restored to such state and possessions as he held on the 13th of September 1552. In 1555 the Queen granted to Tunstall and his successors, Patronage of the Prebends of the Cathedral, which was before vested in the Crown. There is no need to stain these pages with the bloody annals of the Marian persecution. Tunstall's name stands joined in commission with Bonner and Gardiner for the deprivation of the married Bishops, and, possibly, in other ecclesiastical commissions; but he appears to have been, during the whole reign of Mary, almost constantly resident in his Bishoprick, where his influence was successfully exerted in screening the unhappy victims of persecution, and if he be blamed for a tacit consent to horrors which he probably could not prevent, it has been already stated, that at least his own extended Diocese was not stained with the blood of one religious martyr. During the heat of the persecution, Russell, a Reformed Preacher, was brought before the Bishop at Auckland, charged with opinions which, if acknowledged, must have proved fatal to him, and which Tunstall knew he would not deny: 'Hitherto,' said the Bishop, 'we have had a good report among our neighbours; I pray you bring not this man's blood upon my head,'—and immediately dismissed him unexamined. On the accession of Elizabeth hopes were earnestly entertained, founded on Tunstall's known mildness and moderation, that he would not refuse taking the oath of supremacy. Without, however, expressing any hostile feeling either to the Queen or to the Reformers, he declined in his old age again changing his religious creed. 'On the 20th of June the old Bishop of Durham came riding on horseback to London, with about threescore horse, and so to Southwark, unto one Dolman's house, where he remained.' On the 5th of July he refused the oath of supremacy, and was deprived on the 29th of September, the last of the ejected Bishops. The short remainder of his days were spent under an easy restraint at Lambeth, under the roof of Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, where he died on the 18th of November after his deprivation, and was honourably buried at the Archbishop's charge, in the Chancel of Lambeth Church:

"Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum moesta
requirit,
Cujus summa domi laus erat atque
foris.

Rhetor,

Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Juris consultus et
æqui,

Legatusque fuit; denique Presul erat.
Annorum satur, et magnorum plegus
honorum,

Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.

Vixit annos LXXXV.

Obiit 18 Nov. MCCCCXIX."

"JOHN COSIN was the eldest son of Giles Cosin, Citizen of Norwich (of the family of Cosin of Seven Burnhams, in the County of Norfolk), by Elizabeth, daughter of — Remington, of Castle Remington, in the same County. He was born at Norwich, on the 30th of November, 1595, and was educated at the free-school there till the age of fourteen. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, and left him several houses in Norwich, the whole of which he gave up to his mother, reserving only an annuity of 20*l.* for his maintenance at Cambridge, where he was matriculated at Caius College in 1610. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, took the degree of A. B., A. M., and proceeded D. D. in 1626. In 1616 he had the offer of a Chaplaincy, about the same time, from Andrews, Bishop of Ely, and Qyerall, Bishop of Lichfield, and, by his tutor's advice, accepted the interest of the latter, who soon after appointed him his Chaplain and Librarian; at the same time permitting him from time to time to visit Cambridge and perform his academical exercises. In 1619 he lost his excellent Patron, and, with him, his first hopes of advancement; but he soon after found a still more powerful, and equally generous, friend in Neile, Bishop of Durham, who appointed him one of his domestic chaplains. On the 4th of December, 1624, he was instituted to the 10th Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Durham, and on the 4th of September, in the same year, he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland. In 1626 he was collated to the Rectory of Brancepath; and soon after, Aug. 13, was married in the Parish Church of Crossgate, to Frances, daughter of Marinduke Blakiston, of Newton Hall, Prebendary of Durham, and sometime Archdeacon of Cleveland. About this time Mr. Cosin, having frequent meetings with Laud, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, and other Divines who were distinguished by a zeal which was, perhaps, more ardent than judicious for the ceremonies of the Church of England, became exceedingly obnoxious to the Puritan party, whose strength and rancour were alike daily increasing. 'A Collection of Private Devotions,' published in 1627, 'met with their peculiar censure.' In

1628 Mr. Cosin joined with the other Members of the Chapter in prosecuting Mr. Peter Smart, one of the Prebendaries, in the High Commission Court. About the same time he proceeded D. D. and on the 8th of February, 1634, was elected Master of Peter-house, in the room of Dr. Matthew Wren, promoted to the See of Hereford. In 1640 he served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University, and on the 7th of November in the same year he was installed Dean of Peterborough; but he enjoyed his preferment a very short time. On the 10th of the same month, Smart, whose day of vengeance had now arrived, presented a petition to the House of Commons, complaining in most aggravated terms of Cosin's superstitious and Popish innovations in the Church of Durham, and of his own severe prosecution in the High Commission Court. On the 21st of the same month, Dr. Cosin was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and a Committee was appointed to prepare charges against him. On the 3d of December the prisoner was admitted to bail on his petition presented on the 28th of November, and gave security for his appearance, himself in 2000*l.* and his sureties in 1000*l.* each; and on the 22d of January, 1640-1, he underwent, by vote of the whole House, the severe sentence of sequestration from all his ecclesiastical benefices, being the very first victim of Puritanical vengeance who suffered by vote of the Commons. His persecutions did not end here: on the 13th of March, 21 articles of impeachment against Dr. Cosin were exhibited by the Commons at the bar of the House of Lords. Some of these were frivolous in an extreme degree, and the most weighty of them related only to the introduction of some ceremonies which were thought to resemble the Romish ritual too closely; and, after a hearing of five days, Cosin was dismissed on bail, and never again called on to attend. Almost immediately after he was again committed to the Serjeant at Arms, on a charge made by a Member of the Commons, 'of having seduced a young scholar to Popery;' a charge which he not only refuted completely, but proved the very reverse of the accusation to be true, viz. that while he held the office of Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, he had, after using every effort to reclaim the youth in question, obliged him to read a public recantation, and then punished him by expulsion from the University. In 1642 Dr. Cosin was an active instrument in sending the College plate from Cambridge to supply the royal mint at York, and he was, in consequence,

sequence, ejected from his Mastership of Peter-house by warrant from the Earl of Manchester, dated the 16th of March, 1642-3. The day of trial had now arrived when Cosin was to prove, by his admirable patience and constancy in poverty and in exile, his sincere attachment to that Church whose interests he had been accused of an intention to betray. Being deprived of all his preferments, and entertaining very rational fears of some personal restraint or danger, he determined on leaving England, and withdrew to Paris, where, by order from King Charles, he officiated as Chaplain to such of Queen Henrietta Maria's household as were Protestants. With them and other English exiles who were daily resorting to Paris, he formed a congregation, who assembled at first in a private house, and afterwards at the residence of Sir Richard Brown, the English Ambassador. At the same time Dr. Cosin had lodgings assigned him in the Louvre, together with a small pension from France, on account of his connexion with the Queen of England. Cosin's conduct during 17 years of exile was the best refutation of the aspersions which had been cast on him for a supposed attachment to the Church of Rome. Assailed by argument and by sophistry, with poverty on one hand and offers of splendid preferment on the other, an exile in a foreign land, he defended his own principles, confirmed those of his wavering brethren, and adhered, not only to the profession, but to the ceremonials and discipline of the English Church, with exemplary boldness and fidelity. In 1651, after the battle of Worcester, King Charles escaped to Paris, and resided there for three months, during which period Cosin officiated alternately with Erle, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, as Ministers of the Royal Chapel. When the King was afterwards obliged to leave France, Cosin had determined on following the fortunes of his Sovereign; and it was only at the King's own request or order that he remained at Paris as Pastor to the Members of the English Church then in exile there. Immediately on the return of the King, Cosin was restored to his Deanery of Peterborough, and was the first Minister who read the Common Prayer in that Cathedral after the Restoration. He was soon after designated for the Deanery of Durham, but before his actual institution was nominated to the vacant Bishoprick of the same Diocese. Bishop Cosin was received in his Diocese with respect and affection. Twenty years of poverty and privation had not taught him to forget the true

use of riches; and, amongst the very many liberal and high-minded Prelates who had held the See of Durham, the name of Cosin stands eminently distinguished for munificence and public spirit. During the late usurpation nearly the whole of the Episcopal Palaces had been ruined and dismantled. The Castle of Stockton, to which Bishop Morton fled in 1641, had been levelled with the ground, and was never after restored. Auckland had become the seat of Sir Arthur Hesilrigge, 'who plucked down the old pile and Anthony Beke's Chapel,' and began a new palace within the East curtain wall. The whole of this new building Cosin, from some strange superstition, pulled down, and reared almost from the ground the noble palace which now exists on the site of the old castle. To this he added the Chapel, with all its splendid inventory of books, plate, and ornaments, for the service of the altar. He placed the castle of Durham in complete repair, and restored the Bishop's house in Darlington from a state of entire dilapidation. At Durham he also rebuilt and augmented the endowment of Bishop Langley's Hospital and Schools on the Palace Green, and he built the Bishop's library adjoining the Exchequer, and stored it with books for the use of his successors, and the Clergy of his Diocese. In 1664 he was chiefly instrumental in procuring the re-building of the Guild-hall, or Town-house, at Durham, as well as in repairing the Courts of Justice, the Exchequer, and the Court of Chancery. In the University of Cambridge he rebuilt the East end of the Chapel in Peter-house, gave 1000*l.* in books to the library of the same Society, and founded eight Scholarships, five in Peter-house, and three in Gonvil and Caius. Besides almost innumerable benefactions of less value, he gave at different times during his life, 500*l.* towards the redemption of Christian captives in Algiers, 800*l.* to the fund for relief of distressed loyalists, 50*l.* towards the re-building of St. Paul's Cathedral, and 100*l.* towards repairing the sea banks in Howdenshire. He founded two alms-houses at Auckland and Durham, increased the Curacy of St. Andrew's, Auckland, with 16*l.* per annum, and gave to his successors for ever the Prebend of Auckland, with which King Charles II. had presented him on the forfeiture of Sir Arthur Hesilrigge. Towards his Clergy Bishop Cosin acted as a strict and vigilant, but kindly, guardian. Soon after his consecration he visited the whole of his extensive Diocese, anxiously enforcing the residence of the Parochial Ministry, and pressing,

pressing, with firmness, the restoration of the ruined and neglected Chapels in the North as the best and most lawful means of resisting the inroads of sectaries of all descriptions. He restored the service of the Cathedral of Durham to its original splendour and purity, reforming the various irregularities which had been admitted into the Church during the Usurpation, and anxiously pressing, at his several Visitations, the repairs of the fabric, the restoration of the ancient discipline, and the completion of the full number of the Minor Canons and Choir of the Cathedral. In 1662 Bishop Cosin bore a part in the conference with the Dissenters at the Savoy, and though very little progress was made in the business of reconciliation, the Bishop at least earned from his opponents the praise of deep and solid learning, and a frank and generous disposition. In Parliament Bishop Cosin frequently spoke with dignity and effect on subjects connected with the Ecclesiastical interests or discipline, and both there and in every other circumstance of his life, public and private, maintained an upright and unbending integrity and independence of character, which commanded the respect even of his adversaries. Towards the gentry of the county he exercised a noble and unremitting hospitality, and whether he was present or absent, the gates of his castle stood always open as a place of rest or entertainment for the Royal Commissioners and other great Officers who passed betwixt England and Scotland. After all that has been said of Bishop Cosin's munificence, and after the long list of charitable bequests contained in his will, it may seem extraordinary that he should have been able to leave to his family possessions in lands, leases, and money, which cannot be estimated at less than 20,000*l.* a circumstance which can only be accounted for by supposing that most of the leases held under the See had expired since 1641, and that, consequently, Cosin received the sole profit of the renewals. In private life Cosin was not always fortunate; the character of one of his daughters was marked at least with levity, and he frequently, both in his letters, and more solemnly in his last will, laments over *his lost, and only son*, John Cosin, who twice forsook the Protestant religion, and at last took orders in the Church of Rome. Add to these domestic afflictions the heavy burthen of painful and habitual disease, with which the Bishop's declining years were weighed down, and there can be no difficulty in accounting, without much derogation from the genuine ex-

cellence of his character, for a little vein of harshness and asperity which pervades Cosin's private correspondence, and frequently mingles itself, in a manner sufficiently strange and quaint, amongst sentiments of a very generous and elevated nature. Bishop Cosin died in London, worn out with age and acute disease, on the 15th of January, 1671. His corpse was conveyed into the North, with great funeral pomp, and was interred on the 29th of April following, in the spot already designated for his sepulture in his own Chapel of Auckland. Bishop Cosin is described as tall and unbending under the weight of years, of an open manly demeanour, with even some mixture of country plainness and occasional asperity of manner; of a commanding presence, and a countenance in which frankness and dignity were mingled, yet somewhat verging, if we may trust his portraits, towards severity. 'This I am sure of, he was no dwarf, neither in stature, dignity, nor bounty' *."

The present excellent Prelate is thus briefly, but appropriately, noticed :

"HON. SHUTE BARRINGTON, D. D.

On the 10th of June, 1791, the Hon. Shute Barrington was translated from the See of Salisbury to that of Durham. Sixth and youngest son of John, first Viscount Barrington, Student of Christ Church, and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Canon of Christ Church 1761. He proceeded LL. D. in 1762; and in 1768 was appointed Residentiary of St. Paul's; consecrated Bishop of Llandaff Oct. 2, 1769, and translated to Salisbury 1782. His Lordship is one of the Trustees of the British Museum. He married, first, Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of Charles, Duke of St. Alban's; she deceasing in 1766, he married, secondly, June 20, 1770, Jane, only daughter of Sir John Guise, of Rendcombe, in the county of Gloucester, bart. Besides having edited the works of his noble father, the Bishop has published several occasional Sermons and Charges, and 'A letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Sarum;' 'Grounds of Union between the Churches of England and Rome considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the Ordinary Visitation of that Diocese, 1810,' and an octavo volume of 'Sermons, Charges, and Tracts.'—Addressed to living merit, the voice of legitimate praise can scarcely be distinguished from that of flattery. The Author may once more, without incurring the charge of adulation, be per-

* Bashe's Sermon, p. 38.

mitted to offer his sincere thanks to the Bishop of Durham for his constant attention to the progress of the present work."

The Plates illustrative of the General History are, Plate 1. of a Series of Episcopal Seals from Bp. William to Nicholas Faruham, elegantly drawn by Mr. E. Blore, from the originals in the Chapter-house at Durham; and most beautiful Portraits of Bishops Cosin, Butler, and Barrington, all of which were munificently presented to the Work by the latter Prelate.

As this article is already extended beyond our usual limits; we are compelled to defer, for the present, the notice of the Second Part of the Volume, containing the Topographical History of Easington Ward.

36. *A Guide to Burghley House, Northamptonshire, the Seat of the Marquis of Exeter; containing a Catalogue of all the Paintings, Antiquities, &c. with Biographical Notices of the Artists.* 8vo. pp. 296. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

THE object of the present Publication, the Author observes, is,

"To afford a descriptive key to the treasures of a mansion which has long been estimated among the most distinguished residences in a kingdom deservedly celebrated for its baronial establishments."

We heartily wish that such of our countrymen as are enthusiastically fond of visiting the Continent would first peruse the following sensible observations:

"Whatever is eminent among domestic edifices in other Countries, as illustrative of the wealth, the dignity, and the hospitality of their aristocracies, is for the most part to be found in their respective capitals; but the traveller would very imperfectly describe the grandeur of English habitations without personally visiting those baronial mansions with which its provinces are so thickly studded. Among these, the princely residence which these pages are devoted to describe has long been celebrated—not less as exhibiting a singularly perfect specimen of Elizabethan architecture, than on account of the exquisite works of art with which its chambers abound. Nor is it possible to visit this magnificent pile, and examine its various treasures, without associating in the reflections which they suggest the venerated character of the illustri-

ous founder of the palace;—as well as of the fortunes and honours of its possessors;—a statesman of the most solid and useful talents, to whose prudent and judicious counsels, under the most trying circumstances, England owes much, perhaps, even of her present grandeur and security."

"The Patriarch of the family having laid broad and deep the foundations of his own and his country's fame and security, left to his descendants the pleasing office of fostering the arts,—of ornamenting the superstructure which his care had raised. How well they have executed this task, this catalogue of their collections abundantly proves."

Of this splendid mansion the reader will not be displeased to see a brief character from the pen of Mr. Gilpin.

"Burghley House is one of the noblest monuments of British Architecture in the times of Queen Elizabeth, when the great outlines of magnificence were rudely drawn, but unimproved by taste. It is an immense pile, forming the four sides of a large court; and though decorated with a variety of fantastic ornaments according to the fashion of the time, before Grecian Architecture had introduced symmetry, proportion, and elegance into the plans of private houses, it has still an august appearance. The inside of the court is particularly striking. The spire is neither, I think, in itself an ornament; nor has it any effect, except at a distance, where it contributes to give this immense pile the consequence of a town."

Thus much for the House; a word or two now on its Noble Owners.

"Sir William Cecil was Secretary of State under King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth; and was by the latter created Baron of Burghley, in the 14th year of her reign, (1571,) and made a Knight of the Garter, and appointed Lord High Treasurer of England, in the year following. He held the office of Treasurer nearly 26 years, a much longer term than it has ever since been held by one person. His residence was for the most part at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, which, on account of its vicinity to London, was an easier and shorter retirement from his official duties: but about the year 1575 he began to erect the mansion at Burghley, which has since been the principal residence of his posterity. Thomas, Lord Burghley, the Treasurer's eldest son, was created Earl of Exeter, on the 4th of May, 1605; and Henry, tenth Earl of Exeter and eleventh Lord Burghley, his lineal descendant, was created Marquis of Exeter,

on

on the 30th of December, 1800; whose son and heir, Brownlow, Marquis of Exeter, inherits the estates and honours of his family."

We regret that our limits will not allow us to accompany this excellent Guide through the interior of Burghley House, "of the elegance and splendour of which we cannot speak too highly." Though we use the Author's words in the following passage, we use them in our own character:

"Those who have, like ourselves, been spectators of it, we are sure will agree with us when we remark, that seldom will the curious visitor, or the lover of the fine arts, meet with more to indulge his research, or gratify and improve his taste, than in this antient and magnificent seat."

* The traveller will find the present volume no superficial companion. Every thing that can be desired or expected is concisely and accurately described; and the catalogue of the numerous pictures is as satisfactory as it is scientific.

An Essay "on Painting, and its origin and progress in England, chiefly extracted from Mr. Horace Walpole's Anecdotes," is annexed; together with a brief sketch of the "Lives and Anecdotes of the Artists," and an Index to the Portraits.

37. *The Chichester Guide: comprising an Account of the antient and present State of that City and its Neighbourhood; together with a more full and particular History and Description of the Cathedral, than has yet been offered to the Publick.* 12mo. pp. 92.

LEAVING the princely mansion of Burghley, we now turn our attention to the venerable structure to which this "Guide" (the production of the Rev. Thomas Valentine) attracts our notice; and which is still more elaborately described in Mr. Hey's "History of Chichester;" noticed in our vol. LXXV. p. 433.

After a brief but correct account of the antient and present state of the City of Chichester, Mr. Valentine proceeds more at large in his account of the foundation and history of its antient Cathedral, which,

"Though a large and splendid building, is not either in extent or magnificence equal to York, Lincoln, Winchester, or some others of the Cathedrals of

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this Country; it must, however, be remembered, that it has suffered in its appearance more than any other, by the damages it received in the great rebellion, from the sacrilegious violence of the fanaticks, who by destroying every pane of painted glass throughout the Church, have deprived it of that mellow gloom which is so well calculated to excite devotion, and so particularly ornamental to buildings of this kind. They who may peruse the history of these ravages, or view the sacred pile, and are well affected to religion and the constitution of their country, will return their humble thanks to that Omnipotent Being by whose protection it has been preserved from entire destruction: thanks, to which will be added a prayer, that it may please God never again to permit his temples to be profaned by the unhallowed hands of impious schismatics; but that the stole-clad priest may still stand at the altar, and the holy accents ever ring through the fretted vaults and long-drawn ailes."

In this wish we heartily concur.

We shall not stop to make further extracts; but it may be right to observe, that, in addition to the historical particulars which usually accompany publications like the present, are some biographical articles of eminent natives—Bp. Juxon; John Selden; William Collins, the celebrated lyric Poet; the three Smiths, brothers and painters, William, George, and John (not natives, but resident here from earliest infancy); Mr. Hayley, "the sweetest and most tuneful Poet of the present day, who never prostituted his Muse to wealth and power, but great in conscious dignity, reserved his praise and protection for virtue and talents," and from whose "Triumph of Music" we are presented with the following beautiful sonnet:

"Ye Powers, most kind to man's autumnal day [leaf,
When his frail form is like the yellow
When time on talents plays the subtle thief, [prey:
And fretful fancies make the mind their Devotion! and Tranquillity! display
Your heavenly right to give repose to grief!
To health, enjoyment! to disease, relief!
Safety to strength! and mildness to decay! [plann'd,
In this calm scene, for meditation
Friend of all seasons! in the last be mine!
Here, while your marble forms, my Lares! stand [hand,
From moral sculpture's life-bestowing Here

Here let your lustre, in my conduct,
shine! [cline!]
Grace my retreat! and soften my de-

A short account is also given of Mrs. C. Smith, celebrated for her Novels, poetical productions, &c.; and of Mr. Thomas Bradford, a young man of this city, who died in the year 1808, and who to great natural abilities, united a considerable share of self-acquired knowledge.

The volume concludes with "a short Account of the Towns, Villages, &c. in the Vicinity of Chichester," and of the "Watering-places on the Coast of Sussex;" which, above all other maritime parts of the kingdom, seems of late to have become the favourite resort of bathers.

38. *A Chronological History of the Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean, Vol. IV.* By James Burney, F. R. S. Captain in the Royal Navy. 4to. pp. 598. Nicol, &c.

[The Reader is desired to correct the following Erratum in the former part of our Review of this Work: p. 52, second column, l. 19, for, to each Volume, read to each Voyage.]

IN our Magazine for July, a short account was given of the three first volumes of this Work, together with a few remarks on the plan and execution of the whole: we proceed to give a similar account of the fourth volume.

This volume then consists of two Parts: the first contains a History of the Buccaneers of America: the second, Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea after the retreat of the Buccaneers.

The Boucaniers, or Buccaneers, were Freebooters, or Pirates, of different Nations, combined against the Spaniards who had pre-occupied various parts of South America, and who were not less scrupulous in making depredations on the Natives. They were so called from their peculiar way of dressing their animal-food, which they derived from the Caribbe Indians: many of the French, who hunted animals for food in these parts, were Normans; and they called the flesh when cured *Boucan*, the Indians having before called it *Barbecu*: hence the name *Buccaneers*. *Flibustiers* were also persons of a similar character, freebooters, and pirates.

The narratives of the Buccaneers

who traversed the South-seas are the most authentic of any published by this class of adventurers. They are often indeed accounts of roving on the sea, and of mere landings, of rapine, on the coasts, and of dissensions and cabals with each other: still they are much interspersed with maritime and geographical observations, confirming the several relations; and these are often of more worth than the descriptions of their several undertakings. But we shall take the Captain's own account.

"The men whose enterprises are to be related, were natives of different European nations, but chiefly of *Great Britain* and *France*, and most of them seafaring people, who being disappointed, by accidents or the enmity of the Spaniards, in their more sober pursuits in the West Indies, and also instigated by thirst for plunder as much as by desire for vengeance, embodied themselves, under different leaders of their own choosing, to make predatory war upon the Spaniards. These men the Spaniards naturally treated as pirates; but some peculiar circumstances which provoked their first enterprises, and a general feeling of enmity against that nation on account of their American conquests, procured them the connivance of the rest of the Maritime States of Europe, and to be distinguished first by the softened appellations of Freebooters and Adventurers, and afterwards by that of Buccaneers.—Spain, or, more strictly speaking, Castile, on the merit of a first discovery, claimed an exclusive right to the possession of the whole of America, with the exception of the Brazils, which were conceded to the Portuguese. These claims, and this division, the Pope sanctioned by an instrument, entitled a Bull of Donation, which was granted at a time when all the Maritime Powers of Europe were under the spiritual dominion of the See of Rome. The Spaniards, however, did not flatter themselves that they should be left in the sole and undisputed enjoyment of so large a portion of the newly-discovered countries; but they were principally anxious to preserve wholly to themselves the West Indies: and, such was the monopolising spirit of the Castilians, that during the life of the Queen Ysabel of Castile, who was regarded as the patroness of Columbus's discovery, it was difficult even for Spaniards, not subjects born of the Crown of Castile, to gain access to this New World, prohibitions being repeatedly published against the admission of all other persons into the ships bound thither.

thither. Ferdinand, King of Arragon, the husband of Ysabel, had refused to contribute towards the outfit of Columbus's first voyage, having no opinion of the probability that it would produce him an adequate return; and the undertaking being at the expence of Castile, the countries discovered were considered as appendages to the Crown of Castile. — If such jealousy was entertained by the Spaniards of each other, what must not have been their feelings respecting other European Nations? 'Whoever,' says Hakluyt, 'is conversant with the Portugal and Spanish writers, shall find that they account all other nations for pirates, rovers, and thieves, which visit any heathen coast that they have sailed by or looked on.'—Spain considered the New World as what in our law-books is called *Treasure-trove*, of which she became lawfully and exclusively entitled to take possession, as fully as if it had been found without any owner or proprietor. Spain has not been singular in her maxims respecting the rights of discoverers. Our books of Voyages abound in instances of the same disregard shewn to the rights of the native inhabitants, the only rightful proprietors, by the Navigators of other European nations, who, with a solemnity due only to offices of a religious nature, have continually put in practice the form of taking possession of countries, which to them were new discoveries, their being inhabited or desert making no difference. Not unfrequently has the ceremony been performed in the presence, but not within the understanding, of the wondering Natives; and on this formality is grounded a claim to usurp the actual possession, 'in preference to other Europeans.'

This History of the Buccaneers contains the following heads:

"Chapter I.—Considerations on the Rights acquired by the Discovery of Unknown Lands, and on the Claims advanced by the Spaniards.

II.—Review of the Dominion of the Spaniards in Hayti or Hispaniola.

III.—Ships of different European Nations frequent the West Indies. Opposition experienced by them from the Spaniards. Hunting of Cattle in Hispaniola.

IV.—Iniquitous Settlement of the Island Saint Christopher, by the English and French. Tortuga seized by the Hunters. Origin of the name Buccaneer. The name Flibustier. Customs attributed to the Buccaneers.

V.—Treaty made by the Spaniards with Don Henriquez. Increase of English and French in the West Indies.

Tortuga surprized by the Spaniards. Policy of the English and French Governments with respect to the Buccaneers. Mansvelt, his attempt to form an independent Buccaneer Establishment. French West-India Company. Morgan succeeds Mansvelt as Chief of the Buccaneers.

VI.—Treaty of America. Expedition of the Buccaneers against Panama. Exquemehn's History of the American Sea Rovers. Misconduct of the European Governors in the West Indies.

VII.—Thomas Peché. Attempt of La Sound to cross the Isthmus of America. Voyage of Antonio de Vea to the Strait of Magalhanes. Various Adventures of the Buccaneers, in the West Indies, to the year 1679.

VIII.—Meeting of Buccaneers at the Samballas, and Golden Island. Party formed by the English Buccaneers to cross the Isthmus. Some Account of the Native Inhabitants of the Mosquito Shore.

IX.—Journey of the Buccaneers across the Isthmus of America.

X.—First Buccaneer Expedition in the South Sea.

XI.—Disputes between the French Government and their West India Colonies. Morgan becomes Deputy Governor of Jamaica. La Vera Cruz surprized by the Flibustiers. Other of their Enterprizes.

XII.—Circumstances which preceded the Second Irruption of the Buccaneers into the South Sea. Buccaneers under John Cook sail from Virginia; stop at the Cape de Verde Islands; at Sierra Leone. Origin and History of the Report concerning the supposed Discovery of Pepsys Island.

XIII.—Buccaneers under John Cook arrive at Juan Fernandez. Account of William, a Mosquito Indian, who had lived there three years. They sail to the Galapagos Islands; thence to the Coast of New Spain. John Cook dies. Edward Davis chosen Commander.

XIV.—Edward Davis Commander. On the Coast of New Spain and Per. Alcatrane, a bituminous earth. Davis is joined by other Buccaneers. Eaton sails to the East Indies. Guayaquil attempted. Rivers of St. Jago, and Tomaco. In the Bay of Panama. Arrivals of numerous parties of Buccaneers across the Isthmus from the West Indies.

XV.—Edward Davis Commander. Meeting of the Spanish and Buccaneer Fleets in the Bay of Panama. They separate without fighting. The Buccaneers sail to the Island Quibo. The English and French separate. Expedition against the City of Leon. That City and Ria Lexa burnt. Farther dispersion of the Buccaneers.

XVI.

XVI.—Buccaneers under Edward Davis. At Amapalla Bay; Cocos Island; The Galapagos Islands; Coast of Peru. Peruvian Wine; Knight quits the South Sea. Bezoar Stones. Marine Productions on Mountains. Vermejo. Davis joins the French Buccaneers at Guayaquil. Long Sea Engagement.

XVII.—Edward Davis; his Third visit to the Galapagos. One of those Islands, named Santa Maria de l'Aguada by the Spaniards, a Careening Place of the Buccaneers. Sailing thence Southward they discover Land. Question, whether Edward Davis's Discovery is the Land which was afterwards named Easter Island? Davis and his Crew arrive in the West Indies.

XVIII.—Adventures of Swan and Townley on the Coast of New Spain, until their Separation.

XIX.—The Cygnet and her Crew on the Coast of Nueva Galicia, and at the Tres Marias Islands.

XX.—The Cygnet. Her Passage across the Pacific Ocean. At the Ladrones. At Mindanao.

XXI.—The Cygnet departs from Mindanao. At the Ponghou Isles. At the Five Islands. Dampier's Account of the Five Islands. They are named the Bashee Islands.

XXII.—The Cygnet. At the Philippines, Celebes, and Timor. On the Coast of New Holland. End of the Cygnet.

XXIII.—French Buccaneers under François Grognet and Le Picard, to the Death of Grognet.

XXIV.—Retreat of the French Buccaneers across New Spain to the West Indies. All the Buccaneers quit the South Sea.

XXV.—Steps taken towards reducing the Buccaneers and Flibustiers under subordination to the regular Governments. War of the Grand Alliance against France. Neutrality of the Island St. Christopher broken.

XXVI.—Siege and Plunder of the City of Carthagena on the Terra Firma, by an Armament from France in conjunction with the Flibustiers of St. Domingo.

XXVII.—Second Plunder of Carthagena. Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Entire Suppression of the Buccaneers and Flibustiers."

At the beginning of this volume the Captain makes a few just remarks on the right of occupancy; and he might, with advantage, have enlarged on it. For it is remarkable, how the Castilians who formed their first settlement in Hayti or Hispaniola reversed every principle of natural rea-

son that regards property, so well discussed by Mr. Locke, 5th chapter of his second Treatise on Government, and every principle of religion, as laid down by Christ and his Apostles. They hunted down this gentle feeble people with blood hounds, by an ingenious but dastardly cruelty, unknown to any nation before. But this remains on record, to the glory of these first discoverers, not of their religion!

Though the accounts of such Christian savages (or rather worse than brutes) cannot be said to be agreeable, yet a review of this first settlement of the Spaniards possesses much that is very interesting; and must be more so at present, when it is recollected that the natives of Hayti, after having passed into different hands, are at length happily delivered from all their taskmasters, and that the King of Hayti has actually now an ambassador to the Prince Regent of Great Britain.

The following passage will shew the proceedings of the Buccaneers in succession to the Spaniards.

"In the year 1517 or 1518, some Spaniards in a caravela going from St. Domingo to the Island Porto Rico, to take in a lading of cassava, were surprised at seeing a ship there of about 250 tons, armed with cannon, which did not appear to belong to the Spanish Nation; and on sending a boat to make inquiry, she was found to be English. The account given by the English Commander was, that two ships had sailed from England in company, with the intention to discover the country of the Great Cham; that they were soon separated from each other by a tempest, and that this ship was afterwards in a sea almost covered with ice; that thence she had sailed Southward to Brasil, and, after various adventures, had found the way to Porto Rico. This same English ship, being provided with merchandise, went afterwards to Hispaniola, and anchored near the entrance of the port of San Domingo, where the Captain sent on shore to demand leave to sell their goods. The demand was forwarded to the Audiencia, or superior Court in San Domingo; but the Castellana, or Governor of the Castle, Francisco de Tapia, could not endure with patience to see a ship of another nation in that part of the world, and, without waiting for the determination of the Audiencia, ordered the cannon of the fort to be fired against her; on which she took up her anchor and returned to Porto Rico, where she purchased provisions, paying for what she

she got with wrought-iron, and afterwards departed for Europe*. When this visit of an English ship to the West Indies was known in Spain, it caused there great inquietude; and the Governor of the Castle of San Domingo, it is said, was much blamed, because he had not, instead of forcing the ship to depart by firing his cannon, contrived to seize her, so that no one might have returned to teach others of their nation the route to the Spanish Indies.—The English were not the only people of whom the Spaniards had cause to be jealous, nor those from whom the most mischief was to be apprehended. The French, as already noticed, had very early made expeditions to Brasil, and they now began to look at the West Indies; so that in a short time the sight of other European ships than those of Spain became no novelty there. Hakluyt mentions a Thomas Tyson, an Englishman, who went to the West Indies in 1526, as factor to some English merchants. When the Spaniards met any of these intruders, if able to master them, they made prisoners of them, and many they treated as pirates. The new-comers soon began to retaliate. In 1529, the Governor and Council at San Domingo drew up the plan of a regulation for the security of their ships against the increasing dangers from pirates in the West Indies. In this, they recommended, that a central port of commerce should be established in the West Indies, to which every ship from Spain should be obliged to go first, as to a general rendezvous, and thence be dispatched, as might suit circumstances, to her farther destination; also, that all their ships homeward bound, from whatsoever part of the West Indies, should first rendezvous at the same port; by which regulation their ships, both outward and homeward bound, would form escorts to each other, and have the benefit of mutual support; and they proposed that some port in Hispaniola should be appointed for the purpose, as most conveniently situated. This plan appears to have been approved by the Council of the Indies; but, from indolence, or some other cause, no farther measures were taken for its adoption.—The attention of the Spaniards was at this time almost wholly engrossed by the conquest and plunder of the American Continent, which it might have been supposed would have sufficed them, according to the opinion of Francisco Preciado, a

Spanish discoverer, who observed, that *there was country enough to conquer for a thousand years*. The continental pursuits caused much diminution in the importance of the West India Islands to the Spaniards. The mines of the Islands were not comparable in richness with those of the Continent, and, for want of labourers, many were left unworked. The Colonists in Hispaniola, however, had applied themselves to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and to manufacture sugar; also to hunting cattle, which was found a profitable employment, the skins and the suet turning to good account. The Spaniards denominated their hunters *Matadores*, which in the Spanish language signifies killers or slaughterers.—That the English, French, and Hollanders, in their early voyages to the West Indies, went in expectation of meeting hostility from the Spaniards, and with a determination therefore to commit hostility if they could with advantage, appears by an ingenious phrase of the French adventurers, who, if the first opportunity was in their favour, termed their profiting by it *'se dedomager par avance'*.—Much of Hispaniola had become desert. There were long ranges of coast, with good ports, that were unfrequented by any inhabitant whatever, and the land in every part abounded with cattle. These were such great conveniencies to the ships of the interlopers, that the Western coast, which was the most distant part from the Spanish capital, became a place of common resort to them when in want of provisions. Another great attraction to them was the encouragement they received from Spanish settlers along the coast; who, from the contracted and monopolizing spirit of their government in the management of their Colonies, have at all times been eager to have communication with foreigners, that they might obtain supplies of European goods on terms less exorbitant than those which the Royal regulations of Spain imposed. The Government at San Domingo employed armed ships to prevent clandestine trade, and to clear the coasts of Hispaniola of interlopers, which ships were called *guarda costas*; and it is said their Commanders were instructed not to take prisoners. On the other hand, the intruders formed combinations, came in collected numbers, and made descents on different parts of the coast, ravaging the Spanish towns and settlements."

This part of our History (that of the Buccaneers) closes with the following just observations:

"In the history of so much robbery and

* "Historia General de las Indias, por Gong. Hernandez de Oviedo, lib. 19. cap. 13. Also Hakluyt, vol. III. p. 499, edit. 1600."

and outrage, the rapacity shewn in some instances by the European Governments in their West-India transactions, and by Governors of their appointment, appears in a worse light than that of the Buccaneers, from whom, they being professed ruffians, nothing better was expected. The superior attainments of Europeans, though they have done much towards their own civilization, chiefly in humanising their institutions, have, in their dealings with the inhabitants of the rest of the globe, with few exceptions, been made the instruments of usurpation and extortion.—After the suppression of the Buccaneers, and partly from their relicks, arose a race of pirates of a more desperate cast, so rendered by the increased danger of their occupation, who for a number of years preyed upon the commerce of all nations, till they were hunted down, and, it may be said, exterminated. Of one crew of pirates who were brought before a Court of Justice, fifty-two men were condemned and executed at one time, in the year 1722.”

The Second Part, being Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea, after the retreat of the Buccaneers, contains the following particulars:

“Chapter I.—Voyage of Captain John Strong to the Coast of Chili and Peru.

II.—Notices of the Discoveries of two Islands, whose Situations have not been ascertained. Voyage of M. de Gennes to the Strait of Magalhães. Of Gemelli Careri.

III.—Of the Expeditions of the Spaniards in California, to their first Establishment, in 1697.

IV.—The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies. History of the Colony formed by them at Darien.

V.—Voyage of M. de Beauchesne Gouin.

VI.—Voyage to the South Atlantic Ocean, by Dr. Edmund Halley.

VII.—Voyage of Captain William Dampier, in the *Roebuck*, to New Holland and New Guinea.

VIII.—Voyage of Capt. William Dampier to the South Sea, with the Ships *St. George* and *Cinque Ports Galley*.

IX.—1703 to 1708. Voyages of the Dutch for the farther Discovery of New Holland and New Guinea. Navigations of the French to the South Sea.

X.—Voyage of the Ships *Duke* and *Dutchess*, of Bristol, under Captain Woodes Rogers, round the World.

XI.—Voyages of the French to the South Sea in the years 1709 to 1721, including the Voyage of M. Frezier.

XII.—The Asiento Contract. The English South Sea Company. Plan for a

Voyage of Discovery proposed by John Welbe. Supposed Discovery of Islands near Japan.

XIII.—Voyage of Captain John Clipperton, and Captain George Shelvooke.

XIV.—Voyage round the World by Jacob Roggewein, commonly called the Expedition of three Ships.”

This Part of the present Volume is at once more agreeable, and more interesting (at least, we apprehend, it will be thought so by general readers,) than the preceding. The Navigators generally go on some important trading commission, or voyage entirely for discovery. The latter is peculiarly the case of Capt. William Dampier's Voyage to New Holland and New Guinea: it was a voyage undertaken expressly for the acquisition of knowledge; and he wrote an excellent account of his Voyage to New Holland, which has not been superseded by the more modern accounts by Governors Phillips, Hunter, and others. Accordingly Capt. Burney gives, with much propriety, Dampier's account in his own words, curtailing only some parts, which do not belong to the History of South Sea Navigations. A similar account (being in the form of a Journal) is given of Capt. Dampier's Voyage to New Guinea.

This volume finishes Vol. IV. as stated at the end of the volume. We therefore inferred in our last Review, that there was to be a Vol. V. and expressed an expectation of meeting with some curious particulars relative to the voyages of Captain Cook. But here we spoke only what we wished, and not what we were led to from any declared object of the work. This volume in the title-page professes only to come down to the year 1723, including a History of the Buccaneers of America. As to what, therefore, there may be still to follow, in the form of an Appendix, the reader's curiosity is only excited, though we think, from the preceding volumes, it will not be disappointed. We entertain, too, no doubt that it will be accompanied with a General Index.

39. *A Manual of Instruction and Devotion, on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: containing 1. Three Sermons on the subject. 2. The Communion Service, with a few short Notes, 3. Heads of Self-examination. 4. Practical Instructions for Young Persons.*

Persons. 5. *Select Texts of Scripture classed for Meditation. And, 6. Prayers suitable to the Occasion.* By the Rev. Jn. Hewlett, B. D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling-Hospital, &c. &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 236. Rivingtons, &c.

WE notice with peculiar satisfaction this interesting production of a Divine whose former labours entitle him to the highest rank amongst our ablest expounders of Holy Scripture, and our most impressive teachers of the doctrines and duties of Christianity. The work before us consists principally of three Sermons on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, preached in the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, where their influence was satisfactorily evidenced by the immediate attendance of upwards of 300 communicants. They are divided into several short Sections, for the convenience of persons who may not have opportunities of reading them without interruption, as well as for the purpose of occasional reference to any particular point. To each of these Sections an appropriate title is prefixed. The Sermons are distinguished by sound scriptural views of the doctrine of the Holy Sacrament, by fervent piety, and by an affectionate zeal to engage all Christians in the habitual observance of a duty of the highest obligation, and of the most important use. The Author's arguments are so forcible, his exhortations are so persuasive, and his whole consideration of the subject is so judicious, edifying, and full of comfort, that we anticipate the most beneficial results from the wide diffusion of this little volume, which we earnestly recommend to universal attention. To these Sermons are subjoined many valuable additions enumerated in the title-page, the composition and selection of which afford evident proofs of great ability, and discrimination. The whole forms a complete "Manual of instruction and devotion on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" and we entertain no doubt that its intrinsic excellence will gradually secure to it that general reception and use to which it is eminently entitled. In confirmation of the favourable opinion we have expressed of this little volume, we select a few passages from the Sermons, in which those of our readers who are acquainted with Mr. Hewlett's wri-

tings, will easily trace that tenderness of sentiment, and beauty of language, which characterize the productions of his pen.

"Motives for celebrating the Lord's Supper.

"When, therefore, we reflect on the numerous occasions that gave rise to ceremonies, rites, and sacrifices in former times, and consider the many secular occurrences, both private and public, that render them indispensable at present, shall we think it too much to celebrate, by an appropriate act, the greatest event that could ever happen—the death of Christ, which made an atonement for sin, and procured the redemption of mankind?—Had the Saviour of the world omitted to give us any form, any precept, or any example on the occasion, it would have been perfectly consonant with the feelings of the human heart, to have *invented* some means, however unworthy, of commemorating the tremendous sufferings and death, by which the great work was accomplished; by which we hope our sins will be pardoned, and our imperfect services accepted, 'through faith in his blood,' at the awful day of judgment: but having given us not only his instructions, but his express command on the subject, to neglect it seems to be the highest inconsistency, and an instance of the strangest disobedience."

"Interesting and affecting Occasion of this Divine Institution.

"Another motive for obeying the precept of our Saviour in the text, arises out of the very interesting and affecting circumstances under which it was given. Those who are endeared to us by friendship and affection can scarcely make any *practicable* request, with which we would not willingly comply; nor impose any duty upon us, which we think too difficult to perform. Thus far the ardour of *human* passions will carry us in the ordinary occurrences of life; but if, in addition to this, it should be our fate to receive the injunctions of those ~~we re-~~verence and love at the point of death, we must be lost to all the feelings of humanity, if we did not deem them sacred and inviolable. Now, making due allowance for the infinitely higher relation that subsists between our Saviour and his disciples, this was precisely their case. They who had 'forsaken all and followed him *;' they who feared neither poverty, sufferings, nor death, while they enjoyed the divine intercourse which his presence afforded; and, after his crucifixion, endured them

* "Matt. xix. 27."

all to manifest their lively faith and steadfast obedience; they who had but just begun to feel and understand the many blessings of his wisdom and his love, were now told, that he was about to break bread with them for the last time, and that he would 'drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until he drank it new with them in his Father's kingdom *.' Judge, then, what must have been their sentiments and feelings, when the holy ceremony was prefaced with the solemn command, '*This do in remembrance of me.*' They heard in silent submission, and they obeyed with gladness, reverence, and humility. So ought we, also, on every remembrance of this divine institution, if we have any liveliness of faith, any true holiness, or any love for our heavenly Master."

"*The only Sacrament that Christ instituted in honour of himself.*

"We should remember, also, that though many were the precepts, examples, and miracles of love, which he exhibited for the instruction, benefit, and happiness of all mankind—though he taught the multitudes that thronged to hear him how to fill the various relations of life with comfort to themselves and blessings to others—though he shewed them how to bear the visitations of Providence with patient resignation, how to promote peace and good-will on earth, by mortifying, or subduing every sinful passion, and how to 'worship the Almighty Father in spirit and in truth †;' yet this is the only command that *personally* regards himself, so far as it was intended to institute a particular service in honour, or rather, as he meekly and humbly states it, in *remembrance* of his sufferings and death. You, therefore, who boast of sensibility, fidelity, and attachment on *other* occasions, will you dismiss them all on the present? Shall those sympathies of our common nature, to which we owe so much of our virtue and our happiness, be called on to give life and vigour to every thing else but the devotional passion? That would be a *strange* abuse and perversion of God's best gifts. If, then, you are desirous of obeying the precepts of your heavenly Saviour at *all* times, you will not surely neglect his *dying* exhortation and command; and if you endeavour to follow those rules of conduct which relate to *others*, you cannot, with any consistency, or shew of reason, treat with contemptuous indifference this divine ordinance, which particularly respects *himself*."

"*Concluding Exhortation to Obedience.*

"Let us earnestly exhort you, there-

fore, who have hitherto neglected your duty in this respect, to neglect it no longer. We are all drawing nearer to that great tribunal, where we must give an account of 'the things done in the body ‡.' When we anticipate that awful day, even at the greatest distance that human life will allow us to do, nothing can contribute to support us more, than the consciousness of having performed our duty as well as we could; and, especially, of not having neglected such commands of our Lord as were practicable and easy, and left our disobedience without the shadow of an excuse. On the bed of sickness and of death, when the terrors of eternity are in view, when omissions and transgressions occur with bitter remembrance to the harassed and afflicted spirit, then it is not uncommon, as we who are professionally called on well know, for men to hunger after that bread, of which they had been so often invited to partake in vain, and to crave for the blessings of that cup, which they had never tasted before. God grant that we may none of us put off the day of peace and reconciliation till it is too late to do effectually what has hitherto been left undone, nor go on still neglecting his holy laws, till we have no power to obey them! but that we may with thankfulness and joy, as one means of promoting our salvation, be ready to celebrate the holy Sacrament which our Lord has ordained! And may the remembrance of his death and passion produce in us that reverence and love, that charity and humility, that peace and resignation, which can alone make us happy here, and lead us to the regions of immortal bliss hereafter! Amen."

As a subject of minor, but not unimportant consideration, we remark with pleasure the distinct and elegant manner in which this work is printed.

39. *Emma: A Novel. By the Author of "Pride and Prejudice."* 12mo. Murray.

DULCE est desipere in loco; and a good Novel is now and then an agreeable relaxation from severer studies. Of this description was "*Pride and Prejudice*;" and from the entertainment which those volumes afforded us, we were desirous to peruse the present work; nor have our expectations been disappointed. If "*Emma*" has not the highly-drawn characters in superior

* Matt. xxvi. 29."

† "John iv. 23."

‡ "2 Cor. v. 10."

life which are so interesting in 'Pride and Prejudice'; it delineates with great accuracy the habits and the manners of a middle class of gentry; and of the inhabitants of a country village at one degree of rank and gentility beneath them. Every character throughout the work, from the heroine to the most subordinate, is a portrait which comes home to the heart and feelings of the Reader; who becomes familiarly acquainted with each of them, nor loses sight of a single individual till the completion of the work. The unities of time and place are well preserved; the language is chaste and correct; and if 'Emma' be not allowed to rank in the very highest class of modern Novels, it certainly may claim at least a distinguished degree of eminence in that species of composition. It is amusing, if not instructive; and has no tendency to deteriorate the heart.

41. *Lady Byron's Responsive "Fare thee well!" with other Poems, by the same Author. 3d Edit. 8vo. pp. 18. Edwards.*

"What Reader of Pope's celebrated *Eloise* ever thought that Poem really the work of its Heroine? Or who for a moment will conceive the following piece to be the production of Lady Byron's pen? It is, however, the offering of a common friend of the persons most nearly interested. The sentiments it breathes will furnish the best evidence of the truth of this assertion.

"The demand for the 'Responsive Fare thee well' having been sufficient to induce the Publisher to issue a third edition, he has prevailed on the Author to furnish some additional Poems.—These are submitted to the world with the hope that they will not be thought unworthy the pen which (under the veil of obscurity) had presumed to enter the lists with that of the Noble Author, whose last attractive Poem allured it into the awful circle of public observation."

When the principal Poem in this Collection was introduced in p. 62, we were not aware that it had been published in any other form than in a Newspaper; nor do we now know by whom it was written.

The additional Poems are serious subjects, and not inelegant. One Sonnet may serve as a specimen.

"Come, sober Thought, associate of the good!
With thee retiring to some leafy bow'r,
GENT. MAG. September, 1816.

Let me the reach of Folly's voice elude,
Whilst lessening shadows mark the
noontide hour:
And there, as silently around my head,
The ~~blue~~ pale and rich laburnum shed
In sad profusion all their vernal pride;
And as each flower that lately deck'd the
vale
Commits its dying fragrance to the gale,
'Mongst levell'd myriads by the mow-
er's side;
These to thy still reverting eye shall
The pictur'd emblems of youth's tran-
sient dream, [the tear
And ev'n in manhood's prime shall urge
For each long vanish'd scene, to ev'ry
heart so dear!"

A "Paraphrase on Gray's Elegy" concludes with the following Epitaph;

"Here on the lap of earth reclines a
Youth, [to Truth:
Less known to Fame and Fortune than
Fair Science bless'd him from her seven-
fold throne, [own.
And Melancholy mark'd him for her
Though large his bounty, and his soul
sincere, [cheer
Heav'n with as large a recompence did
His path terrene — his all to Wait he
gave — [to have!
A Friend he gain'd — 't was all he wish'd
His merits these — his faults let none
presume [tomb.
'To drag relentless from the guardian
In trembling hope they rest — their dread
abode
The bosom of his Father and his God!"

42. *The First Annual Report on Madhouses, made in the Year 1816, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed April 26, 1816. 8vo. pp. 158. Clement.*

THIS new and very interesting Report on the State of Madhouses, copied correctly from the one printed by authority, contains numerous cases, and some singular and shocking details. It was made by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were appointed by the House of Commons, as a Select Committee, to inquire and consider of provision being made for the better regulation of Public and Private Madhouses in England: Rt. Hon. Lord Binning, Rt. Hon. Lord Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Lord Robt. Seymour, Rt. Hon. Lord Compton, Rt. Hon. George Rose, Rt. Hon. Charles Wm. Wynne, Rt. Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne, Hon. Henry Grey Bennett, Charles C. Western, Esq., J. A. Stewart Wortley, Esq., Thomas Thompson, Esq., William Smith,

Esq. The Report conveys much important matter in the Minutes of Evidence of Sir J. Newport, Sir H. Halford, Bart. Dr. A. Baird, Dr. J. Veitch, Dr. R. Powell, Mr. E. Wakefield, Mr. W. Ricketts, Mr. J. B. Sharpe, Mr. J. Haslam, sen. Mr. J. W. Rogers, Mr. J. Haslam, jun. Mr. T. Warburton, Mr. T. Dunston, Mr. J. Watts, Mrs. S. E. Forbes, Mrs. M. Humieres, Mr. J. Simmons, Mr. J. Blackburn, and Mr. J. Woodhall: including two letters, one from W. H. Lytton, Esq. Member for Worcestershire, containing an account of the Lunatic Asylum, kept by Messrs. Ricketts at Droitwich; the other from Mr. Hallen, solicitor, of Kidderminster, detailing the case of Powell, a pauper lunatic, who was chained to a kitchen floor, and "littered like a pig," in an unoccupied house at Chesterton, near Cambridge.

43. *The Second Usurpation of Buonaparte; or a History of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of the Revolution in France in 1815: particularly comprising a minute and circumstantial Account of the ever-memorable Victory of Waterloo. To which are added Appendices, containing the official Bulletins of this glorious and decisive Battle. In Two Volumes.—* By Edmund Boyce, Author of the *Belgian Traveller*, Translator of *Labauve's Campaign in Russia*, and *Giraud's Campaign of Paris*, &c. Assisted by original and important Communications from British and Prussian Officers. With accurate Maps, Plans, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 340 & 456. Leigh.

FROM the account which we gave of Mr. Boyce's "Belgian Tour," Part I. p. 329, the reader will be prepared to open these volumes with the expectation of entertainment and information; nor will he be disappointed. The important proceedings of this short but eventful period are here condensed in a regular series; and will furnish matter of great importance to every reflecting mind.

The Author informs us, that

"He had been engaged in the translation of Labauve's Campaign in Russia, and Giraud's Campaign of 1814, which contain an interesting and connected narrative of the rapid decline of the fortune of Napoleon, and his precipitate descent from that elevation to attain which he had sacrificed every honourable principle, and deluged the world with

blood. Grateful for the kind reception which these translations had received from an approving publick, he conceived himself pledged to present the English reader with the best account of the second and more extraordinary volume of the life of Buonaparte. For this purpose he carefully perused every publication on the subject with which the French press teemed; but not finding one work which for independent thinking, or impartial, accurate, and interesting detail, deserved to be placed on the same shelf with Labauve and Giraud, he was induced to attempt to compose a Narrative of the unparalleled Revolution of 1815. The result of his efforts is now before the publick. He claims no merit, but that of a faithful narrator of events, so far as he could collect them from the documents which so short a space of time has permitted to transpire: and none but they who have toiled through the innumerable, contradictory, and irreconcilable statements of the same transactions, which he has been compelled to collate and to compare, can imagine how difficult has been this apparently simple task. The Author has freely expressed his sentiments on men and measures. He belongs to no political party. He courts no great man's favour; he fears no man's frown. His only ambition is to be found a faithful Historian, a determined enemy to tyranny, and a zealous advocate of that rational liberty which constitutes the security, the glory, and the happiness of Britain. If the recluse of St. Helena may appear to some readers to occupy too prominent a place in the following work, the apology which the Author offers is, that he was writing a History of France during the Spring of 1815, and that the Ruler of France must necessarily play the principal part in the grand and awful drama. In relating the events of the short, yet glorious campaign which effected the deliverance of Europe, the Author has been assisted by several valuable and original communications from those who shared in the honour of the day of Waterloo. He acknowledges his obligations with gratitude, and respectfully solicits any information that may enrich another edition (should the kindness of the publick require one) with more accurate and fuller details of that brilliant triumph of British skill and valour. The plan of the battle has been very carefully drawn from official documents of the highest authority, and is offered to the publick with the full confidence of its being found most minutely and perfectly correct. The map of Belgium, and especially

cially the minute delineation of the whole theatre of the campaign from the plan of *Compte Ferrari*, will, doubtless, be acceptable to the reader."

Mr. Boyce concludes by recommending to those who may have formed different impressions of any of the transactions recorded in his work, and particularly of any of the details of the decisive victory of the 18th of June, the following anecdote, extracted from a very excellent summary of the campaign in the *Quarterly Review* for July 1815:

"When, after the victory of Aumale, in which Henry IV. was wounded, he called his Generals round his bed, to give him an account of what had occurred subsequently to his leaving the field, no two could agree on the course of the very events in which they had been actors; and the King, struck with the difficulty of ascertaining facts so evident and recent, exclaimed '*Voilà ce que c'est que l'Histoire!*' — 'What then is History?'"

44. *Hints towards the Formation of a Society for promoting a Spirit of Independence among the Poor.*

OUR Readers will become acquainted with the benevolent intentions of this Society * by the quotation which they will find in the article we are next about to notice.

45. *The Brothers; or Consequences. A Story of what happens every day. Addressed to that most useful Part of the Community, the Labouring Poor. By Mary Hays. pp. 71. Button & Son.*

OF the origin of this well-timed and sensible publication, Miss Hays thus unaffectedly speaks:

"Circumstances, principally connected with my health, having induced me to fix my residence for a time at the Hot-Wells, my attention was attracted by a benevolent institution, entitled '*The Prudent Man's Friend Society*,' formed at Bristol, for the purpose of promoting provident habits and a spirit of independence among the poor — That is, 'an exemption from reliance upon others for support.' With this spirit, forethought, prudence, and industry are necessarily connected. A principal object of the Society in question is 'the

establishment of a poor man's bank, in which he may safely lay up his savings to accumulate by interest, but with the power of drawing them out when wanted.'

'This bank is guaranteed by men of known property and respectability.' The Society has also raised by subscription a fund, from which small sums, generally within five pounds, are advanced to poor persons under temporary embarrassments, to be returned by small weekly or other payments. Habits of consideration, punctuality, and integrity are by these means formed. No interest is exacted for the loans, nor are they renewed but at certain fixed intervals. Every borrower must bring with him vouchers for his character, and a friendly surety. Thus other excellent moral consequences are likely to be produced. — Another object of the Society is the suppression of mendicity, in which the character is found or made corrupt, and the discouragement of indiscriminate alms-giving, and all charities which, by their direct or indirect tendency, may prove injurious to the industry or independent habits of the poor. Various other advantages of a similar nature are comprehended by the institution, for a more particular account of which the reader is referred to a small book * published in connection with the Society at Bristol, entitled '*Hints*,' &c. (as above.) In this little work, the production of a lady to whom the Society is greatly indebted both for its plan and formation, the most admirable principles are stated and developed, with a spirit of enlightened and sound philosophy, a perspicuity and a comprehensiveness, that would reflect credit upon our best writers on political economy. 'The time (observes the Author) is, perhaps, not far distant, when statesmen and political economists will perceive and acknowledge, that the stability of a government, and the strength and happiness of an Empire, depend not upon a numerous, degraded, and half-starved population; but on one in which, from the prevalence of a spirit of virtuous independence, the necessaries if not the comforts of life are enjoyed by all; and where, from early formed habits of industry and prudence, the firmest foundation is laid for the superstructure of a highly moral and religious national character.' The whole business of the institution, in which the writer above quoted takes, with a respectable female friend, under the title of Secretaries, a leading and active part, is managed and carried on with the utmost regularity and precision. Every case is registered. Thus the books of the institution become

* The earliest, we believe, of those useful and now numerous Institutions called *Saving Banks*.

come the records of the history and characters of the poor.—In these dialogues it was my purpose to exemplify and illustrate the leading principles of a Society, in the views of which I felt solicitous, in some respects, however humbly, to cooperate—And also, while giving a public testimony of respect and esteem for those principles of active benevolence and enlightened charity upon which the institution is founded, to recommend them to general imitation.

“MARY HAYS.”

The scene of the Dialogues is laid in humble life; and the language of them, though simple; is far from being vulgar. The whole production shows evidently a cultivated understanding, and a good heart. Such, indeed, is our opinion of the work, that we could wish a copy of it to be introduced into the family of every labourer in the kingdom. It would be infinitely more serviceable than the miserable trash which is ostentatiously obtruded on them by the intemperate zeal of illiterate enthusiastic visionaries, under the *misnomer* of Religious Tracts.

46. *A Treatise on the Atmosphere, and the Source of Solar Heat; tending to prove, in Opposition to the Principles*

and Speculations of the Newtonian System, unconfirmed by Facts, the Non-existence of a Vacuum, and that the Sun receives from the Planets the Materials of Combustion. By an Oxonian. small 8vo, pp. 80. Blacklock.

THE Author of this Treatise asserts that his “only aim in publishing it is to add new truths to the knowledge of mankind.” *Nullius in verba magistri* is a proper motto for scientific investigators; but he who impugns the principles and speculations of Newton, undertakes a task of no common difficulty, and if he escape a fall, can hardly expect to come off unhurt. Of this consequence the Author seems in some degree aware: for he observes, that

“There is a magic charm attached to the names of illustrious men, which to attempt dissolving, is considered a species of impiety. But, let not the novelty of any opinion prevent those who are convinced of the propriety of the reasoning, from receiving it; and let it be remembered that, ‘had new opinions never been entertained, old errors would have been immortal.’”

With this indisputable axiom we leave the subject to the consideration of our scientific Readers.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir H. DAVY has printed, for gratuitous circulation among those concerned, some additional Observations on the Wire-Gauze Safety-Lamp for Miners; with some evidence for their use. This is indeed rendering Philosophy subservient to the purposes of Humanity. For this singular service, the Coal-owners of the Wear and Tyne have voted him Plate to the value of 500 guineas.

A Sixth Edition of “*Curiosities of Literature*” is in the press, and at the same time will appear an additional (*Third*) Volume, which will be published separately for the convenience of those who possess former Editions.—The same Author, has also nearly ready for press, a History of Men of Genius, being his “*Essay on the Literary Character*,” which has been long out of print, considerably enlarged.

Nearly ready for Publication:

The Memoirs of Mr. SHERIDAN, from the pen of Dr. WATKINS. A large portion of the Life was long since prepared from the most valuable information communicated to the Author by one of Mr. Sheridan’s earliest friends and nearest

containing many new and original Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Parr, Garrick, Burke, Fox, &c. &c.

Historical Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, with graphic and descriptive Illustrations. By Mr. J. P. NEALE.

A series of Sermons for every Sunday in the year, including Christmas-day and Good-Friday, and commencing with the first Sunday in Advent; for the use of Families and Country Congregations, and adapted to the conditions of the lower orders of society. A prefatory Discourse contains Observations on Public Religious Instruction; and a Vindication of the Clergy of the Church of England, from the charges, of attaching too much importance to Human Learning; exalting Reason above Faith; and not preaching the Gospel of Christ. By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, of Bath.

Sermons on the union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation, in the doctrine of the Established Church of England and Ireland. By the Hon. and Rev. EDWARD JOHN TURNOUR, A.M.

A short Address to those who neglect the Lord’s Supper. The profit of this little

little Tract will be given to the fund for the relief of the Labouring and Manufacturing Poor.

Vol. I. of *Albyn's Anthology*; or a National Repository of Original Scotch Musick and Vocal Poetry; principally compiled by ALEX. CAMPBELL, Esq. and who has been ably assisted by some of the most eminent Poets of the present day, particularly Scott, Wilson, Boswell, Jamieson, Hogg, &c.: who have each contributed several original and beautiful Songs, adapted to those Melodies.

Repertorium Bibliographicum; or some Account of the most celebrated Public and Private Libraries, with copious lists of rare and curious books contained therein, interspersed with bibliographical notices, anecdotes of eminent Collectors, &c.

Instructions to Young Sportsmen; comprising a code of precepts for the conduct of the Sportsman in every department of his amusements, &c. Enriched with splendid Engravings by Lowry. By Major HAWKER, of Long Parish House, Hampshire.

Means of Improving the Condition of the Poor, in Morals and Happiness, considered in a Lecture delivered at the Minor Institute, Aug. 22. With an Account of the Institute. By T. WILLIAMS.

A Letter to Lord Binning, containing Remarks on the state of Lunatic Asylums, and on the number and condition of the Insane Poor in Scotland. By Dr. A. HALLIDAY.

A descriptive Catalogue of Antique Statues, Paintings, and other productions of the Fine Arts, that existed in the Louvre in July 1815. With useful Hints to Visitors of the Field of Waterloo.

The *Magneiser's Magazine*, No. 4. by FRANCIS CORBAUX.

Preparing for Publication:

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translations of the Sacred Songs with Notes. Selected from the Papers of the late Bp. HORSLEY.

An Edition of Stackhouse's History of the Bible; by Rev. Dr. GEORGE GLEIG, one of the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

Collectanea Theologica; or the Student's Manual of Divinity. Containing the following works in Latin: Dean Nowell's larger Catechism, Vossius on the Sacraments, and Bishop Hall on walking with God. By Rev. W. WATSON, M.A. Master of St. Bee's School.

The Season and Time; or, an Exposition of the Prophecies which relate to the two periods of Daniel subsequent to the 1260 years now recently expired. Being the time of the Seventh Trumpet; and prophetically assigned to the extir-

nation of Apostacy, and accomplishment of the Reconciliation of the Jews, and introduction of the Millennium. Together with remarks upon the Revolutionary Antichrist, proposed by Bishop Horsley and Rev. G. S. Faber. By Rev. W. ETTREACK, A.M. Author of "The Second Exodus."

A new Edition of BENTLEY'S Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris; with an Answer to the Objections of Boyle. To which will be added, Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides, and others, with the Fables of Æsop, as originally printed, and with occasional remarks.

Observations on the Ruins of Babylon, as recently visited and described by CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq. resident for the East India Company at Bagdad. By Rev. THOMAS MAURICE, Author of "Indian Antiquities."

Mr. MAURICE EVANS, Navy and Army Agent, is about to publish by subscription, *The Ægis of England*; being a Collection of those admirable and eloquent Addresses, in which have been communicated the Thanks of Parliament to those Officers of the Navy and Army, whose eminent services during the wars of the French Revolution have so essentially contributed to the glory of the British Arms. To which will be added, Notes biographical and military.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, of Bath, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, "Annals and a Topographical Survey of the Parish of Sheffield in the County of York: the principal portion of the district described in Domesday-book as the Manor of *Hatun*: with many original Biographical and Bibliographical Notices."

Messrs. NETLAM and FRANCIS GILES have undertaken to publish, by subscription, a new Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, dedicated, by permission, to the Prince Regent; from an actual survey, upon the basis of the Trigonometrical Survey of England, as determined by Lieut.-col. Mudge and Capt. Thomas Colby, at a scale of *one inch* to a mile.

MISS D. P. CAMPBELL is about to publish, by subscription, a new edition of her Poems, considerably enlarged and improved, for the support of a distressed Mother, and a younger Brother and Sister. (*See our present Month's Cover.*)

A new Grammar of the French Language, on a plan perfectly original, intended for the use of those who wish to acquire a speedy and grammatical knowledge of modern French. By Mr. CHAS. PETER WHITAKER, formerly of the University of Gottingen, and Professor of Languages.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

A DIRGE

In Memory of E. W. THOMPSON, Esq. of the
1st Regiment of the Guards, who gloriously
fell in the Action of Bedart, on the 12th
of December, 1813.

By Mrs. OPIE.

WEEP not — he died as heroes die,
The death permitted to the brave :
Mourn not — he lies where soldiers lie,
And Valour envies such a grave.

His was the love of bold emprise,
Of soldiers' hardships, soldiers' fame ;
And his the wish by arms to raise
And gain a proud, a deathless name.

For this he burn'd the midnight oil,
And por'd on lofty deeds untry'd,
Resolved like Valour's sons to toil,
And be the hero he admired.

Yet gentler arts, yet softer love,
Could lure him to their tuneful page ;
And Dante's dread inspiring power,
And Petrarch's love, his soul engage.

How sweetly from his accents flow'd
The Tuscan poet's magic strains !
But vainly Heaven such powers bestow'd ;
He fought, he bled on Galha's plains.

No mother's kiss, no sister's tear,
Embalm'd the victim's fatal wound :
No father pray'd beside his bier,
No brother clasp'd his arm around.

Amidst the cannon's loud alarms
He fell, as soldiers still must fall :
His bier his toil-worn comrades' arms,
And earth's green turf his funeral pall.

PRO RUGBÆA ; OR, SHERIFF'S SONG.

By the Hon. W. LYTTLETON, M. P.

And sung at the Anniversary Meeting on
the 20th June 1810, at the Freemason's Ta-
vern, with unbounded applause.

BOYS ! we're joyously met in right holi-
day time, [rhyme :
'Tis Old Laurence Sheriff inspires me with
At the sound of that name,
Hark ! Rughæans exclaim,
Unrival'd his deeds, and unmatch'd be,
his fame ! [tongue,
In Latin, and Greek, and in Britain's own
Be his praises well-written, well-spoken,
well-sung !

CHORUS.

Let Rugby's true sons, at the Freemasons'
Tavern, [cavern :
Booze as stoutly as Polypheme did in his
And mark, boys ! the toast — be it stav'd
ter & quater, [princely Fundator."
"Here's the mem'ry of Old Laurence, our
If we learnedly search all the records of
story, [in glory ?
What Laurence can vie with our Laurence

As for Turnus, that he-ass,

Who fought with Æneas,

What is he to compare with our Laurence
Rughæus ?

Why, if Virgil had liv'd in good Queen
Bess's days, [theme of his lays.
He'd have made our great Sheriff the
Let Rugby's true sons, &c.

Dan Roscoe has painted with pencil di-
vine [of the Nine—

The Florentine Chief—great Dry-nurse
Who took in the goddesses,
When, with dishevell'd tresses,

They fled from the Turk, and told him
their distresses :

But away with Lorenzo !—that chap was
more clever, [for ever.

Who lodg'd the bright virgins at Rugby
Let Rugby's true sons, &c.

See ! on Avon's green banks where the
pinnacles rise, [the skies—

And in hues light and graceful aspire to
That's the Musarum Sedes,
Those are Laurence's Ædes,

Where the mind's planted well, and
grubb'd up ev'ry weed is—

Pious Founder, no doubt, peeps from sky
with a smile,

As Learning and Discipline enter his pile.
Let Rugby's true sons, &c.

But what is yon vision, celestially bright,
While we gaze on sweet Avon, that beams
on our sight ?

His eye flashes fire,

In his hand is a lyre,

And the many-ton'd chords ev'ry pas-
sion inspire—

Ah ! I know thee, great Bard ! mighty
Shakspeare ! I kneel— [feel !

Oh teach us like thee to describe and to
Let Rugby's true sons, &c.

But to leave this sweet dream, and to rea-
son adhere, [are here ?

What lad can compare with the lads that
Our Greek and our Latin

Would soon come so pat in,

Who should hear us, would think we
were Ancients a-chatting.

And I'll prove we can match—though it
kindle their choler, [scholar.

Any Westminster, Eton, or Wykehamist
Let Rugby's true sons, &c.

Solid learning—sound morals—good hu-
mour—and wit, [ventans sit—

Still surround the gay board where Lau-
Soon the sport is begun,

And the Genius of Fun

Inspires droll remark—quaint retort—
and queer pun,

While in many an old story rare pleasure
we find, [mind.

Because it brings Rugby—dear Rugby—to
Let Rugby's true sons, &c.

Come,

Come, we'll drown in more wine all the
 cares of each age, [sion assuage ;
 And with friendship and musick rude pas-
 On each face is a smile,
 And with hearts free from guile,
 We'll again be school-fellows and children
 awhile—
 Live delighted to-day — take a long leave
 of sorrow, [through to-morrow.
 And bid blooming hope lead our steps
 Let Rugby's true sons, &c.

ANACREON'S 20TH ODE.
 TO CELESTINA.

The introductory Fables, &c. amplified.

TANTAL'S daughter, Niobe,
 Doom'd her offspring dead to see,
 Stood, on Sipylean Hills,
 Adding tears to mournful rills;
 Till, as a weeping stone, the Queen
 Her own sad monument was seen.

Both Pandion's daughters too,
 Chang'd to birds, once (pitied) flew ;
 To the woods 'lorn Philomel,
 Tereus' savage rape to tell ;
 Whilst fleetly from false Tereus' bed,
 In fear, deserted Progne fled.

Were it, "Love," in Beauty's pow'r,
 I, for thee, would change each hour !
 Often would a mirror be,

If you 'd kindly look on me:—
 And as oft would be a vest,
 Wherein thy body should be drest —

I'd be the bath where thou wouldst play,
 Or perfume, o'er thy limbs to stray ;—
 A band, thy bosom to confine,—
 A chain, around thy neck to twine ;—
 Nay, even slippers would I be,
 If sometimes to be worn by thee! R.S.W.

SAINT HILDA.

I F e'er to Whitby's silver strand
 Thy pilgrim steps have stray'd,
 Descended Hakeness' valleys deep,
 Or rovd through Eskdale's * shade.

Then sure thy weary feet have toll'd
 The steep ascent to gain,
 Where holy Hilda's † mould'ring pile
 O'erhangs the foaming main ;
 No station for Monastic cell,
 No warm sequester'd dale,
 But fitter for Baronial tower
 To awe the subject vale ‡.
 Yet there the pious fabric rose
 And crown'd the dizzy steep,
 Tho' sweet were Eskdale's tangled paths
 And Hakeness' valleys deep.

There many a legend shalt thou hear
 Which Whitby's fishers tell,
 Of honours due and reverence paid
 To noble Hilda's cell ;

How, when above her oriel arch
 The screaming sea-fowl soar'd,
 Their drooping pinions conscious fell
 And the virgin saint ador'd ;

How sole amid the serpent tribe
 The holy Abbess stood,
 With fervent faith, and up-lift hands
 Grasping the holy rood.

The suppliant's prayer and powerful
 charm

Th' unnumber'd reptiles own, —
 Each falling from the cliff becomes
 A headless coil of stone §.

But not alone to Whitby's fane
 Shall Hilda's praise belong ;
 Nor there alone her virgin choir
 Chaunted the matin song.

The winding Wear || and Deira's shore
 Had heard her vows divine,
 And Christian Kings, where'er she pray'd,
 Endow'd the hallow'd shrine.

Thence Southward did her frail bark steer
 Dunelmia's coast along,
 And hardly 'scape the roaring surge
 That foams her rocks among.

Now doubling Heorta's cavern'd cape,
 It anchors in the bay ;

* "Eska flu. oritor in Eskdale; defluit per Danbeium nemus, et tandem apud Streneshalc in mare se exonerat." — *Lel. Collec. tom. ter. p. 40.*

† Monasterium S. Hildæ apud Streneshalc (Whitby) penitus destructum fuit ab Inguaro et Hubba, Titusque abbas Glesconiam cum reliquis S. Hildæ aufugit. "Res-titutum fuit monasterium de Streneshalc tempore Henrici primi per Gulielmum Perse." — *Leland, ibid.*

‡ "Locus ubi nunc cœnobium est videtur mihi esse ars inexpugnabilis." — *Leland.*

§ "Mira res est videre serpentes apud Streneshalc in orbem giratos, et inclementia cœli, vel, ut monachi ferunt, precibus D. Hildæ concretos." — *Ibid.*

"Then Whitby's nuns, exulting, told
 How, &c.

And how, of thousand snakes, each one
 Was chang'd into a coil of stone,

When holy Hilda pray'd,
 Themselves within their holy bound,

"Lapides hic" (apud Whitby) "inveniuntur, serpentium in spiram revolutorum effigie, naturæ ludentis miracula, quæ natura, cum veris et scriis negotiis quasi fatigata, indebitè efformat. Serpentes olim fuisse crederes quos lapideus cortex intexisset, Hildæ autem precibus adscribit credulitas." — *Camden.*

|| See Sir Cuthbert Sharp's History of Hartlepool, p. 7.

Their stony folds had often found.
 They told, how sea-fowl's pinions fall
 As over Whitby's towers they sail ;
 And, sinking down, with flutterings faint,
 They do their homage to the Saint."

Scott's Marmion.

Here cavern'd rocks, there dark'ning woods*
 In the wild landscape lay.
 (Ah! vainly seeks the pilgrim now
 The bowers, the dark'ning wood;
 Nor hoary age can prattling tell
 Where once the forest stood,
 Save that on Stranton's frowning shore †,
 When falls the ebbing wave,
 The traveller marks the blacken'd trunks,
 And the roots fantastic heave.)
 'Twas here, by neighb'ring realms rever'd,
 Did sainted Hilda dwell;
 And ne'er on Anglia's Eastern shore
 Was found a holier cell.
 Here, hung 'fore many a saint enshrin'd,
 The cresset's ceaseless light,
 Cheer'd, 'mid the melancholy main,
 The fisher's lonely night.
 Here did Northumbria's King ‡ perform
 The vow to Heaven he made,
 And consecrate, in victory's hour,
 His infant Adelfled.
 And long the priest the host had rais'd,
 And solemn mass been said,
 And long the dirge and requiem sung
 For nun and warrior dead;
 But on these shrines a Paynim foe §
 His reckless vengeance hurl'd,
 When Dania pour'd her warriors forth,
 And her raven flag unfurl'd.
 If still to Asia's classic shore
 Th' inquiring Briton fly,
 To learn where sleep the warrior Greeks
 Or chiefs of conquer'd Troy,
 Here too may Heorta's velvet sod
 And long neglected shore,
 A theme afford for epic verse,
 Or song of British lore.
 Here, may the Bard enthusiast tell,
 How baron, priest, and thane
 Were met, to wrest the holy tomb
 From Paynim hand profane ||;
 How, when the lion-hearted King ¶
 His zealous bands array'd,
 Here Pudsey's gallant Navy rode
 And her red-cross flag display'd;
 How erst the Bruce **, whose heart aspir'd
 To Scotia's crown in vain,
 His wealth with liberal hand bestow'd
 On Heorta's wide domain.
 —And lives there now, who views, un-
 mov'd,
 Thy glories, Heorta, fade?

Thy vacant port, that ne'er resounds
 With the hum of busy trade?
 Unmov'd, behold the waving corn
 O'er thy antient haven smile,
 And barbarous hands each reliick proud
 Of gate and tower despoil?
 Thy ruin'd mole, thy haven fill'd
 With the wintry ocean's sand,
 Invoke thy pitying Country's aid
 And a Patron's powerful hand.
 Full oft the grateful heart hath known
 Thy sheltring harbour save
 The wave-worn bark, and wearied crew
 From many a wat'ry grave.
 Yet cold neglect from her Country's arm
 Hangs over Heorta's walls,
 While each return of winter wild
 The fisher's heart appals.
 O'er thee, alas! may seem extend
 The prophet's dreadful ire;
 And e'en in Britain's land exist
 Another fated Tyre,
 Where fishers on the shatter'd mole,
 Whence the bursting wave recoils,
 Lonely prepare their nightly nets
 And hang their dripping toils.
 Vain tho' the hope to see thee rear
 Thy tower-charge'd crest again,
 Or warrior fleets from 'neath thy walls
 Gladden the Northern main,
 Th' Historic Muse hath dar'd for thee
 Her friendly hand to raise,
 Record the honours of thy youth,
 And the fame of elder days.

Lines by Mr. Roscoe, on resigning his
 Library, Aug. 6, 1816.

AS one who, destin'd from his friends to
 part,
 Regrets his loss, and hopes again erewhile
 To share their converse, and enjoy their
 smile,
 And tempers as he may affliction's dart:
 Thus, lov'd associates! chiefs of elder art;
 Teachers of wisdom! who could once be-
 guile
 My tedious hours, and lighten every toil,
 I now resign you, not with fainting heart;
 For, pass a few short years, or days, or
 hours, [fold,
 And happier seasons may their dawn un-
 And all your sacred fellowship restore;
 When, freed from earth, unlimited its
 powers, [hold,
 Mind shall with mind direct communion
 And kindred spirits meet, to part no more:

* History of Hartlepool, p. 3.

† Oawy, King of Northumberland. History of Hartlepool, p. 7.

§ History of Hartlepool, p. 8.

¶ Richard I. See History of Hartlepool, p. 19.

** Robert de Brus (6th), see p. 25.

† History of Hartlepool, p. 3.

History of Hartlepool, p. 7.

|| History of Hartlepool, p. 19.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

LONDON GAZETTE, *May 11.**India Board, Whitehall, May 9.*

A DISPATCH, dated Calcutta, Dec. 10, of which the following is an extract, has been received at the East India House, from the Earl of Moira :

"The possibility that a ship, now about to sail, may reach England before our regular dispatches, would render it an improper omission did I not offer you by her my congratulations on the close of the Gorkha war. The Treaty, without modification of any of the articles which I thought myself bound to prescribe, has been signed by the Gorkha negotiators, and was yesterday ratified in Council."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,
Aug. 10.

India Board, Whitehall, Aug. 10. — A dispatch, dated Fort William, March 11, 1816, has been received at the East India House, from the Governor General in Council, with inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies :

We desire to offer to your Honourable Committee the expression of our cordial congratulations on the signal success which has attended the first operations of our arms, and to draw your particular attention to the distinguished merits and services of the officers and troops engaged in them, whose zeal, gallantry, and perseverance, demand our warmest applause. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to perceive in the plan of operations adopted by Major-general Ochterlony, the same judgment, ability, and military skill, which have always characterized that officer's proceedings, and which, on the present occasion, supported by the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command, have enabled him to surmount difficulties of no ordinary magnitude in passing the first range of hills, and to defeat the bold and desperate efforts of the Enemy to oppose his subsequent progress. — The conduct of Colonel Kelly, in the command of the detached column directed against Hurryharpore, is justly entitled to our high approbation; and we have great satisfaction in pointing out to the notice of your Hon. Committee the testimony borne by Major-gen. Ochterlony and Col. Kelly to the merits and services of Lieut. col. Müller, of his Majesty's 87th reg.; Lieut. col. Burnet, of the 8th reg. of Native Infantry; and Lieut. col. O'Halloran, of the 18th reg. of Native Infantry; and the other officers particularly mentioned in the inclosed reports.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1816.*

Letters and inclosures from Major-gen.

Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. to Major Nicbol, Acting Adjutant-General.

Camp, near Muckwampore, Feb. 28.

Sir, — I beg you will do me the favour to report to his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief, that I marched at seven o'clock yesterday morning from Etowndah, after placing the defences of the fortified depôt there in a favourable state of preparation, and leaving for its defence four six-pounders, and seven companies of the 2d batt. of the 4th Native Infantry, under Major Campbell, the remaining three companies of that corps being posted on the crest of the Chireeah Ghatee pass. — At three in the afternoon, the advance brigade, with the light train, arrived at our present ground in the Chowghera Mandee, which is an open level ground immediately to the Southward of the hills which cover the fortified heights and detached defences of Muckwampore, and somewhat above two miles from the forts. The train and 4th brigade arrived this morning at nine o'clock, various obstacles and difficulties having retarded their progress yesterday, though the distance of Etowndah is only six miles. On our arrival the Enemy had a strong party posted on a steep hill opposite our left flank, also one considerably to the right on the same ridge; the former of these positions they evacuated early this morning, and a party of three companies, and a small detachment of his Majesty's 87th foot, are now posted there; and I am in hopes of turning it to good account in my further operations, or at any rate it will open our view of their positions. Col. Nicols reports from Ekoor, under date of the 25th, that he was induced to leave the 5th grenadier battalion and the 1st battalion 8th Native Infantry, with their proportion of field-guns, at that place, under Major Lumley, with a view of checking any attempt on the part of the Enemy on the valleys of the Raptée, from their posts of Kadrang and Oopudarung, to which they had retired on his advance. The Colonel also stated his intention of proceeding next morning along the Raptée with the remainder of his force, to join me at Etowndah, and I trust he will be able to effect a junction with this camp in two or three days. — I have,
&c. DAVID OCHTERLONY, Major-gen.

Camp, near Muckwampore, Feb. 29.

Sir, — When I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I could hardly suppose that a post so recently and voluntarily

tarily abandoned would have been a subject of contest; but I hardly closed the letter, and after ascending a short way up the hill, on the left, to reconnoitre the Enemy's position, had proceeded towards the front of the right to examine a stockade, supposed to be situated at the Eastern extremity of the same ridge, when a smart firing advancing on our post from the Eastward, at half-past twelve, announced an attack in great force. On my return to the front of the line, I had a very distinct view of the Enemy's approach in large bodies; and successively detached to the aid of the party on the hill the light company of his Majesty's 87th, and the 2d battalion 25th Native Infantry, two more companies of the 87th, with the 2d battalion 12th Native Infantry, and two six-pounders on elephants, accompanied by Col. Miller; and lastly, the 2d battalion 8th Native Infantry. The number of the Enemy could not be less than two thousand men, with several guns, and repeated reinforcements; and during a momentary superiority in numbers, he approached close to the village, which was obstinately and gallantly disputed by our small party, until the arrival of more troops changed the fortune of the day; and from that time, until half-past five, their repeated assaults on our positions were invariably repulsed, and he was at length driven off in confusion, chiefly by a charge of the 2d battalion of the 8th Native Infantry in the direction of the Enemy's guns, one of which, a four-pounder on a carriage similar to a mountain-train, was abandoned, and brought in this morning; also a considerable quantity of gun and musquetry ammunition, which was found strewed about in the utmost confusion. The loss sustained by the Enemy is very considerable, and is supposed by many to be no less than five hundred men, including several of their officers, as appears by their dresses. The casualties on our part are, I am grieved to say, many, as will be seen by reference to the inclosed return. My sense of the gallant conduct of the corps engaged, and of individuals, is feebly expressed in the accompanying copy of Division Orders of this date, which I trust will meet the sanction and approval of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.

DAVID OCHTERLONY, Major-gen.

Division Orders by Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B.

Camp, near Muckwampore, Feb. 29.

The Major-general returns his thanks to Lieut.-col. Burnet, Major Shapland, Capt. Smith and Fenton, and generally to the officers and men of the corps engaged with the Enemy yesterday.—His position enabled him to see the gallant style in

which they ascended, and the ardent spirit with which they attacked and drove the Enemy from their vantage-ground. Whilst he returns his thanks to Lieut. Kerr and Ensign Impey, for maintaining the village till reinforced, he cannot but regret the loss of so promising an officer as Lieut. Tirrell.—Lieut. Pickersgill, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, in re-ascending the heights with the 12th Nat. Infantry, evinced a continuance of that zeal, spirit, and ability, which has already been frequently noticed, and entitles him to the thanks of the Major-General. The Major-general feels himself inadequate to express his sense of the conduct of Lieut.-col. Miller, or the obligations he has conferred on this, as well as on other occasions; and he can offer his acknowledgments, with an assurance that his being on the heights gave him the most perfect confidence, that every thing possible would be done, and nothing practicable omitted; and this confidence was repaid by the charge of the 2d battalion Native Infantry, which was executed under his orders, and closed the day; and whilst it did honour to his judgment, it reflected the highest credit on the corps which had the glory to carry them into effect.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in an Attack on the Heights, near Muckwampore, Feb. 28, 1816.

Killed.—87th foot (light company), 11 rank and file.—12th Bengal nat. infantry, 2d batt. 1 serjeant or havildar, 7 rank and file.—22d Bengal native infantry, 2d batt. (one company), 1 rank and file.—25th Bengal nat. infantry, 2d batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 3 serjeants or havildars, 20 rank and file.

Wounded.—87th foot (light company), 19 rank and file.—8th Bengal nat. inf. 2d batt. 2 havildars, 19 rank and file.—12th Bengal native infantry, 2d batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 7 havildars, 71 rank and file.—22d Bengal native infantry, 2d batt. (one company), 1 rank and file.—25th Bengal nat. inf. 2d batt. 1 havildar, 51 rank and file.—Pioneers or sappers, 1 rank and file.

Missing.—12th Bengal nat. infantry, 2d batt. 2 rank and file.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing.—1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 4 serjeants or havildars, 39 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 10 serjeants or havildars, 162 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.—*Grand Total.* 45 killed, 175 wounded, 2 missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—20th Bengal native infantry, 1st batt. Lieut. and Adjutant Tirrell, doing duty with the 2d batt. 25th nat. inf.

Wounded.—2d batt. native inf. Lieut. and

and Adjutant P. Young, severely, but not dangerously.

N. B. 1 bheeste, 2d batt. 25th nat. inf. and 1 bildar of pioneers, killed; and 2 bildars wounded, not included above.

Letter and Inclosure from Col. W. Kelly, commanding the 1st brigade, to Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony.

Sir,—I had the honour, in my letter of the 28th ult. to acquaint you with my intention of proceeding to this point of the Hurryhurpoor Hill, which movement I executed accordingly. On the best reconnaissance that could be made, without particularly calling the attention of the Enemy to our movements, it appeared that a strong point within about 800 yards of the stockade I mentioned had been neglected. This stockade runs upon the range and to the Westward of the Hurryhurpoor Fort, supposed to be about 1000 yards from it, in form a semicircle, and the mountain nearly perpendicular to the extremities, two guns in it, and in all respects formidable. — As the occupation of this neglected point appeared to be of great moment, it was advisable to take it by surprize. I consequently ordered the light infantry companies of the brigade, with two companies of each of the following regiments, viz. his Majesty's 24th, 18th native infantry, Chumparun light infantry, and one company of the 2d batt. 21st native regiment, with two 3-pounders, carried by bearers, to march at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, under the command of Lieut.-col. O'Halloran, who took possession of the position a few minutes before six, dislodging a picquet left for its protection. The Enemy, in very considerable force, made a most desperate and obstinate attack to recover this point; I was therefore obliged to send a few companies to support the rear of the position which was threatened. It was impossible, from the nature of the ground, to close or use the bayonet, and the musquetry continued without interruption until half-past eleven o'clock, when the arrival of two 6-pounders and two five-and-a-half-inch howitzers on elephants, in a few minutes decided the affair, and left us in possession of an almost natural redoubt, very advantageously situated for further operations. I do myself the honour to inclose a list of killed and wounded, which, considering the length of time the affair lasted, is not great. Amongst the wounded you will find Capt. Lindsay, of the artillery: although his wounds are not severe, I fear I shall lose his active services for a time, which I lament exceedingly, having found Captain Lindsay a most zealous able officer, both as an artillerist and engineer. I am highly indebted to Lieut.-col. O'Halloran, for the able and officer-like manner

in which he executed this duty; and nothing can possibly be more flattering or creditable than his report of the gallant conduct of the troops throughout. From every report, it appears that the Enemy have suffered severely; numbers of their killed are lying in all directions round the point of attack. Two or three hundred Goorkahs have been brought in, but they are, from the severity of their wounds, unable to speak or give intelligence. The advanced position only admits nine companies, which, with a Field-officer, I relieve every twenty-four hours. It will take some time to make the road for the heavy guns. We are, however, this day employed in getting up the 12-pounders, which will probably breach the stockade. I am still deficient of intelligence, and uncertain of the real numbers of the Enemy, but believe them to be as I before stated. The heavy rain of last night and this morning interrupts our operations; but I hope it is about to clear.—I have, &c.

W. KELLY, Colonel.

P. S. I have the highest gratification in announcing the occupation, by the advanced guard under the Field-officer Major Robeson, of his Majesty's 24th reg. of the stockade, fort, and hill, which were evacuated some time this morning, during the rain and thick weather, by the Goorkah force, under Runjoor Kajee, who joined during the action of yesterday, and commanded. W. KELLY, Col.

Killed and Wounded in the 1st or Col. Kelly's Brigade, in action on the Heights of Hurryhurpoor, on the 1st of March, 1816. Camp, near Hurryhurpoor, March 2.

Artillery, Capt. Lindsay, wounded severely, but not dangerously; 2 lascars wounded.—24th foot, Brevet-maj. Hughes, wounded slightly; Capt. Smith, Lieut. O'Leary, wounded severely, but not dangerously; 4 privates killed; 1 serjeant, 22 privates, wounded.—18th nat. infantry, 1st batt. 2 sepoy killed, 1 naick, 4 sepoy, wounded.—21st native infantry, 2d batt. 1 sepoy killed; 1 naick, 1 sepoy, wounded.—Champarun light infantry, Lieut. De Voeux, wounded severely, but not dangerously; 1 sepoy killed; 1 jemadar, 11 sepoy, wounded.—Pioneers, 2 privates killed.

Total Killed. — 4 privates of 24th foot, 4 sepoy.

Total Wounded.—1 brevet major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 serjeant, 22 privates of 24th foot, 2 naicks, 16 sepoy, 2 pioneers, 2 gun lascars.

GEO. CASEMENT, Major of Brigade.

N. B. Authentic intelligence has been received of the ratification, by the Rajah of Nepaul, of the Treaty mentioned in the Gazette of 11th May; but no official copy of the ratified Treaty has been received.

LONDON

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
Sept. 15.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 15. — Capt. Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, arrived at this Office last night with the following dispatches from Lord Exmouth :

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

Sir,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying for ever the inufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heart-felt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.—Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's Government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.—My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence his Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than an hundred days since, I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet on its arrival in England was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious Government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.—Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devotedness as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them. Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop *Jasper*,

of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind, of four days.—The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole: from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack, had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the *Prometheus*, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the Consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in Midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the Surgeon, who thought he had composed it; but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the Surgeon, three Midshipmen, in all eighteen persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.—Capt. Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun-boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.—The Dey informed Capt. Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information, he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints. The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up, or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the *Prometheus*.—From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the Westward of Algiers was not made before the 26th, and the next morning at day-break the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near

near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of dispatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies), directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flagship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient. — The fleet at this time, by the springing-up of the sea-breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made a signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about 50 yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the Northward then following; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position. Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half-past eleven. The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects; and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed. — I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice-admiral Van Capellan's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and

soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well-supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole. — About sun-set I received a message from Rear adm. Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under. — The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before. — I had at this time sent orders to the explosion-vessel, under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade, of the Engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear-admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear-admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division. — There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us; and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant about 100 yards, which at length I gave into, and Major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieut. Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze. A gallant young Midshipman, in Rocket-boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two. — The Enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time. — Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land-wind, common in this bay, and

and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed in warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail, and came to anchor out of reach of shells, about two in the morning, after 12 hours' incessant labour.—The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket-boats, under the direction of their respective Artillery Officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honours of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses, and gun-boats exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.—The sloops of war, which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion. The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the Royal Marine Artillery; and although thrown directly across and over us, not an accident, that I know of, occurred to any ship.—The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these Barbarians for ever.—The conducting this snip to her station by the Masters of the fleet and ship, excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years. Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honour to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.—If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honour to command, who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own Captain, and those officers very about my person. My gra-

titude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest Midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.—I have confided this dispatch to Rear-admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked, or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.—The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships, and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this dispatch, and I am happy to say, Capts. Ekins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand, the Enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7000 men. In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordship's protection and favour, I have the honour, &c. EXMOUTH.

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A General Abstract of the Killed and Wounded.

Queen Charlotte, Lord Exmouth, Capt. Brisbane: 7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 82 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sapper and miners, 4 boys, wounded.—Impregnable, Admiral Milne, Capt. Brace: 1 officer, 37 seamen, 10 marines, killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.—Superb, Ekins: 2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.—Minden, W. Paterson: 5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.—Albion, J. Coode: 2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.—Leander, E. Chetham: 5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.—Severn, Hon. T. W. Aylmer: 2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.—Glasgow, Hon. A. Maitland: 9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.—Granicus, W. F. Wise: 3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed;

killed; 5 officers, 31 seamen, 3 marines, 2 rocket troop boys, wounded.—*Hebrus*, E. Palmer: 1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.—*Infernal*, Hon. G. J. Perceval: 1 officer, 1 seaman, killed; 6 officers, 8 seamen, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, wounded.—*Heron*, G. Bentham; *Mutine*, J. Mould; *Prometheus*, W. B. Dashwood; *Cordelia*, W. Sargent; *Britomart*, R. Riddel; *Belzebub*, W. Kempthorne; *Hecla*, W. Popham; and *Fury*, C. R. Moorsom; None killed or wounded.

Total.—15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys, killed; 59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 31 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Total Killed and Wounded.—128 killed; 690 wounded.

Dutch Squadron.

Melampus, Vice-Adm. Baron Van Capellen, Capt. De Mair; 3 killed, 15 wounded.—*Frederica*, Capt. Vander Straten; 5 wounded.—*Dageraad*, Capt. Polders; 4 wounded.—*Diana*, Capt. Ziervogel; 6 killed, 22 wounded.—*Amstee*, Capt. Vander Hart; 4 killed, 6 wounded.—*Eudracht*, Capt. Wardenburgh; none killed or wounded.—*Total*, 13 killed 52 wounded.

Grand Total—883.

FIOTILLA—Consisting of 5 gun-boats, 10 mortar-boats, launches, 8 rocket-boats (flats), 32 gun-boats, barges, and yawls. To all 55.—The whole commanded by Capt. Mitchell, assisted by Lieut. J. Davies, of the *Queen Charlotte*, and T. Revans, Flag-lieut. to Rear-adm. Milne. EXMOUTH.

A Return of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Queen Charlotte.—Wounded—Lieut. Johnston, dangerously; Lieuts. King and Jago slightly; M. J. Gums, secretary to the Commander in Chief, and Mr. Maxwell, boatswain, slightly; Mr. G. Markham, Mr. H. Campbell, and Mr. E. Hibbert, midshipmen, severely; Mr. E. Stanley, Mr. R. H. Baker, midshipmen, and Mr. S. Colston, secretary's clerk, slightly; Capt. F. Burton, marine artillery, severely; and Lieut. P. Robertson, marines, slightly.

Impregnable.—Killed—Mr. J. Hawkins, midshipman. Wounded—Mr. G. N. Wesley, mate, and Mr. H. Quian, contusions.

Superb.—Killed—Mr. T. Howard, mate, and Mr. R. C. Bowen, midshipman. Wounded—Chas. Ekms, esq. captain, slightly; P. T. Home, first lieutenant, severely; J. M'Dougall, lieut. slightly; G. W. Gunning, acting-lieut. and Mr. W. Sweeting, midshipman, severely; and Mr. J. H. Wolsey, midshipman, slightly.

Minden.—Wounded—Mr. C. C. Dent, mate, and C. G. Grub, slightly.

Albion.—Killed—Mr. Mends, assistant-

surveyor; and Mr. Jardine, midshipman. Wounded—J. Coode, esq. captain; and Mr. Harvey, midshipman, severely.

Severn.—Wounded—Mr. J. Foster, midshipman, arm amputated; Mr. C. Calley, midshipman, contused foot; Mr. W. Ferror, midshipman, wounded hand and contusion; Mr. D. Beattie, midshipman, contusion; and W. A. Catter, wounded knee.

Leander.—Killed—Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Baxter, royal marines; Messrs. Lowdon, Calthorp, and Hanwell, midshipmen. Wounded—H. Walker and J. S. Dixon lieuts. slightly; Mr. Ashington, Mr. Cole, Mr. Mayne, and Mr. Sturt, midshipmen, severely; Mr. Pickett, clerk, and Mr. Dixon, midshipman, slightly.

Glasgow.—Wounded—P. Gilbert, lieut. contusion of chest; Mr. R. Fulton, master, contusion of face and knee; A. Stephens, lieut. royal marines, leg; Mr. Duffill, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Baird, and Mr. Keay, midshipmen, severely; Mr. Heathcote, midshipman, left foot.

Granicus.—Killed—W. M. Morgan and W. Renfrey, lieuts. royal marines; Mr. R. Pratt, midshipman. Wounded—H. A. Perkins, lieut.; Mr. L. T. Jones, and Mr. D. F. Wise, midshipmen, slightly; Mr. L. Mitchell, midshipman, severely; Mr. G. R. Glennie, midshipman, dangerously.

Hebrus.—Killed—Mr. G. H. A. Pococke, midshipman. Wounded—Mr. A. S. Symes, midshipman, lower jaw.

Infernal.—Killed—G. J. P. Bissett, lieut. marine artillery. Wounded—John Foranan, lieut.; Mr. G. Valentine, boatswain; Mr. J. M. Cross, and Mr. J. H. Andrews, midshipmen, slightly; Mr. M. Hopkins, clerk; and Mr. J. Barber, midshipman, severely. EXMOUTH.

Memorandum of the Destruction in the Mole of Algiers.

4 large frigates, of 44 guns; 5 large corvettes, from 24 to 30 guns; all the gun and mortar-boats, except seven, 30 destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; store-houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun-carriages, mortar-beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions.

(Signed) EXMOUTH.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

Sir,—For your atrocities at Bone, on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, store-houses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

series.—As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday, in my Sovereign's name: without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.—If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns, and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.—I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and I repeat my demand, that the Consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties. I have, &c.

To the Dey of Algiers. EXMOUTH.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30.

The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by the Prince Regent of England:

I.—The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery.

II.—The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III.—To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

IV.—Reparation has also been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V.—The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his Ministers and Officers, and begged pardon of the Consul in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The Commander in Chief takes this op-

portunity of again returning his public thanks to the Admirals, Captains, Officers, seamen, marines, royal marine artillery, royal sappers and miners, and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct, that on Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God, for the signal interposition of his Divine Providence during the conflict which took place on the 27th, between his Majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.—It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ships' companies.

To the Admirals, Captains, &c.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Sept. 1.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that I have sent Capt. Brisbane with my duplicate dispatches, as I am afraid that Adm. Milne, in the Leander, who has charge of the originals, may have a long voyage, the wind having set into the Westward a few hours after he sailed. Capt. Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their Lordships upon all points that I may have omitted.—Admiral Sir C. Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament, as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.—I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in its vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The Treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.—The Minden has sailed for Gibraltar, to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination. The Albion will be refitted at Gibraltar, for the reception of Sir C. Penrose's flag. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring with me.—I have, &c.

To J. Croker, Esq. EXMOUTH.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

At length Louis XVIII. has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. The Moniteur contains the Royal Ordinance to that effect, and convoking the Electoral Colleges of the districts and departments, for the purpose of electing a new Chamber, which is to meet Nov. 4; reducing the number of Members from 420 to 260, limited by the Constitutional Charter; nullifying their qualifications with respect to property, and forbidding the election of

any person under the age of forty. The following is the preamble:—Louis, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre: To all those whom it shall concern. Since our return to our States, every day has demonstrated to us the truth proclaimed by us on a solemn occasion, that the advantage of amelioration is closely accompanied by the danger of innovation. We are convinced that the wants and wishes of our subjects consist in preserving untouched the Constitutional Charter, the

the basis of public law in France, and the guarantee of general tranquillity. We have in consequence judged it necessary to reduce the Chamber of Deputies to the number determined by the Charter, and not to call to it men under forty years of age."

The above Ordinance, dissolving the Chamber, is followed by another, appointing the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges. The most striking peculiarity in this Decree is, the total exclusion of all Members of the Royal Family from this important office, and the nomination of several of those Members of the late Chamber who supported the Constitution against that party. The situation of President of an Electoral College is one of such weight, as to give him who enjoys it a very considerable influence in the election of a Member.

This triumph of the Constitutionalists appears to meet the approbation of the French people; for, no sooner were the decrees promulgated, than an immediate and considerable rise in the funds was the consequence. — It guarantees the inviolability of the sales of National property, and affords a solemn pledge of the determination of the Government to consult, as far as possible, the welfare of the Nation.

Private accounts from Paris represent, that this sudden change in the mind of the King was produced by some letters being intercepted at the Post-office; by which it appeared, that the Ultra-Royalists, making sure of the King's persisting in his former mind, were actually forming a Ministry agreeable to their wishes, and were carrying their daring views so far as to make arrangements for removing the King from all future participation in affairs.

With respect to the conduct of the late Chamber, it cannot be denied that, in many instances, they did their duty to the Country with intelligence and firmness: but their general policy went to shake all confidence in the Royal Charter; and to foster the abhorred apprehension, that the old barbarous laws of Despotic France would be gradually restored.

Some late French papers were filled with the most fulsome descriptions of the celebration of the *fête* of St. Louis on the 25th ult. Prayers and processions in the morning, and dancing, singing, plays, and fireworks, at night, seem to have fully occupied the attention of the frivolous Parisians; and if outward appearances truly indicated inward impressions, Louis XVIII. must be the most popular Monarch in existence. The following extract of a letter, dated Monday the 26th, includes some interesting particulars:—

Genev. Mag. September, 1816.

"The illuminations last evening were very general; the public buildings were particularly brilliant; but among the private hotels, that of the Prince of Benevento was indistinctly conspicuous. The Champ de Mars and Bois du Boulogne were crowded all day with the lower orders, as every species of public amusement was given gratis. Madame Blanchard ascended at six o'clock in a balloon, and at nine some very brilliant fire-works were displayed. The streets at night were crowded; and with the exception of some insulting observations directed against the English from the military, who were parading in parties, I saw no symptoms of disorder, but every expression of attachment to the Bourbons. — A disgraceful scene occurred, however, at the entrance-gates of the Thuilleries. Cards had been issued, by order of the King, to admit a certain number of persons to the Palace on Sunday, to see his Majesty and the Royal Family at dinner; and the greater proportion of these tickets had been issued to strangers. Whether this had incensed the military and the police I know not; but about 200 English, furnished with cards, were kept waiting in the open air, opposite the iron gate, from five until seven o'clock, exposed to continual insults from the military, and police agents. — Many ladies had their clothes torn from their backs, and lost their jewels; several were seriously hurt. At seven the iron gate was opened to admit them all into the lower court; but it was merely to tell them they were too late, as the King had risen from table, so that they might all return home. Picquet guards were marched through the middle of a crowd of persons waiting for admission; and all the military who had tickets were admitted, with their ladies; while others, who were waiting for the same object, remonstrated in vain."

Another letter from Paris, of the same date, after describing the insults to which our countrymen were exposed, says, that it is the wish of the King of France, that every attention should be paid to British subjects; but that there exists a party about the throne hostile to its interests, and extremely active in privately counteracting the wishes and will of the King.

The Abbé Vinson has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for a libel, which characterised as plunderers of the Church the present possessors by purchase, of Church lands, sold during the Revolution.

An instance of the attention which is given to English literature in France has lately occurred, in the Royal Academy of Rouen sending to Mr. Thomas Campbell, a diploma of their Society, in consequence

of

of a paper on the subject of his poetry, which was read to them by Professor Vitalis.

There is a young woman in one of the perfumer's shops of the Rue de Richelieu, at Paris, who is in person so like our Princess-Charlotte, that the resemblance instantly strikes every one who has seen her Royal Highness. She goes by the name of the *Princess Charlotte*, and has obtained a sort of celebrity which, the French say, will make her fortune.

A British oculist, Williams, after performing many *marvellous* cures upon the people of Paris, and the Provinces, has, it is said, been put under arrest by the French Government.

The judicial proceedings at Paris furnish a case strongly demonstrative of the unfeeling character of Buonaparte, and his contempt for that delicacy and sentiment which constitute the happiness of private life. Stephanie Tascher, the niece of the late Empress Josephine, is now suing to be divorced from her husband, the Duke d'Arenberg, whom Buonaparte had forced her to marry, although she declared her dislike to the Duke at the moment of being united to him.

The French Journals have of late furnished a number of instances of horrible depravity in persons tried by their criminal courts. A vine-dresser has been condemned for murdering his mother; a girl of 19, for poisoning her father and mother; a mother for killing her own child; and two women for burying a child alive!

The Journal des Debats extracts from a German paper an article, purporting to come from Cairo, which states, that not less than 200,000 Jews have been collected under a leader of the tribe of Dan, calling himself King of the Jews, who bears down all opposition, and whose progress nothing can stop.—This romantic tale is supposed to be a fabrication of the *Anti-Israelites* in Germany.

A dreadful storm at Chateau-Salins, in the department of the Meurthe, has occasioned such distress by the ravages it has committed, that contributions are raising in France for the sufferers. The King has assigned 60,000 francs, or about 2,500*l.* sterling, for this purpose.

The French papers contain a most afflicting account of the shipwreck of the *Meduse* French frigate, on her passage to take possession of the Cape de Verd Islands, in July last. Of 147 who were placed on board, 15 only remained to be taken on board a French corvette which came in sight, after twelve days of suffering, not to be described without freezing the blood in the veins. The survivors lived for some days upon the dead bodies of their fellow sufferers; many of whom they had no purpose! Those who did not

perish in this way, were thrown into the sea by their stronger comrades who survived. Mutinies, assassinations, and civil war, occurred daily during their miserable existence. They were constantly in a state of delirium from hunger and thirst!

As this sheet was going to press, we received Paris Journals of the 20th inst. but they are very barren of intelligence. The dissolution of the Chamber continues to be a theme of congratulation; and our expedition to Algiers, one of ill-suppressed jealousy and mortification. They complain of the terms granted by Lord Exmouth, as too lenient; and cannot for a moment bring themselves to bestow one compliment on our gallant countrymen for their bravery; in shedding their blood, not only for the benefit of the French nation, but for that of all Europe.

Another General (Brayer) has been sentenced to death in his absence.

The re-election of the Chamber of Deputies is the chief object which now occupies the attention of the French nation. The Ultra-Royalists appear sanguine in their hopes of getting a majority of their friends re-elected.

NETHERLANDS.

Accounts from Brussels of the 9th inst. brought afflicting details from the Mediterranean, of the atrocious excesses of the pirates, which are extending from the shores of Barbary to those of the Greek Archipelago. They lately captured the San Giacomo, which they took after a gallant but fruitless resistance. They afterwards put the crew to death, mutilated their bodies, and committed excesses of cruelty worthy of cannibals.

ITALY.

A Decree of the Court of Naples has been recently issued, permitting the free import of grain without any duty, in consequence of the failure of the crops in the Italian States.

An article from Naples, of the 6th ult. says, that a *Mandement* has lately been addressed to Confessors, containing a list of the sins for which they are not to grant absolution, and which are reserved for the Archbishop. Among other persons are those who wear tight breeches, the tailors that make them, and the merchants that sell them. Ladies also are to be refused absolution who display their bosoms, or their arms naked above the elbow, or who wear tight petticoats, which offend modesty by showing the natural shape of the limbs.

The Dutch papers state, that the King of Naples will no longer submit to the ancient usage of presenting the Pope with a white horse, and has prohibited the publication of the Papal Bulls, unless countersigned by the Royal Burgomaster.

There was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius

vius on the 7th ult. preceded by an earthquake. Two dreadful and distinct torrents of lava issued from the crater, and poured down the sides of the mountain; but, happily, it caused little injury.

Letters from Naples state, that an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Chauncey, had made its appearance off that city, having on board Mr. Pinckney; who has demanded of the Neapolitan government a sum of 4 millions of dollars, as a compensation for American property confiscated by Murat. He is said to have accompanied this requisition with a threat, that if it were not complied with, the squadron would bombard the place. The following is a copy of one letter on the subject:—

Naples, Aug. 6, 1816.

“The inhabitants of this city are in a state of great alarm, being in daily expectation of a bombardment from the American squadron, consisting of the Washington, 74 guns, Java 50, Constellation 38, and Erie corvette, under the command of Commodore Chauncey, who brought here Mr. Pinckney, to demand from the Neapolitan Government four millions of dollars, being the amount of American property confiscated here in the time of Murat; which demand, we are given to understand, this Government will not comply with. The Government is very active in making preparations for defence against any hostile act the Americans may commit, in erecting furnaces for hot shot, and mounting guns of large calibre, as well as bombs; and I hope, ere they dare to commence an attack on the town, an English squadron will arrive; as a brig of war looked in on Friday evening last; and the Captain, after waiting on Sir Henry Lushington, set sail immediately for Gibraltar—we doubt not for the purpose of making Lord Exmouth acquainted with the American squadron being in this port, and their hostile intention. The Austrian troops have got possession of the castle and all the forts, the King having taken 13,000 of them into his pay; they have now double guards in the batteries, and have matches lighted during the night.”

Another letter from Naples reports, that it is the object of the Government of the United States to obtain the cession of some island in the Mediterranean, that they may form a secure harbour for their fleet, and an *entrepot* for their produce, which can be at all times transmitted to where there is a demand. The only nation that will suffer by this arrangement will be the English.

SPAIN.

The Kingdom of Spain appear to be in a most wretched state. The pay even of soldiers and sailors has been so long in

arrears, that several of them are said to have perished of want.

A letter from Cadiz states, that when Moxillo's Expedition was fitting out there, so great was the want of money, that the Government was obliged to effect a loan of about one million and a half of dollars from the merchants of the above place; bonds for repayment at stated periods were given, which are now expired; but the lenders cannot obtain either principal or interest.

An article from Spain very gravely states, as an instance of extraordinary filial affection, that the Infante Don Carlos has embroidered for his mother a girdle enriched with diamonds, valued at 60,000 piastres, in which the skilful hand of the King is said to have taken a part!

General Miranda, taken some years back at the Caraccas during one of his unsuccessful attempts to establish the independence of his South American countrymen, died lately at Cadiz, in a dungeon, after an imprisonment of nearly four years, in violation of a most solemn capitulation. His remains were refused Christian burial by the Monks.

The two Princesses of Brazil, who embarked at Rio Janeiro on the 3d of July, landed at Cadiz on the 4th of the present month, and have since been married by proxy.

The American Government is reported to be calling on Spain, as well as Naples, to make restitution for the seizure of American property by Napoleon under the famous Berlin and Milan Decrees.

GERMANY.

The Paris Papers contain an article from Vienna, that speaks with confidence of the immediate marriage of the Emperor of Austria with a Princess of the House of Bavaria. This union between the two Courts, in a political light, is considered as highly auspicious to the interests of Germany.

The Illyrian provinces, with the addition of some districts belonging to Inner Austria and the kingdom of Italy, have been erected into a kingdom, under the title of the kingdom of Illyria. It is said, that the new kingdom is intended as an establishment for the Empress Maria Louisa and her son, in lieu of the Duchy of Parma, which will be restored to the Queen of Etruria, its former possessor.

Prince Blucher, on a journey lately to Mecklenburg, his native country, visited the tomb of his ancestors, and the house where he was born, and previous to his departure, dined with the Duke of Mecklenburgh.—The thankfulness of the veteran to Providence for late events was strongly shown, in his reply to the Prince for drinking his health.—“I am now (said he)

no) free and happy in the land where I was born, where I passed my boyish years, where the bones of my worthy forefathers rest. O God! Thou knowest how I have longed to pray by the side of their tomb before I myself drop into the grave. Thanks be to Thee that now I can and will do so. I wish for nothing more; I have already attained more than I deserve."

SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince of Sweden continues to cultivate the affections of his future subjects with extraordinary care. In a late tour which he made with his son Oscar, while at Rumlösa, he made four peasants, who waited on him, dine with him at his own table.

ASIA.

Madras Papers have been received to the beginning of May, which contain intelligence of some interest. The British troops that had displayed so much bravery and activity in the war against the Nepaulese, were returning to their cantonments, although the Rajah of Seccum had not yet received the fort of Nagree, ceded to him by the last treaty.

In the island of Celebes there has been some fighting; but success has remained attached to our arms; and in an action with the native Princes, seven of the Chiefs were killed or wounded.

The Rajah of Berar is dead, and has been succeeded on the Musnud by his son.

The Bhow Begum has left her property to the East India Company. It is said to amount to 90 lacs of rupees; 74 of which are in bullion, and six in jewels.

AFRICA.

By accounts just received from Mr. Read, in South Africa, we learn, that the Missionaries have met with a joyful reception in Caffraria; the minds of the Caffres had been prepared for their arrival by a person of that nation, some time converted to the Christian faith.

The London Gazette Extraordinary, containing the details of the severe chastisement so nobly and daringly given the Algerines by Lord Exmouth, will be found in page 260.

The Dutch papers have given Admiral Capellan's account of the share he had in the action. It is modestly written, and speaks in terms of high admiration of the conduct of Lord Exmouth. It appears, that the attack was made with less delay than his Lordship had at first thought possible, from the state of the wind in the morning. The sea-breeze, however, fortunately sprang up; and Lord Exmouth instantly availed himself of it, to place the *Queen Charlotte* in a position which rendered the attack by its fearlessness, more easy, and she came down before the wind with all sails standing, until she was within pistol

shot of the batteries before the opening of the Mole. This daring example was not lost on the Dutch Commander, who boldly led his little squadron, and placed his own frigate under the cross fire of more than 100 guns.—"His Majesty's squadron (says the Dutch Admiral), as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous Chief to the cause of all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to, close under the massy walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroism and self-devotion of each individual generally, and the greatness of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.—The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it."

The principal inhabitants of the kingdom of Algiers are Arabians, Moors, and Jews, estimated at about 200,000 souls, who are lorded over by 12,000 Turks; a set of desperate men, originally collected in the Levant, who form the army, hold the reins of Government, and keep the rest of the people under tribute.

The Emperor of Morocco has been himself down to Tangiers, and there exchanged presents with the Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar. The latter tendered two mortars and 100 shells to his Majesty; who is said to have given, in return, to the Governor, a mule and an Arabian horse; and to Captain Marshal, the negociator, 800 dollars.

Lord Exmouth is coming home. The opinion entertained, that his Lordship was about to proceed from Algiers to Tunis and Tripoli, is erroneous.—The Beys of Tripoli and Tunis have taken no part in the contest; they have agreed, by Treaty, to make no more Christian slaves; and, as they appear disposed to carry their arrangement into effect with good faith, with them we have no cause whatever of dispute.

AMERICA.

The circulating medium of America is in great confusion—one State Bank paying in cash, another only in paper;—and in consequence, between two towns at the distance of fifty miles, there may be a difference of exchange of 6, 8, and 10 per cent. The Government has issued an official notice, that no private bank paper would be taken, after 30th Feb. next, for duties, taxes, &c. unless such bank was prepared to pay their notes in cash when required, and unless they took the Treasury notes at par.

The scarcity of bread corn in New Hampshire and Vermont, in the Northern part of New York, and in Canada, is so great, as to excite general apprehensions on account of the poorer classes of society.

In some places corn has been sold as high as three dollars per bushel, and flour from 15 to 20 dollars per barrel.

The American papers give most shocking accounts of the distress and disappointments generally experienced by English manufacturers, and others, who have been induced to emigrate from their native land in great numbers, under the hope of bettering their condition in America.—Private accounts are in unison with the above. It is stated in letters dated Aug. 16, that 3000 emigrants at New York have applied to the Consul there for a passage back again to Great Britain and Ireland; as they cannot find the means of living in that country. This is, to our indigent poor, an impressive lesson of the prudence of enduring their state of occasional adversity at home, instead of throwing away the little remnant of their property to purchase imaginary benefits from strangers, who seek only to convert to their own gain the last pittance of the adventurers; and whose system of carrying on the trade in European emigrants comprehends a rigour of treatment on the passage, and a consignment to labour and slavery for a long term of years.

Joseph Buonaparte has purchased the seat of Stephen Lare, Esq. called Point Breeve, about six miles from New York.

The Vesuvius steam-boat took fire on the Mississippi on the 13th July, and was burned to the water's edge. Providentially, no lives were lost.

Communications have taken place between the leading patriots of Mexico, and the military adherents at present with Joseph Buonaparte in the United States; which have given rise, at Paris, to a report of Joseph being called to the throne of Mexico. That personage, it is to be recollected, was regularly crowned, at Madrid, King of the Indies. The success of Humbert and his companions, who are represented as the leaders of a numerous army in Spanish America, produces a general wish in the French officers on half pay to emigrate to that country.

Lord Beresford accompanied the Portuguese Princesses from Rio Janeiro for Cadix on the 3d of July, in a Portuguese man of war, accompanied by two frigates, one of which was Spanish. He has been made Commander in Chief of the Portuguese troops; but is to act independent of the Regency. He has had an estate given him in Portugal, worth 12,000 dollars per annum; has been paid all his arrears of service-money, and all his expences at Rio Janeiro.

Not less than 1500 persons are said to have perished in the late unhappy affairs at Barbadoes; principally by hanging, upon conviction of being concerned in the insurrection!

COUNTRY NEWS.

Chepstow Bridge.—This elegant structure was opened with great ceremony on the 31st of July. A very numerous company of magistrates and gentlemen afterwards dined together at the Beaufort Arms. The number of persons present at the ceremony was estimated at 4000, and it is supposed there could not have been less than 2500 upon the Bridge at one time. The Bridge consists of five arches, formed of cast iron, and raised upon stone piers, the two largest of which are 18 feet thick, 40 feet long, and 34 feet high; the two smaller ones are of the same height, 10 feet thick, and 33 feet long. The dimensions of the arches, which together occupy a space of 372 feet in length, are as follow: centre arch, span 112 feet; rise or versed sine, 13 feet; height from low-water mark, 58 feet: the two arches on each side of the centre, span 70 feet, and rise 10 feet 9 inches; the two small arches, span 34 feet, and rise 7 feet 3 inches. The extreme length of the Bridge is 177 yards 1 foot; and the width is 20 feet in the clear, including footpaths on each side, of 3 feet wide. The foundation-stone was laid on the 13th of April 1815, and the work has been completed in a period of less than fifteen months and a half. The whole is a very considerable ornament to Chepstow, and reflects the highest credit upon the persons who conducted the business. The difficulty of the above undertaking may be judged from the rapidity and height of the tides; the flood-tide frequently running with a velocity of seven or eight knots an hour; and it has been known, in the course of the work, to have removed stones of a ton and a half weight. On the 28th of March 1815, the tide rose to a perpendicular height, from low water mark, of 51 ft. 2 in.

Aug. 1. The new Pier at Margate is at length completed. This useful and ornamental work has been accomplished under the direction of Daniel Jarvis, Esq. who first proposed it, and by unwearied perseverance has brought the undertaking to a successful termination. The inhabitants have united to express their gratitude and esteem for his gratuitous services, by presenting to him an elegant service of plate.

Aug. 13. This night, about 13 or 20 minutes before 11 o'clock, the inhabitants of the greater part of the North of Scotland were alarmed with a small shock of an earthquake, which did considerable damage to many buildings. The shock appears to have extended over the counties of Ross, Inverness, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, and Tife; and was indistinctly felt in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Some of the accounts mention a second slight shock, a few minutes after the one generally felt. By all

all the accounts it appears, that there has been no loss of lives, although considerable damage to property has been sustained, particularly in Inverness. A Letter from Inverness, dated Aug. 14, states that, notwithstanding the vast quantities of stones and bricks that have been thrown from immense heights, not one single person has received any hurt. It was not attended with any of those phenomena that have been said to accompany earthquakes. The day had been beautiful and serene, and still continues so; no agitation or rising was observable in the river; and though it has been frequently observed, that in countries subject to those awful visitations, the mercury suddenly falls in the barometer, no alteration whatever in that respect took place.

Aug. 22. That stupendous undertaking, the Tunnel of the *Tavistock Canal*, was, after thirteen years' incessant labour, *holed* with great accuracy. A line of communication has been thus opened between the Tavy and the Tamar. The whole length of driving through the hill is above a mile and a half, and, in some parts of it, more than 400 feet below the surface.

Aug. 30. The new Church at *Hungerford*, Berks, was opened with a grand selection of sacred musick.

Normich, Sept. 11. At a meeting of the inhabitants "for the purpose of taking into consideration the unfortunate situation of Children employed to sweep Chimneys, and the means hitherto discovered, by which they may be relieved from such dangerous and unwholesome employment," it was resolved, "That under the powers of the Act of the 23d Geo. III. through the care of the Court of Guardians, and the humane treatment of the masters, the sufferings incident to the trade, though not altogether removed, are greatly lessened in this city.—That there are evils necessarily connected with the common mode of sweeping chimneys, which may be corrected by a mechanical method of cleansing them, instead of employing children for that purpose."—A Committee, consisting of 12 respectable gentlemen, was then appointed to promote such method.

Curious Customs.—At *Hatherleigh*, a small town in the county of Devon, exist two remarkable customs:—one, that every morning and evening, soon after the church-clock has struck five and nine, a bell from the same steeple announces, by distinct strokes, the number of the day of the month, originally intended, perhaps, for the information of the unlearned villagers. [The same custom exists at *Pembroke* in South Wales, at five in the morning and in the evening.]—The other is, that in general the church bells toll, as in other places after

a wedding; and to this custom the parishioners are perfectly reconciled, by the consideration that the deceased is removed from a scene of trouble to a state of peace.

An important cause has been decided at the *Salisbury Assizes*, Lord Rivers, plaintiff, and Thos. King, esq. and two others, defendants. The question for decision was, what were the boundaries of *Cranbourne Chase*? His lordship is without dispute entitled to the antient royalty of *Cranbourne Chase*; and within that Chase, however straitened or extended, his deer are entitled to run without molestation. It was contended on the part of his lordship, that the Chase boundaries embraced parts of Dorset, Wilts, and Hants, including 500,000 acres of land, and more than 100 miles in circumference. On the other side it was insisted, that the limits of the Chase only comprised part of the county of Dorset. The cause came on Aug. 14; and on the 15th, the Jury gave a verdict for the defendant, thereby negating his lordship's claim.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle*, Sept. 7. His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder has undergone no change."

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

This day, about 3 o'clock, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, arrived in state at Carlton-House with an Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary; and afterwards proceeded to the Queen's Palace, with an Address to her Majesty. They were all very graciously received.—The Corporation afterwards proceeded to Gloucester-house, Piccadilly, with Addresses of congratulation to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and the Duke of Gloucester. They were most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss the Duchess's hand.

Friday, Aug. 30.

This day, a Committee, appointed by the Board of Ordnance and Lords of the Admiralty, met at *Woolwich Barracks* to witness the effects of Captain Manby's Machine for extinguishing Fire, and to report their opinion of the same to the different Boards.—Captain Manby stated, that, before he presumed to bring the different machines and implements to their notice, he had taken the opinion of men of scientific and philosophical knowledge, and assured the Committee, that he had no idea of pecuniary gain, and disavowed all claim to invention. The Committee inspected the portable machine: the Captain shewed them that it could be instantly applied

applied (as it might be kept ready loaded) to a fire which was so situated that a common fire-engine would be of no service: for instance, he said, in the back-apartments of a house, or under the deck of a vessel. He explained the nature of the fluid which the machine was charged with, which consists of lime, potash, and a certain quantity of water, which might be made in two minutes; and on board a ship a cask of it might always be in readiness, besides the machine being charged with it. To shew the extraordinary effects of the anti-phlogistic fluid, he immersed in it a quantity of hemp, canvas, and deal wood, the most combustible materials used in a dock-yard; he also immersed the same materials in common water, and applied a certain heat to each: those which had been dipped in the anti-phlogistic fluid would not burn, and those dipped in common water blazed immediately.—The Captain then exhibited the means he had of rescuing persons from danger, where they were so situated, being surrounded by fire, that the only means of escaping from the element was through the windows, or from the tops of houses. He shewed several plans, embracing every situation in which a person might be placed at such a time. All the apparatus, with 15 of the portable machines or cylinders, might be, by his plan, fixed upon a light cart, and two men, or one horse, could draw them with ease. One of the inventions was much admired by the Committee, which the Captain tried by shooting a cord from a pistol: one end of which would go over a house, and the person in distress would draw the rope to the window; at the other end was fastened a machine similar to a glazier's horse, such as they clean the outside of windows with, which are at a distance from the ground. Persons may draw it up and fasten themselves to the rope by a sliding noose round the waist, and the rope being fastened to a pulley, the persons below may assist those in distress gradually down, without danger. The noose in the rope is so formed, that a child may be let out of the upper window in the house, and arrive at the ground without danger. The Captain produced a plan of communication from a house on fire to the next house, by a kind of railing with hooks to clip each window frame; and also an elastic sheet, which being held by two men, the person in distress might leap into it without any danger of receiving hurt by it. The fifteen loaded machines would be sufficient to extinguish any fire soon in immediate application, and the contents of them would be equal to three tons of water; and he hoped that the day was not far distant when every parish in the metropolis would be furnish-

ed with one of the carriages complete. He knew it would be the interest of the different Insurance Offices to do all in their power to promote the general adoption of a plan which is of such infinite importance—that of saving the lives and property of our fellow-creatures. Captain Manby suggested that, as a plan of a Fire Police of the Metropolis is expected to be brought before Parliament in the next session, the carriage complete would be of the greatest benefit to an established Police. Captain Manby also suggested that the fire apparatus should be deposited with watchmen; and observed, that it was particularly calculated for fires on board ships, either in action or from accidental causes.—The Committee were so perfectly satisfied with the apparatus, that, upon their report to their respective Boards, Government have directed the experiment to be tried upon a larger scale, and will defray all the expenses attending it.

The following is a description of the immense Mortar, which was fixed on the 12th of August in St. James's-park, and of the circumstances relating to its transmission to England. During the war in the Peninsula, the city of Cadiz was bombarded from a distance previously supposed to be beyond the range of projectiles—a circumstance which attached so much consequence to the ordnance employed and left by Marshal Soult on his retreat, as to induce the Spanish Regency to send one of the mortars to the Prince Regent, entrusting it to Rear-admiral Legge, who was instructed by the President, the Duke del Infantado, to request it might be placed in one of the Royal Parks. His Royal Highness was pleased to accede to this request, and directed the mortar to be suitably placed on the parade of the Horse-guards, to record the glorious victory gained at Salamanca, the consequent liberation of the South of Spain, and in honour of the Duke of Wellington, to whom both countries were indebted for it. His Royal Highness commanded the Earl of Mulgrave to direct a carriage to be prepared for the purpose, in the royal carriage department at Woolwich.—Description of the carriage: An emblem has been selected (in allegorical allusion to the means by which the siege of Cadiz was terminated) from the labours of Hercules, who destroyed the monster Geryon, the tyrant of the Isle of Gades, thus figuratively describing the raising of the siege, and to illustrate the fame of the hero who had broken the enchantment of the modern Geryon. Some liberties have been taken with the principal figure in substituting wings for the head, the tail twisted round to the vent in order to convey the scorpion fire. The heads of the tyrant's guardian dog are represented in the alternate

nate state of activity and repose, to denote eternal watchfulness. The mortar is left as it was found, being mounted on its carriage at an elevation of 45 degrees, upon a bed of brass representing a rock

on which the monster has alighted. Dimensions: Length of the bed, 9 feet-2 inches; breadth of ditto, 4 ft. 6 in.; general height, 9 ft. 10 in.; weight of the whole 16 tons.

INSCRIPTION ON THE SIDES OF THE BED.

Devictis à Wellington Duce prope Salamancam Gallis,
Solutaque exinde Gadum obsidione, hanc quam aspicitis
Basi superimpositam Bombardam, vi præditam adhuc inaudita,
Ad urbem portumque Gaditanum destruendum conflata,
Et à copiis turbatis relicta, Cortes Hispanici, pristinorum haudquaquam
Beneficiorum obliti, summæ venerationis testimonio donaverunt
Georgio Illos. Brit. Princ.
Qui, in perpetuam rei memoriam, hoc loco ponendam, et his
Ornamentis decorandam, jussit.

To commemorate

the Raising of the Siege of Cadiz, in consequence of the
Glorious Victory obtained by the
Duke of Wellington

over the French near Salamanca, on the 22d July 1812:
This Mortar, cast for the Destruction of that Great Port,
with Powers surpassing all others,
and abandoned by the Besiegers on their Retreat,
was presented as a token of respect and gratitude by the
Spanish Nation,

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

In the front of the bed are the Crest and Motto of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—In the rear, "Constructed in the Royal Carriage Department, Earl of Mulgrave Master General; A. D. 1814."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 24. *The Fair Deserter*; a Comic Sketch.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Sept. 2. *Two Words*; or, *The Silent not Dumb*; a Melo-dramatic Entertainment, in Two Acts; translated from the French.

Sept. 16. *Free and Easy*; a Comic Opera, in two Acts.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Sept. 23. *Yours or Mine*; a Musical Entertainment in two Acts, by the late Mr. Tobin. The Musick by Mr. Shield.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, Sept. 10. Thomas Turner, esq. Consul at Ragusa and Bocca di Cattaro.

Thomas William Richards, esq. Consul at Nantes.

A. Gibson, esq. Consul at Dantzic.

Sept. 14. Baroness Lucas, a Countess of the United Kingdom, by the title of Countess de Grey, of Wrest.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. John Scott, Receiver of Fines in the Court of Chancery, *vice* Fenshaw, dec.

Rev. T. Hancock, M. A. Master of the Grammar School, Carmarthen, *vice* dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Gleig, LL. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. S. Primate of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, *vice* Bishop Skinner, dec.

Rev. William Skinner, D. D. a Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, *vice* his late father.

Rev. John Heysham, A. B. Minor Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev. William Morgan, Llanguenor V. co. Carmarthen.

Rev. T. Johnes, M. A. Chancellor and Prebendary of St. Peter's, Exeter.

Rev. ——— Baron, M. A. Lestwithiel V. Cornwall.

Rev. H. Rogers, Camborne V. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Robyns, B. A. Colebrook V. Devon.

Rev. E. Hodge, B. A. St. Ewney R. Cornwall.

Rev. Richard Symonds Joynes, M. A. Ridgewell V. Essex, *vice* Bradbury, dec.

Rev. J. C. Compton, B. A. Minstead R. with Lyndhurst, Hants.

Rev. Richard Huntley, Doddington R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. G. Gervis, Kemsing cum Seale V. Kent.

Rev. Edward Rogers, A. M. Bishopstone V. North Wilts, *vice* Wakeman, dec.

Rev. Bartlet Goodrich, M. A. Great Salting V. Essex, *vice* Bradbury, dec.

Rev. James Ashe Gabb, Newton R. co. Monmouth.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. At Stockholm, the lady of Rt. Hon. Edward Thornton, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. at that Court, a son.—5. At Shifford, the lady of Maj.-gen. Sir Charles Wale, K C B. a dau.—16. The wife of Henry Elwes, esq. of Colesborne, co. Gloucester, a son and heir.—21. The wife of Manuel Antonio de Paiva, esq. of Cannonbury-place, Islington, a son.—30 At Portwood, Hants, the wife of W. A. Macinnon, esq. a daughter.

Lately. Lady Charles Bentinck, a dau.—In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Col. Guise, a son.—In Saville-row, the wife of Maj. Fuller, a dau.—In Grosvenor-street, the wife of P. Methuen, esq. M. P. a dau.—In Portland-place, the wife of William Curtis, esq. a dau.—At Staughton-house, Hunts, the lady of Gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Sandridge, Devon, the wife of R. W. Newman, esq. M. P. a dau.—In the Isle of Wight, the wife of Col. Payne, a dau.—At Dunnottar, Scotland, Lady Kennedy, a son.—At Kelly, Scotland, the wife of Col. Ramsay, a son.

Sept. 10. At Beddington-house, Surrey, the lady of Sir Henry Bridges, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. At the Hotel of the British Ambassador at Paris, Alexander Murray, esq. of Broughton, to Lady Anne Bingham, dau. of the Earl of Lucan.

Aug. 7. Capt. F. G. Thomas, R. N. to Susanna, only dau. of A. Atherley, esq.

8. Capt. Lloyd, R. N. to Colm Campbell, youngest dau. of the late James Baillie, esq. M. P.

Mr. John Smith, of Bromley near Worfield (eldest son of Thomas S. gent. of Manslows Aston), to Sophia, fourth dau. of the late George Smith, gent. of Sidbury, near Glazeley, all co. Salop.

9. Mr. Thomas Fletcher, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Mr. George Henry Witherby, of Islington.

In France, Jos. Burke, esq. of Glinck Castle, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Manners, bart.

10. F. Birmingham, esq. brother of Lord Athenry, to the only child and heiress of the late — Graham, esq. of Morphie.

Major Fane, M. P. to Marianne Shrimpton, eldest dau. of J. Mills Jackson, esq. of Downton, Wilts.

12. J. C. Frederick, esq. second son of Sir J. F. bart. of Burwood Park, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Robert Berney of Anningsley, both in Surrey.

14. Capt. E. C. Sheldon, 7th Dragoon Guards, to the only dau. of — Winstanley, esq. Dublin.

15. William George Ede, esq. Merry Oak, Hants, to Frances Margaritia, second dau. of Hon. Mr. Justice Moore, of the Common Pleas, Ireland.

19. Henry Usborne, esq. of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, to Phoebe Anne, eldest dau. of Joseph Birch, esq. M. P. of the Hazels, co. Lancaster.

At Paris, at the house of the British Ambassador, Thomas Wilson, esq. of Dullatur, Scotland, to Mrs. Tone, widow of Theobald Wolfe Tone, esq.

20. Hon. J. Perceval, eldest son of Lord Arden, to Lady Elizabeth Anne Brudenell, eldest dau. of the Earl of Cardigan.

Capt. D'Aeth, R. N. of Knowlton Court, Kent, to Harriet, third dau. of Sir E. Knatchbull, bart. of Mersham Hatch.

22. Capt. Lord W. Fitzroy, R. N. fourth son of the late Duke of Grafton, to Georgiana, second dau. of the late T. Rakes, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

26. Lieut. col. Douglas, 79th foot, C. B. and K. M. T. to Barbara, dau. of G. Robertson, esq.

28. Rev. Orfear Wm. Kilvington, A. M. Vicar of Brignall, co. York, to Hon. Mary Margaret Napier, eldest dau. of Lord Napier.

29. David Lyons, esq. of the Colonial Audit Office, to Ehiza, eldest dau. of Col. Arthur Owen.

Major Hector MacLain, 57th foot, to Martha, only dau. and heiress of the late M. Osborne, esq. of Kington, co. Glouc.

Rev. John Rogers, of the Hone, Shropshire, to Marianne, dau. of the late John Bodenham, esq. of Grove House, Presteign, co. Radnor.

30. Andrew Arcedeckne, esq. of Glevering Hall, Suffolk, to Anne Harriet, only dau. of Francis Love Beckford, esq. of Southampton.

31. Col. Henry Powlett, to Jane, only dau. of C. Peile, esq. of Bath.

Lately.—D. Garrow, esq. nephew of the Attorney-General, to Miss Weymouth, of Southampton.

Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. T. V. Gould, Rector of Farnham.

Sir John J. Fitzgerald, of Lisheen, Tipperary, to Mrs. Moore, fifth dau. of E. Pennefather, esq. of Cashel.

In Dublin, William Ponsonby, esq. to Elizabeth Selina Knox, dau. of the Bishop of Derry.

Sept. 3. J. W. Williamson, esq. of Kerpell-street, to Henrietta Anne, youngest dau. of the late George Shum, esq. M. P.

5. J. N. Creighton, esq. Captain 97th reg. to Harriet, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, bart. G. C. B.

10. John Mallett, esq. of Highbury Terrace, to Sophia, dau. of G. A. Smith, esq. of Highbury Grove.

12. Rt. Hon. J. U. Frere, esq. to Lady Errol of St. James's Place,

E. Moran Gale, esq. of Upton, co. Warwick, to Emily Jane, third dau. of the late Samuel Gambier, esq. and niece to Lord

MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT REVEREND RICHARD WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.

LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF,

Fellow of the American Society of Art and Sciences; Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum; and Vice-President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

This eminent Prelate, equally distinguished as a Divine, a Natural Philosopher, a Polite Scholar, and a Politician, was born in August 1737, at Heversham in Westmorland, five miles from Kendal, in which town his father, a Clergyman, was Master of the Free Grammar School, and took upon himself the whole care of his son's early education. From this seminary he was sent, in November 1754, with a considerable stock of classical learning, a spirit of persevering industry, and an obstinate provincial accent, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, from the time of his admission, he distinguished himself by close application to study, residing constantly, until made a Scholar in May 1757. He became engaged with private pupils in November following, and took the degree of B. A. (with superior credit, being second Wrangler,) in January 1759. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College in Oct. 1760; was appointed Assistant Tutor to Mr. Backhouse in November that year; took the degree of M. A. in 1762, and was made Moderator, for the first time, in October following. He was unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry in Nov. 1764; became one of the Head Tutors of Trinity College in 1767, appointed Regius Professor of Divinity (on the death of the learned Dr. Rutherford) in Oct. 1771, with the Rectory of Somersham in Huntingdonshire annexed.

During a residence of more than 30 years, he remained the pride of his University; at one time, by the ingenuity of his Chemical researches; at another, by his demeanour in the Divinity chair*. He wrote, during his residence there,

the following papers in the Philosophical Transactions (having been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1769): "Experiments and Observations on various Phænomena attending the Solution of Salts," *Phil. Trans.* LX. 325; "Remarks on the Effects of Cold in February 1771," LXI. 213; "Account of an Experiment made with a Thermometer, whose Bulb was painted black, and exposed to the rays of the Sun," LXIII. 40; "Chemical Experiments and Observations on Lead Ore," LXVIII. 863; all which were reprinted in the fifth volume of the "Chemical Essays." In 1768 he published "Institutiones Metallurgicæ," 8vo, intended as a text-book for that part of his Chemical Lectures which explained the properties of metallic substances; and in 1771, "An Essay on the Subjects of Chemistry and their general divisions," 8vo.

In 1769, he published an Assize Sermon preached at Cambridge, 4to; and in 1776, two other Sermons preached at Cambridge, 4to, which extended his fame beyond the precincts of the University; one, on the 29th of May, "The Principles of the Revolution vindicated;" the other, on the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession.

In 1774, he was presented to a Prebend in the Church of Ely; and in January 1780, succeeded Dr. Charles Plumtree in the Archdeaconry of that Diocese. He published a Sermon preached before the University at the General Fast, Feb. 4, 1780; and a Discourse delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely. In August that year he was presented by Bp. Keene to the rectory of Northwold, in Norfolk.

The principles expressed by Mr. Gib-

* On this subject a worthy Correspondent, who signs himself *Clericus Londinensis*, affords us the following information:—"When I was resident at the University of Cambridge, I was fond of frequenting the Theological School. I have heard the most important questions in Divinity discussed with a propriety and decorum peculiarly becoming the subject. The late Regius Professor, Bp. Watson, had the singular qualification of impressing a numerous auditory with the highest opinion of his abilities. His comprehensive mind grasped every subject, and, as Moderator, he united the urbanity of the Gentleman with the dignity of the Professor. He gave full scope to the ingenuity of the Respondents, and their Opponents; and delivered his sentiments with a fluency and elegance which few can attain in a foreign language. During sixteen years he presided in the Chair, and left the learned Members of the University to lament that he was obliged, from bad health, to retire to his native county. Every admirer of that eminently-learned Bishop (our Correspondent adds) will wait with the utmost anxiety to hear the life of a man, who was in a great measure the architect of his own fortune, and who, to the disgrace of Party, continued for thirty-four years to hold the poorest Bishoprick in his Majesty's Dominions. The words of Terence may be aptly applied upon this occasion—*Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.*"

bon, in various parts of the "History of the Rise and Declension of the Roman Empire," called forth the zeal of Bp. Watson; whose "Apology for Christianity, in a series of Letters, addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq." published in 1776, 12mo, and several times reprinted, replete with sound information and reasoning, seems to have produced in the learned Historian a diffidence of his own powers, which he had till then been unaccustomed to feel: Mr. Gibbon attempted no public reply. A correspondence, however, which took place on that occasion between the Antagonists, is preserved in the Life of Gibbon by Lord Sheffield; and it has been generally considered, that of all the answers made to the attacks of Mr. Gibbon, Bp. Watson's "Apology" was the most liberal, the most elegant, and perhaps the most forcible. It is seldom, indeed, that controversy has been conducted with so much urbanity, and at the same time with so much spirit.

In 1781, he published a volume of Chemical Essays, addressed to his pupil the Duke of Rutland, which was received with such deserved approbation, as to induce the Author to give to the world, at different times, four additional volumes of equal merit with the first. It has been stated, that when Bp. Watson obtained the Professorship of Chemistry, without much previous knowledge of that science, he deemed it his duty to acquire it; and accordingly studied it with so much industry, as materially to injure his health: with what success, his publications on that branch of Philosophy demonstrate. When he was appointed to that Professorship, he gave Public Lectures, which were attended by numerous audiences; and his "Chemical Essays" prove that his reputation was not undeserved. They have passed already through several editions, and are accounted a valuable manual to those who pursue that branch of science. "The subjects of these Essays," to use the Author's own words, "have been chosen, not so much with a view of giving a System of Chemistry to the world, as with the humble design of conveying, in a popular way, a general kind of knowledge to persons not much versed in Chemical inquiries." He accordingly apologizes to *Chemists*, for having explained common matters with, what will appear to them, a disgusting minuteness; and* for passing over in silence some of the most interesting questions, such as those respecting

the analysis of Air and Fire, &c. With much less necessity the learned Author apologizes to *Divines*; whose forgiveness he solicits, for having stolen a few hours from the studies of his profession, and employed them in the cultivation of Natural Philosophy; pleading, in his defence, the example of some of the greatest characters that ever adorned either the University of Cambridge, or the Church of England.—In the preface to the last of these volumes, he introduces the following interesting observations: "When I was elected Professor of Divinity in 1771, I determined to abandon for ever the study of Chemistry, and I did abandon it for several years; but the *veteris vestigia flammæ* still continued to delight me, and at length seduced me from my purpose. When I was made a Bishop in 1782, I again determined to quit my favourite pursuit: the volume which I now offer to the publick is a sad proof of the imbecility of my resolution. I have on this day, however, offered a sacrifice to other people's notions, I confess, rather than to my own opinion of *Episcopal decorum*. I have destroyed all my Chemical Manuscripts. A prospect of returning health might have persuaded me to pursue this delightful science; but I have now certainly done with it for ever—at least I have taken the most effectual step I could to wean myself from an attachment to it: for with the holy zeal of the idolaters of old, who had been addicted to curious arts—I have *burned my books*."

Having been tutor to the late Duke of Rutland, when his Grace resided at Cambridge, Dr. Watson was presented by him to the valuable rectory of Knaptoft, Leicestershire, in 1782; and in the same year, through the recommendation of the same noble Patron, was advanced and consecrated to the Bishoprick of Landaff. In consequence of the smallness of the revenues of the former, Dr. Watson was allowed to hold with it the archdeaconry of Ely, his rectory in Leicestershire, the Divinity Professorship, and rectory of Somersham. At that time his fame for talents and science stood very high; but his politicks having taken an impression from the party which he had espoused, and which, though then admitted to power, had been in opposition, probably prevented his advancement to a more considerable eminence on the Episcopal Bench*.—Immediately after his promotion, he published "A Letter to

* At the time of the King's illness in 1789, Bp. Watson advocated the unqualified right of the Prince of Wales to assume the Regency, which, with some other political doctrines occasionally advanced by him during the American War, and at an early period of the French Revolution, had the effect, it is supposed, of impeding his translation to a better Bishoprick.

Abp. Cornwallis on the Church Revenues," 1783, 4to; recommending a new disposition, by which the Bishopricks should be rendered equal to each other in value, and the smaller livings be so far increased in income, by a proportionate deduction from the richer endowments, as to render them a decent competency. In this effort, whatever may be thought of the ultimate expediency of the measures proposed, we may at least discover a mind capable of despising private interests, when he supposed public good to be opposed to it. This Letter produced several pamphlets; among which was a Letter from Richard Cumberland, Esq. containing some wit, but not much argument or candour; and which was ably answered by another ingenious Writer.

In 1784, Bp. Watson published "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Friday, Jan. 30," 4to; and also "Visitation Articles, for the Diocese of Landaff," 4to.

In 1785, this learned Prelate was editor of a "Collection of Theological Tracts, selected from various Authors, for the use of the younger Students in the University," 6 vols. 8vo. This compilation, comprising pieces on the most interesting subjects in Sacred Literature by different writers, displays extensive reading, candour, and judgment, and forms a valuable library of divinity for every candidate for holy orders. Some objections, however, have been made to it on the score of its not being entirely confined to the writings of Members of the Church of England. In the same year he published "The Wisdom and Goodness of God, in having made both Rich and Poor, a Sermon," 4to; and a second edition in 1793.

In 1786, Bp. Watson had a considerable accession to his private fortune, by the death of Mr. Luther, of Ongar in Essex; who, having been one of his pupils at Cambridge, retained so great a sense of his worth, that he bequeathed to him an estate, which was sold to the Earl of Egremont for 24,000*l*.

The Bishop published "Sermons on Public Occasions, and Tracts on Religious Subjects, 1788," 8vo, consisting chiefly of smaller pieces which had before been printed separately. "An Address to young Persons after Confirmation, 1789," 12mo, which had been annexed to the first of his Charges; and (anonymous) "Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England, 1790," 8vo.

On the 27th of February, 1791, Bp. Watson preached, to a crowded congregation, at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a Sermon before the Governors of the Royal Humane Society. This admirable

Discourse, replete with sound Philosophy, and dignified by the firmest principles of Christianity, has not been printed; but the substance of it remains fresh in the memory of one who was highly gratified by hearing it. The text (from Gen. ii. 7.) was, "And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground; and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." Setting aside every exploded cavil on the immortality of the soul, the learned Prelate (after convincing his auditors that whatever might have been the doubts of the Jew or of the Heathen, the hopes of a Christian were founded on the firmest basis,) with much delicacy and propriety took notice of many instances in which Prejudice and Credulity had vanished before the improvements of modern Philosophy (ever the more excellent when most accompanied by modesty); and observed, that an attempt to recall the latent spark of animation, far from being either irrational or impious, was "one of the noblest productions of human ingenuity;" that, not confined to any rank or description, of person or of age, it "comprehends the whole;" and that the commendations which an admiring publick have agreed to bestow on the Institutors and Promoters of so laudable a Society are well and judiciously bestowed. "Just praise," said the animated Preacher, "from this place, would have the appearance of flattery;" yet somewhat like this just praise his Lordship condescended to bestow. An unequivocal proof of the effect of this admirable Sermon was, the profound attention which was paid to it for forty minutes.

His Lordship again pleaded for the Royal Humane Society in 1797, in a Sermon at St. Bride's, Fleet-street; which Sermon also was never printed.

Bp. Watson's Sermon for the Westminster Dispensary (preached in 1785), was published in 1792, with an excellent Appendix; as well as "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese in June 1791," 4to.—Two Sermons, preached in the Cathedral Church of Landaff, and a Charge delivered to the Clergy of that Diocese in June 1795," were published together in 1795, 4to. The first of these Sermons is a general argument against Atheists; the second, a more particular discussion of the Evidences for Christianity. The purport of the Charge is, to recommend theological humility, in opposition to dogmatizing.

In 1796, his Lordship's powers in theological controversy were called forth on a most important occasion, though by a very inferior antagonist to Gibbon. Thomas Paine, after having enlightened the world in regard to Politics, proceeded, in his "Age of Reason," to dispel the clouds in which, he

impiously

impiously conceived, Christianity had for so many ages enveloped the world. The arguments of this man were abundantly superficial; but his book was likely to produce greater effect than the writings of the most learned Infidels. The connexion of his political with his religious opinions tended still farther to increase the danger; for Atheism and Jacobinism at that time went hand in hand. It was on this occasion that the Bishop of Landaff stood forward in defence of Christianity, by publishing his most seasonable, strong, judicious, and beautiful "Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine," 12mo. His genius was here rendered peculiarly conspicuous, by his adopting the popular manner and style of his Antagonist; and by thus addressing himself in a particular manner to the comprehensions and ideas of those who were most likely to be misled by the arguments he so very ably confuted. The service rendered to his Country on this occasion by his Lordship cannot be too highly estimated. He not only prevented the pernicious effects of "The Age of Reason" among the lower classes of the community, but at the same time led them to suspect and detest the revolutionary and political tenets of the author. The British Criticks, speaking of this Apology, say, "We hail with much delight the repetition of Editions of a book so important to the best of causes, the cause of Christianity, as the present. It is written in an easy and popular style. The Author has purposely, and we think wisely, abstained from pouring into it much of that learning which the stores of his mind would readily have supplied. He has contented himself with answering every argument or cavil in the plainest and clearest manner, not bestowing a superfluous word, or citing a superfluous authority for any point whatever."

From the very commencement of the discussions on the Slave Trade, his Lordship always stood forward as a strenuous advocate for its abolition; and though in the earlier years of the eventful contest with France which speedily succeeded, he in general recommended pacific measures, yet before its conclusion he became convinced of the necessity of prosecuting the war with vigour. His Lordship's "Address to the People of Great Britain, 1798," 8vo, is evidently the Address of a man, who, amidst all the differences in matters of less moment, feels honestly for his Country in the hour of danger, and wishes to unite all hands and hearts in her defence. Such a tract from so distinguished a character was not likely to pass unnoticed: several replies appeared; but so intemperate were his Lordship's antagonists,

that two of them subjected themselves to legal prosecutions. — His "Charge delivered to the Clergy of Landaff," in that year, is a suitable Supplement to the "Address;" and in 1802, appeared another very excellent "Charge to the Clergy of Landaff." In 1803, the Bishop published "A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of the London Hospital, on the 8th of April;" a powerful antidote to the mischief produced among the people at large by his old antagonist Paine, of whom he takes occasion thus to speak, contrasting him, as an Unbeliever, with Sir Isaac Newton as a Believer: "I think myself justified in saying, that a thousand such men are, in understanding, but as the dust of the balance, when weighed against Newton;" an indubitable truth, most usefully presented to the contemplation of the multitude. In the same year appeared his "Thoughts on the intended Invasion," 8vo. In "The Substance of a Speech intended to have been delivered in the House of Lords, Nov. 22, 1803," which was printed in 1804, Bp. Watson warmly entreats the Nation to coincide with the measures proposed for the emancipation of the Catholics, and also states some Proposals for freeing the Nation of its public burthens by one patriotic effort.

The Bishop published a Sermon preached at St. George, Hanover-Square, May 3, 1804, before the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for which, it cannot be denied, he pleads with his usual energy; though it must be admitted, the principles and maxims of the Society may not be found so efficacious towards the wished-for reformation, which is levelled at the lower ranks of society, instead of the higher, who are the manifest corrupters of the others, by their example and influence.

"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Landaff in June 1805," was published in that year; and another in 1808:—"Two Apologies, one for Christianity against Gibbon, and the other for the Bible against Paine, published together with Two Sermons and a Charge in Defence of Revealed Religion," in 1806, 8vo:—"A Second Defence of Revealed Religion; in two Sermons; preached in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, 1807."—"Communication to the Board of Agriculture, on Planting and Waste Lands," 1808. — His Lordship's latest publication was a collection of "Miscellaneous Tracts on Religious, Political, and Agricultural Subjects," 1815; 2 vols. 8vo.—Some articles by him occur in the Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was one of the earliest members.—It is asserted that during the last years of his life his Lordship employed his leisure upon a History of his own times, after the manner of Bp. Burnet's

net's celebrated work; that he completed it about six months ago, and left directions for its publication after his decease. Such a performance from so eminent a character will, of course, be expected with no ordinary anxiety by the political as well as the literary world.

His Lordship was an excellent public speaker, both in the Pulpit and in the Senate; his action graceful, his voice full and harmonious, and his delivery chaste and correct. As far as his influence extended, he was invariably the patron of merit. As a Writer, Bp. Watson united with almost unexampled grace the knowledge of a scholar with the liberality of a gentleman, the warm piety of a Christian, and the open manliness of a well-intending character; and in the course of a long, an active, and a conspicuous life, his Lordship's demeanour was marked by the characteristic of a very superior mind. His partiality to unlimited toleration in regard to religious opinion called down upon him the applauses of one part of the community, and the censures of the other. He uniformly exerted his endeavours to procure the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts. In his private deportment, though somewhat reserved, he was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners, and the equality of his temper; enjoying all the emoluments of his stations, and the fame arising from his writings, in rural retirement, at Calgarth Park, Westmorland, a beautiful sequestered situation on the celebrated Lakes, a retreat which he had not only adorned and improved, but in some measure created, and where his Lordship passed much of his time in the indulgence of those deep studies to which his whole life was addicted. His Plantations here were very extensive, and in 1789 gained him a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.—On the whole, Dr. Watson may justly be pronounced a Prelate of distinguished abilities, learning, research, and industry. He had a numerous family; and many distinguished personages were attached to him by the ties of friendship; amongst whom, the late Duke of Graton, to the close of his life, was long one of the most conspicuous.

JOSEPH HUDDART, Esq. F. R. S. (see p. 190.)

This venerable gentleman, whose distinguished services as a Geographer, and unwearied attention to the different departments of science which he embraced, fully entitled him to the gratitude of his Country, was born at Allenby, a village in Cumberland, 11th Jan. 1740-1, O. S. at which place his father followed the profession of a shoemaker. He was an only child, and, at a proper age, was placed

under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, then clergyman of the parish of Allenby, who was an excellent classical scholar, but did not possess any knowledge of mathematics, to which study the mind of his pupil seemed most to bend. His father intended him for the Church; but a strong predilection for a sea-life, "a life of danger and of honour," caused a rooted aversion to theological pursuits; and he, shortly after leaving school, had his wishes gratified by the following circumstance: About the year 1756-7 great shoals of herrings came into the Firth of Forth; and Allenby being a fishing town, the elder Mr. Huddart, in conjunction with some respectable neighbours built conveniences for the purpose of curing them. Young Huddart, of course, was much employed in the fishery in small vessels, thereby laying the foundation, by practical knowledge, of the conspicuous talents which a few years soon developed. His father dying in 1762, he became concerned in the profits of the fishery, when he took the command of a small brig employed in carrying cargoes of their commodity to different ports, principally to Ireland, for the West-India markets. His time not being fully taken up with these trips, his active mind would not permit him to be idle; and, having a strong mechanical turn, he devoted his leisure opportunities to the study of ship-building and astronomy: in the latter pursuit, he derived great advantage from the assistance of the son of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who had attended the University of Glasgow, and was a very ingenious young man. Mr. Huddart, however, was not long destined to remain employed in the mere conveyance of fish; for, in 1763-4, the shoals wholly left the Firth, and fell into Chester. Similar conveniences, by the same company, were erected at Park gate; but the quantity fell so far short of his expectations, that he took the command of a brig belonging to a relation, intending, as soon as a vessel which then occupied the slips was completed, immediately to build one himself. It may appear surprising, that, with no farther instruction than his own genius elicited, this task he accomplished in the course of the year 1768, and moulded every timber about her with his own hands. In this vessel he continued till 1773; and his navigation having been principally confined to St. George's Channel, every leisure moment was devoted to the survey of the different ports and roadsteads; and having claimed the attention of nautical men, by the accuracy of the delineation of some few charts, which were published, he was strongly solicited by Sir Richard Hotham to enter into the India Company's service. He accordingly, in the season 1773-4, proceeded to India as
fourth

fourth mate of the York; in which voyage he made several useful surveys on the West Coast of Sumatra. He returned to England in October 1775; and, not fully determined to continue the service, he resumed the command of his own vessel, in which he was accustomed to make an annual voyage to America; and the remainder of the year was employed in the coal-trade. Being in London about this time, Mr. Sayer, the chart-seller, understanding that he had made surveys of the Sumatra Coast while on the York, wished to give them publicity; and, in consequence of there being no accurate chart of St. George's Channel, requested he would complete his survey of the same; which he accomplished, after indefatigable labour, in the course of the year 1777; and its accuracy has been acknowledged by the most distinguished naval characters.—In the following year, he was very earnestly requested by his former patron, Sir Richard Hotham, again to proceed to India, in a vessel built on the bottom of the Royal Captain, wrecked off Pelowar in Dec. 1773. He sailed from the Downs April 27th, 1778, in the Royal Admiral, as chief mate; but the captain dying at Portsmouth, he was appointed to the command, and made four voyages in her in a period of ten years; during which time, he was but twenty months in England. His time not particularly devoted to the duties of the ship while in India, was employed in the usual manner; and he completed a survey of the whole peninsula from Bombay to Coringo. His astronomical knowledge, from the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, enabled him to ascertain the longitude of Bombay with more accuracy than any former Geographer.—He quitted the India Company's service in 1788, and made surveys of the Western Islands of Scotland; and was appointed in 1790, by the Trinity House, in a survey of Hasbro' Gatt, for the purpose of placing the lights through that intricate navigation.—In the year 1791, he was appointed an Elder Brother of that corporation, and also F. R. S.: and few have had higher pretensions to these honourable distinctions; for to him (as may be collected from the preceding account) the science of Navigation owes many valuable discoveries and improvements, the result of much personal fatigue and expensive experiment: the world in general is likewise much indebted to him for many of the best Maps and Charts extant; and his knowledge of Mathematicks and Astronomy ranked him in the class, if not upon a level, with the first professors of those sciences. Of his skill in Mechanism he has left a monument in the machinery for the manufacture of cordage, unrivaled in this or any other Country (if we except

the steam-engine, the work of his friend and contemporary Mr. Watt, of Birmingham). His improvement originated as follows: In his first voyage to India, the York, in strong gales of wind on the coast of Sumatra, having parted her cables, and lost all her anchors but one, it forcibly struck his mind that some improvement might be made in the manufacture of cordage, to prevent a repetition of such accidents; and, after experiencing great trouble, he invented a mode for the equal distribution of the strains upon the yarns; he took out a patent for the same, and erected machinery at Maryport, where his endeavours were crowned with complete success in the attainment of his object. The patent, however, lay dormant for some time, the rope-makers being averse to depart from their old manufacture; but, on being joined by some respectable friends concerned in shipping, the superiority of Capt. Huddart's patent being fully proved by repeated trials, he commenced once more rope maker (though with great aversion to entering into business). Capt. Huddart retired to Highbury-terrace, in plentiful, if not opulent circumstances, honourably acquired, secure in the esteem of those friends who were dear to him, and the high respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and closed a life of unwearied utility, after a lingering illness of many months, in Christian faith and hope, in the 75th year of his age. On the 27th of August, his mortal remains were deposited in a vault under St. Martin's Church in the Strand.—In his figure Capt. Huddart was tall and erect, his features were regular, and his countenance strongly indicative of those powers of mind for patient investigation and rational conclusion which he so eminently possessed, blended with an expression of placid benevolence equally characteristic of that amiable simplicity which so strongly endeared him to those who were incapable of appreciating his more scientific qualifications.—Capt. Huddart married in 1762, and had five sons, one of whom only survives, now residing in Highbury-place; he was formerly a merchant at Leghorn, and some time Pro-consul there. William died in the command of the York, at Macao; and Johnson in Italy, whither he went for the recovery of his health; the other two died in their infancy.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

July 23. Died, of a brain fever, at the house of his uncle at Rocky Hill, near Maidstone, Kent, William Alexander, esq. F. S. A. and L. S. He was born at Maidstone, April 10, 1767; where his father, Mr. Harry Alexander, followed the business of a coach-maker. A few of his earlier years were passed at the Grammar-

school of Maidstone, under the Rev. Thos. Cherry, since Head-Master of Merchant Taylors' School in London: but in 1782, at the age of fifteen, he quitted his native town for the Metropolis, where he was sent for instruction as an Artist.

He first studied drawing under Mr. William Parr, of Fountain-court in the Strand; was afterwards placed with Mr. Julius Ibbetson, a landscape-painter; and Feb. 27th, 1784, became a student at the Royal Academy.

In 1792, he was appointed Draughtsman of the Embassy to the Court of China; and accompanied the Earl of Macartney to Peking: where he remained during the Journey to the Northern frontier. He returned with the other persons of the European suite in 1794; and in the following year married Miss Jane Wogan, a lady of a respectable family in Wales, whom he had the misfortune to lose within a short time after his marriage.

In 1802, he received an appointment as Professor of Drawing at the newly-formed Royal Military College at Great Marlow; which he quitted May 28, 1808, on being appointed Assistant-Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum.

The Drawings which accompanied Sir George Staunton's Account of the Embassy to China, published in 1797, were almost exclusively from his pencil.

In 1798, he published four Plates of "Views of Headlands, Islands, &c. taken during the Voyage to China;" amounting to fifty-three in number: and in the same year completed the Drawings from Mr. Daniell's sketches, which illustrated Capt. Vancouver's Voyage to the North Pacific Ocean.

The productions of his pencil also ornamented Mr. Barrow's Travels in China, 4to, 1804; as well as that Gentleman's Voyage to Cochin China, published in the year 1806.

In 1805, Mr. Alexander published "The Costume of China illustrated in Forty-eight coloured Engravings," in quarto; accompanied by explanatory descriptions of Chinese Manners. This work was so well received by the publick, that he was encouraged to bring out another Volume on the same subject, comprising a similar quantity of plates and letter-press, which has been but recently published.

Three Volumes of Engravings from the Terra Cottæ and Marbles in the British Museum were published in 1810, 1812, and 1815, by the Trustees: the Drawings of which were executed by Mr. Alexander; and the Descriptions written by Mr. Taylor Combe, the Keeper of the Department of Antiquities.—Previous to his death, Mr. Alexander had completed the Drawings for a fourth Volume.

He was a man of mild and unassuming manners; rich in the knowledge of Art; and of unsullied integrity.

His remains were interred in the Church-yard of Boxley, near Maidstone, July 30, 1816.

A Portrait of Mr. Alexander was drawn by H. Edridge, and engraved by C. Picart, but was never published.

MR. THOMAS TOMKINS.

Sept. 5. Died, in Sermon-lane, Doctors' Commons, after a long and painful illness, which he bore to the last with exemplary fortitude, in his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Tomkins, the celebrated Penman. Of this gentleman's performances in ornamental writing, it is impossible to speak more highly than they deserve. Let it suffice to say, that for boldness of design, inexhaustible variety, and elegant freedom, he is justly considered as having attained the *no plus ultra* of the art. Among his innumerable Works are the following: A transcript of the Charter granted by King Charles II. to the Irish Society, containing 150 folio pages. Titles to many splendid editions of valuable books; particularly Macklin's Bible; Thomson's Seasons; the Houghton Collection of Prints, &c. A Transcript of Lord Nelson's Letter announcing his Victory at the Battle of the Nile: this was engraved and published. Titles to three volumes of Manuscript Music, presented to the King by Mr. Linley. Honorary Freedoms presented to the celebrated Generals and Admirals for their splendid Victories in all parts of the Globe during the last 40 years; framed duplicates of which may be seen in the Chamber of the City of London*. Addresses to their Majesties on many Public Occasions, particularly from the Royal Academy; duplicates of which were unanimously voted to be preserved in the Library, as choice specimens of ornamental penmanship. Mr. Tomkins was well known and highly respected by the most eminent British Painters, and possessed many choice specimens of their abilities, which had been mostly presented to him by the respective Artists.—Of Mr. Tomkins's character, benevolence appears to have been a prominent feature. Never man studied more the happiness of those with whom he was connected, or laboured more assiduously to promote it. His religious principles were strictly those of the Church of England; and with respect to Civil Government, the King had not a more dutiful subject, nor the Constitution a friend by whom it was more revered.—Mr. Tomkins was the Author of an elegant and in-

* To these exquisite specimens of Calligraphy we have recently had occasion to allude; see p. 78.

structive publication intitled "Rays of Genius, collected to enlighten the Rising Generation," in 2 vols. 8vo: see vol. LXXVII. p. 338. — A very fine Portrait of Mr. Tomkins was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the last, we believe, which that eminent Painter finished; from which there is a good Mezzotinto by Charles Turner. Another good Portrait of Mr. Tomkins, painted by G. Engleheart, and engraved by L. Schiavonetti, is prefixed to his "Ray of Genius."

MRS. MARIANNE VIAS.

In the month of March 1813, the Rev. Weeden Butler, lecturer of Brompton, published in this work (page 198), a very remarkable appeal to general commiseration, in behalf of two as remarkable characters, Mesdames Palairet and Vias, sisters. To that interesting appeal we confidently refer our readers. In May 1813, we printed for our friend his very handsome *List of Subscribers*, on pecuniary terms for which he expressed his acknowledgments and thanks. In April 1814, we inserted his account of Mrs. P.'s decease, in her 94th year.

We have now, with due repetition of respect, to record the casting off of mortality of the last of the Vias race: she never married, and at her time of very protracted existence we believe she could assert with the American Logan, that "no drop of kindred blood flowed in her veins."

Died at East Sheen Vale, near Mortlake, on Friday afternoon, July 12, 1816, Mrs. Marianne Vias, in her 94th year. (She was born on Sunday December 16, 1722.) Latterly, the Rev. Edward Owen, minister of Mortlake, very humanely noticed the good old lady and her valuable servant; and from him Mr. B. received a letter, dated April 9, 1816, "My dear Sir, I have taken my pen this evening that you may not be without some tidings beyond that of the mere existing of our worthy friend, in whom you take so kind an interest; in which I trust I not a little participate, if I am any judge of my own feelings. I saw Mrs. Vias about a week back, and am most happy to assure you that she appeared surprisingly well, much more active and less deaf than I have known her to be for some time past: she is indeed a wonderful woman; and, as far as we can form any opinion of other people's hearts who scarcely know our own, she seems most enviably endued with the Christian virtues; the great and final reward of which is yet at some distance. Do not, I request, fail to apply to me at all times when you require my assistance for your friend. It gives me real pleasure to be so employed. Believe me to remain, dear Sir, very sincerely yours. E. O."

GENT. MAG. September, 1816.

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The next favour from Mr. Owen, dated June 4, 1816, conveys a very awful proof of the frailty of human nature.

"Dear Sir, I sit down to perform what I think a much more melancholy office than it would be, had I to inform you of the death of poor Mrs. V. Within a short time she has fallen into a most dreadfully desponding state; out of which I have as yet found it impracticable to raise her, and which is most truly distressing to all around her. Frances Disturnell seems quite broken-hearted about it. Mrs. Vias imagines, poor soul! that every thing she has done, and now does, is wrong; and that nothing can preserve her from future damnation. Whether this sad state of mind proceeds from weakness of body, or from any other cause, God only knows, and he can alone remove it. I am inclined to view it in the light of partial derangement. I thought it right not to allow you to remain ignorant of these circumstances; leaving you to exercise your own judgment as to the utility of paying her a visit. In all probability you would have more weight with her than any other person. I am, dear Sir, very faithfully, yours, E. O."

The crisis of mortality, from various unequivocal symptoms, was evidently and rapidly approaching; and, on Friday, July 12, 1816, Mr. Owen assured his friend Mr. B. of the event:

"My dear Sir, I have just had Frances Disturnell with me. She came to communicate the tidings of the decease of Mrs. Vias, who departed this (latterly to her *afflictive*) life, at half-past five o'clock in this afternoon. Her end was perfectly calm; though, as her servant told me, she had suffered very much for the last two days. This, I trust, was more apparently than in reality the case, as she had lain during that time quite insensible, neither taking food nor speaking. Frances Disturnell seems to be much affected by this event; which is not to be wondered at, considering the time she has lived with Mrs. Vias, and the many acts of kindness she has received from the departed. Time, however, (which, by bringing to her consideration the very faint prospect which remained to poor Mrs. Vias of enjoying any farther portion of this life, will prove to her that this is a merciful release,) cannot fail to reconcile her to the separation. I desired Frances Disturnell to inform me if I could be of any service to her: allow me also to say to yourself, that, if there is any point in which I can be instrumental in promoting your wishes, you will find no one more completely at your command than E. O."

WILL OF MRS. VIAS.

"I, Marianne Vias, by the grace of God

in possession of my mental faculties, and a member of the Protestant Reformed Established Church of England, residing in the parish of Mortlake, Surrey, do make this my last will and testament. *Item.* I appoint Frances Disturnell my sole executrix to this my Will: and bequeath unto her all my household goods, wearing apparel, books, and kitchen utensils, and whatever other property I may die possessed of, to dispose of at her pleasure after my decease and the expenditure of the funeral rites. Signed by me, October the twentieth, 1814. MARIANNE VIAS."

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Marianne Vias as her last will and testament."

"Witness, Anne Vaughan, Sloane-street, Chelsea; Catherine Griffith, High-row, Knightsbridge."

Amount of money collected by subscription, £.668 11 6

Expended :

Rock Annuity, £.920 17 6 } 573 17 6
Government Do. 253 0 0 }

Rem. 94 14 0

Sum total of Rock and Government payments (deducting tax) and other money, received by Rev. W. B. and paid to Mrs. Vias, from March 20, 1813, to July 7, 1816, inclusive: for these Mr. B. took Receipts from Mrs. V.

328 9 10

All Paid, £.423 3 10

N. B. The Government Annuity devolves, now, to the Nominée Frances Disturnell, late servant to Mesdames P. and V.

The expences of the good old lady's sepulture and other incidental charges are greatly relieved by the receipt of TWENTY GUINEAS through the generous agency of James Belloncle, Esq. together with the following note to the Rev. Weeden Butler :

"Dalston, Aug. 12.

"Dear Sir, I beg leave to apologize for not noticing your favour of July 17, informing me of the death of Mrs. Vias. I now take the opportunity of sending 21l. being Mrs. Vias's payment, due in April last; and at the same time to inform you that I shall send to you another payment about October next: Mrs. V. or her relations, being entitled to the same. I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant, J. B."

"Such truly humane and liberal conduct needs no comment. — May I be permitted still anxiously to point my finger towards the faithful surviving servant and god-daughter, F. D. towards her, who has visited our aged friends in a mental capacity, without woe, and whose inheritance by legacy is little more than worm-eaten lumber? Yes! Mr. Urban, God and God's family will approve the act. W. B.

Chelsea, Sept. 4, 1816.

DEATHS.

1815, AT Ternate, one of the Molucca isles, Capt. William Coleman Carbery, Madras European reg. commanding officer of the troops there,

1816. April 1. At Cuddalore, suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 44, Lieut.-col. H. Roberts, 34th reg. youngest son of the late Dr. Roberts, provost of Eton College.

July 14. At Summer-bank, Perth, Wm. Stewart, esq. of Spoutwells.

July 24. At Kentish-town, Thomas Sandys, esq. of Eversholt, co. Bedford.

At St. Martin's-hill, near Canterbury, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Pyott, relict of the late Thomas Pyott, esq. She was only daughter and heir of Charles Pyott, esq. and Anne his wife, who was one of the three surviving daughters and co-heiresses of sir Richard Sandys, bart. formerly of Northborne-court. Kent.

In his 64th year, Alex. Turner, esq. one of the senior aldermen of Leeds, whereof he had been twice mayor.

Suddenly, after having met several of his parishioners on the subject of agistment of tithes, Rev. Alex. Duncan, D. D. rector of Whalton, and vicar of Bolam, Northumberland.

July 25. Aged 65, Wm. Smart, esq. of Hackney.

July 26. In Highbury-place, Islington, aged 87, Mary, widow of Thomas Wilson, esq. *

T. Seymour, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

In his 58th year, Revell Phillips, esq. of Shiffnall, Salop.

At Leyburn Grove, co. York, Mrs. Riddell, relict of Ralph Riddell, esq. of Cheesburn Grange, Northumberland.

July 27. In Crawford street, Portman-square, aged 61, Horatio Mucklow, esq. collector of his majesty's customs in the port of London.

At Kennington, aged 32, Mrs. Harriet Garden, relict of the late Mr. Henry Garden, late purser of the *Marquis Camden* Indiaman. (See p. 94.)

In his 50th year, Thomas Barker, esq. of Ashford-hall, near Bakewell, co. Derby.

July 28. In his 45th year, the Rev. Wm. Gray, M. A. master of the Free Grammar-school, Cheltenham.

At Calais, in his 75th year, John Pigott, esq. of Brockley-court, Somerset, in the commission of the peace for that county.

July 29. In Gower-street, aged 45, Thos. Garland Murray, esq.

Aged 85, Gen. Count Charles of Erbach Schonberg, who had been 68 years in the Austrian service.

July 30. At Golden Bank, near Liskeard, Cornwall, (the residence of her brother, Major-gen. Eales) aged 51, Mrs. Eliz. Soudy, daughter of the late Wm. Eales,

Eales,

Eales, esq. alderman of that borough, and mother of Lieut. T. Eales Soudy, 5th reg. Bengal Native Infantry.

At Stradelly, Queen's county, M. Dowling, M. D.

July 31. At Bristol, James Grueber, esq. lieutenant in the 18th Royal Irish.

Aged 78, Benjamin Cole, esq. of Bath.

In his 56th year, Rev. Thos. Blundell, M. A. rector of Halsall, Lancashire, youngest son of the late Jonathan Blundell, esq. of Liverpool. He was formerly of Brazenose college, Oxford, M. A. 1783.

Aug. 1. In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, in his 46th year, Rev. Edw. Dawkins.

At Southsea, C. Bingham Hill, esq. surgeon of the 2d, or Queen's regiment of infantry.

At Cottingham, aged 33; Capt. Cresser, late of the Royal Cumberland militia.

Aug. 2. Aged 44, Rev. Raymond E. L. Rogers, vicar of Bishops-Stortford, Herts, formerly of Oriel college, Oxford.

At Dundee, in his 87th year, Baillie John Christall, many years postmaster of that town. He had been well educated, and to a strong understanding, added high independence of mind, and a stern impartiality in the discharge of his official duties. Though the salary of Mr. Christall was very small, yet he contrived by strict economy not only to support his family, chiefly from that source, but to save a competency for his old age, and to leave a considerable sum behind him.—Of this he has bequeathed 10*l.* to the Infirmary, 10*l.* to the Kirk Session, 10*l.* to the Lunatic Asylum, 5*l.* to the Destitute Sick, and 5*l.* to the Female Society. An honourable anecdote of Mr. Christall remains yet to be told. The magistrates are patrons of a bursary, consisting of the sum of 194*l.* 8*s.* left by will by a Mr. Bruce; the interest of which to be always applied in educating one pupil of the name of Bruce. In 1773, this bursary being vacant, and no one qualified applying for it, Mr. Christall was advised to take it for his late son Peter, then a youth; and he accordingly received the proceeds for the two years (1773 and 1774) being 17*l.* 10*s.* But this sum he ordered in December last to be repaid to the patrons, with 41 years interest, amounting to 35*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*;—in all 52*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Aug. 3. At Newnham, co. Gloucester, in his 79th year, Francis Lawson, esq. many years an acting magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

At Brownstown, co. Kildare, the eldest daughter of the late Sir James Tynte, bart.

Aug. 5. At Bailey-hall, Herts, while on a visit to his wife's brother, aged 53, Col. George Maddison, of Partney, co. Lincoln, late of the 65th regiment.

At Bishop Morley's Widows'-college, Winchester, aged 77, Mrs. Grace Robinson, relict of the Rev. Bryan Robison, late of Holybourne, Hants, whose death is recorded in vol. LXVIII, p. 87.

Aug. 6. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 32, Mr. Benjamin Neale, of St. Paul's Church-yard, eldest son of the late James Neale, esq. He was a man the energies of whose mind exceeded the physical powers of his frame; by his death the poor have lost one of their best friends, society one of its most useful members, and religion one of its brightest ornaments.

Aug. 8. At Teignmouth, in his 78th year, Philip Langmead, esq. of Hoe house, Plymouth, in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon.

Aug. 9. At Brighton, Lieut. Arlan Ross, R. N. brother of Col. Ross, 75th foot, and son of the late Gen. Patrick Ross, chief engineer at Madras.

At Sir R. Laurie's, bart. near Dumfries, Walter Ross Monro, M. D. late senior member of the Medical Board, Calcutta.

At Stourton castle, co. Worcester, Thomas Worrall Grazebrook, esq. Stourton castle is remarkable for its having been the birth-place of the celebrated Cardinal Pole, the relation, but avowed enemy, of Henry VIII.

Aug. 12. By the accidental discharge of a double-barreled gun (during an excursion for grouse-shooting), which caused instant death, aged 24, Alex. Simpson, esq. of Collyhill, Scotland; the last surviving child of the late A. Simpson, esq. to whose ample fortune he succeeded about three years ago. His literary acquirements were considerable; and he had travelled on the Continent with the view of informing himself concerning the manners and internal policy of foreign nations. He was a warm friend, and a most dutiful and affectionate son to a mother who, after having lost all the other branches of a numerous family, had her affections and hopes entirely centered in him. Young as he was, and apparently to see many days, he had arranged his affairs, and in his arrangement, it is said, was not unmindful of the necessities of the indigent: so that the poor, and the public in general, will have reason to respect his memory.

Aug. 15. At Windsor, in his 48th year, Capt. John Kirkpatrick, of the East India Company's ship the *Henry Addington*. Endeared us he was to a numerous class of respectable friends by his liberal and generous sentiments, it will be soothing and gratifying to their feelings that his memory should be recorded with the notice it merits. He was descended from a collateral branch of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. Left early in life an orphan, he received, from a noble-minded friend of his deceased father, the tender-

ness

ness of a parent, united with the services of the warmest patronage. From his nautical skill in the line he was engaged in, his intellectual endowments, and his spirited conduct under emergencies, there is little doubt that, if he had pursued his fortune in the British Navy, he might have arisen to the first honours of the profession; but his fate ordained him to acquire independence in another way, and he used the advantages of it, on occasions where his friendship or his charity was called upon, with unbounded liberality. He bore a long and severe illness with patience and fortitude, and supported himself under the most acute suffering with a resignation and submission to the Divine dispensations that were truly exemplary. He was constantly attended with affectionate solicitude by one or other of his friends; and although he had not one near family connection, he was never left a day without some valuable character about him among those who regarded him. On his side, no sickness or suffering made him ever lose sight of that accommodation he felt due to those who attended him, and which had marked his character through life. He constantly preserved through his illness the sentiments of liberality, feeling, generosity, and gratitude, which had particularly distinguished his dawn of life, and seemed to beam forth with increased fervour to the very close of his existence.

Aug. 20. At her cottage at Callagton, near Much Wenlock, Shropshire, aged 71, Mrs. Eleanor Harding. She was the last of the ancient family of the Haynes's of that place, who had lived there for several centuries. She was a person of most engaging manners and sweetness of disposition, qualities which had long rendered her highly esteemed through a large circle of friends and acquaintance. The poor in that vicinity she had ever in remembrance, who from her door were never sent empty away; her loss is therefore deeply lamented by her neighbours, and by her friends most sincerely mourned.

At Castleton-lodge, Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland, deeply and sincerely lamented by all her friends and relatives, especially by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactor, Mary, wife of James Price, esq. daughter of Matthew, and sister of Stephen Cassan, esquires, deceased, of Sheffield hall, near Maryboro' in the same county. When the virtuous pass to the silent mansions of mortality, it is incumbent on the biographer to rescue their bright example from oblivion. Some slight memorial here mention that they 'lived and died, not only to the deceased, but to the world at large, that others may go and do likewise.'

The proudest descent—the blood of the noblest families, derived from the race of Plantagenet, flowing in her veins, were unnecessary to give dignity to this amiable woman's character, standing as it does on the firm basis of personal worth. The advantage of high birth, though prized by the generality of the world, and contemned by none but those who do not, consequently can not ever, possess it, far from inflating her with arrogance, served but as an incentive to virtuous action. Not satisfied with merely deriving honour from her progenitors, she sought to reflect it. A true scion of the ancient and respectable family of Cassan, her intentions were pure; her heart unsuspecting, because guileless; her manners gentle and unaffected; her disposition placable and forgiving. Did distress pour its plaintive note? her purse was ever ready to afford relief. Did sickness grasp on the couch of woe? her gentle hand would raise the drooping head. Did the family afflictions of her neighbours want the balm of consolation for the loss of some beloved relative? her syren voice would whisper resignation—her persuasive accents, while she told of sun-bright days beyond the storm—of worlds beyond the skies—would prove the certain lenitives of unutterable anguish, and cheer the dejected heart in nature's saddest hour. Hers were the 'social smile and sympathetic tear'—hers all the qualities that dignity and adorn humanity. Mercy with celestial voice spoke in all she uttered; Charity poured forth her stores in all she did. Justly entitled would she have been to have said, on her death-bed,

Non omnis moriar; multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam. Usque ego postera
Crescam laude recens.

The subject of this article has left a numerous issue by Mr. Price, who was nephew to the first Marquis of Hertford. Her only surviving brother is the Rev. Joseph Cassan, M. A. rector of Stradbally, and chaplain to the earl of Roden. She was aunt to Major Cassan of Sheffield hall, and of the late Stephen, barrister-at-law, who died 1794, leaving issue by his wife, the present Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, B. A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, chaplain to the earl of Caledon, and curate of Streatley, near Reading. The death of her brother, Richard Cassan, M. P. who married Miss Belle Hamilton, eldest sister of the late Right Hon. Baron Hamilton, is recorded in our Vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 668—that of her nephew Alexander, M. P. for Belfast, and once high sheriff for Dublin, Vol. LXXXIX. Part I. p. 495—that of her sisters, Mrs. Smythour and Cooke, Vol. LXXXII. Part I. p. 486. and Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 301—that

of her nephew, Thomas Cassan, Capt. of 32d, killed at Waterloo, Vol. LXXXV. Part II. p. 468.

Aug. 24. At Portsmouth, William Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston-hall, Shropshire, far advanced in age, but on the very eve of entering the nuptial state a third time. He was the second son of Charles Whitmore, esq. of Southampton, and of the very respectable and wealthy family of the Whitmores of Apley, co. Salop. He is succeeded in the Dudmaston and Wolstaston possessions by his eldest son of the first marriage, Col. William Wolrich Whitmore, esq. who some time ago married the only daughter of the present Earl of Bradford.

Aug. 26. At Rindleford, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, of a dysentery, Mr. Samuel Ridley, sen.

Aug. 26. Suddenly, at the advanced age of 84, Dr. John Squire, of Ely-place, Holborn, member of the Royal College of Physicians, and for many years, until increasing infirmities obliged him to relinquish practice, one of the Physicians of the Lying-in Charity for delivering Women at their own Residences. The whole life of this truly venerable Gentleman has been one continued series of charity and benevolence; and the loss of none of those great and good Characters in the Medical World, of whom society has been deprived within these few years past, will be more seriously felt, or more universally lamented, than that of the good Dr. Squire.—At the very instant of his death he was engaged in an act of benevolence: for, while assisting at the delivery of a patient, whose labour was attended with circumstances of much difficulty and danger, he expired in an instant, without a sigh or a struggle. The Medical Gentlemen who were in attendance on the patient previous to the arrival of Dr. Squire, immediately sent for his friend Mr. Chamberlaine, of Aylesbury-street; but, had he been on the spot at the instant, he could not have rendered him any assistance. It only remained, therefore, for him, on his arrival, to be the bearer of the unhappy tidings to his afflicted family.—Twenty-eight years ago, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Chamberlaine, in whom he found a most ready and indefatigable coadjutor, the three branches of the Medical Profession were indebted to this worthy and excellent Veteran, for setting on foot an Institution, not before attempted in this Metropolis, for the benefit of the Relatives of Members of the Medical Profession left in distressed circumstances, under the title of *"The Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London, and its Vicinity."* By the unwaried exertions of these two individuals, this Institution, from a small beginning,

has arisen to a state of prosperity that its most sanguine supporters could not have expected in so short a period; and has afforded relief to many families, who, but for its assistance, must in many instances have endured the most humiliating succours of a parish workhouse!—His remains were attended to the place of interment, in a vault under St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, on Sunday, the 1st Sept. by the individuals of his family, accompanied by Mr. Chamberlaine, Mr. Taunton, Dr. Davis, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Fortescue, and several other respectable Gentlemen of the Medical Profession.

Aug. 27. Amongst the Heroes who fell in the late victory before Algiers, aged 21, Richard, second son of Mrs. Cathrop, of West Ashby in Lincolnshire, and formerly of Shotesham in Norfolk. After eight years spent in the most active service, he went out upon promotion in the late Expedition, as an Admiralty Midshipman on board the Leander, where he displayed the utmost bravery. He was gifted with excellent abilities, a generous feeling heart, and possessed an uncommon degree of manly courage.

Aug. Mrs. Mary Oatway, many years mistress of the Post-office, Great Torrington, Devon, and aunt of Mr. Nathaniel Oatway, of that place.

Lately.—Mrs. Lyster, many years Janitrix of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Sept. 1. In his 50th year, John Coape, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square.

At Clapton, Charles Hiatt Hancock, esq.

At Charlton, Kent, in his 37th year, J. Collins, esq. late commander of the Hea. Company's ship *Warley*.

Sept. 2. At Bromley, Kent, aged 43, Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. S. Forster, late Registrar of Oxford University, and rector of Greensted, Essex.

Sept. 3. At Reading, in his 64th year, Rev. Joseph Eyre, nearly 20 years rector of St. Giles's Parish in that town; a prebendary of St. Paul's; and vicar of Ambroden, Oxfordshire, where he spent the early part of his professional life, greatly and justly respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was a faithful, conscientious, and able Minister of the Word of God. The duties of his profession were his delight and constant occupation, till the severity of a painful disorder required occasional residence in London for medical advice. His affections were firmly fixed upon doing the work of his Master, visiting the sick, comforting the afflicted, and rightly dividing the Word of Truth. His death will be deeply and justly lamented by his numerous family, and by the poor, who have lost a real friend.

At Hill-house, Danbury, Essex, aged 63, William Gibbs, esq. formerly of St. Catharine's,

Catharine's, London, a truly upright, worthy man.

At his villa near Hamburg, aged 72, the celebrated Frederick Lewis Schroeder, many years manager and proprietor of the German Theatre, Hamburg.

Sept. 4. In her 78th year, Mrs. Dorothy Stow, of Croom's Hill, Greenwich widow of Mr. W. Stow, formerly of Blasket, Essex, and St. Mary Hill, London.

At Bath, in his 81st year, Sir Thomas Miller, bart. of Froyle, Hants, M. P. for Portsmouth. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1772; was twice married, and has left issue.

In Upper Seymour street, Portmansquare, Miss Fitz-Gerald.

Sept. 5. At Bath, James Bouchier, esq. of Little Berkhamsted, Herts.

At Brighton, aged 72, Hon. C. Herbert, of Upper Brook-street, M. P. for Wilton. He was the only surviving brother of the late Earl of Carnarvon, and uncle of the present Earl.

At Shrewsbury, aged 71, Mrs. Mason, of Chesterton, widow of the late Thomas Mason, esq. of Shrewsbury; having been deprived of her reason from a long indisposition. She was the last surviving issue of John Bradburne, late of Chesterton, gent. by his wife Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. Malachi Pointer, M. A. of Alkerton, co. Oxford, and Mary his wife, daughter of Mr. Alderman Twiss of Shrewsbury. She was the last of the Bradburne family, which had taken up their residence at Chesterton in the reign of Henry VIII. where the heads of the family have resided in succession ever since upon their estate, having enjoyed other valuable possessions in the same parish for a considerable length of time.

On Usher's-quay, Thos. Smith, esq. of Rowestown, co. Dublin.

Sept. 10. At Clifton, of a decline, greatly lamented, Anne, only daughter of Major-general James Miller.

Sept. 12. At Brighton, after a long illness, the wife of the Rev. J. Styles, D. D. Her funeral sermon was preached at Dr. Styles's Chapel on the 20th.

Sept. 14. At Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster, the Rev. William Bawdwen, By A. vicar of Hooton Pagnell, and curate of Frickley-cum-Clayton, co. York. To this gentleman the publick are indebted for a translation of that invaluable National Record, Domesday Book. He proposed to print the whole in ten volumes, 4to; but only two have as yet been published; Vol. I. containing the County of York; including Amekness, Lonsdale, and Furness, in Lancashire, and such Parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland as are contained in that Survey. Also the Counties Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln. With an Introduction, Glossary,

and "Indexes," 1809; and Vol. II. containing the Counties of Hertford and Middlesex, Buckingham, Oxford, and Gloucester. — Mr. Bawdwen also contributed a Translation of Domesday-book, so far as relates to Dorsetshire, to the Fourth Volume of the new Edition of Hutchins's History of that County, recently published. — This able and industrious Divine, in the Preface to his first Volume, thus speaks of the Parliamentary Publication: "Under the liberal auspices of his present Majesty, and by the munificence of Parliament, a most splendid Edition of this Record, worthy of the Monarch, and worthy of this great Nation, has been published, for the use of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Public Libraries of the Kingdom, from the original Manuscript in the Exchequer. I had also flattered myself that what I have now undertaken might, in some degree, second the enlightened views of the Legislature on this subject, and respectively place the purchase of it within the reach of more numerous classes of his Majesty's subjects." We earnestly hope this expectation will even yet be realized; and that the publication of the remaining volumes of the Work (which are completely ready for the press) may be made conducive to the interests of the afflicted widow and twelve children of Mr. Bawdwen, by whom his loss will be most severely felt. His memory will be long cherished by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

Sept. 16. At Chelsea, in her 24th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Hopwood, of Thayer-street, Manchester-square, whose engaging manners, sweetness of disposition, and pious resignation, endeared her to all who knew her.

Whilst on a visit at Bradney, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, (the seat of John Marshall, esq.) the wife of Major Cane, and surviving daughter of the late Edw. Farmer Taylor, esq. of Chieknell, in the adjoining parish.

Part I. p. 563, b. l. 17, read, he was not apparently in a situation to command success.

Part II. p. 183. 2d col. l. 17. "Michael Watts, the younger son of the late David Pike Watts, who fell at Barossa, made his exit so nobly, that Mr. Urban may perhaps like to make an addition in his next Obituary: Heading a party of the Guards, he was struck by a musquet-ball upon the breast; two soldiers went to take him up; he exclaimed, 'You can do me no good — I am dying — follow the company.'" G. B.

P. 186. The late M^r. de St. Croix was of a good family in the Island of Jersey, and only child of Charles and Françoise Neele de St. Croix.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 27, to Sept. 3, 1816.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 883	Males - 582	} 1225	Between	2 and 5	107
Females 865	Females 643			5 and 10	55
Whereof have died under 2 years old		338		10 and 20	45
				20 and 30	100
				30 and 40	113
				40 and 50	131
				50 and 60	118
				60 and 70	91
				70 and 80	76
				80 and 90	44
				90 and 100	6
				100 and 110	1

Salt £1. per bushel; 4^{oz.} per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Sept. 14.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	76	5	42	11	34	9	28	2	42	2	Essex	77	1	42	6	32	3	28	4	37	10
Surrey	85	0	44	6	40	0	30	6	44	6	Kent	80	0	00	0	35	0	29	8	38	8
Hertford	78	4	30	0	31	0	26	6	36	3	Sussex	92	0	00	0	00	0	29	0	00	0
Bedford	79	8	00	0	31	1	25	9	36	5	Suffolk	85	3	42	0	33	2	30	0	38	5
Huntingdon	80	6	00	0	31	9	23	10	55	0	Camb.	70	10	00	0	00	0	22	7	34	11
Northamp.	80	2	00	0	35	0	24	0	35	8	Norfolk	80	8	00	0	32	4	23	9	35	4
Rutland	81	6	00	0	37	6	24	0	39	0	Lincoln	76	2	50	10	37	4	21	2	37	1
Leicester	83	8	40	0	58	0	28	0	37	6	York	77	8	46	8	29	10	24	1	39	7
Nottingham	80	4	47	6	36	0	28	4	37	8	Durham	91	4	00	0	46	0	32	5	00	0
Derby	84	4	00	0	00	0	31	10	43	8	Northum.	86	5	52	8	37	1	32	10	00	0
Stafford	89	3	00	0	40	8	30	11	47	9	Cumberl.	81	0	46	4	35	10	26	10	00	0
Salop	92	5	52	2	37	4	27	11	44	5	Westmor.	91	6	52	0	35	2	32	7	00	0
Hereford	93	4	44	8	55	0	24	4	35	0	Lancaster	85	2	00	0	00	0	24	11	00	0
Worcester	81	5	38	10	35	0	27	3	37	8	Chester	85	6	00	0	42	1	29	4	00	0
Warwick	84	0	00	0	39	0	30	0	40	9	Flint	77	8	00	0	46	10	00	0	00	0
Wilts	89	0	00	0	38	0	29	0	49	8	Denbigh	83	0	00	0	52	10	30	5	00	0
Berks	84	8	00	0	35	3	28	9	46	1	Anglesea	80	6	00	0	40	0	20	0	00	0
Oxford	83	0	00	0	37	0	28	3	42	0	Carnarvon	87	8	00	0	34	8	20	8	00	0
Bucks	83	4	00	0	37	3	29	6	40	6	Merioneth	93	4	00	0	50	0	27	0	00	0
Brecon	105	10	54	4	49	7	32	0	00	0	Cardigan	74	9	00	0	33	6	18	0	00	0
Montgom.	97	0	51	2	38	5	26	8	00	0	Pembroke	67	4	00	0	35	2	16	0	00	0
Radnor	93	8	00	0	36	0	21	3	00	0	Carmart.	90	1	00	0	33	4	20	4	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.											Glamorg.	94	7	00	0	49	4	28	0	00	0
85 6 46 2 38 2 22 6 40 10											Gloucest.	88	3	00	0	40	0	30	6	42	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter:											Somerset	100	1	00	0	37	1	22	10	52	0
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0											Monm.	100	6	00	0	48	0	00	0	00	0
											Devon	93	8	00	0	41	6	24	1	00	0
											Cornwall	94	10	00	0	45	2	23	4	00	0
											Dorset	89	6	00	0	38	5	26	0	52	0
											Hants	85	8	00	0	37	0	25	9	45	10

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Sept. 23, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Sept. 14, 29s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Sept. 18, 47s. 4d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Sept. 23 :

Kent Bags	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	14l. 0s. to 18l. 18s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 23 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 11s. 6d. Straw 3l. 6s. — Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 3l. 10s. 0d.
Clover 7l. 10s. 0d. — Smithfield, Hay 5l. 12s. 6d. Straw 3l. 0s. 0d. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Sept. 23 :
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,360.
Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Calves	150.
		Sheep and Lambs	18,440
		Pigs	300.

COALS, Sept. 23: Newcastle 36s. 3d. to 47s. 9d. Sunderland 37s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 4d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 2d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Sept. 1816 (to the 29th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Swansea, 150*l.* div. 10*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 230*l.* ex. div. 4*l.* half year.—Monmouth, 120*l.* ex. div. 4*l.* ditto.—Grand Junction (div. suspended), 101*l.* 10*l.*—Leicester Union, 70*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 12*l.* 10*l.*—Chelmer, 70*l.* div. 4*l.*—Lancaster, 17*l.* 10*l.*—West-India Dock, 14*l.* 5*l.* div. 10*l.*—London ditto, 60*l.*—Globe Insurance, 104*l.*—Rock Ditto, 5*l.* disc.—Lion Company, 1*l.* 10*l.* per share (div. suspended)—Strand Bridge Annuitants, 1*l.* 10*l.* premium—Ditto Shares, 17*l.*—London Institution, 40*l.*—Surrey Ditto, 10*l.*—Gas Light, 1 disc.

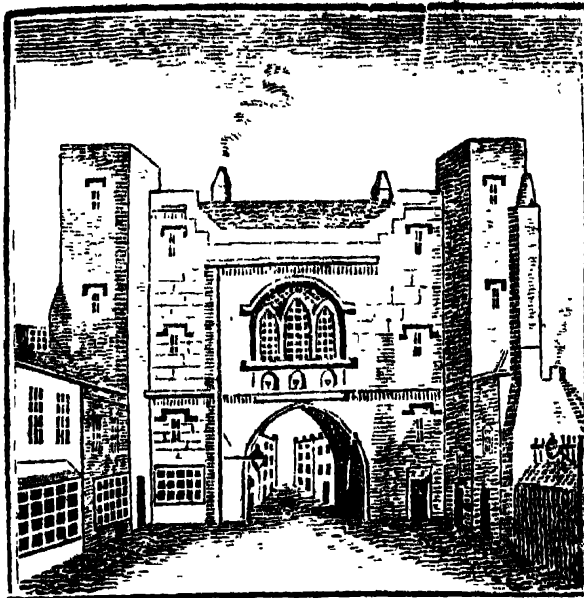
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1816.

Day	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Ann.	Ins. 5 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	India Bonds.	R. Bills 3 <i>l.</i>	E. Bills 5 <i>l.</i>
1	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		8 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
2	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
3	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
4	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
5	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
6	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
7	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
8	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
9	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
10	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
11	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
12	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
13	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
14	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
15	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
16	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
17	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
18	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
19	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
20	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
21	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
22	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
23	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
24	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
25	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
26	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
27	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
28	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
29	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.
30	Sunday	216 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 1/2		180		7 pr.	3 pr.	7 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post. M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times. M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press.—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun.—Even. Mail
Star.—Traveller
Pilot.—Statesman
Packet.—Lond. Chr.
Albion.—C. Chron.
Courier.—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3.—Bristol 5
Berwick.—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2.—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



OCTOBER, 1816.
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Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2.—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorches.
Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2.—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 2
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 5
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwic
N. Wales Oxford 5
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 5
Reading—Salish
Salop—Sheffield 5
Sherborne, Stasse
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 1
York 3. IRELAND 3
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2. Guern. 2

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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the New Bridge at Dorchester, Oxon.;
and of KNAPTOFT CHURCH, in Leicestershire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-st. London
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed. Post-paid.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.36	55	20	Fine with clouds & cool	29.42	55	20	Fine, clouds, sm. rain	29.51	53	20	Showers.
2	29.55	58½	2 M	Few showers, some drops	29.58	57	20	Do.	29.63	52	5	F. & C.; some sho.
3	29.63	56	8 M	Hazy; aft. 11 wet haze	29.59	55	8	Do.	29.43	53	7	F. & C.; some sho.
4	29.96	50	6 M	Fine, but cold; aft. 12, rain	29.96	56	33	Cloudy, with heavy squall	29.38	53	5	Fair, & moderate.
5	29.50	54	9 M	Fine, tho' cloudy	29.55	57	23	Do.	29.65	53	46	Very fine.
6	29.71	59½	16 M	F. & C.	29.73	58	10	F. & C.	29.70	57	30	Do.
7	29.71	59	23 M	Fine	29.75	57	4	Fine	29.73	60	13	Do.; hazy.
8	29.49	56	30 M	Rain; aft. 10 fair but lower.	29.70	67	28	Do.	29.68	61	19	Do.; rain.
9	29.48	58½	9 M	Fine, with clouds, more mod.	29.36	64½	30	Blowing hard with showers.	29.52	61	24	Fair with hard squa
10	29.68	57	16 M	Fine, tho' hazy, 12 heav. sh.	29.65	65½	25	Do.	29.67	59	23	Very fine.
11	29.83	54½	24 M	Very fine	29.71	61	3	Some little showers.	29.76	56	8	Very fine.
12	29.97	64	17 M	Cloudy with fre. small showers	29.93	64	17	Cloudy	29.96	56	6	Fine; rain.
13	29.85	61	44 M	F. & C.	29.92	59½	26	More clear	29.92	60	47	F. & C.
14	29.79	60	36 M	Very fine	29.85	65	27	Do.; aft. 5 overcast	29.85	57	55	Fine.
15	29.87	61½	49 M	Foggy	29.81	66	33	Do.	29.84	62	41	F. & C.; wet fog.
16	29.73	62½	42 M	Very fine	29.84	69	28	Fine	29.83	63	32	Do.
17	29.74	62½	39 M	Very fine	29.70	67	27	Do.	29.70	63½	15	Do.
18	29.74	63	39 M	Fine	29.79	68	17	Lowering	29.86	60	20	Do.
19	29.85	63	22 M	Gloomy	29.86	60½	16	Do.	29.88	63	6	Do.
20	29.84	58	7 M	Gloomy	29.75	57	9	Do.	29.65	60	9	Do.; rain.
21	29.46	58	26 M	Rain; aft. 9, F. & C.	29.43	64½	12	F. & C.	29.43	62	6	Do.; foggy.
22	29.46	58	25 M	Foggy; aft. 11 fine	29.48	63	17	Very fine	29.58	60	9	Do.
23	29.62	58	25 M	Gloomy; more clear	29.62	63	17	Fine tho' cloudy	29.62	54	18	Fine.
24	29.60	58	19 M	Foggy, aft. 9 clear	29.60	59	1	Fine tho' cloudy	29.73	58	31	Fine.
25	29.85	51½	25 M	Fine tho' foggy; aftern. clo.	29.94	61	22	Fine tho' cloudy	29.97	58	20	Fine; thick fog.
26	29.98	55	30 M	Fog, after 9 clear	29.98	63	15	F. & C.	30.01	58	19	F. & C.
27	30.03	59	26 M	Gloomy	30.03	64	20	Fine	30.03	61	25	Do.
28	29.93	60	30 M	Gloomy	29.91	62	20	Fine with clouds	29.91	52	25	Do.; some sm. rain
29	29.59	60	41 M	Windy, with some sm. rain	29.35	59	29	Blowing hard with some ra.	29.46	54	14	Do. but fair; moder
30	29.62	58	20 M	Fine, clouds, some sm. sho.	29.63	59	15	F. & C.	29.66	57	22	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For OCTOBER, 1816.

Mr. URBAN, *Wapping, Oct. 23.*

THE inclosed I have had extracted from the Public Ledger to-day: as it deserves the greatest publicity and durability, I feel a pleasure (a right, I may say, for I have drawn a trigger for my Sovereign on both sides the Atlantic) in transmitting it to you, to give this excellent King's feelings and principles such publicity and durability. THOMAS WALTERS.

THE KING. — The following anecdotes, says an Evening Paper, may be relied on as authentic:

In the Summer of 1814, the King had lucid intervals: the Queen desired to be informed when that was the case — she was so; and on entering the room, she found him singing a hymn, and accompanying it on the harpsichord. When he had finished it, he knelt down, and prayed aloud for her Majesty, then for his Family and the Nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit to it. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

One morning, when the passing-bell was tolling at Windsor, his Majesty inquired who was dead? His attendants at first did not answer him; but, on his repeating the question, they said, "Please your Majesty, Mrs. S—." "Mrs. S—," rejoined the King, "she was a linen-dealer, and lived at the corner of — street (naming the street); aye, she was a good woman, and brought up her family in the fear of God — she is gone to Heaven—I hope I shall soon follow her."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 7.*

THE following Letters, lately discovered among some family papers, seem to merit preservation; and are much at your service. N. S.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE to Bp. HOADLY.

Dublin, Jan. 24, 1756.

My Lord, — I am extremely concerned that the first opportunity I should have of corresponding with the Bishop of Winchester should be on so disagreeable a subject; and nothing but your Lordship's letter could have forced me to trouble you, or enter into the discussion of a question which has given me a great deal of uneasiness, as well as surprize. As you have laid me under a necessity of giving my opinion when I should have chose to have been silent, you will, I hope, excuse me if I give it you freely. I am indeed at a loss for words to explain my meaning more clearly than I did in my letter to Dr. Lowth, of which he told me he had sent you an extract. It always was my intention to get a small matter out of Dr. Leslie's preferments for a son of Sir Edmond Anderson; and therefore, as a means of providing more amply for Dr. Lowth, I proposed to him the making application to your Lordship; and though the material service was to be done to Dr. Lowth, yet I should always have esteemed it a civility done to me, and, as such, have thought myself much obliged to you; and I own, when the answer came back, couched in the words you mention, with strong professions of your regard for me, I was much pleased with it. I have lived long enough in the world not to pay too great a regard, or lay too much stress, on professions in general; but the veneration I had been bred up with for Bishop Hoadly's character would not allow me to suspect that his professions could mean nothing, or that he could have recourse to nice distinctions to explain away the sense and meaning from his own words, which the common acceptation of them certainly conveyed; and therefore, when Dr. Lowth had got possession

possession of Dr. Leslie's preferment, I immediately acquainted Mr. Anderson with the promise I had from your Lordship, and told him the Living was at his service, which he very willingly accepted. If that step had not been taken, I should, upon the first difficulty raised by your Lordship, have desired Dr. Lowth to put an end to it—and as I find my letter to him has not convinced you, I must desire your Lordship to dispose of the Living to whomsoever you shall think proper; and shall endeavour to serve my friend some other way. I am sorry to find myself under the necessity of letting him know exactly the state of the case; but it is very material to me, my Lord, that no man should be able to say that I have broken my word with him. I must now look upon this affair as entirely over; and therefore the only favour I have to beg is, that this may be the conclusion of a correspondence which must be as disagreeable to you, as it is to, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

DEVONSHIRE.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of
ST. ASAPH*, at *Whitchurch, Salop.*

My Lord,—After many attempts to write to your Lordship, I have at last, by mere dint of resolution, forced myself upon it; and therefore, if I commit a fault, I hope you will give me leave to plead St. Paul's excuse, that it is not I, but something else that dwelleth in me. What it is, your Lordship will easily investigate, when I inform you that my eldest son is in Orders, and ready to labour in the Vineyard, if he could but find a Vineyard to labour in.

What can a man do in such circumstances? If he applies to nobody, out of a modest delicacy, he will certainly get nothing: if he stays till he has a right to apply to any one, he will stay all his life-time: if he applies where he has no right, he will be looked upon as impertinent.

If your Lordship was but as much obliged to me and my family as I am to you and yours, I should make no scruple of speaking plainly, and not think of concealing myself thus in obscurity and darkness: but the mistake is, the obligation lies on the wrong side. Or, if I could make it

Dr. Richard Neweome.

out, that the receiving many favours entitles a man to more, the argument would run very prettily! but this is a maxim not universally agreed upon. In short, my Lord, let me turn the question about ever so many ways, and view it in ever so many lights, I can make nothing of it; and must therefore leave it to some greater Genius, who can raise an argument out of nothing, like the Bishop of Gloucester*, or make one out of his own will and pleasure; *stat pro ratione voluntas*: and content myself with what is within the reach of my capacity,—to convey by this my best wishes and compliments (in which my wife and sons join) to yourself and Mrs. Newcome.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble servant,

HENRY TAYLER.

Crawley, Aug. 5, 1766.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 14.

THE just tribute of praise given in your Obituary of last Month to the character of the late Mr. Thomas Tomkins cannot but be highly gratifying to the wide-extended circle of his friends. Possessed as he was of all the amiable qualities of the head and heart, he may be said to be truly worthy of every eucodium passed upon him. In professional abilities he was confessedly unequalled; and among the many unequivocal testimonies of admiration which his performances have excited, none could have been more gratifying to his feelings than that expressed by the Duke of Sussex, on the occasion of his Royal Highness receiving the Freedom of the City in July last †.

The finely-executed Portrait of himself, by the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, he has bequeathed to the City of London, with a request, that cannot be better expressed than in the terms of his will.

"I give and bequeath to Richard Clark, esq. Chamberlain of the City of London for the time being, and to all succeeding Chamberlains of this City, my Portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A. being the last picture from the pencil of that celebrated Master,—with a request that it may be placed in the Chamberlain's Parlour with the Duplicates of the Honorary Freedoms and Thanks presented by the

Dr. Warburton.

† See p. 78.

Lord

Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to the distinguished Heroes, Statesmen, and other eminent Characters, who have so ably and successfully exerted themselves to secure our invaluable Constitution from the ambitious designs of our envious and powerful Enemies."

The Portrait was presented to the worthy Chamberlain on the 1st inst. who received it with that dignified politeness, and feeling, which marked his esteem for the Testator, and his sense of the value of the bequest. A more appropriate situation for the Portrait could not have been selected, surrounded as it is by the elaborate productions of his pen which adorn that room. Such a collection of Ornamental Penmanship—so extensive, so beautifully designed, so ingeniously varied,—it may surely without arrogance be asserted, cannot be surpassed; and these memorials of Public Virtue will effectually preserve the fame of the *Writer*, by transmitting to posterity some of the most exquisite efforts of skill in the Caligraphic Art.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from p. 104.)

Mr. URBAN,

TOURNAY, to which I introduced your Readers in my last letter, furnishes ample scope for gratifying the curiosity of the Antiquary and the Topographer. This beautiful city is the capital of a fertile and populous district called the Tournesis, the inhabitants of which were called Nervii in the time of Julius Cæsar, who, in the second Book of his Commentaries, relates their bold and desperate struggles for freedom—nor was it till the whole race was almost extinct, that the Conqueror condescended to listen to the States of clemency, by sparing the old men, women, and children, who had retired for safety to the fens and marshes.

No scholar should visit Flanders without Cæsar's Commentaries in his pocket. On my arrival at the capital of the Nervii (a stage of 15 miles from Lille), I sat down to breakfast with Cæsar in my hand, and got through the second book of the Commentaries "while trifling o'er cold coffee with the spoon." I could not suppress my indignant feelings at the

Tyrant's cool narrative of his having almost depopulated the country, for no other offence than their patriotic and independent spirit; and the character which he himself gives of the unhappy victims of his merciless rage for conquest, stamps lasting infamy upon his name: "Quorum de natura moribusque Cæsar quum quæreret, sic reperiebat: nihil pati vini, reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium inferri, quod his rebus relanguescere animos, eorumque remitti virtutem existimarent; esse homines ferros, magnæque virtutis, increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano dedissent, et patriam virtutem projecissent, confirmare se neque legatos missuros, neque ullam conditionem pacis accepturos." Alas! for pity that a man who could handle the pen so well, had not handled the sword to better purpose: and yet, *proh nefas!* the extermination of this brave and virtuous people was one of the glorious exploits for which the Roman Senate decreed religious solemnities and public processions for the space of fifteen days.

I laid down the book, saying to myself in the words of Pope,

"Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,

From Macedonia's madman to the Swede,
The whole strange purpose of their lives
to find

Or make an enemy of all mankind."

Had my time permitted me to remain a week at Tournay, I might have selected from the researches of the Flemish Antiquaries, a digest of its history from the time of Cæsar to the destruction of the Roman Empire, and from thence through the vicissitudes of the middle ages, which I flatter myself would not be unacceptable to your Antiquarian Readers; and had your Correspondent Mr. Mot, during the while, been at my elbow, I might have furnished the lovers of Topography with accurate descriptions of the many splendid public buildings which adorn the town; but my stay was too short for any toilsome investigation, and, with every advantage of leisure, I feel my inadequacy to the task of scientific Architectural description.—I was delighted with the situation of Tournay, surrounded by rich and beautiful meadows, and washed by the Scheldt, which

which flows through the city. There are several bridges over the river, and the quays for traffick are adorned with shady walks that have a pretty effect. There are seven elegant gates leading into the town, over one of which formerly stood a fine statue of Louis XIV. which afterwards was transferred to the gardens of Blenheim-House, to swell the triumphs of our illustrious Marlborough. — The great towns in the Netherlands exhibit an air of magnificence and splendour far surpassing those of any other parts of the Continent that I have seen, although vastly inferior in the present day to what they were in their most brilliant period, during the reign of the Emperor Charles V.

Tournay, notwithstanding it has been so frequently exposed to the ravages of war, is still a noble city. It possesses many advantages for inland traffick, and carries on very considerable manufactures both in linen and woollen. The tradesmen, according to the antient custom of the Low Countries, form separate corporations, over whom Deacons preside, under the controul of the Magistrates; and they reckon not less than seventy of those companies in Tournay.

There are a great many Churches and Priests at Tournay, and there is a considerable Seminary for the education of Students in Divinity. Popish bigotry and superstition here reign triumphant. I happened to be at Tournay on a Sunday, and was struck with the little regard that was paid to the sanctity of the day. It is true, I saw numbers of people assembled at mass; but the shops were all open, and every kind of business, in regard to buying and selling, was going on with all the activity and bustle of a market-day in England. Never did I see in any place a more striking contrast than at Tournay, to the sacred rest which ought to characterize the Lord's Day: traffick in the morning, and amusements in the afternoon, appeared to be the general order of the day, with occasional interludes of the murmuring of the mass, and public processions. And is this, said I to myself, the religion of the New Testament — this the manner in which the primitive Christian hailed the return of the Lord's Day? *Heu pietas! heu pietas!* I withdrew from scenes so sickening, to peruse my Bible, and

to thank God that I had been born and educated in a land of Protestant light; otherwise I might have been on that very day, to borrow the words of Whiston, "howing before an image of St. Winifred."

The scene of the memorable battle of Fontenoy is near Tournay. I surveyed the field with more than common interest, inasmuch as I recollected that a gallant officer had fallen in that field, whose name I had been taught to lip in infancy by one whose memory I shall never cease to honour and revere—

"Dum memor ipse mei; dum spiritus
hos reget artus."

A particular description of the field, or narrative of the battle, would at this day be uninteresting to your Readers. The result of that fatal day was the loss of ten thousand men to the Allies, together with a considerable part of their artillery and baggage, besides their being under the mortifying necessity of abandoning Tournay to its fate, which soon after surrendered to the Enemy.

The French King and the Dauphin were present at the battle of Fontenoy, and shewed great personal courage: on the following day they traversed the field of battle; and on viewing that scene of carnage, the Monarch appeared deeply affected, and turning to the Dauphin, addressed him in these memorable words, which ought to be inscribed on the walls of every Cabinet: "You see here, my son, the unhappy victims of political hatred and the passions of men. Never let this sight be effaced from your remembrance; and oh! beware of sporting with the lives of your subjects, and of shedding their blood in unjust wars."

We travelled from Tournay through an enchanting country, till we came to the little town of Leuse, in the province of Hainault. In the autumn of 1691, King William deeming his presence requisite in England, left the Allied Army at Leuse, under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, who, quitting that station to gain a position more advantageous for encampment, was attacked in the environs of Leuse by the famous Marechal de Luxembourg, who, after a sharp contest of several hours, was obliged to retire, and leave the Prince to attain his object. The discom-

figure of such a man as Luxembourg, who, to use the words of another, "united the conduct of Turenne to the intuitive genius of Condé," was no small glory to any Commander. From Leuse we proceeded to Ligne, and from thence to the beautiful town of Ath, where we dined, and spent a few hours. I had as yet seen no part of the country, since my landing at Calais, so beautifully varied with hill and dale, with open field and woodland, and so prettily interspersed with villages, churches, and farm-houses, as that through which I passed from Tournay to Ath. Much as I admired the country from Cassel to Lille, I thought this, upon the whole, superior to it in fertility and beauty of scenery. I was struck with the neat and commodious appearance of the farm-houses and their adjoining buildings; no part of the land that was capable of cultivation lay neglected; scarcely was a weed to be seen, and seldom a fallow: the soil, naturally good, is saturated with rich manure collected from the surrounding populous towns and villages, and, with the excellent methods of agriculture they have adopted, repays the patient toil and persevering industry of the farmer, by a continual succession of fruitful crops; in short, Virgil's description of an industrious husbandman may be applied to the farmers of Hainault, and indeed of most of the other Provinces of the Netherlands:

"Exercetque frequens tellurem, atque imperat arvis."

Since my return home, I have said to many a L-c-t-sh—farmer, "Go to Flanders, thou sluggard, and learn to make the most of thy land." In conversing with some Flemish farmers on their modes of management, I was informed that Sir John Smclair had been making a Tour of agricultural inquiry in Flanders the preceding spring; and I have since had an opportunity of seeing the result of his inquiries in a pamphlet* which well deserves the attention of British farmers. The Right Hon. Gentleman justly observes, that Great Britain is superior to Flanders in agricultural

machinery and live stock; but he gives the Flemish farmers the praise of superior industry and skilful management. He attempts to enumerate the causes of the higher prices of all sorts of grain in England, compared to those in Flanders, under the following heads: the price of labour, higher rents, and public burdens; greater consumption of wheat; and the use of paper money; but he affirms that the difference of agricultural system has operated more than the combined influence of all the other causes to keep up the price of grain in England. He points out the means which have been successfully adopted in Flanders for preventing the diseases to which grain is subject, as well as the ravages of flies and insects. He enlarges upon the advantages which the Flemish farmers have derived from the general abolition of fallows, remarking that there are in Great Britain between two and three millions of acres in fallow every year, which might be rendered productive. Sir John tells us, "that the Flemish farmers are peculiarly distinguished by their great attention to manure; it being a principle with them that the fertility of the soil entirely depends on the riches you give it;" and I would recommend to the attention of our farmers the account he gives of the methods used in Flanders to collect and apply this capital source of agricultural improvement, as well as of their unwearied exertions in clearing their land of weeds. The neatness of their farm-yards, stacks, buildings, and fences, and their assiduity in keeping their land clean, form a striking contrast to the slovenly management which is too general among us. Sir John's observations on winter barley, the cultivation of flax and rape, and double crops in the same year, might furnish many useful hints for the improvement of our systems. He appears to have studied the whole subject very minutely; and he writes with a full conviction that, by attention to his suggestions, the British farmers would be enabled to reduce the expence of cultivation; to in-

* "Hints regarding the Agricultural State of the Netherlands, compared with that of Great Britain." Some valuable observations have been taken from this pamphlet, and introduced without any acknowledgment, into a book called "The Belgian Traveller, by Edmund Boyce, Esq."

crease the produce of the land; and thus sell their crops of grain at a much lower rate, without losing the fair profits of their industry: at the same time, he deprecates any attempt to reduce the price of grain, so as to discourage cultivation, as being fraught with the most injurious consequences.

In my next letter I hope to introduce you to Brussels, and from thence to the field of Waterloo.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Throgmorton-street,*
Oct. 25.

IN your "Literary Intelligence" for August last (p. 157), you have announced that the "Biographical Dictionary" will be finished *within the present year*: and you are pleased to add, that "Rarely, if ever, has a publication of such magnitude been so uniformly conducted by the Editor and Printer, not a single day's delay having taken place in the whole progress of it."

I shall make no apology for repeating this compliment, since it concerns a quality on which the present age seems not disposed to set the highest value, *INDUSTRY*; yet, as the want of it in literary undertakings is the cause of many complaints, I know not whether it may not honestly lay claim to some respect.

The "Biographical Dictionary," which commenced in May 1812, has been carried on, amidst many personal vicissitudes, and many privations, some of the most painful kind, without the least interruption from that time to the conclusion of Vol. XXX. which will be published before this Letter can meet the Reader's eye. Extensive, however, as this task has proved, and incessant as my labour has been, I have been repeatedly cheered by the approbation of many of that class whom it is desirable to please: and I have been supported in health and spirits by the nature of the undertaking itself—by the regular devotion of my time to a study which presents a greater variety than any other.

But, Mr. Urban, in your notice of the termination of my labours, I wish to rectify a mistake; and I hope, in the very advanced state of the Work, it will be thought a small one, and that those who have borne with me

so long, will bear a little longer. It appears very improbable that the Dictionary can be finished *within the present year*: or that what remains can be comprised in less than two more Volumes. This arises, in a great measure, from the very erroneous and defective state of the preceding Edition, from which, in what remains of letter W, and the subsequent letters, I can derive very little assistance. Indeed, a particular attention to the Lives now before me is the more necessary, as they have been neglected, from haste or want of materials, in all former Collections of which I can avail myself. And the enlarged scale on which this Work has been executed appeared to me the more requisite, as there seem no hopes of any continuation or conclusion of the "Biographia Britannica."

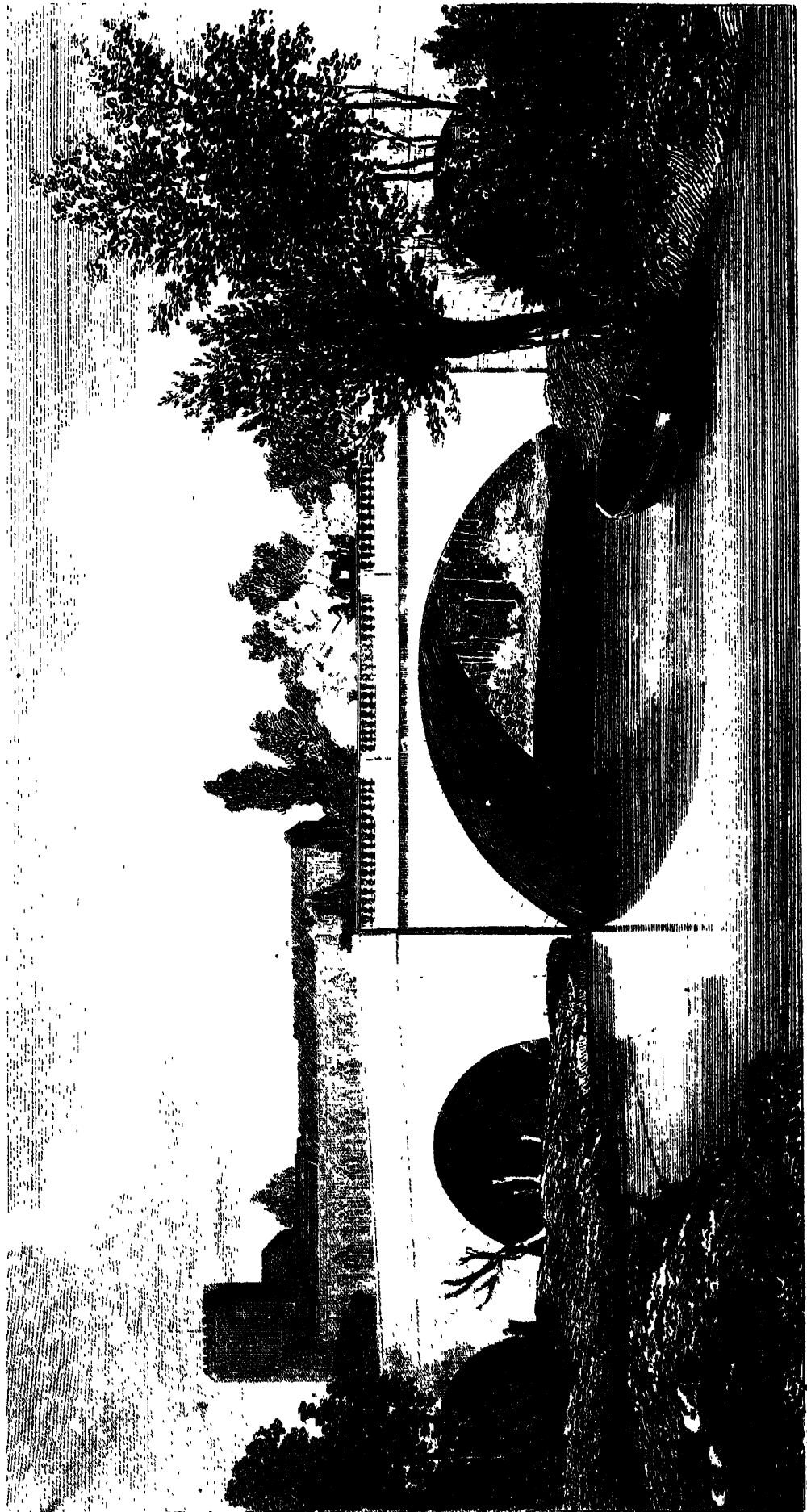
But I may announce with confidence that Vol. XXXII. to be published, D. V. on March 1, 1817, will be *THE LAST*. Merely as a labour, I may rejoice to be released; but as an employment delightful for its variety, interest, and curiosity, I own I shall reluctantly part with it.

I cannot conclude this short address, without offering my acknowledgments to some valuable Correspondents, who from time to time have communicated hints or corrections in the course of the Work, through the hands of your worthy Printer. To these I have paid the most respectful attention; and should be sorry if I have been thought to have neglected my duty, in not noticing them individually as they occurred.

ALEX. CHALMERS.

. A CONSTANT READER, after observing that Mr. Dyer, in his History of Cambridge, vol. II. p. 106, states that "Edmund Calamy is entitled, in the list of Pembroke Hall Fellows, only B. D." and supposes therefore "that he took his D. D. during the Long Parliament,"—adds, "The fact is, that Edmund Calamy, B. D. of Pembroke Hall, never took the degree of D. D. His grandson, Edmund Calamy, who wrote the Account of the Ejected Ministers, and who died in 1732, had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by the three Universities of Scotland. In confirmation of this correction, reference may be had to Kippis's *Biog. Brit.* vol. III. p. 140, as also to *Nonconformists' Memorial*, vol. I. p. 76, edit. 1802."

Mr.



G. Müller del. et sculp.

Mr. Bacon's Bridge, July 1.
DERBYSHIRE BRIDGE, Oxfordshire,
 river Thames, the Hundred in
 which it is situated, and is 40 miles
 distant from London, and 2 from Ox-
 ford. Though now chiefly known by
 the road to Oxford, Worcester, Glou-
 cester, &c. Wales, &c. passing through
 it, it was antiently a place of great
 importance, being an occasional see
 of annual magnificence and splendour
 from the time of the Romans until the
 latter part of the eleventh century,
 when it was removed to Lincoln by
 Remigius. It does not appear, how-
 ever, to have possessed any Bridge
 over the river Thame, although it
 stood on its banks, before the reign
 of Edward III. but about that pe-
 riod a Bridge was erected here, which
 absorbed much of the traffick of those
 days from the Town and Bridge of
 Wallingford, over which the main
 road to the Western parts of the
 Kingdom had previously passed.

This structure had all the charac-
 teristics of the infancy of the science
 of constructing Bridges, as small
 openings for the water, and wide piers
 with angular projections, as well to
 divide and throw off the force of the
 current, as to enable foot-passengers
 to avoid the danger which threatened
 them upon the passage of carriages,
 horsemen, &c. Low, narrow, incon-
 venient, and dangerous, this Bridge
 was long the subject of complaint,
 and few strangers crossed it without
 some unpleasant sensations; as many
 of your Readers, Mr. Urban, no
 doubt can testify. The attention of
 those in whom the cognizance of this
 grievance properly rested, was not
 withheld; and after a thorough in-
 vestigation, the plan of widening and
 effectually improving the old Bridge
 was found impracticable, and founda-
 tions for a new one were immediately
 laid, which, under the auspices of the
 Government, was erected upon
 the site of the old one, and opened for car-
 riage traffic on the 15th of July 1815.
 The stone used in building the new Quarry
 was chiefly used in building the
 bridge, which was built from
 the same materials and units to
 the same length, suppli-
 cation of the same
 and the same
 and the same

length is a matter of a mile wanting
 2 yards, the height 20 feet: part of
 this length is a cutwater apparently
 useless, which simple centre arch is
 then supported through to admit the
 whole of the stream, but the winter
 rains swell the stream to a consider-
 able river, which, overflowing its
 banks, inundates the meadows on
 each side its channel.—The comple-
 tion of the new Bridge was the signal
 for removing the old one, which was
 effected so rapidly, that in December
 last scarce a vestige remained.

In the View annexed (which was
 taken from the old Bridge in Sept.
 1815), the Church appears over the
 new Bridge.

The Thame falls into the Isis with-
 in a mile from this Bridge, and their
 united waters forms the Thames.

Yours, &c.

X.

Mr. URBAN, *Lowestoft, Aug. 3.*
SOME few years since, there was
 an inquiry in your Publication
 after NATHANIEL BACON, the author
 of a book upon Government. A few
 notes which I then wrote down, partly
 from my own papers, I now trouble
 you with.

In the quarto edition he is said to
 be of Gray's Inn; and probably a re-
 ference to the books of that Body
 would satisfy your Correspondent.—
 In the time of Oliver Cromwell, the
 period of Bacon's publication, a Na-
 thaniel Bacon was Recorder of the
 borough of Ipswich, at the same
 time, a Nathaniel Bacon, Esq. lived
 at Ireston, near Saxmundham, in Suf-
 folk: I am inclined to think these
 were one person Nathaniel, the
 son of the last, married against his
 father's consent, who violently mark-
 ed his disapprobation, to Elizabeth,
 the eldest daughter of Sir Edward,
 sister to Sir John Duke, of Benhill-
 lodge, near Saxmundham. They af-
 terwards went to Virginia, where he
 died in Oct. 1676. (His widow after-
 wards married there to Mr. Jarvis, a
 merchant; and thirdly, to Mr. Mole.)
 This was about the period when, as
 Beverley in his History of Virginia
 tells us, a Rebellion was raised in that
 Colony by Capt. Nathaniel Bacon, a
 young man, who created the Go-
 vernment from the hands of the Lord
 and died of a brain fever.

Ray, who set out upon his travels into foreign parts in 1663, says he was accompanied by Mr. Willoughby, Sir Philip Skippon, and Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, a hopeful young gentleman

One of your late Correspondents is anxious to benefit the situation of our brave Sailors in some points. The easy and frequent forgery of the wills of Sailors is as much a National disgrace, as it is one of the severest evils in their service — It appears a check might be put to it, if every Captain of a Ship was appointed to keep a register of the wills of his sailors; and that no alteration of a will, when lodged with him, should be valid, unless made in his presence, or of some other specified officer. Some difficulties may arise in such an arrangement, but none to much extent; while the benefit would be very great, which might also be extended.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Sept 15
THE Friend to whom the following Letter from the benevolent Howard was addressed, was in my years Minister of Custom-Line, near St. Pauls, where Mr Howard attended when in Town. The person mentioned with so much affection was Mr Howard's second wife, a Miss Leeds. Mrs Pickard thought Mr Howard absented himself too much from his son and friends in England, and had expressed herself pretty freely on that subject. I C.

To the Rev Mr PICKARD,
Bow-lane-yard, London.

"Dear Sir,—I though I shew you what a rambling disposition I have, yet amidst my many faults, I hope, no distance alienates my affection from my friends. Since I have left England, I have been travelling about France, Flanders, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy.

"Naples I spent some little time at,—a fine city, admirable for views; the most remarkable, Mount Vesuvius I ascended about three parts of the mountain, when I found by my thermometer the earth somewhat hotter than the atmosphere, which continually increased till I got to the top, when my thermometer was 81°. I then, after I got the better of the smoke, in a quarter of an hour descended into the mouth, when, by repeated experiments, I found it raised my glass to 240, which is near

50 degrees hotter than boiling water. I would have lain went further, but my Guides said they durst not; and indeed it was so very hot, I breathed fire, and not air.

"I have been about three weeks at this once famous city [Rome]; the ruins of its ancient grandeur, with the innumerable gardens now within the walls, the beautiful Campania and villas, make the finest views in Nature. I visit all the statues, palaces, churches, pictures, &c. that are in the first and second class, but amidst all the elegance of Nature and cost, one duly sees a lazy, idle, vicious people, and were it not for the constant processions of processions, &c. to divert the lower people, the oppression would be insupportable. The present Pope, a worthy good man, economical, not enriching his family in that enormous manner his predecessors have done, only allows 100 for his own table *per diem*. I almost daily see him; very affable indeed, very politely smiled, and blessed me yesterday. As I never kneel (as I should tremble to pay him that adoration that I have seen others do), so it was more kind and obliging.

"The Pretender I meet in the street looks very stupid, heads double, quite altered since I saw him at Paris 20 years ago. I think of leaving this City next week for Loretto, Bologna, and Venice. Very hot we are here, especially the nights. No Country in every view like our own. I long to see my boy and friends, but no getting on this hot weather—a lassitude by the great perspiration, I am now almost in a bath, though only writing at 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning the thermometer 71° in the shade.

"Thus, dear Sir, though conscious nothing I can write can be any entertainment, but that friendship you have ever shewn both to me and that person whose memory I revere, demands the most grateful acknowledgment. I beg my best respects to Mrs. Pickard, who, I know, condemns me. A great pleasure to hear of your welfare. Hope to be in Holland (at Rotterdam) the latter end of September, as I intend going through Germany from Venice. With my ardent wishes, and permit me to say, a desire of an interest in your prayers, I am, dear Sir, affectionately yours, J. HOWARD.

"Rome, June 16, 1770."

MR. URBAN, Sept. 18
MUCH objection has been raised against the Inscription on the new Silver Coins now fabricating at the Royal Mint. This inscription of BRIT. REX, is found fault with as not warranted by precedent, and the cause of complaint exists in the reduplication of the letter T in the word *Britt.* The Gentlemen who raise this objection are just wise enough to discover that *Britt.* is meant to be an abbreviation for Britanniarum; and that is all the credit which can be allowed them. With their Ainsworth in their hands, they fancy that they have ascertained as an indisputable fact, that although it was usual with the Romans to double the final letter of an abbreviated word as a token of the plural number, in the instances of the names of individuals or of offices, yet that the usage did not extend to the names of places. This position they lay down, only because it happens that Ainsworth, in a table relative to these matters subjoined to his Dictionary, does not give any instance of such an abbreviation applied to a place. This omission, on his part, may be easily accounted for, from the circumstance that the instances of abbreviations of the latter sort are comparatively rare. They could only occur where the name of the place abbreviated chanced to be of the plural number, which was very seldom the case among the Romans, though it more frequently occurred with the Greeks. And, again, these objectors should be informed, that it was by no means usual with the Romans, in their inscriptions, to abbreviate in this way the plural number. On the contrary, although the word shortened was of the plural number, the final letter was much oftener single than double, in all instances, whether of names of persons, offices, or places. Thus the common words on Roman inscriptions of *Numinibus Augustorum* were much more frequently represented by *NVM. AVG.* than by *NVM. AVGG.*; and *cos.* and *cosss.* or *cosss.* indifferently mean Consules. There is not a doubt, therefore, but that *Brit. Rex* would have been sufficient to denote Britanniarum Rex, but it would equally have served for Britanniss Rex; and when we recollect that the present is the first coinage after the Union with

Ireland, when our Sovereign first assumed the title of Britanniarum Rex instead of Magnæ Britannie, &c. Rex, there is an obvious propriety in the legend on the new Coins exhibiting an abbreviation, which appears to be the more peculiar symbol of the new title, rather than that which is the common representative of both.

There are not wanting, however, authorities to shew that the words Britannia, Britanni, and Brito, were antiently spelt sometimes with a single and sometimes with a double t.

Lucretius, l. 6, v. 1104, in the following line,

Nam quid Britannis cœlum differre
 putamus,

makes the first syllable long, from which some learned Commentators on the passage have inferred, that the word may be written with a double t. This conjecture is confirmed by an inscription in Gruter, p. 493, "O. M. F. Cl. Prisco Junio Italico Legato Augustorum Pr. Pr. Prov. Cappadocæ Leg. Aug. Pr. Pr. Prov. Britannia;" &c. In the same book, in another inscription, p. 569, occur these words, "M. Ulpio Justo vix. annos XLV, natione Britto." Again, in an Epitaph under the title Christiana, p. 1169, is this verse, barbarous enough to be sure:

Sedavitque etiam Brittonum sæpe sus-
 surros.

It is curious also, that that learned and accurate Antiquary Dr. Pegge, whose researches so often used to enrich your Magazine, in a description of a Roman pig of lead, which bore the letters TI. CL. TR. IVT. AN. EX. ARG. *Archæol.* vol. IX. p. 46, thus expresses himself: "If it be thought that Britannicus above is not well founded, we may substitute Britannia;" although he had before spelled, in the same memoir, these words with a single t. The variance was perhaps accidental; but it is material only as it adds his authority to that of those persons who, on the strength of antient inscriptions, are of opinion, that the words in question may at pleasure be expressed with either a double or a single t. See Dr. Stukeley's *Hist. of Carausius*, l. p. 269, where he refers the *Britto* on two stones in Cannegieter de Brittenburge, p. 21, to Britain. See also *Roman Coins passim.*

Sometimes

regions, where cold is much more intense, especially on high lands and lofty mountains*, human bodies continue at these latitudes in their natural state of salubrity for a considerable time, though devoid of artificial applications.

Vaults in England which are subjected to periodical inundations, being proportionably colder than others, are productive of similar effects upon animal substances. The art, however, of preserving the dead has much degenerated of late years: the office of the undertaker consists not in *preserving*, but in *interring* the dead.

Mankind in their funereal rites, as well as in all their arts and sciences, have been much influenced by custom; accordingly, History has transmitted to posterity their several etymologies. The Egyptians invariably embalmed their dead. The Romans, and the contemporary nations of antiquity, destroyed them by fire, collecting the bones, and depositing them in urns.

The present custom of almost every known or civilized nation is to bury them in the earth, supposing that element to have been the principal or original ingredient in our conformation.

To Captain Cook, the celebrated Navigator of the last century, we are indebted for another method, totally different from those we have just enumerated, not only in the dissimilarity but peculiarity of the process, as affecting by putrefying odours the neighbouring residents of the dead man. When an inhabitant of Otaheite dies, they place him in a shed adjoining his former habitation, with different kinds of provision, weapons, and trees, supposed to be emblematical of his present or future state. The shed has only one covered side, against which the back of the corpse's head is pointed; the remaining sides are open, and unprotected from the weather: here the body is kept exposed until the flesh is wasted from the bones, when they are washed,

scraped, and buried in the earth. How strange and inexplicable is all this! — that these men should, from the influence of custom, or from a sense of religion, submit themselves to the stench of a corrupting body, when they might deposit, with equal respect to the deceased, and greater advantage to themselves, by burying or burning it.

The comparative benefits which one mode of burial possesses over another, can become important only by its effects to the living. To the ill consequences arising from putrefying bodies exhaling noxious and infectious vapours, Physicians have occasionally attributed the remote causes of particular diseases. It remains, however, to be proved whether dead animal bodies, deposited at a certain depth from the surface of the earth, can possibly produce such exhalations; possibilities, I think, which rest on no other authority than the conjectural suppositions of the multitude.

Vaults which are constructed and used as receptacles for the dead in the very heart of the Metropolis, are apparently detrimental to the public health; their abolition would be found a desirable improvement, as it matters little where or how the carcase of a man be deposited, though he be high or low, of rich or poor estate. The Christian religion, with a strict adherence to its tenets, will admit no other mode of disposing of the dead, than that which it has exclusively used during a long succession of years: therefore all suggestions here adduced for a change, must be derogatory and unchristian.

Putrefaction, if not intended for the good of mankind in general, would not have been licensed nor invented by a beneficent Creator; its obvious benefits to the world at large demonstrate at once its necessity in the economy of things; and a little reflection will convince us, that divested of the aid it affords, the constant companion of man's life would

* "Mr. Brydone, in his *Tour*, informs us, that in some parts of Sicily the skin and muscles of dead persons are hardened, by a particular preparation, like dried fish, and that in this state several hundreds have been preserved in subterranean cavities between two and three hundred years.—On the summit of the high mountain called Teneriff, the air is so dry and crisp, that dead bodies may be preserved there without any preparation or care."—*Black's Historical Sketch of the Medical Science, &c.*

be disease, and the continual horror of death. Having maturely weighed the reasons already assigned, we cannot approve of the Egyptian mode of disposing of their dead: chiefly, because, by trying to prevent the course of nature, who has never yet erred in her proceedings; and secondly, because, by accumulating an unnecessary collection of the dead, they receive no gratification but the hope that they themselves may be so preserved, when legions of their fellow-creatures have mingled with the dust. The Romans, and others who by the medium of fire destroyed their dead by an instantaneous process, had certainly adopted the most effectual, though perhaps not the most respectful method. Custom, however, conquers every feeling and compunction of human nature; and the present age, who now bury their dead, would deem it indecorous to burn them; while the Romans, who then burnt, would not have licensed burying. What Power cannot effect, Time often accomplishes.

Some Nations, destitute of the arts and comforts of civilization, particularly those who are dependant on the sea for a precarious subsistence, resident mostly on the coast, and seldom in the interior parts of a country, are known to commit their dead to the ocean instead of the earth. Captain Cook informs us, that in the great Southern Ocean instances of this kind were of frequent occurrence. They suspended a stone to the neck of the body to insure its sinking, in the same manner as natives of Great Britain drown a cat or a dog.

Of all customs, however, which either chance has introduced among mankind, or their natural propensities encouraged, none depresses them more in the gradation of existence, than the appropriation of their own species to an article of food. This barbarous custom becomes truly degrading when we reflect that the majority of brute animals will only devour their own kind when pressed by insatiate hunger, or roused by particular incitement. Happy is it for man, that the limitation of a custom so horrid, and so opposite to his natural feelings of humanity, is only partial — that it is known and practiced only by the most savage and irrational races.

Civilization is now appreciated by almost every nation in the known world; the inculcation of it also to others has become an object of general interest. By this means, barbarism has gradually declined; it has given birth and name to Literature and Arts, and essentially meliorated the condition of existence. When Civilization, the link of sociality, is wanting, Industry, a never-failing concomitant, will rarely thrive; consequently, the earth will remain uncultivated, provision will be in diminished quantity in proportion to the vicissitudes of climate, and the inducements to this horrid custom of a more seducing nature.

To every man who regards the dignity of human nature, it is pleasing to be assured that this habit has progressively declined: that even among those nations where it is still in vogue few will devour a human being unless they have taken him by the chance of war, or an unlucky tempest has driven him on their coasts.

Though it is not my object to venture an assertion that any known mode of disposing of the dead should supersede the established one of a Country, by the depression of the one, or the adoption of the other; yet in particular instances the Roman method, by fire, will be found both necessary and excusable. The tremendous engagements which during the last war have desolated Europe of its inhabitants, by a carnage the most dreadful and destructive, must have exposed the contending armies to the danger of putrid diseases, arising from putrid bodies. The labour, as well as the inconvenience of burying thousands of men rendered obnoxious by their wounds, must have been experienced by the General under circumstances of particular embarrassment. Here, may I ask, is not the utility of fire rendered obvious to the most superficial reflector? Officers as well as soldiers would be intermingled in common confusion, but in a confusion that would take but little space of ground; and while it relieved those who were living from the danger of infection, would present an excellent opportunity of erecting a monument to the memory of those who, having fought in one cause, and honourably fallen in endeavouring to effect it, thus finally enjoy one common death.

as one common grave. "*Finis coronat opus.*"

A conclusion is now inferred. Where disposal of the dead is dependant on National motives, either of religion, custom, or manners of a people, much contrariety of opinion will be advanced with respect to improvements proposed. Prejudice may influence opinions and actions, however beneficial to society; and many individuals, unwilling to recede from the customs of their ancestors, will deny the efficacy of the one mode, though they have experienced disagreeable effects from the other.

JOHN TOKE.

THOMAS PAINE.

THE following account of the latter days of Thomas Paine has lately appeared in the Newspapers, said to be an extract of a letter received by Mr. William Dixon, of Walthamstow, Essex, from his daughter in America.

We are not disposed (say the Editors of *The Times*) to give much credit to it, but we publish it because it is curious, and may be true. If false, we do not see that it contains any pernicious falsehood. The writer is of the most unquestionable respectability, and appears recently to have received the information stated in it from a person equally entitled to credit. The latter had resided in a family in the near neighbourhood of the celebrated Thomas Paine, who resided at Greenwich, near New York, and during his last illness had contributed to his comfort by occasionally preparing and sending him food and refreshments more adapted to his situation than he usually enjoyed. These the informant chose to be the bearer of to his bed side, although his personal circumstances were so deplorable, that the air of his chamber could scarcely be endured. In performing this humane office, she had the opportunities of conversation with him, which authorize the writer's belief, that he exhibited another proof of Mr. Young's assertion, that "Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die."

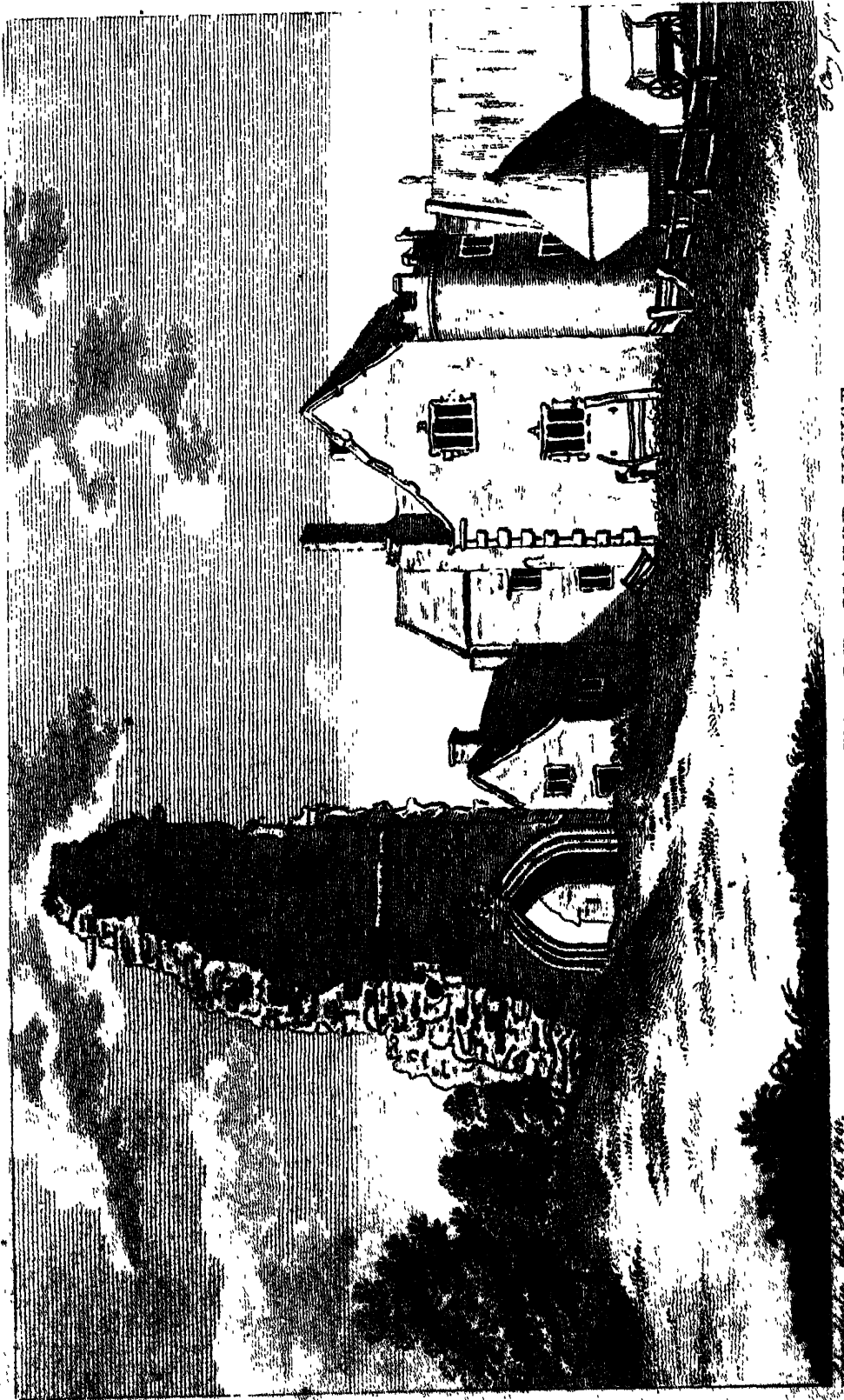
The latter proceeds to say, that she found him frequently writing, and believed, from what she saw and

heard, that, when his pain permitted, he was almost always so engaged, or in prayer, in the attitude of which she more than once saw him when he thought himself alone. One day he inquired if she had ever read "*The Age of Reason*," and, on being answered in the affirmative, desired to know her opinion of that book. She replied, she was but a child when she read it, and probably he would not like to know what she thought of it. Upon which he said, if old enough to read, she was capable of forming some opinion, and from her he expected a candid statement of what that opinion had been. She then said, she thought it the most dangerous book she had ever seen; that the more she read, the more she wished to read, and the more she found her mind estranged from all that is good; and that, from a conviction of its evil tendency, she had burnt it, without knowing to whom it belonged. Paine replied to this, that he wished all who had read it had been as wise as she; and added, "If ever the Devil had an agent upon earth, I have been one." At another time, when she was in his chamber, and the master of her family was sitting by his bed-side, one of Paine's former companions came in, but, seeing them with him, hastily went out, drawing the door after him with violence, and saying, "Mr. Paine, you have lived like a man; I hope you will die like one." Upon which Paine, turning to his principal visitor, said, "You see what miserable comforters I have." An unhappy female, who had accompanied him from France, lamented her sad fate, observing, "I or this man I have given up my family and friends, my property and religion; judge then of my distress, when he tells me that the principles he has taught me will not bear me out!"

Mr. URBAN, *Margate, Aug. 25.*

THE method of separating Fresh Water from the Sea by Distillation has, I believe, been considered as a modern discovery; but the following extract from Knolles will prove this art to have been known and practised by the Spaniards at the siege of Zubi, off the coast of Africa, in 1560, when they were surprized, and after three

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three months taken, in that castle, by the Turks, under Dragut the pirate:

"In this manner the siege continued three months, with many a hot and desperate assault, during which time nothing was so troublesome to the defendants, than the want of water, and dry climate, and the heat of the year, for in this season there was one great cistern, though it yielded some good water, yet was it not enough for so great a multitude, but was by the Turks still sparingly given out to the soldiers, as far as it would serve; no man having more allowed him than would suffice to keep him alive; the quantity whereof some augmented by distilling the sea water, and mingling it with their allowance, and so well eased their thirst, until such time as having spent all their wood, they wanted that poor help, also." —KNOLLE'S Hist Turks, p 221. 4th edit Lond 1687

ROBERT EDWARD HUNTER, M D.

Mr URBAN, *Mid Temple, Oct 1.*

YOUR Readers in general, I am persuaded, will be gratified by the ample and satisfactory Memoir, in p 274, of that truly eminent Prelate Bp Watson; and as the Rectory of Knaptoft, which he held for many years, is some what remarkable, as containing a ruined Church, and a dilapidated Manor-house, I trust you will think the accompanying View of it as no unsuitable companion to the Memoir. It is copied from a valuable Work already becoming very scarce, and I shall add, from the same source, a brief account both of the Church and Manor-house; pretending that the Rectory is by no means a Sinicure, as the Parish comprises within its boundaries two considerable villages, Mowsley and Shearby, in each of which there is a regular Chapel for Divine service.

Knaptoft Church, originally a stone building, it may now be almost wholly ruined.

Etiam perierunt domus habitantibus of Knaptoft, and the Manor-house of Leicestershire, which was destroyed in 1026, when the church was destroyed to the tower. The church was standing in 1499, when it was probably dilapidated, as it was one of the Cities Walls, and the ruins only the Remains of the stone, as shewn in the Place, and some part of the foundations. This curious

fragment is situated on an eminence, about a mile South of its hamlet of Shearby, and about half a mile distant to the West of the turnpike-road leading from Welford to Leicester, somewhat more than ten miles distant from the latter. On my last visit to the place, in 1805, I found that the materials of this venerable fabric were rapidly diminishing, some part of them being annually carried away to mend the roads with, so that not more than half of the height of the tower as delineated in the Plate is standing, the chief part of the arched doorway there given being blocked up by the falling of the ruins, hoaps of which are visible, though partly covered over, on the site of the old church. What remain of the tower appears to have been built with a good kind of facing stone, the inner part of the wall chiefly consisting of pebbles and rough stones, intermixed with a kind of mortar, composed of a small part of lime and a great quantity of fine gravel this composition, or cement, appears of a very durable nature, as I saw a piece or two of about a yard square, which had fallen from the ruins in a mass exceedingly compact and firm. At the East end, the site of the chancel, an elder tree (under which the marriage-solemnities have occasion ally been performed) was growing till the winter of 1804, when it was blown down; and there is still a yew-tree to the South, within the limits of the old church yard.

"The Rector receives no more from Knaptoft than a modicum of the church, which lets for £4. The tax for music and church-yard, 12 s. Clear, from 1370 was 11 l. 10 s. yearly. By the readiness of the monks, it seems not improbable that the inclosure and building of duty at Knaptoft Church happened about the year 1651, when the doctrines of, and revenues for, the Established Church were deemed unnecessary. There is no Register kept at Knaptoft, the requisite parochial entries being regularly made at Knaptoft.

"Mr Buiton says, 'There hath a monument of our John Turpin, whose on are graven the arms of Iveshampton, on a bed Argent three bars gules, crested sable; and this inscription: Hic sepit Johannes Turpin, filius Johannis Turpin de Whitby, qui obiit 1499. Anno regis Ricardi III. a Thome Turpin filio suo, hunc sepulchrum fecit. Hic VII. s. About the ruins of the tower there still remain a few modern materials of the dead."

"In

"In the old Hall-house, which had a circular tower, or bastion, of brick and stone, embattled, and was probably built by John Turpin in the reign of King Henry VII. and enlarged, or at least embellished, by Sir William Turpin, in the reign of either Elizabeth or James; I had the satisfaction, in July 1793, of observing some vestiges of its antient consequence. The whole mansion was then in a perishing state; and on a re-visit, in August 1805, the only remnant was a very small part of the embattled bastion, about two or three yards high, at the corner of the North view; and no other vestige of the old mansion remains, except the single window of the principal room. But the View which accompanies this description will be a memorial of it when perhaps its site will scarcely be known. The present Tenant, who for several years inhabited the lower part of the house, shewn in the View, has very lately built a comfortable modern dwelling on the site of the old mansion-house."

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Gog and Magog,
Ezekiel xxxviii. xxxix.

THE Retreat of the French Armies from Moscow, with all the dreadful consequences attending it, is not only one of the most extraordinary occurrences of the late destructive warfare, but it is an event which only once before had its parallel in the annals of the world. Never, I am persuaded, was an Army of such real power and strength before collected together, and only one ever was so completely destroyed. It was composed of soldiers from every Nation professing Christianity, except England and Sweden; and it was most amply furnished with every necessary that could be required to give success to it. But, contrary to all the appearances in its favour, this vast Armament failed in its object. After having marched more than two hundred miles into the Country invaded by it, fought several battles with success, and having even taken the chief city (an event which had never before disappointed their Imperial Commander as to the getting every other Nation into his power), it found itself obliged to return, and by the way which, from the earliest times, has been considered the most disgraceful to Conquerors,—the very way by which they had advanced;

and from this they were not permitted to wander either to the right hand or the left; for in the whole course of this retreat, they were so continually engaged with their enemies, the armies and inhabitants of the Nation which they had most unjustly invaded, that a very small part of them escaped with their lives. Now several circumstances in the account of this expedition agree so particularly with what Ezekiel prophesied two thousand five hundred years ago, of certain enemies of the Church of God under the name of "Gog the Land of Magog," and which prophecy the Apostle St. John shews in the Book of the Revelation not to have come to pass in his time, but to be still future, and not likely to be fulfilled till near the end of the world, as it is one of the last visions of that wonderful Book; that it becomes a question deserving the most earnest attention of every good Christian to learn, whether this very extraordinary event may not be the accomplishment of this most antient prophecy.

And I have already made some preparation for this inquiry by having attempted to make it appear, that the thousand years of Satan's confinement in the Bottomless Pit have come to their end; for St. John expressly tells us, that Satan should "not go out to deceive the Nations and gather them to battle" under Gog and Magog, until these thousand years are expired. And if this objection is satisfactorily removed, I know of no other in opposition to what I have to offer on the subject of this Prophecy.

In considering the question as to "the Beast, the Antichrist, and the Man of Sin," all apparently descriptions of the same Character under different views, there seemed reason to conclude, that no particular Person, but some Country or Nation, was intended. And this conjecture is much strengthened by finding the same Personage under another name here, called "Gog, the Land of Magog," where no doubt can arise as to a Nation being meant. Gog, in this prophecy, is represented as a "chief Prince of Mesech and Tubal," who are mentioned, in the book of Genesis, as two sons of Japhet, by whose posterity Europe was peopled. The great agent then in these troubles must

must be expected to be a European Power, and one of the principal of them, "a Chief Prince." And this description accords exactly with France, which has long been one of the most powerful of them, and a general Disturber of the World.

That Russia is the other Country intended in this Prophecy, there seems no room to doubt, since no other Country answers so well to the account here given of it. It is called the Land of unwall'd Villages. "Thou shalt say, I will go up to the Land of unwall'd Villages, I will go to them that are at rest, that dwell safely, all of them dwelling without walls, and having neither bars nor gates." Now no Country appears to have so few great Towns in it as Russia; and that it abounds in Villages must be inferred from two accounts which I have met with respecting it. Buonaparte was advised by some of his officers to "revenge himself of the Russians by burning the twenty thousand Villages which lay about the City of Moscow;" and in his speech to the Legislative Body, on his return to Paris, he tells them that "a swarm of Tartars in a few weeks burned four thousand of their finest Villages, under pretext of retarding his march."

The Prophecy opens with an expression of God's displeasure against Gog: "Thus saith the Lord God, I am against thee, O Gog." Then follows the threatening, which we have seen so remarkably executed in the Russian war: "I will turn thee back, and put a hook in thy jaws." And the former words are again repeated afterwards, as if to fix them more deeply in the reader's mind, "I will turn thee back." And what a turning back have the present generations of mankind been witnesses of! When the French army had arrived at Moscow, it seemed to have accomplished all that its great Leader desired of it. As soon as he came in sight of that City, he exclaimed to his followers, "Behold the end of the campaign; the gold and the plenty of Moscow are yours." But he soon found himself miserably mistaken. After a residence in that City a few weeks, the decree of Heaven against him began to operate. He had now reached the utmost limit permitted to his tyranny. Moscow, by the unexampled heroism of its inhabitants, had been rendered

useless to him. The plenty, and the gold, had for the most part vanished. He was therefore compelled to "turn back," to retrace his steps, and, that through a country already rendered desolate by his approach. And never did any Army suffer such miseries. Their retreat was a continued battle for more than 200 miles in length, and occupied a space of time of full two months' duration. Murat was defeated by the Russians at Meyden, the first battle on their return from Moscow, Oct. 18th; and Buonaparte did not pass through Wilna, leaving his army, still pursued, and suffering dreadfully, before December 17.

"I will smite thy bow out of thy left hand, and will cause thine arrows to fall out of thy right hand." What bows and arrows were to the armies which existed in the Prophet's time, their artillery and cavalry were to the armies of France, their great strength and dependance. And the loss of the latter in both these particulars was beyond all example. Twelve hundred pieces of cannon, we are told, fell into the hands of the Russians, and not one single gun was carried by the fugitives across the barrier-stream. Out of 100,000 horses, scarcely one survived. And to this must be added, the loss of 27,000 ammunition-waggons.

"Thou shalt fall upon the open field; for I have spoken it, saith the Lord God." And this was a natural consequence, from the nature of the Country which was the scene of this dreadful warfare. There were no fortified towns which the flying invaders could seize upon to aid them in their retreat. The whole was transacted in "the open field." It was, as I have before had occasion to observe, "a continued battle."

"I will give thee to the ravenous birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured." The sight of these wretched people was so horrible and constant, that the burying of their dead was never thought of. Wherever each body fell, there it lay for many months, an addition to the great feast of the ravenous fowls, and the beasts of the field, to which God commanded his Angels, so many ages before, to make them. "Assemble yourselves and come, gather yourselves on every side to my sacrifice, that I do sacrifice for you." Ye

Ye shall eat the flesh of the mighty, and drink the blood of the Princes of the Earth. Thus ye shall be filled at my table, with horses and chariots, with mighty men, and with all men of war, saith the Lord God." This needs no comment.

"And they that dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth... and they shall spoil those that spoiled them, and rob those that robbed them, saith the Lord God." The recovery by the Russians of all the plunder which these merciless invaders had collected together in their unfortunate Country, is a circumstance that never perhaps happened in any war before, and therefore has been appointed a peculiar sign of Gog's expedition against the "the Land of unwall'd Villages." In every stage of their pursuit of their enemies, the Russians recovered some of these spoils; and in one place they found so many waggons loaded with them, as covered a square of half a mile, and these so close together, that it was scarce possible to pass between them. This part of the Prophecy we may suppose also refers to the breaking up of the Museum at Paris, when the books, pictures, and other select spoils, were ordered by the Allies to be restored to the Nations from whence they had been taken.

The Powers of Nature were likewise to take a share in the contest against this devoted Army. "I will rain upon him and upon his bands, and upon the many people that are with him, an overflowing rain, and great hailstones, fire, and brimstone." And how terribly the French Army suffered from the severity of the weather is a fact well known. The frost, we are told, commenced with an intensity uncommon even in Russia. It was hardly in the memory of the oldest person in Russia, the winter having set in so early, and with such iron rigour. In this more than mortal cold, the French attempted to light fires, and round the half-buddled sparks they huddled together to participate the vital heat each yet retained. But it was so small, that in a few hours many hundreds died, and the glimmering ashes, though the fury of God was directed against this vast Army, yet it was not his will that the whole of it should perish. It was his pleasure

that a part of it should be left, but it should be but a small part of it. "I will turn thee back, and leave but the sixth part of thee." To establish this fact, it is not only necessary to know the whole number of the invading Army, but also the exact number of those who had the good fortune to escape with their lives. However, this is what can scarcely be expected; but it will be allowed a most wonderful circumstance, that the calculations given, in both these points, exactly bear this proportion to each other. The numbers can not have been invented with any reference to this Prophecy, because I do not think that this Prophecy was ever before supposed to have any relation to these events. "We must recollect," says Porter, in his Account of this Campaign, "that Buonaparte was generally accounted to have entered Russia with 480,000 men." "When the Austrian Prince," says the same Author, "and his soldiers, with Renier, and his followers, halted at Ulodava," (on their retreat to avoid the army of the Danube,) "they were about 40,000 strong." "Not more than 25,000" (of Napoleon's army) "re-passed the Niemen," he adds in another place. Lord Cathcart's dispatch, in the London Gazette, states the number of Prussians included in the Convention to have been 15,000 men. The total of them who thus escaped gives then 80,000 men, the sixth part of 480,000.

I shall take notice of only one more Prediction, which is, "Seven months shall the House of Israel be burying of them." Now whether this circumstance arose from the fineness of the slaughter, and the paucity of the inhabitants of the Country who were able to perform this sad office, or from the ground being locked up by the severity of the frost, or from any other cause, this part of the Prophecy would be equally fulfilled. That there were French soldiers unburied during this full space of time, I see no room to doubt. The battle of Smolensko was attended with the loss of a vast number of them, and it was fought on the 16th of August 1812. A letter, dated March 27, 1812, brought the information that great numbers of dead bodies had been hurried in the Governments of Moscow, Witepsk, and Mohilow,

hilow, *already*, which must imply that others still remained even then not disposed of.

Commentators in general have supposed, that this Expedition would be directed against the Jews, which could therefore only take place after their Restoration to their own Land, because, in their dispersed state, they can not be exposed to any danger but what must befall the Country in which they sojourn, and nothing can happen to them, considered as still a people, of this kind, in their present state. And Ezekiel seems to speak of this Restoration as an event that would follow, and be in part occasioned by, this destruction of Gog and his Multitude; for, after he has ended his Prophecy concerning Gog, he represents the Almighty as declaring, "Now will I bring again the captivity of Jacob, and have mercy on the whole House of Israel." And in this Daniel agrees with him, who prophesies, "At that time shall Michael stand up, the great Prince, which standeth for the Children of thy People, and there shall be a time of trouble such as never was since there was a Nation," (alluding, we may believe, to this destruction of Gog, and probably to all the troubles, which preceded it,) "and at that time thy people shall be delivered." And with both these Writers St. John agrees in his Book of the Revelations, in which the Vision of the New Jerusalem, coming down from God, immediately follows the Vision of the loosing of Satan out of his prison, and his gathering Gog and Magog to battle.

In the discomfiture of this immense host, I feel no doubt that we have seen the Battle of Armageddon, for I find one interpretation of that word to be *Excidium Exercitus*, the cutting off, or destruction of an Army.—In like manner it answers the description of that terrible Vintage in which "Blood was to come out of the wine-press even to the horses' bridles by the space of 1600 furlongs." For though I cannot prove that this engagement lasted for the exact space of 300 miles, I am certain it was about that space, and more rather than less.—And here we may see a Lake of Fire and Brimstone prepared for the Beast and False Prophet: for this battle, compared with any battle that had gone before it, will be found

as a Lake in comparison of a small Pool.

Great apprehensions have been lately excited in different Countries, that the End of the World is near at hand; but there can be no real ground for such fears. The most important of all the Prophecies remains yet to be fulfilled, and no time is set for the duration of whatever may prove to be the accomplishment of it. This is what St. John has foretold of the new Heavens and the new Earth, with the account of which his Book of the Revelation concludes. It is impossible to say what this new state of things will be, but it is described in a manner which can leave no doubt of its being the highest possible Improvement of Christ's Religion in the World. We may believe it will be the Time "when the Kingdoms of this World shall become the Kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever." But this is a change that can not take place in a short space of time; and when it is come, no limit is set to the time it shall continue. There is much reason then to expect that the World is not near its End; but that it will yet remain for many years, even till it has answered all the purposes for which God was pleased to create it. "But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels, which are in Heaven, neither the Son, but the Father." T. R.

Mr. URBAN, Brecon, Sept. 24.

IN your Magazine for August last, p. 128, possibly from the imperfect impression left on the reporter's memory, I observe words ascribed to me which, although they correspond with the opinions delivered, did not exactly escape my lips. I am therefore induced to request that you will give insertion to the subjoined memorandum, which exhibits, as nearly as I can recollect, the very expression made use of by me on the occasion referred to.

Conceiving that the motion in debate had a direct tendency to commit the Clergy present, against the known opinion of their Diocesan, I arose, I think, the third in order, and spoke as follows:

"I cannot in conscience approve of the spirit which seems to prevail through

through the resolutions of the Castle-Cary Clergy. During the greater part of my life I have been accustomed to a government by regular gradations of authority; and I am persuaded that no system can long stand, which has not some such basis for its support. The Bill in discussion, with respect to the Clergy, cannot I conceive be in better hands than in those of the Constitutional Guardians of the Rights of the Church—the Right Reverend the Bench of Bishops: neither can I permit myself for a moment to suspect that they should possibly entertain any design hostile to the general interests of their Clergy."

I finally expressed an opinion, that it would be more prudent to suspend all further proceedings on the subject of the Bill, said to be then in progress through the House of Lords, until an authentic copy should be procured; when any local disadvantages might be made the subject of temperate discussion, and such communications opened with those who had the management, as might operate to qualify, or dismiss altogether, such clauses as might appear to be particularly burdensome or exceptionable; in which, as far as my voice had any influence, I should most readily and cheerfully concur.

I cannot forbear to add, that from opposing in perhaps stronger terms a motion which, in my belief, by encouraging the extension of an unseemly contest about temporalities, had a manifest tendency to bring contempt upon the Establishment, I was more immediately withheld by my respect for the Chairman, whose zeal and exertions in promoting some of the best interests of society had engaged my confidence and esteem.

Yours, &c.

D. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

THE recently published Report from the Board of Agriculture is most highly interesting to the public; and I doubt not but you will notice it in your useful Repository of important facts. But my present reason for addressing you is, to request the insertion of the following remarks, literally transcribed from the *Times Newspaper* of Sept. 23.

"The Board of Agriculture proposed a number of Queries to people of all sorts and descriptions connected with Agriculture. It has been remarked, that the art of *questioning* is by no means a trifling one; but the Board does not seem to have studied that art with any great success. Their queries are nine in number. The first three are proper enough, being matters of fact, to which it is to be presumed the parties will not answer but upon accurate knowledge: but all the others are more or less subjects of conjecture and speculation; and the last question, setting every stupid or superficial fellow to propose what are called remedies, is about as wise in politicks as it would be in medicine, if the sufferings of the Country originated in an epidemic disease. We remember, in the early stages of the French Revolution, one of the experimental Ministers of that Country called upon all the Citizens, by public advertisement, to suggest plans for the better administration of the State. The consequence was, that the whole Nation became Reformers; Government was considered as a sort of *corpus vile*, on which any experiment might reasonably be tried: and the consequences of that fatal impression on the minds of the French Nation exist to this day, rendering them absolutely uneasy, if they do not change a Monarch, or a Chamber of Deputies, or a set of Royal Ordinances, at least once every six or eight months. To the queries of the Board many hundred letters and memorials are returned in answer: and another sort of anti-scientific operation is then performed by the Board. They are all classed, not *pondere*, but *numero*: thus, on the state of the Poor, we are told the total number of letters is 273, of which 101 say this—25 say that—and so on: just as if a letter-writer were a given quantity in arithmetick, possessing so much acuteness, so much experience, so much previous study, and so much clearness of expression. This, again, is the counterpart of the jacobinical doctrine in politicks, that the will of the majority, told by the head, is that *summa ratio* by which nations, in all times and under all circumstances, ought to be governed. Lastly, the Board indulges itself in a few general inferences from the letters so sorted, ticketed, and noted. What the value of these inferences may be, we shall leave to be estimated by what they say on the circulation of paper. 'There is some difference of opinion on this point,' they say; and when we come to examine in what this *some difference* consists, it is in this—that many of the

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Correspondents think the deficiency of paper is extreme, while others state the amount to be adequate to its object. We are not very well aware what peculiar business a Board of Agriculture has with *opinions* about Paper Circulation; and still less what possible value there can be in such opinions, collected indiscriminately from the frequenters of the corn-markets throughout the country. The facts indeed, for instance, that the diminution of country notes in Lincolnshire has amounted to two millions and a half sterling, and in Wiltshire to 300,000l., are in themselves extremely important; but to reason upon them to any purpose does not seem to fall within the functions of the Agricultural Board.

"We must not quit this part of the subject without protesting strongly against the manner in which the Board thinks fit to speak of *Tithes*; and we once more warn the landholders, that when they venture, directly or indirectly, to attack the right to this species of property, they shake every other. This was the first great step in the French Revolution; and they know well enough what followed. The case would be very different if they confined themselves to any practical improvement in the Tithe Laws, for the mutual benefit of the incumbent and of the farmer, holding equally sacred the rights of property belonging to each; but it is intolerable that a public official Board should speak in vague and general terms of 'the weight of Tithe,' as if it were within the ordinary competence of the Legislature to lessen that weight by allotting to the Church a less proportion of the produce.

"It is whimsical enough to hear the Board, immediately after reciting a list of four-and-twenty speculative and contradictory remedies for the existing distress, very gravely add, 'The great object of the Board has been to collect facts!' It is very true that this should have been their great object; and we trust that the next time they set about such a work, it will be their sole object. To speak plainly, they have no business with any thing else. They are not a Board of Finance, nor a Board of Speculative Politics; they have nothing to do with questions about the Bank Restriction, or reducing the interest of money. As private Gentlemen, they may perhaps understand these, and a thousand other topics, extremely well; but as a Board of Agriculture, they should remember the old homely proverb—*Ne sutor, &c.*" A LAY TITHEHOLDER.

* * * A more particular account of this important REPORT will be found in our present Month's Review, p. 346. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN;

Oct. 7.

THE communication of *CEONOMICUS* contains much interesting matter, and it is surprising that the plans brought forward by that Gentleman have not long since been put into practice. At a time when so many thousands of our Poor are out of employ, why should we continue to import articles into the Kingdom which, from their abundant indigenous growth, and the moderate price of labour, might be obtained here with much less expence, if sufficient encouragement were given for their collection?

In mentioning a few such instances as they have fallen under my own eye, I would not be supposed to wish to take the subject out of the hands of your able Correspondent; but rather to strengthen his assertions, by bringing forward some local peculiarities.

The *Nulgalls* imported in such quantities for the purposes of dyeing, and making ink, might be superseded by those of our own Oaks, which are produced in abundance. The root of the "*Iris palustris lutea*" (now *Pseudacis*) possesses the same quality as the galls above-mentioned, and might be turned to the same advantage, as it is one of the most prolific plants that inhabit our streams and marshlands: in the Highlands it is in common use. See *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 117, p. 396.

The *Resida luteola* is cultivated in some parts of this Kingdom for use; but the ground occupied in raising it might be devoted to some other purpose, for it grows naturally on roadsides and waste lands in the greatest plenty. The berries of the *Privet* shrub, of which there exist many extensive hedges, might likewise be made useful, as they afford a very good dye.

Another class of Plants, the collecting of which would give employment to many of the Poor, is the Medicinal. The price which Apothecaries are paying for drugs of British growth is very great, because the different species and mode of gathering them are known only to few, who cannot supply the market in such quantities as could be desired. Were others to be instructed in the method of procuring them, many persons who are now out of employ might earn a comfortable subsistence, and

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the plants be retailed to the consumer at a more regular and moderate price. *Valerian*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Digitalis*, and many others, though purchased at trifling expence, are frequently so long kept as to become inert: the remedy and its mode of application are obvious. The use of the *Colchicum* is yet but in its infancy. This plant, so valuable in Medicine, is of great detriment to the farmer, as cattle refuse it; and I have seen it grow in such profusion, as to cover several acres of pasture-ground: the gathering of it would therefore be doubly beneficial.

Children in country villages are very frequently seen with a sort of crown or tiara composed of rushes (either the *Juncus conglomeratus*, or *Juncus glaucus*), from which it would appear, that they may be manufactured into door-mats. In some places I have seen articles of this description; and though they may not last long, they are purchased for a mere trifle, and the making of them will give employment to numbers of children that would otherwise remain idle.

Your Correspondent has also mentioned the keeping of *Bees* as a source of profit to the poor. Another equally productive one would be, the breeding of *Rabbits*; their food costs nothing but the trouble of gathering (except in winter), and I have known them kept to great pecuniary advantage.

I could mention many other things as they occur to my mind, but am unwilling at present to trespass further on the limits of your useful Publication; my only motive in doing so at all was, to contribute my humble endeavours towards improving the condition of our Poor, and preventing our work-houses from being filled with paupers and their families for want of employment.

Yours, &c. HUMANITAS.

Mr. URBAN, Coventry, Oct. 9.

OBSERVING in your last publication a very interesting Memoir of Lady Katherine Berkeley, transcribed from a scarce book containing the History of that Family, I have thought it necessary to trespass on the goodness of your valuable Correspondent F. T. to request that he will, in your future Number of the Gentle-

man's Magazine, favour your Readers with a continuation of his extracts, so far as relate to the funeral of the above-mentioned Lady, in St. Michael's Church, Coventry. In the Parish-books belonging to this venerable edifice are several entries respecting the funeral, which fully corroborate the statement of Smythe, when he observes that this dignified Lady was buried "with the greatest state and honour that for many years before had been seen in this City." No monument has been erected to her memory; but in the Drapers' Chapel is an altar-tomb of black marble, with veined pillars, on the sides of which are carved the arms belonging to the family, dedicated to the memory of her son Sir Thomas Berkeley. The following inscription is still legible, in capital letters:

"Here lyeth, expectinge a joyfull resurrection, the body of Sir Thomas Berkeley, Knight, onely sonne of the Right Hon^{ble} Henry Lord Berkeley, and of the Lady Katherine his wife, sister of Thomas Howard, late Duke of Norfolk; who by Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter, and heire of the Right Honorable George Lord Husdon, Lord Chamberlayne to our late soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, left issue George and Theophila, the onely children of 6 whome death had spared to attend their father's funerals, and to bee the comfort of their mother; to whose perpetual memory she hath erected this her husband's monument. — In which alsoe lyeth the body of Henry the youngest of their children. — The said Sir Thomas Berkeley deceased the xxiiith day of November, 1611, ætatis suæ 37; and the said Henry his sonne, deceased the 4th day of March following."

Yours, &c. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.

I N 1811, Mr. Mundy (see p. 8,) printed a Second Edition of his Poem, with this title-page:

"Needwood Forest; written in the year 1776: never published. 'No man has a right to amuse himself at the public expence; which he may be justly said to do, who obtrudes upon our attention what he admits to be the sport of his recreation, rather than the fruit of his industry' Preface to the *Elements of Art*, a Poem, by Martin Archer Shee, — Derby: re-printed at the office of J. Drawry 1811." pp. 46. To this is added, "The Fall of Needwood. — Derby: printed at the office of J. Drawry, 1808." pp. 46.

Yours, &c. A. X.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 1, 1816.
If you deem the following Compendium of the County-History of Bedford and Berks worthy of insertion in your very respectable Magazine, I intend sending a similar Epitome of two English Counties every Month, until the whole be completed.

The *Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials*, are those registered in the year 1810.

The *Population* is according to the Census of 1811.

The *Biography* is confined exclusively to *Natives*, with the place and year of their *birth*, unless otherwise mentioned. BY RO.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. N. E. Huntingdon. N. W. Northampton. East, Cambridge. South, and S. E. Hertford. West, and S. W. Buckingham.
Greatest length 35, greatest width 20, circumference 100, square 480 miles.
Province, Canterbury. Diocese, Lincoln. Circuit, Norfolk.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Cattieuchlan or Cassii.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Stations.* Durocobrivæ, Dunstable; Salewæ; Sandy.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Tottenhoe Castle, and Maiden Bower British Earth Works; Dunstable and Bushmead Priors; Elstow and Luton Churches; Leighton Buzzard Cross.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Ouse, Ivel, Lea, Ouzel.

Inland Navigation. Grand Junction Canal, Ouse and Ivel rivers.

Eminences and Views. Dunstable Chalk Hill; Hill near Luton; Millbrook Church-yard.

Seats. Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford; Ampthill Park, Earl of Upper Ossory, Lord Lieutenant of the County; Luton Hoo, Marquis of Bute; Wrest Park, Countess de Grey; Southill, Lady Elizabeth Whitbread; Chicksand Priory, Sir George Osborne, bart.; Hinwick House, Richard Orlebar, Esq.

Members to Parliament. For County, 2; Bedford, 2: total 4.

Produce. Barley, Wheat, Beans, Butter, Larks..

Manufactures. Thread-lace, Straw-plait.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 9; Parishes, 121; Market-towns, 9; Houses, 13,505.

Inhabitants, Males, 33,171; Females, 37,042: total, 70,213.

Families employed in Agriculture, 9,431; in Trade, 4,155; in neither, 1,341: total, 14,927.

Baptisms. Males, 1012; Females, 975—Marriages, 580—Burials, Males, 648; Females, 647.

Towns containing not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Bedford (capital),	958	4,005	Woburn	298	1,506
Luton	736	3,716	Ampthill	241	1,299
Leighton Buzzard	412	2,114	Toddington	259	1,182
Biggleswade	351	1,765	Potton	270	1,154
Dunstable	300	1,616			

Total, Towns, 9; Houses, 3,825; Inhabitants, 18,977.

HISTORY.

Fifty-five years before Christ, Cassivelaunus, Chief of the Cattieuchlani, was chosen by the Britons to head their Armies against Cæsar.

A. D. 571, at Bedford, Britons defeated by the Saxons under Cuthwulf.

A. D. 1533, at Dunstable, sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon pronounced by Craumer, Abp. of Canterbury.

GENL. MAG. October, 1816.

Bio-

BIOGRAPHY.

Beaufort, Margaret, mother of Henry VII. Blotsoe, 1441.
 Bunyan, John, Author of Pilgrim's Progress, Elstow, 1628.
 Osborn, Francis, miscellaneous writer, Chicksand, 1588.
 Palmer, Samuel, nonconformist, Bedford, 1740.
 Pomfret, John, poet, Luton, 1667.
 Rowe, Nicholas, dramatic poet, Little Berkford, 1673.
 Settle, Elkanah, rival of Dryden, Dunstable, 1648.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Offa, the great King of Mercia, was buried at Bedford.

The first recorded Theatrical representation in this Kingdom was at Dunstable in the year 1110, when the Play of the Miracles of St. Catherine, written by Geoffrey, a Norman (afterwards Abbot of St. Albans), was performed in the Priory.

Sir Samuel Luke, of Wood End, was the original of Butler's Hudibras. Stillingfleet composed his "Origines Sacrae" at Sutton.

BERKSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. N. E. Buckingham. N.W. Oxford and Gloucester. East, Surrey. South, Hants. South and S. W. Wilts.
Greatest length 42, *greatest width* 28, *circumference* 130, *square* 682 miles.
Province, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Salisbury. *Circuit,* Oxford.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Attrebates and Bibroces.

Roman Province. Britannia Prima.—*Stations.* Spinæ, Spene; Calleva, Attrebatum, Wallingford, or Reading.

Saxon Heptarchy. Westsex.

Antiquities. White Horse, 374 feet long, cut on the side of a hill, and Uffington Castle, earth work; Windsor, Donnington, and Wallingford Castles; Abingdon, Reading, and Bisham Abbeys; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Avington Church; Monuments in Aldworth Church.

The village of Sunning was once an Episcopal See, and had nine Bishops. Abingdon and Reading were Mitred Abbeys; the former founded in 667, by Cissa King of Westsex, and Heane his nephew; the latter in 1121, by Henry I. who was educated at Abingdon, and with his second wife Adeliza buried at Reading.

Windsor Castle was founded by William the Conqueror; but owes its magnificence to Edward III. and his architect William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.

In St. George's Collegiate Chapel, Windsor, a most beautiful specimen of the florid Gothic, lie the remains of Henry VI. removed hither from Chertsey; of Edward IV. and his Queen Elizabeth Widville; of Henry VIII. and his Queen Jane Seymour; and of Charles I.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. The THAMES.

"Though deep yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
 Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full." DEKHAM.

"The KENNET swift, for silver eels renown'd;
 The LODDEN slow, with verdant alders crown'd." FORD.

The Isis, Lambourn, Ock, Auborn, and Cole.

Inland Navigation. Wilts and Berks, Thames and Isis, Kennet and Avon Canals; Kennet River.

Eminences and Views. White-horse Hill; Round tower, Windsor Castle; Buckhamsley Hill; Cooper's Hill; Farringdon Hill.

Natural Curiosity. At Catsgrove Hill, near Reading, a stratum of water shells and other marine exuviae.

Seats. Windsor Castle, His Majesty; Frogmore, Her Majesty; Park Place, Earl of Malmesbury; Coleshill House, Earl of Radnor, Lord Lieutenant of the County; White Knights, Marquis of Blandford.

Wytham

Wytham Abbey, Earl of Abingdon; Sitwood Park, Sir James Sibbald, bart.; Basildon Park, Sir Richard Borough, bart.
Members to Parliament. For the County 2, Abingdon 1, Reading 2, Wallingford 2, Windsor 2: total 9.
Produce. Barley, Wheat, Beech-trees, Peat.
Manufactures. Paper, Blankets, Copper.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 20; Parishes, 148; Market-towns, 12; Houses, 22,667. Inhabitants. Males, 57,360; Females, 60,917: total, 118,277.
Families employed in Agriculture, 13,409; in Trade, 7,584; in neither, 4,058: total, 25,051.

Towns containing not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhabit.	Houses.	Inhab.
Abingdon(Assize-to.)	1,013	4,801	Thatcham	424 2,104
Reading(Assize-town)	2,008	10,768	Wallingford	380 1,901
Windsor	1,046	6,155	Farringdon	345 1,843
Newbury	1,024	4,898	Wokingham	290 1,419
Wantage	506	2,386	Lambourn	211 1,002
Total—Towns, 10; Houses, 7,242; Inhabitants, 37,297.				

HISTORY.

- A.D. 871, at Ashdown, Danes defeated and their King Bacseg slain by Ethelred and Alfred. To commemorate this victory, it is supposed that the "White Horse," the standard of Westsex, was cut on the hill of that name.
- 1153, at Wallingford, the Convention which assigned the Crown to Stephen for life, but with succession to Henry Plantagenet.
- 1349, April 23, at Windsor, Order of the Garter instituted by Edw. III.
- 1387, at Radcot-bridge, Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin, favourite of Richard II. defeated by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, Henry Earl of Derby (afterwards Henry IV.), and the Barons.
- 1643, April, at Caversham-bridge, the Earl of Forth, with the van of Charles the First's army, repulsed in an attempt to relieve Reading, by the Earl of Essex.
- 1643, Sept. 3; at Newbury, indecisive battle between Charles I. and the Earl of Essex. The Earls of Sunderland and Caernarvon, with the amiable Lord Falkland, were slain on the King's side.
- 1644, Oct. 27, at Newbury, indecisive battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Manchester and Sir Wm. Waller.
- 1644, Donnington Castle heroically and successfully defended in two sieges against the Parliamentarians by Colonel Sir John Boys.

BIOGRAPHY.

- ANDREW, Wantage, 849.
- BANKS, John, miscellaneous writer, Sunning, 1709.
- BARNARD, Sir John, patriotic Alderman of London, Reading, 1685.
- BLAGRAVE, John, mathematician, Reading, about 1550.
- BUTLER, Joseph, Bp. of Durham, author of "Analogy of Religion," Wantage, 1692.
- CHANDLER, Samuel, dissenter, Hungerford, 1698.
- COATES, Charles, historian of Reading, Reading (died 1813).
- DICKENSON, Edmund, physician, Appleton, 1624.
- EDWARD III. Windsor, 1312.
- FELL, John, Bp. of Oxford, Longworth, 1625.
- FUSTER, John, master of Eton, classical scholar, Windsor, 1731.
- GODWIN, Thomas, Bp. of Bath and Wells, Wokingham, 1517.
- HERNE, Thomas, Antiquary, Littleford Green, White Waltham, 1680.
- HENRY VI. Windsor, 1421.
- HUNGERFORD, Sir Thomas, 1st Speaker of the House of Commons, 51 Edward III. Hungerford.
- LADD, WILLIAM, Abp. of Canterbury, Reading, 1573.
- LOYD, William, Bp. of St. Asaph, one of the seven imprisoned Bishops, Tylehurst, 1627.

Mason, Sir John, statesman, Abingdon, about 1500.

Mayew, or Mayo, Richard, Ep. of Hereford, Chancellor of Oxford, Hungerford, 15th Century.

Moore, Edward, author of "World," "Gamester," "Fables," Abingdon, 1712.

Morc, Sir Francis, lawyer, East Hildesley, 16th century.

Morland, Sir Samuel, ecclesiastical historian, about 1620.

Newcome, William, Abp. of Armagh, Barton-le-Clay, 1729.

Reading, William of, Abp. of Bordeaux, Reading, temp. Henry III.

Sewell, George, poet and physician, Windsor (died 1726).

Shepreve, John, scholar, Sugworth (died 1542).

Wallingford, John of, historian, Wallingford (flourished 1195).

White, Sir Thomas, benefactor, Lord Mayor of London 1553, Reading.

Wynchcombe, John, "Jack of Newbury," wealthy patriotic clothier, Newbury (flourished temp. Henry VIII.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Simon Aleyn, who died in 1588, was the "Vicar of Bray" of proverbial versatility.

In the Little Park, Windsor, stood "Herne's Oak," the scene of the exposure of "Sir John" in Shakspeare's "Merry Wives."

At Windsor the accomplished Earl of Surrey composed his Sonnets to the "fair Geraldine."

Cooper's Hill is the theme of Denham, and Farringdon Hill of Pye.

Near Binfield was the residence of Pope's boyish days, and here his "Windsor Forest" was composed: the river Lodden is the subject of his fable of Lodona in that poem.

"Molly Mog" of Gay's ballad was the daughter of John Mog, landlord of the Rose Inn, Wokingham; and, in despite of her charms, died, in 1766, a spinster.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

AS you obligingly inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine a communication of mine relative to the mundane Lotos of the Hindoos, in which I mentioned the name of Mr. Wilford; I have thought it right, on my return home, to transmit to you for insertion what that gentleman says on the subject.

The following he gives as an extract from the Brahmauda Purana:

"When this flower was produced by Vishnou, then from his navel sprang the worldly Lotos, abounding with trees and plants; then the dimensions of this worldly Lotos became obvious to the sight. Round it are four great islands or countries. In the middle, like the germ, is Meru thus called; a great mountain of various colours all round. Round it are four larger countries, and many smaller ones. The circumference of the germ (carnica) is 90,000 yojanas: the stamina, filaments, or chives (cesarajala) extend lengthwise to the number of 100,000. The four petals are 80,000 yojanas long, and as many broad. I am now going to describe this great and wonderful germ (carnica), drupe, or pericarp—Bhagwie says, it is square; Gatava, that it is hollow; Gramya, that it is like an egg with the broad end below; Urdhyeu, like three twisted locks

of hair; whilst others will have it to be spherical—within, it is adorned with the self-moving cars of the gods, all beautiful: in its petals are the abodes of the gods, like heaven: in its thousand petals they dwell with their consorts. Such is this carnica or germ above the surface of the earth."—Asiat. Res. vol. VIII. pp. 352—355, 8vo edit.

This and other parallel passages are Mr. Wilford's authority for the following statements, which I give in his own words:

"They often represent the physiological mysteries of their religion by the emblem of the Lotos; where the whole flower signifies both the earth and the two principles of its fecundation. The germ is both Meru and the Linga: the petals and filaments are the mountains, which encircle Meru; and are also the type of the Yoni: the four leaves of the calix are the four vast regions toward the cardinal points: and the leaves of the plant are the different islands in the ocean round Jambu. The whole floats upon the waters, like a boat."—Asiat. Res. vol. VIII. pp. 273, 274.

"There is another division of the old Continent, extracted chiefly from the Bhagavata, the Brahmauda, and the Brahma Puranas; which represent the world under the emblem of a Lotos floating on the ocean. There the whole plant

plant signifies both the earth and the two principles of its fecundation. The stalk originates from the navel of Vishnou sleeping at the bottom of the ocean: and the flower is described as the cradle of Brahma or mankind. The germ is both Meru and the Linga: the petals and filaments are the mountains which encircle Meru, and are also the type of the Yoni: the four leaves of the calix are the four vast dwipas or countries towards the four cardinal points. Eight external leaves, placed two and two in the intervals, are eight subordinate dwipas or countries."—Asiat. Res. vol. VIII. p. 308.

At p. 376 of the same volume, Mr. Wilford gives a delineation of the mundane Lotos, which fully explains his description of it.

I have now only once more to express my regret on account of the inaccuracy of language into which I have fallen: an inaccuracy, however, which I hope may be pardoned; both on account of the magnitude of my work, and on account of my not having professed any knowledge of Botany; which science, in fact, it has never fallen in my way to study. The error, however, will be easily rectified, if the possessors of my Treatise on the Origin of Pagan Idolatry will take the trouble to substitute the word *germ* or *pericarp* for the word *petal*, wherever this latter word occurs in connexion with mount Meru; which I believe may be in about half-a-dozen places.

In conclusion I need scarcely observe, that the classical reader will be struck with the close resemblance between the *self-moving cars of the gods* in the Indian mount Meru, and the wheeled tripods instinct with life which Homer places in the house of Vulcan, *Iliad*. xviii. 368—377. This is one of the many points which establishes the connexion between the mythologies of Greece and Hindostan.

Yours, &c. G. S. FABER.

An Account of the several Libraries public and private, in and about London. (Continued from p. 216.)

[From the Collections of Mr. John Bagford*, concerning the History of Printing, in the British Museum.]

THE *Heralds Office* hath a good collection of books relating to Heraldry, Arms, Ceremonies, as Co-

ronations, Marriages, Funerals, Christenings, &c. Visitations of several Counties in England. During the late Civil War, they lost many of their best books, which fell into the hands of some that should have had the honour and justice to have returned them: they have been supplied by some choice MSS. that were the Earl of Arundel's, by the Duke of Norfolk.—They had an antient Nonnius on vellum, a Robert of Gloucester, an old Rhymist who flourished in the reign of Henry II. It is a Chronicle of England from its first inhabiting to his time, and is the only antient copy of it in England. It were to be wished they had all the French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Flemish books on the like subject. The books are kept in cases or cupboards with shutters, and locked up very neat. Particular persons also belonging to the Office have good collections relating to their faculty. There is a Catalogue put out by Thomas Gore, esq. of all the books of Heraldry, printed at Oxford, 4to, 1674.

In the *Prerogative Office* is a large collection of books, written on vellum, containing the Wills of our ancestors, with Calendars for the ready finding of names.

In the *Commons* the Bishops' Registers are each kept in their peculiar office.

Parish Churches have their Registers of Burials, Christenings, and Marriages: and in the Hall of each *Company* are Registers of those they bind and make free; their Masters, Wardens, &c.; and Charters granted to them by several Kings and Queens.

It is to be supposed that there are several records, books, and charters of the office of the Hospital of the *Charter-House*, by what Mr. Herne mentions in his account of its foundation.

Christ's Hospital, formerly the Grey Friars, hath a neat Library for the use of the Masters and Scholars; besides their collection of mathematical instruments, maps, globes, ships with all their rigging, for the instruction of lads designed for the sea; and in their counting-house is the picture of Edward VI. their founder, done by the famous Holbein; and in their great hall is a noble representation of

* This Mr. John Bagford, with Mr. Talman and Mr. Wanley, began the present Antiquarian Society in 1707.

James II. on his throne, with a great many of the Nobility, Privy Counsellors, the Chancellor, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Governors and other officers of the House, the Boys and Girls on their knees, &c. done all after the life by the famous Signor Verrio; a very curious piece.

Both *Merchant Taylors'* and *Mercers' Chapel School* have Libraries, as well as *St. Paul's School*.

Gresham College has a noble Library; but it belongs not to the foundation as a College, but to the Fellows of the Royal Society. These books, for the most part, were collected by the noble and learned Antiquary the Earl of Arundel; and most of them (I mean the MSS.) were collected by him in Germany, when he was Ambassador to the Court of Vienna; the journal whereof is written by one Crown, of his own retinue, but imperfectly. In this expedition he bought up all the valuable books, statues, medals, pictures, and some libraries, and some pieces of the remains of that at Heidelberg. I had once a catalogue in manuscript of all the curious MSS. and printed books collected by him in Germany, besides what was presented to him by the Duke of Saxony, being a collection of the draughts of his medals, gold, silver, and copper, drawn by hand, and curiously performed in costly volumes, with rare antique MSS. on several subjects, and, if I mistake not, there is an antique MS. of Vitruvius's, seldom seen in Catalogues. This Library was presented them by the Duke of Norfolk; and, if a Catalogue were taken of it agreeable to its merit, it would outshine many in Europe. In the year 1687, Mr. Marmaduke Foster took a Catalogue of it, and indeed no man sifter with respect to the printed books, and he took great pains in it; but before it was printed, they thought fit to have it contracted, which was done by one who knew little of the matter, so that we have not Mr. Foster's Catalogue; but he was deficient in the knowledge of antique MSS. as appears by two Irish MSS. which he says were in the Pict. language in an account of those two MSS. I often asked him what he took a Catalogue to stick on each press, containing the books there; and I took the opportunity to turn over many

of them, and found they deserved a better Catalogue. They are MSS. intermixed with printed books, and the MSS. are alone in the general Catalogue printed at Oxford; but neither have done them justice. I am the more earnest in this point, because it is not my opinion only, but of those far superior to me in judgment. We see that in France, Italy, and Germany, they extol and magnify many trivial collections; and if we had encouragement given us here, we have as noble collections, and might find as able pens to illustrate them. — What rare books in noble collections are, as it were, imprisoned by the capricious humours of many ill-natured persons, like the dog and ox in *Æsop*! It is very detrimental to the honour of the Nation, as well as injurious to learning here, for persons to have rare and useful books in their possession, not to exhibit Catalogues of them to the world, and to permit the curious to have access unto them. — *Gresham College Library* is in a spacious gallery on the right hand of the quadrangle, in convenient cases on each side, and is to be seen by any curious inquirer.

In the *Physicians' College* in *Warwick-lane* is a fine collection of books, relating not only to their own profession, but Divinity, History, &c.

In *Austin Friars*, in the remaining part of the Conventual Church now made use of by the *Dutch and Flemish*, first allowed in the reign of Edward VI. at the entrance, over the door, is their Library, containing a great many books in Divinity, Controversies, &c.; also many original Letters in MS. of the first Reformers; most of their books are in the Dutch language. The Commandments at the Altar are said to be performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens.

The *French Church*, situated in *Threadneedle-street*, is mentioned by *Minsheu* for subscribing to his Dictionary, but this was before the dreadful Conflagration; and what collections they have made since, I know not.

There is another *French Congregation*, that have a Church allowed them in the *Sevoy*, which have a Library for the use of their Ministry.

The *Swedes* have a Church in *Trinity-lane*, and a good collection of books there.

The *Jews*, in their newly-erected Synagogue near *Duke's-place*, have a collection of books relating to the ceremonial of their worship, the Talmud, and other Rabbinical learning. There are their rolls, whereon the Pentateuch is written on fine calves' leather. This, though a fine building, is not comparable to that at Amsterdam.

The *Quakers* have been some years collecting a Library, but where erected I have not heard.

The *Baptists*, at their Meeting in *Barbican*, have a Library.

At *Mile-end* is a Library curiously chosen, erected by a person that spared for no cost; it is for the use of..... [Qu. whom?]

At *Dulwich College*, erected by one *Alleyn*, who formerly had been a strolling player, is a Library, having a collection of Plays given by one *Cartwright*, bred a bookseller, and afterwards turned player; he kept a shop at the end of *Turnstile-alley*, which was first designed for a Change for vending Welsh Gannels, frizes, &c. as may be seen by the left side going from *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*; the House, being now divided, remains still turned with arches. *Cartwright* was an excellent actor, and in his latter days gave them not only plays, but many good pictures, and intended to have been a further benefactor with money, and been buried there, but was prevented by a turbulent woman. There is a fine view of London, taken by *John Norden* in 1608; at the bottom is the *Lord Major's Show*. I could never see another.

There being so many able and wealthy men of the Company of Stationers, it were to be wished they would erect a Library in their Hall, which is so near the grand passage of the City; and it would redound much to their honour, having got their estates by learning. This would soon be done, if every one of that numerous Society would give but one book of a sort; in five years it would be a good Library; and half a dozen of all the pamphlets that come out weekly, for the use of such as wanted them and would present bound books for them, but still to keep one for the use of the Library. One *Mr Tomlinson* with great pains and care made such a collection from 1641 to 1660; and *King Charles I.* wanting a particular pamphlet, and hearing *Tom-*

linson had it, took coach and went to his house in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, to read it there, and would not borrow it, but gave him 10*l.* There are several hundred volumes, bound uniform in folio, quarto, and octavo, so well digested, that a single sheet may be readily found by the Catalogue, which was taken by *Mr. Foster*, and is 12 vols. in folio. This collection deserves to be publicly repositied*.

The *Apothecaries* not long since had a design to collect all sorts of Dispensatories and books relating to Botanicks, as Herbals, &c.

The *Barber-Surgeons* have collected such books as relate to Anatomy at their Hall in *Monkwell-street*. There is also that admirable piece of *Henry VIII.* sitting on his throne, and giving the Master and Wardens their charter, painted by the famous *Hans Holbein*.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Furnival's Inn, Oct. 7.*
 IN p. 194, A. E. L. makes inquiry relative to the Duttons of the county of Chester, whose privileges are recognized and excepted out of the several Acts of Parliament passed against Vagrants, Debauchees, Whores, Whoremongers, Fencees, Players of Interludes, Bear-wards, Fiddlers, Minstrels, Jugglers, Egyptians, &c. &c. The following Grant was made to the Duttons, 4 *Henry III.* ann. 1220: *Sciatis, quod ego Johannes Constabularius Cestrie dedi Hugoni de Dutton & heredibus suis Magistratum omnium Licentiarum & Meretricum in, &c. Salvo jure meo mihi & heredibus meis.* In *Shaw's Justice* (a book in many respects far superior to *Burn's Justice*.) A. E. L. will find, under the head "Vagrant," the reason why the above Grant was made to the Duttons. I believe (for I cannot immediately turn to the book referred to) that *Hugo de Dutton*, with a few Minstrels and Fiddlers, by an ingenious contrivance successfully repelled an irruption of the Welsh, who at that period were unsubdued.

Yours, &c.

JOHN GARR.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 29.*
 THE many serious accidents that have, and are daily occurring from the present system of traveling

* It is now, by the munificence of his present Majesty, repositied by the British Museum. EPR.

in Stage Coaches, call loudly for some means of prevention. It is now absolutely unsafe to travel in that way. The number of times that the Coaches belonging to some proprietors have had accidents is astonishingly great, and exceeds what any of your Readers could suppose; and when it is considered that each time men in the middle ranks of life, highly respectable and useful members of Society, were passengers, whose families were entirely dependent on them for support, we may judge of the distress occasioned by these accidents. I think yearly about 70 persons are killed and dreadfully mangled by accidents happening to Stage-Coaches.

An enumeration of the causes will probably lead us to the remedy. One great cause is, the immense loads of passengers and luggage on the top; so much so, that if the Coach be going, as usual, pretty quick, a small hole in the road, or a stone, will overturn it: indeed the coachmen and guards are fully aware of this; one of the latter pointed out to me a road lately repaired, where the channel for the water was made rather deeper than usual; and said, if they went along that road with a full Coach, they would be in great danger. Now I think, Mr. Urban, the law on this subject allows too many passengers, and too much luggage on the top.

I should recommend outsides, as they are termed, to be reduced to nine, instead of twelve persons, and the quantity of luggage on the top to be lessened, *if not entirely prevented*. If the Coach-owners object, let them raise their fares, which are on some roads very low; but let us go safe. Indeed I conjecture, by the very extensive oppositions, there is not a bad trade. At any rate, the Country cannot afford to lose so many valuable lives, to continue their profits.

Coaches sometimes are overturned by the passengers who have paid for inside places going out, adding their weight at the top, and leaving the Coach empty; a circumstance that obviously increases the danger.

The *degrading Whip-mania* of young men is another cause of accidents. I recollect travelling when a young Collegian requested the reins; they were given him, and, overcome by fear, he immediately dropped them: it was a miracle the Coach was not overturned.

Accidents have also happened by the owners providing an *insufficient* Coach. I know an instance where, in traveling along a level road, with two passengers and not more than 50 lbs. of luggage, the Coach broke down: it was an old unsafe Coach, and the passengers were to take it, or be delayed in their journey. Letters addressed to the proprietors, stating the accident, were treated with silence and contempt. Had the Coach broke down in passing a river two hours before, when fully loaded, in all probability ten lives at least would have been sacrificed.

Accidents have also happened from the bad state of the trappings, and not a few by the shocking custom of trying young horses; we may also add, the racing of Opposition Coaches, and the carelessness of Coachmen in leaving their horses when they stop on the road.

These are the usual causes of such dreadful accidents. The accidents themselves are detailed in almost every newspaper; and were I to send you an account of them for the last twelve months, I should fill several pages, and present to your Readers a very melancholy catalogue of disasters.

The question now arises, whether this needless waste of life should continue. I fear, if no Legislative provisions be made, nearly 70 persons will suffer in twelve months from this time; and it is to prevent this dreadful, and, as it seems to me, most unnecessary waste of life and feeling, that I call upon some patriotic Member of the House of Commons to move without delay for a Committee, to investigate the causes of these accidents, and to propose some Legislative provisions on the subject, more effective than the last, which are treated with contempt by the Proprietors.

PALATINUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 30.

THE melancholy catastrophe which has lately occurred at Rochester Bridge, occasioned by its unscientific construction, of fourteen persons having lost their lives in passing underneath it, although attended by a sober and skilful waterman, has given rise to the following reflections.

The Bridge at Rochester is almost a fac-simile of the old Bridge of London,

don, which, as well as the former, has caused the loss of many lives; and those who equal us in information and experience on this subject know, that it also stands on wooden stirlings, like the disgraceful pile of London Bridge, with an almost equal fall of water during ebb tide, so injurious to the navigation of the river. The approach to the bad and imperfect Bridge of Rochester not presenting a straight line, as the roads do, renders it necessary to go up the river bank, and down again, before you can cross it. The Bridge is, in fact, not durable, from the river worms, so common in the Medway, eating the wooden stirlings it stands on; and how the Bridge-wardens could think of repairing it, instead of building a new one in the straight line that it ought to be, I cannot conceive. Had they done the latter, and left a sufficient water-way, without, as at present, stopping it up with wooden stirlings, and so preventing the tide flowing up, they would have saved the expence of building the River Lock above it; as the tide would have flowed up freely beyond Maidstone, of a sufficient height, and saved the taxation of the trade to that town, arising from goods in craft passing up and down the River. The principal consideration, however, now is, how a new Bridge is to be procured for this antient City of Rochester, and high road to the Continent; and, of course, to suffer the old one to stand until the new one is built: also, what sort of a Bridge it ought to be; how it is to be paid for; and whether it would be most advisable to have it erected of Stone or Iron. As the Bridge of Rochester has estates belonging to it, I imagine that that revenue, with a small toll, would soon clear the expence of a new one, particularly if built of Iron; and it might remain a free Bridge as at present.

I understand, the new principle upon which Iron Bridges are constructed, is executed at nearly one third of the expence of Stone, and in much less time; and also without the use of centres, or obstructing the navigation while building.—I have been informed that Mr. Dodd, the engineer, is at present executing an Iron Bridge on the principles of Tensacity, of more than one hundred feet span, for

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one of our West India Islands, that will not cost more than 2000*l.* Surely, if this be correct, he ought to make the world acquainted with it; as in this case they would be even cheaper than Wooden Bridges, and unquestionably of much more durability. There are two things to be guarded against in Iron Bridges: first, as much as possible to prevent their oxidation, or rusting; next, to give them sufficient play, or room, for contraction or expansion by heat or cold. I see from actual experiment, by my thermometer, that an 18-inch rod or bar of iron, from a degree of heat to cold, or the reverse, will vary one-tenth of an inch by expansion or contraction. What must this be in those tremendous curved iron ribs that, on the old principles of gravity, go from buttress to buttress, or from pier to pier, without the possibility of effectually providing for this expansion or contraction? No doubt, this has been the cause of some of our former Iron Bridges giving way; but if this is prevented or provided for in the new principle, I would by all means recommend one of them for Rochester; as, in addition to the many advantages it would possess, it might also help to afford some temporary relief to the Iron Trade, of which it stands so much in need.

B. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Oxon,*
Oct. 3.

PERCEIVING, on the perusal of your last Number, that I have inadvertently omitted the name of the County wherein Adderbury is situate, and as the event of such omission might occasion inconvenience to any Gentleman desirous of corresponding with me on the subject there introduced, I must request you will have the goodness to insert the present address, in order to supply that deficiency. The communication should have been dated thus: "Adderbury, Oxon, August 12th."

It may not be amiss to state, for the satisfaction of some of your Readers, that the antient Gold Coin said in many of the public papers to have been recently found near Lord Cowper's park-wall, does not belong to Arviragus, as therein asserted. Coins of Arviragus and Prasutagus exist only in imagination; no coins of

of those Princes having yet been discovered, as is well known to every skilful Medalist. It may not be improper to add, that Segonax, King of Kent; Cunobellus, King of the Trinobantes; and the heroic and celebrated Queen Boadicea; are all the British Sovereigns yet found on coins. Of the latter, one specimen only is known. It is of gold, and enriches the cabinet of the writer of this article.

Before I conclude, I will beg leave to hint my suspicions that the account of the gold coin said to have been found as above related, is a forgery; as it so much resembles a similar article which was, a few years since, inserted in several country papers, and which I discovered to be almost entirely such. In order, therefore, to guard your Readers against impositions of this description, I will request your permission to lay before them the particulars of this discovery.

It was said, that "on recently removing some banks of earth on the estate of — Ffrench, esq. at Castle Camps, Huntingdonshire, a small dagger in high preservation, and a large number of British Gold Coins of *Prasutagus*, had been found." Desirous of adding some of the Coins to my Cabinet, I immediately addressed to the Gentleman just named a proposal, to treat for as many of them as he was inclined to part with. To this proposal I received a very prompt and polite reply, intimating that, "instead of a dagger in high preservation, and a large number of British Gold Coins of *Prasutagus*, having been recently discovered, there had been found only the rusty remains of about half a dagger, and that more than 20 years ago!!!" Never, surely, Mr. Urban, were more gross falsehoods committed to paper in so narrow a compass; if we except the ridiculous and absurd stories, universally circulated some years ago, respecting the value of Queen Anne's Farthings; a delusion which, to my personal knowledge, imposes on many persons even to the present hour! I cannot account for the fabrication and circulation of such detestable frauds upon any other principle, on the part of their inventors and publishers, than a wish to see how far their culpable ingenuity can impose on the publick, and to enjoy a solitary, mean, and pitiful laugh at its credulity; forget-

ting, as one would think they necessarily must, that it is at the expence of every principle of their own integrity and honour.

Yours, &c. W. WOOLSTON.

To the Bishop of LINCOLN.

My Lord,

THE Respect which is due to your Lordship for your life and writings leads me to approach you with deference, and to appeal to your candour. It has been publicly stated in Newspapers, that your Lordship has recently signified your disapprobation of the British and Foreign Bible Society; but the same reports have not yet been accompanied with your reasons for this determination. As those reasons would probably have great weight, they would, perhaps, assist the zeal of the Supporters of the English Church, and at the same time shew that the Friends of the above Society are in an error, although they are daily increasing in number, and have been the means of visiting 63 Nations, from the Northern to the Southern Poles, and from the shores of Asia to those of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the Holy Scriptures in their native tongues (1,557,973 copies); and of thereby converting many ignorant multitudes from Paganism, Idolatry, or savage ignorance, to the light of Truth! It seems that you have joined the opinions expressed, but not substantiated, by Bp. Marsh, on this interesting subject, and have broached or implied a doctrine, as it appears to me, subversive of the very foundation of every Christian Church as well as that of our own—that to spread the Scriptures without note or comment, over all lands, is injurious or dangerous to the Church of England.

Although I have not the honour of knowing your Lordship; yet as a Christian, and praying for the glorious period when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the channels of the sea (Isa. xi. 9; Hab. ii. 14.); when all mankind shall become as one fold under one Shepherd (John x. 16); the great Shepherd of the Sheep, (Heb. xiii. 20.)—and as preferring above all others in this country the worship of the English Church; I feel peculiarly anxious that my own notions should

should be corrected by your Lordship's critical and erudite elucidation, which also appears to be justly due to the Established Church itself.

If the general spread of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment can be injurious to our Church, allow me to ask on what foundation does our Church stand? There must then be some other corner-stone than what is permitted to appear; and the people even under Protestant dominion must have been misled, in conceiving that this corner-stone is Christ Jesus, who promised that when two or three are gathered together in his name, there will he be in the midst of them, Matt. xviii. 20.—But the worship of the English Church is in a considerable degree Trinitarian. Is your Lordship apprehensive that it is likely that, by a more free circulation of the Scriptures, the world should be induced at any future period to form and adopt a different interpretation of their meaning; more especially as your Lordship has lately given up as interpolated one of the chief resting-places for this doctrine. 1 John v. 7?

If it be, as you, no doubt, with the rest of your Brethren claim, that our Church derives its origin and descent from the Apostles, it must take its strength from the Holy Scriptures, which their Divine Master and themselves were united to preach; your own descent from them must therefore be sanctified by the same evangelical truth, free from, though assisted by, the studies of men devoted to their services. Your Lordship's own studies and deep researches must have produced in your mind the consolations of hope, and the expectations of that future glory which they were inspired to promulgate; but, had these been denied to you as dangerous to your Church, and instead of the blessings of this education, you had been wrapped in Cimmerian darkness, or left only to look at the Scriptures through the medium of any one teacher or any peculiar set of commentators, you would never have attained your present knowledge in Divine truth, or probably the fixed means of your hope of salvation. "No doubt the Scripture is true; but it may," says Dr. Hey, vi. 4. "be falsely interpreted; and all that any man should really be understood to mean, when he speaks of 'the Word of God,' is human interpretation of it."

You have, on the Christian principle of disseminating the same knowledge, no doubt, for many years assisted the two Societies for promoting Christian Knowledge, and propagating the Gospel, whose objects are to disseminate the Scriptures. Why then should you find objections that others should do the same thing in any other Society? For the only differences seem to be, that those Societies require tests of every member who is ready to lend his pecuniary aid to them, that they must be, in morals and opinions, members also of the Established Church; and that, when these Societies distribute the Holy Scriptures, they should be accompanied with the Liturgy and other Religious Tracts. Now the Bible Society is charged with being hostile to the Church, because it requires not either of these conditions. But it never has been guilty of excluding either of them.—Members of the Church and of all other Christian persuasions are united in it, and have never objected that any of their members may add the Liturgy or Tracts which are furnished by the funds of other Societies. Besides, your own two Societies have always distributed Bibles without note or comment, and without Tracts, unless they are called for; so that in this, if there were any injury to your Church, they long since struck the first blow. But it is the requisition of those unpleasant tests which has prevented the extension of those Societies from doing the general good in more than 100 years existence, with all the power of the Establishment in their hands, which without them this single Society has effected in 12 years! Has the language of the Pharisees never been adopted in any of their Committees? Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing! behold the world has gone after him; John xii. 19.? It is but of very recent date that those Societies have published a Bible with notes, edited and collated by Dr. Mant, and Mr. D'Oyley; which, however ably executed, is yet new in the records of your Societies.—Why then should the Bible Society be suspected of danger to the Established Church? The only test it has required, is a good conscience towards God; and this test it has pleased God to maintain as sufficient for this purpose, by rendering it instrumental, and sanctioning that instrumentality in carrying

rying his Holy Word to the remotest corners of the globe.

The Roman Catholic Church acted until now upon the same rule of restriction, rather more rigidly exacted; and denied to their flock the reading of the Holy Scriptures, or the knowledge of them, without such Catechisms and Comments as their Priesthood thought fit to put into their hands: thus did ignorance was made to be the mother not only of their devotion, but of their hope; they took it all as their teachers pleased to relate. But at the Reformation, when the English Church became Protestant, a new era, triumphant for Religion, rose with healing in its wings, and the Scriptures, notwithstanding the struggles of a short period, became general. An attempt was made in the time of Rich. II. A.D. 1350, to suppress this progress by a Bill in the House of Lords to prohibit the use of English Bibles; but it was rejected, on the opposition of John Duke of Lancaster, who is recorded to have said, "We will not be the dog of all, seeing other Nations have the Law of God, which is the Law of our faith, written in their own language." I need scarcely refer for this fact to Dr. Gray's Key to the Old Testament, who states it upon the authority of Usher, Parker, Linwood, and Collier. The History which is there given of the several editions which followed, shews not only how contradictory to the principles of Protestant Christianity is the least suppression of the Holy Scriptures; but also how contrary does it seem to the will of God, and to the end and design of the great Messiah, who by the spread of his Holy Word wills that all mankind should be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth. 1 Tim. ii. 4.

But is not the command gone forth, that every thing should be done which can tend to promote the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and that without note or comment; that all who read them may judge for themselves? The Spirit of God, which is over all his works, may effect his own divine Councils, and in his own gracious time! If the book of the Revelation of St. John has any genuine authority (and it closes the sacred Canon of the Church,) our Lord is represented, in terms of the most sublime and dignified au-

thority, to have announced his desire, and invited all to come to him; and "whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely; for I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, if any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this Prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book," Rev. xxii. 18.

I cannot read these passages without making application of them to the whole of Holy Writ; and I take my authority for this from the Old Law, where the same is expressed by Moses. "Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish aught from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the Lord your God, which I command you;" Deut. iv. 2.—And Solomon gives the same admonition in Prov. xxx. 6.

In some of your Public Charges to your Clergy, and in many Discourses which your Lordship has preached, has not neglect of the study and reading of the Scriptures been stated as the subject, or at least the root of some moral evil which it was necessary to expose? The Church has viewed this study as the chief means of checking vice and immorality: yourself and all other Christian Ministers have exhorted their people to be frequent in assembling themselves together; and they have most wisely been taught that the study of the Scriptures is perhaps the only one worthy of man, while he is charged with neglecting it the most, (Darnaud.) Now, if to present them with a Bible without note or comment is a subversion of the Church, what has been the tendency of all these Discourses? for whosoever has had the means has purchased one, and those who have been destitute have gladly received the gift; so that our venerable Monarch's prayer is answered,—that "every cottager in his dominions should read his Bible!" and he could not intend any injury to the Church, of which he is the acknowledged temporal head.

"God himself (says Lucas) has ever carried on this one design of advancing wisdom amongst the sons of

of men: this is the preeminence of his Law above those of men; that these restrain the actions, but these enlighten the mind; these punish offences, but those, by informing the judgment and strengthening the reason of man, prevent the commission of them, and direct and instigate him to the practice of virtue." That Church which is built upon a rock must continue by its conformity to the Holy Scriptures; and yours professes that the chief merit of its Liturgy consists in this conformity—the wider then that this conformity is shewn, the more compacted becomes every joint, the more secure is the whole of its super-structure; and the more durable will be its gates; that, as the mistress of the whole Protestant faith in Christendom, it shall be preserved! It is therefore far more morally and politically injurious to the Established Church to check the free diffusion of the Scriptures. You will recollect that when the Disciples questioned whose wife she should be in the resurrection who had seven husbands, error was ascribed to them, and they were charged with neither knowing the Scriptures nor the power of God; Matt. xxii. 29. Mark xii. 24. Had they known them, as it was their duty, they would not have sought an answer to this ridiculous doubt; and this, among very many other passages, shews the necessity of their free circulation, in order that all mankind may be made wise unto salvation, 2 Tim. iii. 15. If by any obstacles men remain ignorant of them, how can they be fulfilled; Matt. xxvi. 54.? To check the distribution of the Scriptures, would take away the consolations, as well as the spread, of Divine knowledge, and would be a grievous disobedience of the command, Go and do likewise!—Every ignorant person is as a suffering traveller who needs their ready help; and after the benefit which we have received by them, it is of the darkest ingratitude to do the least towards hiding from others the key of Divine Truth, and the knowledge of their Redeemer, and to deprive the ignorant and unwary traveller of the knowledge of his way, which was written aforetime for our learning, that we, through patience and comfort of these Holy Scriptures might have hope; Rom. xv. 4. The ease of

Apollos and many others, besides the Evangelists and Apostles, strongly urge their examples, Acts xviii. 28; and the Bereans afford a strong case in point, who were much respected for having searched the Scriptures for themselves, Acts xvii. 11.

Our Lord in his discourse to the Jews directed them to search the Scriptures, "for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me," John v. 39.—Now those Scriptures of the Old Testament which he recommended could only mean such as were received in their Synagogue, and read in their worship as genuine, and descending from Moses and the Prophets—he could never have meant any note, paraphrase, or comment upon them, by their fallible Targumists: if he wished to impress upon them a knowledge of and love for himself, which they might better acquire by reading those Scriptures which had mentioned him, it is obvious that he would refer them to the originals without any note or comment; and they were most likely to receive these as of authority, to teach and instruct them; as St. Paul afterwards taught his pupil Timothy, that "all Scripture was given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works, 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17. It is for all the same purposes that the modern disseminators of the Bible fear not to trust it in every hand—the word of God can do no harm to any principality or power or Church in the rational world, which (as St. Peter would have them all) are followers of that which is good, 1 Pet. ii. 13.

Shall vain and frail man, who treads this mortal stage his little hour, and then is numbered with his dusty, the mere tenant at will of his little sod, who cannot lift himself above the soil to which he is prone,—shall he presume to say the holy and divine word of God shall go thus far and no further! or that it shall be published only with the Explanation and Commentary of men as fallible and frail as himself! when Deity, condescending to his ignorance, has given his Revelation with the blessed Commentary of his only Son himself, written as of old

old with the finger of Omnipotence? Is not every Church true that stands on such a rock? what can prevail against it? what strength can it acquire by notes and comments of the best of human writers? Did not the Master of our Salvation alarm the Jews in his language to the Woman of Samaria, "The hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the father; but the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him," Joh. iv. 21-22. The Universality of the Corner of Christ is here predicted; and the Fall of Jerusalem, which followed it in 40 years, was the first fruits of the axe which he laid to the root of the tree. Your Lordship's whole Ministry is engaged to render yourself an active instrument in making the English Church that Universal Church of Christ here promised; but how can so desirable an end of your labours be accomplished, if you regret the spread of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment; or, with Bishop Marsh sound the trumpet of alarm, and awaken the horrors of its dissolution? Fear not: if you have faith in the rectitude of your Church, and perplexities for its safety should stir you, ask for advice of Gamaliel; he will tell you to refrain from these men, and let them alone; for, if this council or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God, Acts v. 39. Beware lest, by political views in your conclave, ye pervert and do despite to the spirit of grace, Heb. x. 29; thereby becoming disobedient to the heavenly vision, and like to those builders who disallowed the very stone which became the head of the corner, Matt. xxi. 43. Mark xiii. 10. 1 Peter ii. 7.—Ps. cxxviii. 22. But, on the contrary, enable and encourage your Clergy and people to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good, 1 Thess. v. 21; that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ may be given to them that believe, Gal. iii. 13.

And now, my Lord, though we differ, as there is, I hope, no gall of bitterness in what I have said, I am anxious for your welfare as well as for your Church and your

two Societies, as well as for all other Christian Churches and religious Societies, of which latter, the Bible Society is become a phenomenon of the present wonderful æra! all in their several degrees, when freed from political views, must tend at length to the grand epoch of universal union, as one fold under one Shepherd, and that Shepherd the Divine Lord, Jesus Christ.

Now to Him that is of power to establish you according to his Gospel, and the preaching of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery which was kept secret since the world began, but now is made manifest, and by the Scriptures of the Prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith, to God only wise, be glory through Jesus Christ for ever. Amen. Rom. xvi. 25.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

The Charge delivered by the Hon. Sir ROBERT DALLAS, Knight, one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, to the Grand Jury of the County of Warwick, at the Summer Assizes, 12th August, 1816; printed at their request and by their direction.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IN the Calendar before me, I am sorry to observe so many Commitments, and some of them for Offences of the worst description. But I am not aware that any one is of a nature to require, in the first instance, any observation from me; and when this is the case, it is not my habit to address any thing to the Grand Jury in the way of formal Charge. I have seldom found it, in my own experience, to be productive of good; I have sometimes known it perplex and mislead. The several cases often appear before you so different from what they have been stated in the examinations returned, and again turn out so different in Court from what has appeared before you, that this fluctuating and shifting state of circumstances will scarcely admit of any direction which will square, by anticipation, with what may ultimately turn out to be the individual case. And I need not inform you, Gentlemen, that the slightest variation of fact will frequently make the distinction between guilt and innocence in the application of the legal rule. I have therefore generally left it to Grand Jurors

Juries to proceed in their own course; and I have never had reason to be dissatisfied with the result. There are, however, occasions on which silence would be as improper as foreign and useless observation; and a Judge might be justly deemed neglectful of his duty, if he omitted to remark upon important facts, closely connected with the business of the day, and brought by circumstances within his immediate view. Of such a nature, Gentlemen, is the present occasion, in one respect at least, I mean the Resolutions which I learn have been entered into by the Magistrates of this County, at one of their late Sessions, for the proper education and employment of youthful offenders of every description, and proposing Subscriptions to carry the intended Plan into effect. That the number of offences has increased of late, may appear, to those who are apt to take a gloomy view of things, to proceed from a degenerate state of morals, characterising the times in which it is our lot to live. But in whatever degree this degeneracy may exist, and how far it is at once the cause and the consequence of crimes, it cannot be considered as the only source, unless we choose to overlook other and weighty causes co-operating in degree. The increase of our population—the extent of our trade—the progress of our manufactures, though now unfortunately subjected to what I trust may prove but a temporary stagnation—the shocks and revulsions to which all human establishments are liable—the passage from one state of things to another, in which the evils of life are apt to crowd and take their stand;—all these, in their several proportions, undoubtedly contribute to fill our Prisons, and occupy our Courts. But, besides these general causes, there may be, and certainly there are, peculiar practices which add greatly to this unfortunate increase; and, of these, one of the most formidable, as well as the most deplorable, is the system of training up Children of both sexes to the practice and perpetration of every species of crime.

But of those swarms of youthful Offenders who infest our streets, and invade our dwellings, though we are obliged almost hourly to punish their offences, who is there can withhold compassion from their fate? It is not the character of any human institution to be perfect: our best attainments are but approximations to good: And for the wisest purposes it is, no doubt, fit it should be so. What the Law cannot, therefore, altogether prevent, the Law must punish. To deter by example, and that society may find its safety in

this salutary terror, we are compelled to pass sentence upon offenders of this description; which, if the scheme of justice upon which we act could be taken in detached parts, and the complexity of punishment be separated so as to consist in atonement only, would scarcely be administered in the particular case. For what, I might almost ask, is the intrinsic guilt of a miserable boy or girl brought up from infancy so as scarcely to be able to distinguish right from wrong; or, if able to distinguish, trained and tutored by those to whose controul and command they are subject, to confound the one with the other, and even to feel a pride and emulation in the dexterous practice of almost every fraudulent and felonious act? To such a length has this proceeded, that Courts of Justice have felt themselves bound to overlook the distinction between the different seasons of life, and to involve in one common punishment the puny delinquent with the hoary veteran grown grey in guilt, and nearly, if I may so express it, superannuated in the commission of crimes. To this painful task we are each of us destined in our turn; the Magistrate at his Session; the Judge on the Bench; and so it will continue till some remedy be found, and so I fear it must prove on the present occasion. To what thanks then are they not entitled, whose benevolent view is directed to the endeavour to reform this evil, and to prevent in future a necessity which at present we all deplore!

Gentlemen,—for now a considerable number of years past, improvements have been going on in the collateral regulations which connect with the administration of criminal justice. Confining ourselves to the subject immediately before us, our Gaols, almost to an extreme, have ceased to be the mansions of misery, except as connected with the consciousness of crime; and the immediate guardians of their unhappy inmates are now generally distinguished for their humanity and worth. Of how many establishments may we not boast, in which a Den of Thieves is converted into a House of reformation; and from which men, who have entered barbarous and brutal, have come forth enlightened and reclaimed! To several instances of the sort I can myself speak from experience, though undoubtedly many proofs to the contrary have occurred. But much of good still remains to be done, and can never be done so effectually as by the means you propose. While felons of every description are crowded together, the best possible superintendance must be weak in its effect. The eye will

will unavoidably catch the scene by which it is surrounded—the car will be open to every evil suggestion that can be framed. By contagions of every sort the youthful are beyond others liable to be affected. To select, and separate, is of itself a step to reform. But to follow it up, as is proposed, by habitual instruction—to open the mind—to amend the heart—in the seed-time of life, and when the soil is most tenacious of the good or bad it may receive, to scatter the principles of subordination and order, of industry and application—to inspire the love and fear of God, and a due respect and reverence for man, is one of the noblest purposes which human reason can dictate, or human benevolence accomplish! Nor would the good stop even here. Who can have beheld but, at the moment, with a sinking heart, a miserable boy dismissed from the bar of a Court of Justice, to be released at the end of a short confinement, without protection, without parents, or, what is worse, the authors of his being the authors also of his profligacy;—without means of employment, or prospect of subsistence, and driven almost of necessity into the downhill path of guilt, till, by an impulse which becomes at last irresistible, he is hurried to the precipice on the brink of which no stay is to be found! To provide for the future reception and employment of these unhappy persons, and so guard against the recurrence of this dreadful evil, is the most prominent feature of your plan; thereby to complete the good which would else be great; but of which, with this last provision, the measure will be full.

Gentlemen,—permit me to say, should the means be found of finally carrying it into effect, which I sincerely and ardently wish may be the case, such an Institution, considered in its various links and connexions, will confer incalculable advantages on the County to which you belong. Every individual who may contribute to it will perform a work of real good. And considered even in a selfish view, in its fruits, I am persuaded, he will find a more than adequate return! Nor will the beneficial result be merely local and partial: it will prove a National benefit. A great population is a mighty mass, of which, by constant agitation, the particles are continually undergoing removal and change; what takes place in any part must, more or less, pervade the whole. Not therefore, merely around you, and about you, but in all directions, and at all distances, will the effect be perceived. This is the true character of the measure you wish to be enabled to carry into effect. It wants not to be recom-

mended, it cannot be dignified by me. It is a fabrick which, should it rise, will require no inscription.

But, Gentlemen, I have already said, I fear, more than enough. I should not, however, have done justice to the Magistrates of the County, or been faithful to my own feelings, if I had not expressed, as well as I am able, my opinion and sentiments on this most meritorious purpose and intention. I have only to add, Gentlemen, that you may now retire; and the different Bills will, I hope, be submitted to you without delay.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mrs. CAPPE in our next; with the communications of the Rev. T. R. BROMFIELD; Mr. GREGSON; A. J. K.; &c. &c.

A. N. H. will find a Solution to his Queries in Mr. Ellis's improved Edition of Brand's "Popular Antiquities."

SECRETIO need not trouble his Friend about the *Two-penny Post*.

The Correspondent who desires an explanation of the date "1708 9," is informed that it means the time between *Jan. 1 and March 25*; which, it is well known, was the precise mode of *dating* till the alteration of the Style in 1752.

J. B. asks whether a relationship subsisted between Philip first Lord Wharton, who died and was buried at Woodburn, in the County of Bucks, A. D. 1695, and Sir Polycarpus Wharton, bart. who purchased Claptons, in the same Parish, about the year 1684, to manufacture gunpowder in the adjoining Mills. There is a difference, he says, in the armorial bearings of Lord Wharton and Sir Polycarpus: the latter he presumes to have been the son of George Wharton of Kirkby Kendal, in Westmorland, who was created a Baronet Dec. 19, 1677.

Method to extinguish Fire in a Chimney. Place a bucket of water on a stool near the fire, and with the hand keep throwing the water gradually on the fire (but not so fast as to injure it): the steam produced thereby will, in a few minutes, completely destroy the fire, by passing with the current of air up the chimney.

AN IDLER says, "Were I to build a house, I would hie the flues of the chimneys with glazed earthen or stone ware, with some increase as it rose: I think they would never smoke, nor could soot ever lodge to take fire." He suggests also another idea on the same subject: "Make the flues (or chimneys) of cylindrical-pots, such as are now used on the tops of chimneys, excepting the shape, which is conical—there would be no inequalities for the soot to collect in, save the joinings of the pots, and I guess the draft would be better than in those now in use."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

47. *Report from the Committee on the State of the Police of the Metropolis: with the Minutes of Evidence of Sir N. Conant, P. Colquhoun, Esq. &c. &c. and an Appendix, containing Abstracts of the several Acts now in force for regulating Public-Houses; Also the Proceedings of the Common Council of the City of London for clearing the Streets of Vagrants, Prostitutes, Idle and Disorderly Persons. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, July 1, 1816. 8vo. pp. 396 and 32. Clement.*

THE Reports from the various Committees of the House of Commons, it is well known, are printed solely for the use of the Members, and not for general sale. The Publick at large therefore are much obliged to this industrious bookseller for the communication, in a cheap form, of Reports so highly interesting as that on Madhouses (see p. 249), and the one which is now before us. The circumstances which it unfolds, respecting many of the pests of society in this great Metropolis, and more especially the abuses which in some cases have taken place respecting the licensing of public-houses and gin-shops, would be incredible, were they not brought forward on such high authority. Referring to the Volume for the complete "Minutes of the Evidence," we subjoin the substance of the Report."

"The Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Police of the Metropolis, to report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to The House; and who were empowered to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them;—have considered the Matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report.—Your Committee have gone into Evidence, to a considerable length, on the Police of the Metropolis; a Copy of which they have annexed to this Report: they have, however, considered it as a subject by no means exhausted; and they trust that, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, they will be permitted to resume their labours; having no doubt they shall be able to submit to the consideration of the House, Measures resulting from the Inquiry, the adoption of which they would consider as highly advantageous to the Publick.—July 1, 1816."

GENL. MAG. October, 1816.

48. *Redemption; or, a View of the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion, from the Fall of Adam, to its complete Establishment under Constantine the Great. By the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M. A. Vicar of Northbourn in Kent, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun. 8vo. pp. 387. Ravingtons.*

WHATEVER comes from the pen of this elegant and pious Divine is entitled to the most serious consideration: more particularly so, when the subject on which he writes is of such vital importance as that he is here endeavouring to demonstrate, and in which we cannot but consider him as eminently successful.

In a respectful Address to his Metropolitan, Mr. Pennington says,

"I am both proud and happy to embrace every opportunity of shewing the grateful sense which I entertain, of the kindness which has placed me in the desirable situation from whence I am now writing. It is to the leisure attendant on a country residence that the present publication is owing. Here, to use the delightful language of Cowper,

'Here much I ruminate as much I may,
With other views of men and manners
now
Than once, and others of a life to come.'

I should be wholly unworthy of the advantage and pleasure which I derive from the gift, unless I were anxiously desirous to express my gratitude, upon every occasion, for the prompt and liberal manner in which that benefit was conferred.

"Judging from the well-known regard which your Grace pays to the interests of the Christian Church, and the attention which you wish should be bestowed upon them more especially by your own Clergy, of which none who have listened to your Grace's Pastoral Charges can be ignorant, I am willing to indulge the hope, that the attempt which is the subject of these sheets, may meet with your approbation. Indeed the principal subject of the conversation with which your Grace honoured your Clergy at the last Visitation of your Diocese, must have given to us all a sufficient pledge, of your zealous desire to encourage every endeavour toward the promoting of Christian knowledge."

The nature and intention of the publication Mr. Pennington shall himself explain:

"Most works of Ecclesiastical History, though generally the fruit of laborious research, and containing much learning and information, are written in so dry a style, and so overloaded with superfluous and uninteresting matter, as to require no small share of resolution, no trifling desire of knowledge, to induce the reader to wade through them. And therefore the task is seldom undertaken, but by those whose sacred profession in some measure obliges, or whose particular inclination leads them, to studies of this nature.

"It is not therefore to the Clergy, or to the Learned, that the following pages are intended to supply information; but to others, to those who are not possessed of means, talents, or leisure to study themselves, it is humbly presumed that they may possibly, by the blessing of God, be of some use, and assist them in giving a reason of the hope that is in them. Indeed it was originally designed that this should be chiefly an elementary treatise; but the necessity of frequent references to works of learning, and sometimes to translations of the Bible in different languages, has in some measure altered this plan. Such references, however, are for the most part thrown into notes, that they may not be an interruption to the text; and perhaps they may be found useful in pointing out some of the Authors who have treated of the subjects here endeavoured to be explained, in a manner more diffuse and more learned, than would be consistent with the nature of this attempt.—The chief object then of the present work is to shew that Christianity is in reality as old as the fall of man, and therefore, probably, almost as the creation itself [though not in Tindal's sense]; that the plan and design of the mission of Christ was at that time formed by God; and that it was carried on through all the intervening ages, and by frequent revelations strongly impressed upon the minds of the chosen people, to whom were committed the oracles of God, till the Redeemer himself actually appeared. It is then proposed to add a short and summary account of the manner in which the Scriptures were delivered down, and the Religion which they contain spread, to the time of Constantine the Great, when Christianity became the religion of the Empire, and was established by Roman laws.—Considered in this point of view, the Old Testament seems to be

in reality as St. Paul expresses it, *a schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ*: an introduction only, as it were, to Christianity, to which the Jewish laws and history, their moral precepts as well as prophecies, were chiefly, if not wholly, subservient."

In the Introductory Chapter, "The Prophecies relating to the Messiah, from the Creation to the Death of Abraham," Mr. Pennington says,

"In the following Treatise it is not intended to endeavour to prove any of the contraverted points of Divinity; nor to establish, by abstract reasoning, the certainty of those truths, which are by Christians universally acknowledged. That there is a God, just, good, wise, and powerful, needs not to be proved, because without such belief, there can be no religion at all: that he sent his only-begotten Son into the world, to be the Saviour of mankind, is also the peculiar persuasion of those who profess the Christian Religion in particular. These are facts, therefore, which will be taken for granted, as already established upon the most conclusive evidence; and upon the same principle, without entering into any controversy concerning the genuineness of particular parts of the Bible, the whole of it (the Apocrypha excepted) will be considered, as dictated by Inspiration, and containing the interesting and important history of man, from his fall in the first Adam, to his salvation in the second.—It is the Bible, therefore, which, as far as it goes, will furnish the chief materials of this work; and it is hoped, that nothing will be found in it, which may not be proved from that holy Book, either by the text itself, or by plain, easy, and obvious deduction from it."

The plan proposed by the Author is divided into distinct periods; on each of which he clearly and distinctly expatiates; and the whole deserves a most attentive perusal.

49. Hypocrisy; a Satire. By the Rev. Caleb Colton, A. M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 296. Taylor and Hessey.

FROM an Etonian and a King's-man, the Reader may naturally expect solid learning and ingenious criticism; and in the present case he will not be disappointed. From one of the Notes we learn that Mr. Colton is nephew to Sir George Staunton;—from the "Alumni Etonenses" that he went off to King's College;—where he proceeded B.A. in 1801; and

M. A.

M.A. in 1804. He at present holds the Curacy of Priors Quarter at Tiverton, a preferment tenable with his Fellowship.—Thus much for the Author and for his Title-page.

An Apology is made in the Appendix for a circumstance, which a very small expence at the press in the outset (re-printing one half-sheet) would have rendered unnecessary.

“It was my intention to have made some farther observations on the Title of this Poem in the first note. But as the half-sheet containing it went to press during my absence from Tiverton, it is, in my own opinion, more imperfect than any other part of the Poem; and I have to lament some *insertions*, and some *omissions*. The anecdote, for instance, of Dr Johnson, ought to have appeared, *not* in the poetry, but (if any where) in the note. Alas! ‘Quid me dempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?’ On my return, the whole impression of the *first* half-sheet was taken off, so that I had only time to regret what it was too late to remedy. What I meant to have said on the subject of my Title, I shall offer here. Candid Judges will not pronounce the Title to have been ill chosen, until they have seen the *whole* of the Work. At present, the *first* Book only is before them. They will, also, admit the difficulty of writing a long Poem on any one particular view, without some digressions; these most Readers will pardon, should they be found to rise not unnaturally out of the subject, ‘*ex re nata*.’ My *first* Book is very near three thousand lines; quite enough, if good for any thing; *a great deal too much*—if good for nothing. Therefore, I must request my Readers to suspend their sentence on the incongruity of the Title, until the *whole* Work is before them. They may then, if they think proper, re-christen it what they please. It was my fixed determination to give the Poem a single title. And I must presume that no *one* term can be found in the language, to suit the general tenor of the work so well as Hypocrisy.”

“Of the two books that are forthcoming, I shall premise one thing. It is my fixed and settled determination, neither personally, nor allusively, by remote inference, or direct application, to attack the character, or wound the feelings, of any one *living* being whatever. Motives very different from fear have operated with me, in forming this resolution. The mere Braggadocio may succeed in bullying half the world; but the other half will as certainly bully him. Even in my first book, where I

have not been quite so scrupulous, it is known to one or two, that I have rejected what some might think the best passages of the Satire. If I have made this sacrifice to fear, then I exhibit a contradictory union of what, perhaps, never was united. Cowardice and Temerity, since enough is already inserted to assure me the anthonoms of Booksellers, Critics, Poetasters, and Politicians. But every Reader of taste and candour (and such I am ambitious to please) will be more attentively to the still small voice within his own breast, than to the hue and cry from without.—‘*Hæc non sibi, sed tibi*.’—It may be that I have inked my pages sufficiently well, to keep the worm out of them; but I fear that Sugar will prove more salt, and I shall ever be more grateful to praise a good Man, than to lash a knave.”

Faithfully according with the sentiment, we are much better acquainted with Mr. Colton when he censure than when he censures.

The anecdote of Dr. Johnson, alluded to, stands thus:

“By approbation’s loud unmeaning grin,
A Blockhead thought stern Johnson’s
Whatever escap’d the Doctor’s lips, the
Spark [remark’d]
Exclaim’d—‘Most witty, yet profound
Sam, whom a Dunce’s admiration toas’d,
Address’d the Coxcomb—‘Sir, it seems
you’re pleas’d,
I hope (and, rising, grasp’d his oaken
wand)
I have said nothing you can understand’

“Presumptuous as it may be deemed,” adds the Satirist, in a Note, “I cannot but think that Johnson’s genius has been overrated. He exhibits no bad specimen of the good effects of a little reasonable bullying, nor is every Literary Pugilist so fortunate in his *Bottleholders*. But, in addition to this, his talents were blazoned by the Church; she being, and with reason, proud of so orthodox a Champion in a *coloured* coat; at a time too when Addison was no more, and when her *Lazy Defenders* were not numerous. His imitation of the third and tenth Satires of Juvenal however afterwards equaled; and it is melancholy to consider that we are indebted to his necessities for his best efforts. ‘*Ingenū venter, largitor.*’ It was observed by one who knew him well, that, if Fortune had thought fit to place the Doctor in a field of clover, he would have lain down and rolled in it.”

On this subject we shall only remark, that the Writer *knew not Dr. Johnson.*

Mr. Colton appears to have imbibed so inveterate an antipathy to the whole race of Critics by profession, that we should imagine he was smarting under their envenomed shafts, had he not styled this Poem "the first-born of his Muse;" and assured us that "his remarks are neither the ebullitions of private pique, or the effect of any disappointment in Authorship; as the Critics have never yet had occasion to write a single line for or against him."

In our notice of "Hypocrisy," Mr. Colton has neither to dread "the lashing of our rage," nor "the disgrace of our applause." Though his performance is far from faultless, its merits considerably preponderate.

In the outset of the Poem, he thus cavalierly portrays some modern Bards of no mean celebrity.

"Now Southey's Madoc quits the
groaning stall,
To visit at the Grocer's Sotheby's Saul;
Now o'er this delug'd land Exodiads
bring [sing;
A greater plague than all the plagues they
Wherein poor Pharaoh deems it sad to
sink [of ink.
With Hoyle, drowned o'er again in seas

"But in the offing what strange sail
appears? [cheers!
Critics! and Printers! hail her with three
Fresh from the Tweed she seems, yet falls
to leward, [Seward*.
Tho' steer'd by skilful Scott, The Anna
Freighted with rhymes for England, and
we're told [hold †!
Brings Constable's piled quartos in her
Like Palinurus ‡, Scott foresees a wreck,
Yawns at the helm, then dozes on the
deck.

Death, stronger far than gallery-gods, or
men, [pen."
Drain'd not the plethora of Seward's

It is but fair to add, that Mr. Col-

ton again apologizes in his Appendix:

"Miss Seward's Letters are far more interesting, and do her much more credit, than her Poetry. It was her good fortune to move in a very exalted sphere, and (if measured by the only proper standard, *mind*) to enjoy the *noblest* society. From a Correspondent so circumstanced, the merest diary could not be dull; the matter must impart some animation to the style. Nor could the task be difficult, as it seems to require little more than to see, hear, and remember. But Miss Seward may aspire to much higher praise; she was evidently gifted with talent to profit by the enviable advantages she enjoyed, no less than taste duly to appreciate them. She is not so much a recorder, as an actor in the scene; the equal, and the friend of Wits, not the dependent retailer of their witticisms; a gem, that could reflect the flashes by which she was illuminated."

This is handsomely and judiciously said; and the Author shall now portray himself:

"Should I, pronounc'd presumptuous,
vain, or trite,
Be doom'd, what none perchance will
read, to write,
Left undisturb'd on dusty shelf to lie,
And sleep mid Sermons, and Divinity;
With Bishops and Archbishops too, way-
hap, [nap;
'Twere neither sin nor shame to take a
Nor shall I mourn: my verse hath gain'd
its end,
It fill'd an idle hour, it pleas'd a friend:
Each lonely walk, each rural sport it
charm'd, [arm'd;
And of her leaden sceptre Sloth dis-
From Sloth more wearied oft than Toil
we feel; [the steel.
As Rust consumes much more than Use
"O may I still, while sparks of life re-
main, [disdain.
Sloth's drowsy couch, and downy bands
Spurn her embraces, and the soft Syren
shun, [Sun.
To meet beyond you sea-girl hilt the

* "See Anna Seward's Poetical Works, edited by Walter Scott."

† "Mr. Constable is in possession of twelve quarto volumes of this Lady's Correspondence; which, she observed, were but *one twelfth* part of what she had written."

‡ "Te, Palinure, petens, tibi tristia Somnia portans
Insonti.

It will be evident to every Reader of this edition of Miss Seward's Works, that her Editor, Mr. Scott, foresees the fate of his Cargo, and his alacrity in sinking it to the publick, he has been prudent enough not to do it *Magno Conatu.* Considering what the publick have a right to expect from that time which such a Writer as Mr. Scott may dedicate to literary exertions, I conceive every lover of the Muses will exclaim, *His vellem nunquam nugis tota ista dedisset tempora.*"

Yon East, his chamber, with a bride-
groom's grace [race.
And giant's strength he quits, to run his
Men praise THE SOURCE! while Nature's
self, restor'd [Lord.
To light and life, salutes with smiles her
The jocund morn, the dew-bespangled
field,
For me have pleasures, Sloth can never
yield:
E'en tho' she can the Conqueror's eye-
lids close,
And rock both vice and virtue to repose;
Lull'd in her lap to rest, alike beside
The Patriot's purpose, and the Tyrant's
pride;

Her opiate too th' avenger's fury tames
Full oft, when *Mercy* and the merit claims:
Thus when the *pillow* cures the fell dis-
ease,
Physicians *take the *credit*, and the fees.
Unus'd am I the Muse's path to tread,
And curs'd with Adam's † unpoetic
head;
Who, though that pen he wielded in his
hand, [mand,
Ordain'd the 'Wealth of Nations' to com-
Yet, when on Helicon he dar'd to draw,
His draft return'd, and unaccepted saw:
If then, like him, we woo the Nine in
vain, [to gain.
Like him we'll strive some humbler prize

* "My late Uncle, Sir G. Staunton, related to me a curious Anecdote of old Kien Long, Emperor of China. He was inquiring of Sir G. the manner in which Physicians were paid in England. When, after some difficulty, his Majesty was made to comprehend the system; he exclaimed, 'Is any man wad in England, that can afford to be ill? Now I will inform you,' said he, 'how I manage my Physicians. I have four, to whom the care of my health is committ'd: a certain weekly Salary is allow'd them; but the moment I am ill, that Salary stops, till I am well again. I need not inform you my illnesses are usually *short*.'

The majestic title, *We*, is a signature under which the *Critics* have very successfully dealt out vast cargoes of intellectual Physic; that is to say their *critical catharticum, emeticum*, and "omne quod exit in uom." (or rather in *hum*) *præter remedium*. The Gentlemen of the Faculty, observing this success of the Critics, have now adopted a similar physcology. A County gentleman, who visited Bath for the sake of his health, was thus address'd by his Physician: 'Well, Sir, and how did *our Physic* agree with us?' He, being not exactly *up* to the fashionable *slang* of the place, replied, 'I cannot, Sir, pretend to say how it agreed with you; but this I know that it made *me confoundedly sick*.' Were Critics to put the same question to their *Patients*, I suppose they would receive a *similar* reply.

† "Adam Smith, the great Author of the 'Wealth of Nations,' could not draw for *one farthing* on Mount Parnassus. He often attempted to put together two lines in rhyme; but without success. In good truth, he was much better employed;

'Felix curarum, cui non Heliconia cordi
Serta, nec imbelles Parnassi e vertice laurus;
Sed viget Ingenium, et magnos accingtus in usus,
———Animus.'

"Paley is another instance of the possibility of possessing a strong head, and a feeling heart, without being an *enthusiastic* admirer of Poetry. He has been heard to say he never could effect a couplet. The only Latin Poet he could *tolerate*, was Virgil; and his false quantity *Profugus* is well known. The walls of St. Mary's trembled at the unusual sound, as Mr. Bowles informs us did the Woods of Madeira, at the first kiss performed in them, by his pair of Lovers.

"Paley's error was handed about in the following Epigram.

'Italam Profugus Lavinaque littora venit,
Errat Virgilius, forte Profugus erat.'

"I have heard of a boy who committed a similar mistake, but who escaped a flogging by a similar Epigram. He had pronounced Euphrâtes Euphrâtes, but saved himself by these extemporaneous lines.

'Venit ad Euphratis juvenis perterritus undas,
Ut citò transiret, corripuit fluvium.'

"Such stern admirers of Truth as Smith and Paley may be allowed to prefer reality to fiction; demonstration to probability; and the exercise of the judgment to that of the imagination. And we can even forgive so eminent a Mathematician as Dr. Vince, when he shuts up his Milton with this laconic comment, 'Very fine, but it *proves* nothing.' But what are we to think, when a deservedly popular Poet of the present day very lately observed to a friend, 'That man must be possessed of no common share of stupidity who can read Milton through!'"

More

More pleas'd, would Gifford's * pen, to
Virtue true,

Expose each Hypocrite to public view;
No more should Cant for sound Religion
pass,

Degrees defend, nor wigs conceal an ass."
"But ah, my lays no dying Patriot †
read, [his head.

While Holland wept, and Baillie shook
But think not, Crabbe, though Fox ap-
prov'd thy lays,

I envy thee, that glory of thy bays.

Few! few! *deserve*, their talents to ca-
ress,

So great a Patron *more*, or *need* him *less*."

Mrs. Cowley, in the following spi-
rited lines, is very justly appreciated:

"That ample wreath by Sydney borne
away,

Left his poor Poet not one sprig of bay;
Wielding, like Cæsar, both the pen and
sword,

His own Gazettes his glories best record;
In the short pause of *Fury*, blood, and
rage, [page;

His fire unquench'd illumines his ardent
Fierce from the fervor of the unfinish'd
fight,

With the free spirit of a youthful Knight,
He boldly blazons each brave feat, and
name, [of fame.

And stamps their memory on the scroll
But lo! the living tempest sweeps the
plain,

He springs indignant to the field again;
Again the war-cloud blackens all the
beach,

Again he meets it, in the deadly breach!

In vain Napoleon gives the fatal shock,
An heart like thine, O Richard, guards
thy Rock:

That fatal force which makes whole Em-
pires fall,

Finds Acre's ruins an impervious wall.

Such mighty deeds transcend a wo-
man's pen,

The rage of combat is a theme for men:
As soon her hand might rule the scythed
Car, [War.

As *justly* paint th' infuriate scenes of
In the light sock with sportive ease she
treads, [leads;

Or graceful follows where fair Burney
Or, with the Enchantress from the Tus-
can cave, [Arno's wave,

Whence wizard Bards oft charm'd their
Seeks, with the hurried step and gaze of
fear,

Udolpho's turrets †, and the forest drear;
But let her not attempt Ulysses' bow,
Nor rashly strive Achilles' lance to
throw."

We copy four lines more for the
sake of introducing the note:

"Hail Devon §, hail each rhyme-re-
echoing stream,

Famed for *poor* poetry, and richest cream!
That might with love of tea the Nine
inspire, [fire."

While Epic Bards by dozens blow the
And now let modern Critics read
and tremble at the Poet's lash.

"Such'daily die, like thorns that choak
the land, [son stand.

To clear that wood where Parr || and Por-

* "To attempt a Translation of Juvenal after Mr. Gifford, was certainly a bold, perhaps an unnecessary task. It has, however, been performed, with spirit and success, by Mr. Hodgson. Neither of these Gentlemen follow their Author at a servile distance; they walk by his side; nor has Juvenal any reason, 'misere discedere querens,' to be ashamed of his companions."

† "That Mr. Crabbe's Poems were read to Mr. Fox on his death-bed, is a fact as creditable to the talents of the one, as to the taste of the other."

‡ "Mrs. Radcliffe's *Mysteries of Udolpho*, and her *Romance of the Forest*; the two mightiest efforts of a female pen!"

§ "A Lady at Exeter lately gave a tea-party to six Gentlemen; on comparing notes, it came out that every individual of this marvellous Symposium had written an Epic Poem. I shall not mention their names, as their knuckles are still sore from the gentle rapping of some Northern Critics; but, on mutually condoling with each other on this tender subject, they were heard to exclaim, 'Et nos ergo manum ferulæ subduximus, et nos.' This covey of Bards was a meeting purely accidental—*miserum est cum tot ubique vatibus occurras.*"

|| "I have heard my Father relate the following anecdote; it *may* be authentic, as he was extremely intimate with one of the parties. Dr. Samuel Gash had carried away in his head an amazing cargo of Greek, from Eton and Cambridge, into Warwickshire; there it grew a little mouldy. Dr. Parr paid him a literary visit, so much Greek was quoted, and talked, amidst such a dearth of English, that, if Lord Momboddo had been present, he might have fancied himself transported to his beloved Attica.—When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war. After a very late hour, for these Grecians were no starters, poor Gash yielded under, confessing himself *out-greeced*, *out-smoked*, and out-quoted; but he concluded his concession with this apology: that he had lived so long in the country,

Such live, but how men neither know
nor care; [not where.
And die, men ask not when, and mark
But, while they *may*, in short-lived
monthly page, [stage;
They fret and lume their hour upon the
Through thick and thin they slash and
criticize, [prize;
E'en from the Theban Bard they tear the
More nice than *wise*, their blind resent-
ment wreak
On Fox's English, or on *Pindar's *Greek.*"

We know not what dealings Mr. Colton may have had with *Booksellers*; but he must have formed a most contemptible opinion of the whole fraternity, before he could have punned the following *notorious untruth*:

"Each of the *Trade*, from Aldgate to
Pall-mall, [*'twould sell.*"
Would print the Bible backwards—if

If these be his real sentiments, we are not surprized at the following sagacious observations:

"It is evident that the publisher of any work is merely the friseur, or valet of his author; inasmuch as it is the sole business of the former, to see the latter decently dressed before he makes his appearance in public. And, were things as they ought to be, then could Booksellers and Publishers do no more for a book, than dress for a female. Thus, if a woman happen to be either very handsome, or very plain, we may observe that the most splendid dress cannot heighten her beauty on the one hand, nor hide her deformity on the other. But, if she be neither handsome, nor plain, but something between both, she may then receive some assistance from dress. About as much as this, we might permit a Bookseller to do for a Book."

After the anecdote of Archdeacon Paley's prize in the bookselling lottery, we hope that Mr. Colton has secured *his* thousand, by a prudent bargain with his Booksellers.

We now turn with satisfaction to the more pleasant parts in the vo-

lume now before us; many of which will be found in the entertaining notes.

The Freedom of the press thus animates the Poet:

"Wisdom, to banish ignorance and
night,
Bestow'd the Press, and said, 'Let there
be light!"
In a Bœstiau atmosphere appear'd
That beam that Luther hail'd, and Leo
tear'd;
Gross Papal darkness fled the rising ray,
Scorn'd and expos'd, each Tyrant felt
dismay;
His Captive too, in Dungeon doom'd to
dwell, [priz'd his Cell!
Then hail'd the day-spring that sur-
Of Intellect's bright world thou bright-
est Sun,
Pursue thy proud career so well! begun!
O may'st thou stull, by Freedom's sacred
voice [joyce!
Refresh'd,—to run thy Giant-course, re-
By Envy blighted, may thy warmth re-
vive, [thrive;
And bid each drooping plant of Genius
Still may thy beams, unwarp'd by Virtue's
foes,
Corruption's foul and murky Den expose,
O'er Albion still their *full* effulgence
shed, [be dead!
Though gall'd Napoleon lives! and Fox
Though Science weep, while Literat^s
smile, [file;
Drawn up on Gallic ground in rank and
Prepar'd with ready pen their Tyrant's
will
To perpetrate—like Soldiers at a Drill!
The British Press, Palladium of the
world!
Hath to Napoleon calm defiance hurl'd;
Firm mid the general wreck, it mocks
his rage, [happier age!
Land-mark, and Light-house, of some
Preserv'd, to shake the faith of future
times,
With the red record of successful crimes;
To tell, how, wading through the tide of
Blood, [stood;
On Jaffa's plain the Plague of Egypt
Mid slaughter'd foes, the mandate sign'd
that sends
Unwept, to sleep eternal, poison'd Friends!

country, insulated as it were, from all literary society, that he was become
'*βαρβαρος μετὰ βαρβαρος.*' Dr. Parr, without the slightest hesitation, or a moment's
pause, consoled the vanquished Grecian with this fine fragment (I think) of
Menander,

Εἶδεν γυναικῶν αὐτὸς, οὐτὸς βαρβαρος.

* "Some Reviewers lately fell foul on an unfortunate passage of Greek. After
proving, to their own great satisfaction, and, as they supposed, to the chagrin of
Mr. P. Knight, that his Greek was a barbarous modern jargon, Mr. Knight thus replies:
'Gentlemen, if you will turn to such a page, and such a verse, you will find
the passage you have made yourselves so merry withal, to be *verbatim* a quotation
from Pindar; if Pindar's Greek is not good enough for you, I am very sorry
for it.'

That

That scroll of Death the *mute* Physician
 read, [bled!
 While his hand trembled, and his bosom
 Still the fleet Arab halts his proud
 array, [dlay;
 To mourn the deeds of Jaffa's dreadful *
 Their startled Steeds the turban'd Chief-
 tains rein, [plan;
 And bend indignant o'er the whitening
 Count in the bleaching piles their Coun-
 try's loss, [Cross.
 While the pale Crescent blushes for the
 The spot, those Pyramids of bones de-
 clare, [air;
 That taint full many a league the putrid
 That ghastly monument a Coward built,
 Of unresisting blood, in coolness spilt;
 Then fled stern Kleber's † glance, and
 dying groan! [a Throne!
 And where he *jea'd* a scaffold—found
 Thy dark career, Usurper! mark me
 well,
 The British Press shall ever dare to tell;
 Ordain'd with torch of Truth that union
 dread [head!
 To show, of *blackest* heart, and brightest

Doom'd to disclose, though wrapp'd in
 foulest night, [Wright?
 Thy hapless story, murder'd, martyr'd
 Yea doom'd, O thou that wouldst the
 world enthral,
 Tyrant, to mar thy fame, and mark thy
 fall!"

These sentiments were prophetic. Since the publication of "Hypocrisy" in 1818, the press has indeed had to record many wonderful events, one of which the same Author has selected as the subject of the next Poem; and has since happily had to mark the Tyrant's Fall—"we trust to rise no more."

50. *Lines on the Conflagration of Moscow.* By the Rev. C. Colton, A. M. 8vo. pp. 10. Taylor and Hessey.

"Setting fire to the Temple, and consigning the whole city to the flames, they were determined to leave nothing to the enemy." JOSEPHUS, lib. 7.

AN animated Poem, on one of the most remarkable events in the history

* "I was myself a witness to the following fact. A few years ago this paragraph was posted up at the window of a Coffee-room in Tiverton: 'Two thousand Turks were murdered in cold blood at Jaffa by the order of General Buonaparte.' General Boyer was at that time a prisoner on parole in Tiverton, and happened to have had a command in the Army of Egypt. He read this bulletin, and with true French *sang froid* took out his pencil, and altered the words 'two thousand' into 'three thousand five hundred,' the true amount of the sufferers. Should this anecdote be ever circulated in France, the General will thank me for having been *instrumental in his promotion.*"

† "General Kleber was assassinated by a fanatic Turk in a garden at Cairo. The death of this great man is involved in a cloud of mystery; if it was not contrived by Buonaparte, yet it is no secret, that the intelligence of that event was highly gratifying to him; in consequence of some very *unpleasant* communications, which that General was prepared to make, to his own Government, of the conduct of his Chief in Egypt. Observe, in this short but eventful part of the Corsican's career, how much Fortune effected for her favourite child, and how very little, in these particular instances, he was indebted to any resources, or exertions of his *own*—Having deserted from his army in Egypt, which he left in want of every thing, and almost without a livre in its military chest, he arrives safe in France, having escaped, in a solitary frigate, a superior British force, by the intervention of a fog.

'Sed quæ rediit, nempe unâ nave eruentis
 Fluctibus.'

His greatest Enemy in Egypt is now suddenly taken off, and Menou, one of his own creatures, succeeds to the command. Sbrinking from the just indignation of the people, he displays in the Council of Five Hundred, at a most critical juncture, a contemptible want of firmness; but he is compelled, as it were, to rally his scattered spirits, by the magnanimity of his brother Lucien: who, with the fraternal feeling and courage of Telamon, rushes to the assistance of this *fallen Teucer*, and protects him with his shield.

His popularity is at the lowest ebb; but, by the intrigues of the now neglected *Seymour*, and the discarded Empress Josephine, he is appointed First Consul, and soon afterwards set out to command the army of Italy. He loses the battle in the plains of *Marengo*; he exclaims to Berthier that 'all is lost;' and even wonders that *Melac* does not send a detachment of Cavalry, to make both him and his staff prisoners of war. But, in direct *disobedience* to the orders of his General, *Dessaix* returns at the head of the Engagement, and recovers the Victory; snatches the short-lived and reeking laurels from the brows of the Austrians. *Dessaix* is at the head of his grenadiers, and by this last event Fortune confers on her chosen hero the *undivided* glory of that bloody day. He returns to Paris, to grace a triumph which he had otherwise been doomed to perform the *principal part* in an

of modern times.—[Another Poem on the same subject, by a lady, has been noticed in our page 54.]

“ Her Royal nest the Russian Eagle
fires, [tires;
And to the wild recess, reveng'd, re-
Her talons unexpended lightnings arm,
And high resentments all her courage
warm;

Tempt not, thou fiend of France, her
arduous track, [thee back;
Ambition spurs thee on—defeat shall goad
False friends in rear, in front a stubborn
foe [snow.

Thy cat'rer famine; and thy couch the
View then that sea of flame with ghastly
smile,

'Tis thy ambition's grand funereal pile!

Blaze on, ye gilded domes, and tur-
rets high, [sky;

And like a furnace glow, thou trembl'ing
Be lakes of fire the tyrant's sole domain,
And let a Fiend o'er flames and ruins
reign;

Doom'd, like the Rebel Angel, to be shown
A fiery dungeon, where he hop'd a throne!
Blaze on! thou costliest, proudest sacri-
fice, [trist sighs.”

E'er lit by patriot hands, or fann'd by pa-

51. *The Philosophy of Nature; or, The Influence of Scenery on the Mind and Heart; 2 vols. 8vo. Murray.*

52. *Amusements in Retirement; or, The Influence of Science, Literature, and the Liberal Arts, on the Manners and Happiness of Private Life. 8vo. pp. 330. Colburn.*

THESE Works, though written and published at distant periods, are here placed together, to meet a wish expressed by the Author—

“ For the purpose of inducing the Reader to compare the one Work with the other: the former having been written during a period of high mental enjoyment; while the present operated as a refuge and sanctuary, during a period of great and complicated difficulty.—Most Works take a tincture from the circumstances under which they are composed; and as it is not often, that the Reader, or the Critic, has an opportunity of comparing a writer so immediately with himself, under circumstances involving a contrast of so marked a character, the Editor hesitates not to express a hope, that if any merit belongs to either, the two Works may constantly be found in the society of each other.”

“ The Philosophy of Nature,” we are informed,

“ was the result of hours, stolen from an application to higher interests, and from the severity of graver subjects,—

GENT. MAG. October, 1816.

It was written in the privacy of retirement, among scenes worthy the pen of Virgil, and the pencil of Lorrain:—Scenes, which afford perpetual subjects for meditation to all those who take a melancholy pleasure in contrasting the dignified simplicity of nature, with the vanity, ignorance, and presumption of man.—“ There is no one,” says one of the best and soundest Moralists of our age, “ there is no one, however limited his powers, who ought not to be actuated by a desire of leaving something behind him, which should operate, as an evidence, that he once existed.”—During those hours of peaceful enjoyment in which these pages were composed, such was the ambition by which the writer was animated.”

Neither the name of the Author, nor his situation in life, appears; but the “ Amusements in Retirement” are inscribed to “ Senhor Hypolito Da Rosa, now resident at Lisbon, whose friendship embellished some of the happiest moments of my life; and to her, whose mild and unsophisticated manners relieved difficulty of its formidable features.”

It appears clearly through all the volumes that the Writer possesses an elegant mind, which has been successfully cultivated by classical and scriptural study,—and that the Author has travelled with an observing eye, through books, and through many of the picturesque situations he so well describes, more especially in the romantic parts of Wales.

The observations, which are given throughout are on numerous subjects connected with Natural History or Polite Learning. He commences with Rivers, Fountains, Grottos, Lakes, Waterfalls, Cataracts, Woods, Groves, Forests, and Mountains; and on each of these heads will be found much amusing information, both from ancient and modern lore.

From this part of the work, an interesting article shall be taken.

“ The use which the Poets have made of Trees, by way of illustration, are moral and important.—Homer frequently embellishes his subjects with references to them; and no passage in the Iliad is more beautiful, than the one, where, in imitation of Musæus, he compares the falling of leaves and shrubs to the fall and renovation of great and ancient families.—Illustrations of this sort are frequent in the Sacred Writings.—“ I am exalted like a cedar in Libanus,” says

the author of Ecclesiastes, 'and as a cypress tree upon the mountain of Hermon. I was exalted like a palm tree in Engeddi, and as a rose plant in Jericho; as a fair olive in a pleasant field, and grew up as a plane tree by the water; as a turpentine tree I stretched-out my branches, and my branches are the branches of honour and grace; as a vine brought I forth pleasant savour, and my flowers are the fruits of honour and victory.'—In the Psalms, in a fine vein of allegory, the vine tree is made to represent the people of Israel: 'Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt; thou hast cut out the heathen, and planted it. Thou didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with its shadow, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars. Why hast thou broken down her hedges, so that all do pluck her? The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast doth devour it. Return, we beseech thee, O God of Hosts; look down from Heaven, and behold and visit this vine, and the vineyard thy right hand hath planted.'

"In Ossian, how beautiful is the following passage of Malvina's lamentation for Oscar:—'I was a lovely tree in thy presence, Oscar, with all my branches round me; but thy death came like a blast from the desert, and laid my green head low; the spring returned with its showers, but no green leaf of mine arose.' Again, where old and weary, blind and almost destitute of friends, he compares himself to a tree, that is withered and decayed.—'But Ossian is a tree that is withered; its branches are blasted and bare; no green leaf covers its boughs:—from its trunk no young shoot is seen to spring; the breeze whistles in its grey moss: the blast shakes its head of age; the storm will soon overturn it, and strew all its dry branches with thee, Oh Dermid, and with all the rest of the mighty dead, in the green winding vale of Cona.'

"That traveller esteemed himself happy, who first carried into Palestine the rose of Jericho from the plains of Arabia; and many of the Roman nobility were gratified, in a high degree, with having transplanted exotic plants and trees into the orchards of Italy. Pompey introduced the ebony, on the day of his triumph over Mithridates; Vespasian transplanted the balm of Syria; and Lucullus the Pontian cherry. Auger de Busbeck brought the lilac from Constantinople; Hercules introduced the orange into Spain; Verton the mulberry into England:—and so great is the love of nations for particular trees,

that a traveller never fails to celebrate those, by which his native province is distinguished. Thus, the native of Hampshire prides himself upon his oaks; the Burgundian boasts of his vines, and the Herefordshire farmer of his apples. Normandy is proud of her pears; Provence of her olives; and Dauphiné of her mulberries; while the Maltese are in love with their own orange trees. Norway and Sweden celebrate their pines—Syria her palms; and since they have few other trees, of which they can boast, Lincoln celebrates her alders, and Cambridge her willows! The Paphians were proud of their myrtles, the Lesbians of their vines: Rhodes loudly proclaimed the superior charms of her rose-trees; Idumea of her balsams; Media of her citrons, and India of her ebony.—The Druses boast of their mulberries; Gaza of her dates and pomegranates; Switzerland of her lime trees; Bairout of her figs and bananas; Damascus of her plums; Luchonhaugan of its birch, and Inchnolaig of its yews. The inhabitants of Jamaica never cease to praise the beauty of their manchemillas; while those of Tobasco are as vain of their cocoas.—The natives of Madeira, whose spring and autumn reign together, take pride in their cedars and citrons; those of Antigua of their tamarinds, while they esteem their mammee sappota to be equal to any oak in Europe, and their mangos to be superior to any tree in America. Equally partial are the inhabitants of the Plains of Tahta to their peculiar species of fan palm; and those of Kous to their odoriferous orchards. The Hispaniolans, with the highest degree of pride, challenge any one of the trees of Europe or Asia to equal the height of their cabbage trees—towering to an altitude of two hundred and seventy feet:—Even the people of the Bay of Honduras have imagination sufficient to conceive their logwood to be superior to any trees in the world; while the Huron savages inquire of Europeans, whether they have any thing to compare with their immense cedar trees."

The next Section, on "Mountains," gives occasion for several entertaining anecdotes.

"A country destitute of mountains, may be rich, well cultivated, elegant and beautiful, but it can in no instance be grand, sublime, or transporting; and to what a degree boldness of scenery has the power of elevating the fancy may be, in some measure, conceived from an anecdote recorded of an epic and descriptive poet. When Thomson heard

heard of Glover's intention of writing an Epic Poem, the subject of which should be Leonidas of Sparta, "Impossible!" said he, "Glover can never be idle enough to attempt an Epic!—He never saw a mountain in his life!"

Under this head we have the following extraordinary details:

"Xenophon affords a fine instance of the power of this union of association and admiration over the mind and heart. The Ten Thousand Greeks, after encountering innumerable difficulties and dangers, in the heart of an enemy's country, at length halted at the foot of a high mountain. Arrived at its summit, the sea unexpectedly burst, in all its grandeur, on their astonished sight! The joy was universal: the soldiers could not refrain from tears; they embraced their generals and captains with the most extravagant delight; they appeared already to have reached the places of their nativity, and, in imagination, again sat beneath the vines that shaded their paternal dwellings!

"On the other hand, the soldiers of Hannibal shrunk back with awe and affright, when they arrived at the foot of the mountains that backed the town of Martigny. The sight of those enormous rampires, whose heads, capped with eternal snow, appeared to touch the heavens, struck a sensible dejection on the hearts of the soldiers. It was in the middle of autumn; the trees were yellow with the falling leaf; and a vast quantity of snow having blocked up many of the passes, the only objects which reminded them of humanity were a few miserable cottages, perched upon the points of inaccessible cliffs; flocks almost perished with cold; and men of hairy bodies and of savage visages! On the ninth day, after conquering difficulties without number, the army reached the summit of the Alps. The alarm which had been circulating among the troops all the way, now became so evident, that Hannibal thought proper to take notice of it; and, halting on the top of one of the mountains, from which there was a fine view of Italy, he pointed out to them the luxuriant plains of Piedmont, which appeared like a large map before them. He magnified the beauty of those regions, and represented to them, how near they were of putting a final period to their difficulties, since one or two battles would inevitably give them possession of the Roman capital. This speech, filled with such promising hopes, and the effect of which was so much enforced by the sight of Italian lands, inspired the dejected

soldiers with renewed vigour and alacrity: they set forward, and soon after arrived in the plains, near the city of Turin.

"This celebrated march, performed at such an unfavourable season of the year, in a country rendered by nature almost inaccessible, has been the admiration of every succeeding age; and many a fruitless attempt has been made to ascertain its actual route. General Melville has at length settled the question. With Polybius in his hand, he traced it from the point where Hannibal is supposed to have crossed the Rhone, up the left bank of that river, across Dauphiné to the entrance of the mountains at Les Ebelles, along the vale to Chamberry, up the banks of the Isere, by Conflans and Moutier, over the gorge of the Alps, called the Little St. Bernard, and down their Eastern slopes by Aosti and Ivrea, to the plains of Piedmont, in the neighbourhood of Turin.

"On the sixth of May, in the year eighteen hundred, Napoleon, then First Consul of France, (*gaudens viam fecisse ruina,*) set off from Paris to assume the command of the army of Italy. On the thirteenth, he arrived in the neighbourhood of Lausanne. Having reviewed his troops, he pursued his journey along the North banks of the lake of Geneva, and passing through Vevey, Villeneuve, and Aigle, arrived at Martinach, situated near a fine sweep of the Rhone, near its confluence with the Durance. From this place the modern Hannibal (not more resembling that warrior in military talent than in perfidy) passed through Burg, and St. Brenchier; and after great toil, difficulty, and danger, arrived with his whole army at the top of the great St. Bernard. The road up this mountain is one of the most difficult, and the scenes which it presents are as magnificent as any in Switzerland. Rocks, gulphs, avalanches, or precipices, presented themselves at every step. Not a soldier but was alternately petrified with horror, or captivated with delight. At one time feeling himself a coward, at another, animated with the inspirations of a hero!—Arrived at the summit of that tremendous mountain, and anticipating nothing but a multitude of dangers and accidents in descending from those regions of perpetual snow, on a sudden turning of the road, they beheld tables, covered, as if by magic, with every kind of necessary refreshment!—The monks of St. Bernard had prepared the banquet. Bending with humility and grace, these holy Fathers besought the army to partake the comforts of their humble fare.

The

The army feasted,—returned tumultuous thanks to the Monks,—and passed on.—A few days after this event, the battle of Marengo decided the fate of Italy."

On "Gardening" and "Botany," the Author's remarks are equally just and pleasing; but we must now be brief in our extract:

"Juvenal represents Lucan reposing in a garden*.—Tasso pictures Rinaldo sitting beneath the shade in a fragrant meadow: Virgil describes Anchises, seated beneath sweet-scented bay-trees; and Eneas, as reclining, remote from all society, in a deep and winding valley †.—Gassendi, who ingrafted the doctrine of Galileo on the theory of Epicurus, took not greater pleasure in feasting his youthful imagination by gazing on the moon, than Cyrus, in the cultivation of flowers.—'I have measured, dug and planted, the large garden, which I have at the Gate of Babylon,' said that Prince; 'and never, when my health permit, do I dine until I have laboured two hours in my garden:—If there is nothing to be done, I labour in my orchard.'—Cyrus is also said to have planted all the Lesser Asia.—Ahasuerus was accustomed to quit the charms of the banquet to indulge the luxury of his bower ‡; and the conqueror of Mithridates enjoyed the society of his friends, and the wine of Falernium, in the splendid gardens, which were an honour to his name. Dion gave a pleasure-garden to Speusippus as a mark of peculiar regard §.—Linnæus studied in a bower; Buffon in his summer-house; and when Demetrius Poliorcetes took the Island of Rhodes, he found Protogeus at his palette, painting in his arbour. Petrarch was never happier, than when indulging the innocent pleasures of his garden.—'I have made myself two,' says he, in one of his Epistles; 'I do not imagine they are to be equalled in all the world:—I should feel myself inclined to be angry with fortune, if there were any so beautiful out of Italy.

"Many of the wisest and the best of men have signalized their love of gardens and shrubberies, by causing themselves to be buried in them; a custom once in frequent practice among the ancient Jews ||.—Plato was buried in the groves of Academus; and Sir William Temple, though he expected to be interred in Westminster Abbey, gave orders for his heart to be enclosed in a silver casket, and placed under a sundial, in that part of his garden, immediately opposite the window of his library, from which he was accustomed to contemplate the beauties and wonders of the creation, in the society of a beloved sister."

The specimens, we doubt not, will induce the Reader to peruse the excellent volumes from which they are extracted.

The "Amusements in Retirement" shall be resumed in our next.

53. *The Duties and Dangers of the Christian Ministry, considered in a Sermon, preached in Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh, on Monday, June 24, 1816, at an Ordination held by the Right Reverend Daniel Sandford, D. D. and now published at the request of the Bishop and the Clergy present. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A. M. of Balliol College, Oxford; Junior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, and Domestic Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.* 8vo. pp. 41. Longman and Co.

"To the Right Reverend Daniel Sandford, D. D. Oxon. &c. &c. &c. this Sermon is humbly inscribed, in token of the deep and grateful sense entertained by the Author, in common with the rest of his brethren, of that mild, conciliating, and truly Christian spirit, with which their Bishop has exercised his sacred office, at first accepted under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and delicacy."

From Romans i. 1. "Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an

* "The epithet he applies to *hortis* is sufficiently curious. The Scholiast cites Pliny, l. 36. c. 1. 2.—The style of the Roman Gardens in Trajan's time is expressively marked:

Contentus famâ jaceat Lucanus in hortis
Marmoreis. Juv. Sat. vii. l. 79.

It was very well said by one of the first women of the present age (Mrs. Grant), that Darwin's Botanic Garden is an Hesperian Garden, glittering all over; the fruit gold, the leaves silver, and the stems brass."

† "Æneid, Lib. vi. l. 679.—Lib. viii. 609."

‡ "Esther, vii. 7. Tissaphernes had a garden, much resembling an English park, which he called *Atribades*."

§ Plutarch in Vit. Dion."

|| In the middle of the Campo Santo, which is the most ancient burying-place at Pisa, is a garden formed of earth, brought from the neighbourhood of Jerusalem."

Anostle.

Apostle, separated unto the Gospel of God," the Preacher thus reminds his Hearers of the character of that office which the Apostle designates:

"In its simplest view, it is the office of one who is appointed to be a moral and religious Instructor of mankind,—who, among the wandering and disorderly propensities of human nature, is ever to point to those unvarying laws which alone are right; and while all the common occupations of life end merely in temporal good, is to direct the eye of man to that path of righteousness which will finally conduct him into some higher and nobler condition of existence."

After illustrating "the dignity of the office of the Christian Priesthood," Mr. Morehead explains "the duties which attach to it," which "seem naturally to flow from the description of the office itself;" and then very ably describes, "the nature of those dangers which lie in the way of the faithful discharge of the clerical office."

On the immediate subject of the Discourse, he adds,

"Our new Brother is entering into a Church of a very peculiar and interesting character; and although I feel that I have already claimed your attention much too long, I cannot conclude without stating, as shortly as I may, the circumstances to which I allude.—The Episcopal Church in Scotland, of which we have the happiness to be members, was, as you too well know, from its supposed political attachments, for many years an object of suspicion and jealousy in this country; and I believe it is now generally acknowledged, that it was forced to undergo many severities from the dark character of the times, which it required all its firmness and principle to bear with Christian magnanimity and patience. It is, I believe, now as generally acknowledged, that this noble part it performed,—that throughout every trial and severity, its Pastors stood firm to the religious principles which they maintained,—and exhibited, amid persecution and poverty and neglect, somewhat of the faith and fortitude of the primitive martyrs. These disastrous days are passed; the temporary "wrath of men" has ended in "the praise of God;"—and while we of this Church look back with gratitude to those humble but intrepid men who have secured to us the unbroken order of a spiritual descent, we look back with veneration upon those examples of pa-

tience, of perseverance, and of piety, which they have so fully afforded us, and by which alone we feel, that the Church they have preserved and adorned, can be in our hands either adorned or preserved. To be a member of such a Church carries with it, indeed, a more than common obligation to become "separated unto the Gospel of God," without any private or less holy view!—In the days which it has been our blessing to see, the faith and the purity so admirably displayed by this Church, during the times of her persecution, have as bountifully been rewarded. The political calamities in which she was involved have happily passed away, and the Government of our country has wisely and generously felt, that the opposition which principle alone occasioned, would be converted into as strenuous support, when principle also demanded it.—In the same auspicious hour, the Church of England stretched out the right hand of fellowship, upon the first notice of the wishes of her holy, though humble, Sister, and, with the true feeling of Apostolical times, acknowledged the equality of her spiritual claims, although unsupported by the outward dignity of temporal distinction. The sons of that great and wise Establishment now join in communion, and in every reciprocal interchange of love and duty with their Episcopal brethren in this part of the Island. Something of support, as well as honour, has thus been conferred upon this Northern Church, while she, in return, holds examples, nurtured in her bosom, of a well-tempered zeal, of modest worth, and of professional learning, which well deserve to be studied and copied by the noblest and most prosperous establishments.—Thus, happy in her connection from without, she is now no less happy in her situation at home. The jealousy of former times, let us thank God, is gone—the liberal and enlightened Establishment from which she dissents looks upon her almost with a kindred eye; and I am sure I may say, that, of all who dissent from it, she would be the last to touch its privileges with a rude and sacrilegious hand. While she is sincere in believing that her own constitution approaches nearer to the purity of primitive times, she yet acknowledges, with gratitude and veneration, that the Established Church of Scotland has well performed its duty—that it has reared and fostered a thinking, a sober, and a religious people—that its roots are interwoven, and deservedly interwoven, with their habits and with their hearts—and she is well aware, that

that nothing short of its own internal corruption (happily, as little likely to ensue, as it would be deeply to be deplored,) ever can or ought to shake the stability of a Church, the labours and fidelity of whose ministers Providence has long so conspicuously blessed.—In every path of light and of religion, their distinguished names, indeed, may well awaken her emulation,—but this is all the rivalry which she can ever feel. It is, in truth, her singular and characteristic glory that she is *not* established; and they, I am convinced, know little of the peculiar honours to which she has it in her power to aspire, who, for a moment, would wish her to be so. It is her lofty destiny, (shall I say?) amidst the recollection of her former faith and sufferings,—amidst her present friendly ties and friendly dissension,—with the respect and protection of rulers, on whom, at the same time, she has no political dependence,—fostered in a country conspicuous for the light of genius, of science, and of philosophy;—it is more within her reach than perhaps has ever fallen to the lot of any other Christian body, to hold up to the eye of a civilized and inquisitive age, the truth, the simplicity, and the independent dignity of the Gospel; to unite the primitive model of apostolic faith and purity, with every thing enlightened, excellent, and wise, which has been evolved in the course of ages; and while her sons are “separated unto the Gospel of God,” free from political and worldly avocations, at the same time to exhibit them free from the narrowness of any partial sect, and wedded only to the boundless charity of their Master!”

54. *The History of the Origin, and first Ten Years of the British and Foreign Bible Society.* By the Rev. John Owen, A. M. late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Rector of Paglesham, Essex, and one of the Secretaries to the British and Foreign Bible Society. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 527. and 638. Hatchard, Seeley, and Arch.

WHATEVER shades of difference may be entertained as to the mode of diffusing the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in the remotest corners of

the Globe; that they should, if possible, be so distributed is universally allowed; and Mr. Owen, in detailing the History of the *British and Foreign Bible Society*, has conferred an obligation, not only on the particular Patrons of it, but on Literature in general. We shall introduce him to our Readers in his own words:

“Nearly two years have elapsed since the Author, influenced by the earnest and re-iterated solicitations of many respectable individuals, engaged to prepare a ‘History of the origin, progress, and actual state of the British and Foreign Bible Society.’ It having been recommended that the work should be printed by subscription, proposals to that effect were drawn up and issued accordingly.—The plan was no sooner made known, than it met with the warmest encouragement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bishop of Durham, honoured it with their prompt and munificent patronage, and the example which they set was very generously and extensively followed.—Of the illustrious individuals whose names have been mentioned, as well as of the subscribers at large, the Author has to request, that they will accept this public expression of his gratitude. To Sir Digby Mackworth, and Mr. Phillips * (and more especially to the latter) the author feels an obligation for their liberal and persevering co-operation, which he is as little able to describe as to repay. To these acknowledgments (which might easily be multiplied) the Author desires to add his thanks to Messrs. Hatchard, Seeley, and Arch, for their disinterested services in promoting subscriptions; and to his colleague and friend Mr. Hughes, for his obliging assistance in the correction of the press.—Having disposed of what seemed first to require his attention, the Author will now proceed to such observations as relate more immediately to the performance of his task.—The design which he proposed to himself, in writing the History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, having been, to exhibit a faithful and perspicuous account of its origin, and its principal transactions, the Author considered it his duty to adopt such a method, as, whatever recommendations it

* In referring to Mr. Phillips, a member of the ‘Society of Friends,’ the Author has a pleasure in acknowledging the great kindness which he has experienced from numerous individuals connected with that body of Christians. To one above the rest—by whose sudden and lamented removal the British and Foreign Bible Society was deprived of one of its earliest members, its brightest ornaments, and its most useful conductors,—he is indebted for testimonies of affection, which make the name of Wilson Birkbeck a subject of his most grateful and affectionate remembrance.”

might otherwise want, should appear best adapted to the accomplishment of that end. The simplicity of the Society's object, and the uniformity of its operations, discouraged every attempt at ingenious and artificial distribution. To do justice to the subject, it seemed necessary that the facts should be stated, as nearly, as possible, in the order in which they occurred; and that such connection should be preserved among them, as might show their mutual relation to each other, and their derivation from the same common original. For this purpose, the course suggested by the Society's Annual Reports, appeared that which, on the whole, it would be expedient to prefer; inasmuch as, while it conducts the reader through the several transactions both domestic and foreign, it reminds him periodically of the degree in which they combine to manifest the growth, and to extend the usefulness, of the Parent Institution.—Adopting, therefore, this principle as the basis of his plan, the Author selected from the Society's printed Reports, and unpublished records; from the different publications of Auxiliary Societies and individuals; and from such papers, whether private or official, as were in his possession, or came within his reach, whatever could throw light upon the facts which it would be his business to record. At the same time, with a view to relieve, in some measure, the monotony of annual detail, he cast the decal into three general parts, agreeably to certain epochs, very distinctly observable in this portion of the Society's History; and gave to the years which fell within them respectively, the form and denomination of chapters.—Of the manner in which the plan has been executed, the Author may be permitted, in general, to say, that he has done the best which his peculiar circumstances would allow. The variety and urgency of his official duties in the Society, added to the concerns of a numerous family, and the interruptions of frequent indisposition, rendered his task not a little onerous, and will, he trusts, be accepted as some apology for the delay and the imperfection with which it has been performed."

The History contains much amusing and useful information; and a good Index accompanies each Volume.

55. *The Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, briefly described and vindicated. With various Notes. By the Rev. Latham Wainewright, A.M. F.A.S. of Emmanuel College, in that University;*

and Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks. 8vo. pp. 100. Hatchard.

THIS interesting publication "professes to afford some remedy for the want of authorised information respecting this University;" and Mr. Wainewright says,

"While it becomes us to rectify the errors of those who gratefully acknowledge the singular advantages resulting from our civil and ecclesiastical establishments, it is equally expedient that we should endeavour to counteract the mis-statements and false accusations of men, who are not only uniformly hostile to all that wears the venerable form of antiquity, but who, in their incoherent projects of reformation, would reduce the attainments of every order of the State, however elevated by rank or dignified by profession, within the limits prescribed by their own contracted and illiberal views."

"In publishing these pages the Author has been principally influenced by the suggestions of others. After reading the History of Cambridge, by Mr. Dyer, he has discovered nothing in that Work to supersede the necessity of the present, either with reference to the information it is intended to convey, or to the principles which it incidentally inculcates. He trusts that in point of correctness of detail, but little will be found to call for animadversion, as he had the satisfaction of submitting his manuscript to the inspection of two members of the University, of learning and station, upon whose judgment he could place implicit reliance. It may not be irrelevant to observe, that though the Author occasionally speaks in the first person, he has, during the last twelve years, ceased to reside in the University; but as he continues to be a Member of the Senate, he retains a vote in all its deliberative measures, and feels the highest interest in whatever is connected with the dignity and reputation of that learned body."

Having occasion to notice the remarks of Dr. Knox on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. W. subjoins,

"To deny the existence of any cause for animadversion in the latter establishment, would be to suppose a state of perfection never to be found in human institutions. Let any one, however, direct his view to the seminaries projected at various times for the education of those who call themselves *rational Dissenters* (to say nothing of similar foundations for the Independents and the

the Methodists), in which the defects and corruptions of the English Universities were professed to be avoided, and the acquisitions of learning were to be accomplished with infinitely less toil and less consumption of time; let him observe the success of these visionary attempts, and ask where are now the academies of Warrington, Daventry, and Hackney, and what is the condition of the few which have escaped the wreck of their companions, and he will then be less disposed to indulge in unreasonable declamation against those venerable and magnificent institutions, which have endured the trial of so many ages, or to be led away by chimerical dreams of the possibility of exemption from practical error."

Mr. W. then subjoins,

"My more immediate object is to show, that in the University of Cambridge every student who comes properly prepared and well disposed—and without these qualifications, the instructions of a Newton would be of little avail—has the fairest opportunity of acquiring the most valuable knowledge, and of cultivating almost every species of science in the most advantageous manner. In order to evince the truth of this observation, it will be expedient to notice the different branches of learning which are there considered as the principal objects of attention, as well as the manner in which they are generally pursued. For our present purpose, these pursuits may not improperly be classed under three heads,—Classics and general Literature—Natural Philosophy and Mathematics—Morals (including Political Philosophy), Metaphysics, and Theology."

We should gladly, had we room, make copious extracts; but must content ourselves with transcribing a few detached notes.

"Were there no other proof of the high cultivation of classical learning in this University, it would be quite sufficient to refer to the erudite labours of the unrivaled Porson, to the admirable editions of the Greek dramas, published within the space of a few years by Professor Monk, Mr. Blomfield, and Dr. Butler; and to a recent periodical work printed at the Cambridge press, entitled *Museum Criticum*. In the difficult department of Greek Metres, it cannot be considered as any exaggeration to say, that there is no production of the Continental scholars which can be at all compared to Professor Porson's Supplement to the Preface prefixed to his edition of the *Hecuba* of Euripides,

or to Dr. Burney's "*Tentamen de Metris ab Æschylo in Choricis Cantibus adhibitis*." The favourable opinion which this statement must create of the classical merits of Cambridge, might be still farther confirmed by referring to the dedication of Dr. Burney's edition of the *Lexicon Technologicum* of Philemon."

"As a specimen of *College Prizes* we may mention, that at *Trinity* there are two prizes for Latin declamations and three for English, the former consisting of money, and the latter of silver goblets; also 10*l.* for the best essay on the character of William III.; the same sum for the best-qualified student of those who are candidates for their Bachelor's degree; and two smaller sums for the two best readers in chapel, besides various prizes of books distributed to those who compose the two first classes at the annual examinations. At St. John's, prizes to the amount of more than 100*l.* are annually conferred in a similar manner. Of these there is one for the best proficient in moral philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, and several for the best declamations and themes. In almost every college a short weekly composition, either in English or Latin, here termed a *theme*, is required from those undergraduates who are in their first or second year's residence, though the precise regulations may vary in our different societies: and if the example of St. John's College, in offering prizes for the best *themes*, were generally followed, it would certainly add very materially to the encouragement, which already exists, to a proficiency in prose composition."

"The subjects of examination for the first degree (B. A.) consist of Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral, Political, and Intellectual Philosophy; so that the above regulation secures the attainment of most of the different branches of academical learning."

The following statement will give a correct idea of the *College Prizes*.

"Sir W. Browne's prizes consist of three gold medals, of the value of *five guineas* each. The Chancellor's prizes consist of three gold medals, equal in value to *fifteen guineas* each. The Members' prizes are *fifteen guineas* each, distributed in money. The Seatonian prize amounts to *forty pounds*, the Norrisian to *twelve pounds* (part of which is to be expended upon a gold medal, and the remainder in books), and the Hulsean likewise to *forty pounds*. It is a fact well deserving of notice, and which furnishes an amply reply to any objection

to this part of the Cambridge system, that the *public* prizes, open to the competition of the whole University, amount annually to nearly *nine hundred pounds*, *three fourths* of which are appropriated to the encouragement of classical literature and English composition; and that the yearly amount of the smaller prizes peculiar to the different colleges, may be estimated at about *three hundred pounds*, *two thirds* of which are devoted to the same purpose.

“ Besides these public prizes, there are not fewer than fourteen public scholarships, of which, while some are upon nearly the same plan of general competition, others are subject to some few restrictions, but most of them are designed to promote the advancement of classical learning, and composition.— These are two, called Craven scholarships, founded by Lord Craven; one founded by Sir William Browne; one by Dr. Battie; one by Dr. Davies, formerly Provost of Eton; and eight by Dr. Bell, one of the present prebendaries of Westminster; besides the Pitt scholarship. This last has been only very recently established out of the surplus money of the subscription raised for the purpose of erecting a statue, in the Senate House, to the memory of that illustrious character, Mr. Pitt; and which was increased by a donation from the members of the *Pitt Club*, formed in the capital.”

“ The series of Lectures on Mineralogy, delivered by Dr. Edward Clarke, already well known to the world by the publication of his *Travels*, are of recent date, as they only commenced shortly before his appointment to the office which he now holds, and which was founded by the University seven years ago, in a manner highly flattering to his talents and acquirements. The plan which the Professor pursues is in some particulars peculiar to himself. Besides the usual information on the subject, it contains remarks on the natural history of the various materials which have been adopted, both in ancient and modern times, in architecture and sculpture, and professes to elucidate the knowledge possessed by the ancients of mineralogy, as it is displayed in the Sacred Scriptures, or in the writings of the Greeks and Romans. The numerous specimens which Dr. Clarke collected on his travels, are deposited in an apartment appropriated for the purpose, and are open to public inspection. The University is much indebted to this enlightened traveller for the present of some venerable fragments of Grecian

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art which now adorn the vestibule of the Public Library; and it is much to be lamented that it cannot boast of possessing the valuable MSS. offered by the same gentleman, but which have since been disposed of in another quarter.— The present respected Professor of Botany has for some years discontinued his lectures on that subject; but they who are disposed to follow this pursuit, either with a professional view, or as an elegant amusement, have within their reach the means of accomplishing their object in a manner infinitely superior to any oral instruction whatever. I believe it is acknowledged by the best judges, that the Botanic Garden at Cambridge contains one of the finest collections of plants in the kingdom, and is only inferior to the Royal Garden at Kew. The class *Cryptogamia* may probably form an exception to this statement. He who possesses the advantage of constant access to this extensive collection, together with the works of Professor Martyn and Sir James E. Smith, the President of the Linnæan Society, can well dispense with the assistance of lectures, in acquiring the elements of this popular branch of science.”

“ Besides the excitements of a public nature, there are a few scholarships and prizes, instituted in different colleges, solely for the encouragement of *Divinity*. Thus, at Christ's College, there are four Divinity studentships (commonly called the *Towered* scholarships, from the founder's name), each exceeding in value 100*l.* a year, and tenable for the period of eight years. It ought not to be omitted, that the same individual founded four other scholarships, on a similar plan, at Caius College, for the encouragement of medicine. In the former College there are also two prizes, consisting of medals of the value of fifteen guineas each; one for the best Latin prose dissertation on the Evidences of Christianity, and the other for the best English essay on some moral precept in the New Testament. At Queen's College there is likewise an annual prize of 10*l.* for the best composition on some theological subject.”

“ The appellations given to the three *orders of honours* can only be familiar to those who have been educated at Cambridge—*Wranglers*, *Senior Optimes*, and *Junior Optimes*. The envied student who passes the best examination in the Senate House is called the *Senior Wrangler*, a title which, however singular it may appear to strangers, confers a reputation never forgotten in after-life. They who follow next in the same

same division, are respectively termed *second, third, fourth, &c. Wrangler*. In a similar manner, they who compose the second rank of honours are designated by the titles of *first, second, third, &c. Senior Optime*, as are the individuals of the last order, by those of *first, second, third, &c. Junior Optime*. All who from idleness or inability are not found to merit a place among the *honorati*, are merely arranged in classes."

One more quotation we cannot resist the pleasure of taking :

" Here, in the bosom of his *Alma Mater*, the student is taught, and taught with justice, to consider our Church Establishment as founded upon principles at once rational and sound, pure and practical; equally remote from papal superstition and the extravagances of sectarian fanaticism. Here he learns, and learns without delusion, to venerate the genius of our civil Constitution, and to perceive that its unrivalled excellence is as incompatible with regal despotism as with republican fury, and that while it reprobates the absurdity of an equality of condition, it respects and upholds an equality of rights. In these tranquil retirements of genius and taste, in these classic groves of learning and science, we trust that religion and liberty have formed an inseparable alliance:—not, indeed, that distorted religion, which engages the veneration of the enthusiast and the devotee, not that meretricious liberty which captivates the Utopian speculatist, or inflames the frantic demagogue; but religion, which rectifies the obliquities of human conduct, and liberty, which harmonizes the discordant interests of human society. In the one we shall find that meliorating influence, which subdues the impetuosity of the passions, without clouding the understanding, and from the other we shall derive all that can increase the enjoyments of social intercourse, without endangering the security of social order. The one is professedly friendly to a rational, an enlarged, and an enlightened faith; the other is as resolutely hostile to indiscriminate innovation and tumultuous reform."

50. *The Agricultural State of the Kingdom, in February, March, and April, 1816; being the Substance of the Replies of many of the most opulent and intelligent Landholders to a Circular Letter sent by the Board of Agriculture to every part of England, Wales, and Scotland, 8vo. pp. 436.* Clement's edition

ANOTHER very important (though not a Parliamentary) Report.

"The Board of Agriculture, on assembling after the Christmas vacation, considered it as an incumbent duty to the Publick, to take the necessary measures for ascertaining the real state of the kingdom, in whatever most intimately concerned its Agricultural Resources; and for this purpose, ordered the following Circular Letter and Queries to be immediately dispatched to all their Correspondents.

Sir—The Board of Agriculture, attentive to those circumstances which concern the Agricultural Interest of the Kingdom, beg your attention to the under-written Queries; to which they request the earliest possible Reply. The importance of the subject, in the present state of the Kingdom, will without doubt induce you to be carefully accurate in the Answers with which you may favour us.—I am, Sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

J. FANE, Vice-President.

(Signed by Order of the Board.)

13th February, 1816.

Queries.—1. Are any Farms in your neighbourhood unoccupied by Tenants; and have Landlords, in consequence, been obliged to take them into their own hands? Please to state the number of Farms, and their size.—2. Have any Tenants, within your knowledge, given notice to their Landlords, of quitting their Farms at Lady-day, or any other period?—3. Have any Farms been lately re-let at an Abatement of Rent; and if so; what is the proportion of such Abatement?—4. What circumstances, denoting the Distress of the Farmers, have come to your knowledge, which may not be included under the above Queries?—5. Is the present distress greater on Arable, or on Grass Farms?—6. Have Flock-farms suffered equally with others?—7. Does the Country in which you reside, suffer from a diminished circulation of Paper?—8. What is the state of the Labouring Poor; and what is the proportion of Poor-Rates, compared with the Years 1811 and 1812?—9. What Remedies occur to you, for alleviating these Difficulties?"

From 326 Letters which were received in consequence of the Queries, the several statements accompanying the Report were collected.

"The great object of the Board in these inquiries, has been to collect facts. If it be asked, what conclusions are to be drawn from these facts? Such will, of course, suggest themselves with the

the greatest clearness to the members of the Legislature. With this expectation before us, we cannot but be surprised at the anxiety felt, and the apprehensions expressed, by many of the ablest persons (being magistrates of extensive jurisdictions) amongst the Correspondents, whose Letters are the basis of this general result: but the Board cannot forbear making one observation, as it may be extremely important to the future state of the country, when it is considered that the tracts absolutely uncultivated are of considerable extent, and that a great number of farms are thrown upon the landlord's hands in a period when it must of necessity be extremely inconvenient to attempt their cultivation, in many cases heavily burthensome, and in some ruinous; it must be evident, that the management of these farms may probably be so very imperfect, as to occasion a great defalcation in the produce of corn. Of the same tendency is another circumstance mentioned in the Letters, the preparation for the next crop of wheat being extremely deficient. It may also be observed, that among the circumstances mentioned in reply to the Fourth Query, is that of a very general neglect of all purchased manures, together with a discharge of labourers formerly employed, to an amount that must considerably affect the future cultivation of the soil. These points, if duly considered, may afford no slight reason for apprehending a considerable declension in the amount of future productions; and should such an effect arrive, it may come at a time in which the pressure will be more severely felt."

On the Query respecting "the Circulation of Paper," it is observed,

"There is in the replies some difference of opinion upon this point; much mischief is noted from the failure of country banks: many of the Correspondents are of opinion, that Agriculture suffers much for want of a larger and safer circulation; and not a few complain heavily of the deficiency of paper being so extreme, that they are forced to sell their products under a great depreciation of price, merely from the want of notes to pay for them. The greatness of the inconvenience may be easily conjectured from the case of Lincolnshire, where that diminution is stated to amount to no less than two millions and a half sterling; and in Wiltshire to 300,000*l.* But a few others are of opinion, that the present amount of paper is adequate to the object of buying and selling at the present reduced prices."

On "Tithe," it is only said,

"The general complaints against the weight of tithe would open too wide a field to permit more than a solitary remark: it appears from the Correspondence, that 10*s.* in the pound rent is taken as a commutation in Dorsetshire; and 9*s.* an acre for grass-land is paid in Berkshire."

Under one of the most material heads, that of "Remedies proposed," the Board received,

"Letters, proposing the repeal or reduction of taxes, 205; proposing the reduction of rent, 90; to commute tithes, 47; to prohibit, or lay heavy duties on the importation of all land produce, 58; to give a bounty on the export of corn, 31; to increase paper circulation, 21; to regulate poor-rates, and especially by subjecting all property to bear its fair share, 34; to raise the price of corn, &c. 19; to establish corn rents, 7; to repeal the Act for warehousing foreign corn, 12; to lend Exchequer Bills on good security, 2; to continue the Bank restriction, 2; to encourage emigration, 1; to give the same favour to Agriculture as to Manufacture, as the principal remedy, (but many allude less decisively to the same system,) 2; to reduce the interest of money, 3; to establish public granaries, the corn to be purchased by Government, 8; to encourage distilleries, 2; Government to take into their own hands the management of the poor, 2; proposing to regulate the cottages with the addition of lands, 7; to repeal the Game Laws, 1; to lessen the quantity of land intended to be sown, 2; to give a bounty on the cultivation of hemp, 1; to take off the tax on draining-brick, 1; the Bank of England to establish branch banks, 1."

The most interesting articles in the Report relate to "the State of the Labouring Poor, and Poor-Rates;" but for these we must refer to the Volume, which is now so easily to be obtained.

57. *A Plain Statement of Facts relative to Sir Eyre Coote; containing the official Correspondence and Documents connected with his Case; and the Proceedings of the Military Board appointed for its Investigation.* 8*vo*, pp. 84. Sherwood and Co.

OF this extraordinary "Case" we know nothing more than the Pamphlet itself has told us,—except that we recollect about 50 years ago, when Sir Eyre Coote was a Candidate to represent the Borough of Leices-

ter,

ter, we gave him our hearty, though feeble support.

We are here told,

“ A recent and extraordinary exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, in the case of General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and K. C. depriving that distinguished officer of his military rank, in the decline of a life devoted from the age of fourteen to the service of his Country, having in an extreme degree added confidence to the cruel and unfounded reports highly injurious to his character and happiness, which have been widely and industriously circulated; it is conceived to be due no less to his family, who must feel most deeply affected by the disgraceful insinuations which have been promulgated against him, than to Sir Eyre Coote himself, to repel the injustice by a plain statement of all the facts and evidence which are connected with this, in every point of view, most important and most distressing case.—In doing this, no attempt will be made to influence the

public mind by artful or abstruse reasoning: such an attempt is wholly unnecessary where justice alone is sought for, and would be useless where a discerning publick is to be the judge. In the case of Sir Eyre Coote, there is nothing to conceal; and the only danger to his reputation is, that the truth may not be circulated as extensively as the false reports with which his character has been assailed.—The object of this publication is simply to enable every individual, into whose hands it may fall, to form his own free, unbiassed judgment; and a confident hope is entertained, that when a knowledge of the whole truth shall have removed the prejudice naturally excited by uncontradicted falsehood, Sir Eyre Coote will receive that justice from the publick, to which an upright and honourable character so amply entitles him, and which the following documents show him to have already found in the opinions of those best acquainted with his virtues and infirmities.”

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication:

“ *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late JOHN COAKLEY LETTSON, M. & J. L. D. &c.*” With a Selection from his Correspondence with the principal Literati of this and foreign Countries. By THOMAS JOSEPH PETTIGREW, F. L. S. &c. In three octavo volumes. The first two will consist of a Memoir of Dr. Lettson, drawn from original and authentic Sources; and of a Selection from his very extensive Correspondence. The Third will contain the Medical Correspondence, and a Collection of Cases, Papers, &c.; illustrated by Engravings.

Memorial Sketches of the late Rev. DAVID BROWN, of Calcutta; with Sermons by him.

Correspondence of M. FOUCHÉ, Duke of Otranto, with the Duke of WELLINGTON. And A Sketch of the Public Life of M. FOUCHÉ, Duke of Otranto; comprising various Correspondence addressed to the Emperor Napoleon, King Joachim, the Duke D'Artois, Prince Blücher, Louis XVIII. Count de Blacas, and other Ministers, &c.—These important works will be published both in English and French.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1814; the Historical part of which is said to be from the celebrated pen of the Author of “ Paul’s Letters.”

English Topography; or, a series of Historical and Statistical Sketches of the several Counties of England and Wales;

accompanied by a Map of each County. By the Rev. M. NIGHTINGALE.

The History of Lincoln; containing an Account of the Antiquities, Edifices, Trade, and Customs of that antient City; an Introductory Sketch of the County, &c. with plates.

Flora Tonbrigiensis; or a Catalogue of Plants wild in the Neighbourhood of Tonbridge Wells. By Mr. T. F. FORSTER.

Mrs. ANNE PLUMPTRE’S Narrative of her Residence in Ireland in the Summer of 1814, and in that of 1815; embellished with a Portrait of the Author, and several Engravings of remarkable scenery in Ireland.

Memorandums of a Residence in France, in the Winter of 1815-16; including Remarks on French society and manners, with a description of the Catacombs, and notices of some other objects of Curiosity and Works of Art not hitherto described.

An Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo, drawn up under the best authority by Mr. MURFORD.

A Description of the People of India, by the Abbé J. A. DOBOIS, missionary in the Mysore.

A Treatise on Mining and Ventilation, embracing in a particular manner the subject of the Coal Stratification of Great Britain and Ireland. By Mr. RYAN; who lately obtained a premium of 100 guineas and the gold medal of the Society of Arts for his new system of ventilating Coal-mines.

The

The Fourteenth Volume of the "ENCYCLOPEDIA LONDINENSIS," which has been long delayed on account of the numerous Engravings accompanying the article MECHANICS.

Copies of Verses to the Memory of the late RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Bristol, the benevolent Quaker, whose Charities, during his life, were perhaps unexampled, and to whose Memory the Inhabitants of Bristol are raising the most honourable Monument, that ever recorded and perpetuated the Virtues of the Dead—a Charitable Institution to reach the Objects of his Bounty while living: (see p. 372.) From the pen of Mr. MONTGOMERY, Author of *The Wanderer of Switzerland*.

A Work comprising "The State Lottery—A Dream. By SAMUEL ROBERTS." Also, "Thoughts on Wheels—A Poem. By JAMES MONTGOMERY, Author of *The Wanderer of Switzerland*, &c."

The Naiad, a Tale; with other Poems.

The Continuation of Miss BURNEY'S "Tales of Fancy."

A new Periodical Work will appear January 1, 1817, to be continued every two months, entitled *The Correspondent*, consisting of Letters, Moral, Political, and Literary, between eminent Writers in France and England; and designed, by presenting to each Nation a faithful Picture of the other, to enlighten both to their true interests, promote a mutual good understanding between them, and render Peace the source of a common Prosperity.

Two Numbers of the *Magnetiser's Magazine*; by FRANCIS CORBAUX. The object of this Work is "to propagate the accumulation of facts which demonstrate the reality and utility of Animal Magnetism."

Preparing for Publication.

A Volume of Sermons; by the Rev. W. N. DARNELL, late Fellow of C. C. C. Oxford.

Questions resolved, in Divinity, History, Biography, and Literature. In two Volumes: The first entirely Theological; containing concise Explanations of above 300 difficult Texts in Scripture nearly in regular succession, adapted to common capacities. The Second containing Answers to important and curious Questions in History, Biography, Natural History, and Literature, with a copious Index, and Table of Scriptures explained. By the Rev. GEORGE GLYN SCRAGGS, A. M. of Buckingham.

Mr. R. DUPPA has undertaken the task of editing and attaching Notes to the late Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S Diary of a Journey into North Wales, announced some time since as being in the hands of another Editor.

The *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN*, comprising his private and familiar Correspondence; now first published from the original manuscripts bequeathed to his grand-son, WM. TEMPLE FRANKLIN, Esq.

A Series of Letters written by the celebrated Earl of CHESTERFIELD to Mr. Arthur Stanhope, relative to the education of his son Philip, the late Earl.

Mr. T. DIBDIN has undertaken to arrange for the press, the posthumous Dramatic Works of the late Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON; which will be published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow and six children. A copious Memoir, and Portrait, will be prefixed.

Mr. JOHN CRISP is about to publish by Subscription, a new Edition of "The Doctor and Student," with Notes.

Dr. HUGHSON, Author of *A History of London*, has commenced a Work under the title of "Walks through London, including Westminster and Southwark, with the surrounding Suburbs; describing every thing worthy of observation, and forming a complete Guide to the British Metropolis." To be comprised in twelve monthly numbers.

A History of Great and Little Malvern: embellished with Designs by Artists of celebrity. The Work is intended to form a complete historical, statistical, mineralogical, chemical, and general Account of those interesting places, and a useful guide through the terrestrial Paradise in which they are situated.

Dr. BADDAM is preparing for publication, *An Itinerary from Rome to Athens*, by the route of Brundisium, the Ionian Islands, and Albania; containing an accurate Account of distances, modes of travelling, expences, preparations, and precautions, with other miscellaneous particulars which may interest the Traveller. It will include Classical Recollections of the various Sites which occur in the Journey, as well in Greece as in Italy; and in the latter country, a particular account of Horace's Iter.

A Translation of the Antiquarian Travels in Italy of the learned French Archaeologist M. MILLIN.

A New Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the French Language. By Mr. RACINE, Professor of Languages.

Fortitude and Frailty, a Novel; by Miss HOLCROFT.

An instance of the attention which is given to English literature in France has lately occurred in the Royal Academy of Rouen, by sending to Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL a diploma of their Society, in consequence of a paper on the subject of his poetry, which was read to them by Professor VITALIS.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Extracts from A Monody to the Memory of the late Right Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN, recited at the opening of DRURY-LANE THEATRE, Sept. 7, 1816.

WHEN the last sunshine of expiring day
In Summer's twilight weeps itself away,
Who hath not felt the softness of the hour
Sink on the heart—as dew along the flower?
Who hath not shar'd that calm, so still
and deep, [speak, but weep?
The voiceless thought, which would not
A holy concord—and a bright regret,
A glorious sympathy with suns that set—
So feels the fulness of our heart and eyes,
When all of Genius which can perish, dies.
The flash of wit—the bright intelligence—
The beam of song—the blaze of elo-
quence — [hind
Set with their sun : but still have left be-
The enduring produce of immortal mind ;
Fruits of a genial morn and glorious noon,
A deathless part of him who died too soon.
From the charm'd council to the festive
board,

Of human feelings the unbounded lord ;
In whose acclaim the loftiest voices vied,
* The prais'd—the proud—who made his
praise their pride ; —

When the loud cry of trampled Hindustan
Arose to Heaven in her appeal from man,
His was the thunder—his the avenging
rod —

The wrath—the delegated voice of God !
Which shook the nations through his lips—
and blaz'd, [prais'd.

Till vanquish'd Senates trembled as they
And here ! Oh here, where yet all young
and warm,

The gay creations of his spirit charm,
The matchless dialogue—the deathless wit
Which knew not what it was to intermit ;
The glowing portraits, fresh from life, that
bring [they spring;

Home to our hearts the truth from which
Here in their first abode to-night you
meet, [heat—

Bright with the hues of his Promethean
A Halo of the light of other days,
Which still the splendour of its orb betrays.
But should there be to whom the fatal
blight

Of failing wisdom yields a base delight,
Men, who exult, when minds of heavenly
tone [own ;
Jar in the music, which was born their

* See Fox, Burke, and Pitt's Eulogy on Mr. Sheridan's Speech on the charges exhibited against Mr. Hastings, in the House of Commons. Mr. Pitt intreated the House to adjourn, to give time for a calmer consideration of the question than would then occur after the immediate effect of that oration.

Still let them pause—Ah ! little do they
know [but Woe.

That what to them seem'd Vice might be
Hard is his fate, on whom the public gaze
Is fix'd for ever, to detract or praise,
Repose denies her requiem to his name,
And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame.

But far from us and from our mimic scene
Such things should be—if such have ever
been.

Our's be the gentler wish—the kinder
task, —

To give the tribute Glory need not ask.
To weep the vanquish'd beam—and add
our mite

Of praise, in payment of a long delight.
Ye Orators ! whom yet our councils yield,
Mourn for the veteran Hero of your field,
The worthy Rival of the wondrous three †,
Whose words were sparks of immortality !
Ye Bards ! — to whom the Drama's Muse
is dear,

He was your Master ! emulate him here ! —
Ye men of wit and social eloquence !

He was your Brother ! — bear his ashes
hence ! — [less range,
While powers of mind, almost of bound-
Complete in kind—as various in their
change ;

While Eloquence — Wit — Poesy — and
Mirth,

That humbler Harmonist of Care on earth,
Survive within our souls—while lives our
sense

Of pride in merit's proud pre-eminence,
Long shall we seek his likeness—long, in
vain, —

And turn to all of him which may remain,
Sighing that Nature form'd but one such
man,

And broke the die—in moulding Sheridan.

ODE ON THE MORNING.

(From Mr. DYER's Poetics.)

TO A FRIEND.

CHILD of the light, fair morning hour,
Who smilest o'er yon purple hill,
I come to woo thy cheering power
Beside this murmuring rill.

Nor I alone : a thousand songsters rise,
To meet thy dawning, and thy accents
to share, [air,

While every flower that scents the homied
Thy milder influence feels, and shews the
brightest dyes.

And let me hear some village swain
Whistle in rustic glee along ;
Or share some true-love's tender pain,
Breath'd from the milk-maid's song.

† Fox, Pitt, Burke.

Wild

Wild are those notes ; but sweeter far to
 me, [groves,
 Than the soft airs borne from Italian
 To which the wanton Muse and naked
 Loves, [gamesome glee.
 Strike the light-warbling lyre, and dance in
 And Health, the child of blooming sire,
 Shall trip along on nimble feet,
 With airy mien and loose attire,
 Me on the plain to meet :
 Gay laughing nymph that loves a morning
 sky, [dews,
 That loves to glide across the spangled
 And with her finger, dipp'd in brightest
 hues, [my languid eye.
 My faint cheek shall she tinge, and cheer
 Then will I bless thee, morning hour,
 And singing, hail the new-born day ;
 And hasten to Amanda's bower,
 To steal the sweets of May.
 And to my verse, Amanda will attend,
 And take the posie from the sylvan
 Muse : [fuse
 For sure the generous fair will not re-
 The Muse's modest gift, her present to a
 friend.

*The following elegant Epistle, addressed in
 July 1805 by a Friend and Neighbour to
 the late venerable Bp. WATSON, has been
 kindly communicated to us by the Au-
 thor ; and we doubt not, will be very
 acceptable to our Readers.*

EPISTLE TO DR. RICHARD WATSON,
 LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF,
 at Calgarth Park, in Westmoreland.

AS some old Hero, seam'd with many a
 scar, [war,
 With honours laden, and fatigued with
 Pains for the shade, and with secure repose
 Would fain his race of life and glory close,
 Like Cincinnatus seeks a quiet seat,
 And bids the trumpet sound his last retreat,
 Piles up his trophies on his decent floor,
 And hangs his sword and buckler o'er his
 door ;—

So to his oaks withdraws the good Landaff,
 Grac'd with his mitre and his pastoral staff,
 His setting sun with calm complacence sees
 In philosophic and religious ease.

Brave and unmatched, a warrior from
 his youth,

Strong as a lion in the cause of Truth,
 Invulnerable whatever ills befall,
 And in the holy armour of St. Paul,
 Like veteraan Samson, he surmounts each
 toil,

Laden with many a Philistine's spoil.
 Full many a happy year did Granta
 view

Another Cato live again in you ;
 A Censor, that presided o'er her Schools,
 The foe of infidels, and scourge of fools ;
 Be Calhedra bore each opponent down,
 And wore with grace the Theologic crown *.

* Regius Professor of Divinity.

When Time thus scatters garlands as he
 goes,
 A life so active well may claim repose,
 And, safely anchor'd in some winding bay,
 The distant fury of the world survey.

So Cæsar, when old age had stripp'd his
 head,
 A laurel-chaplet o'er his temples spread,
 And saw the fruit of his campaigns produce
 What serv'd at once for ornament and use.

Yet, laying trope and metaphor apart,
 You, my good Lord, are grac'd with head
 and heart

Still to arrest each transitory hour,
 New lights discover, or new blessings show'r.

To you, whilst musing in the sylvan
 shade,

Grand is the scene on every side display'd :
 Each page of Nature that before you lies
 Invites to reason and to platonize.

A mind like yours collects where'er it goes ;
 Alike upon the thistle and the rose
 Instruction blossoms, and a sermon grows. }

No forest spreads, no river runs in vain,
 But Wisdom stamps the mountain and the
 plain. [delight,

Each flow'r that paints the meadow with
 Or shuns with virgin modesty the sight,
 Each pebble that the bed of ocean paves,
 Each brook that bubbles, and each wood
 that waves ; [shock

The swelling cliff that braves the tempest's
 Securely fix'd on adamantine rock ;

The lake that like a spacious mirror
 spreads, [their heads :

Shrubs that conceal, and oaks that lift
 All join in chorus to their Maker's praise,
 And teach the wise to justify his ways ;
 As far as Reason in vile man can dwell,
 Who only sees the superficial shell.

Here, as I take my solitary round,
 I seem once more to tread on classic
 ground ;

A hundred Helicons around me rise,
 And all Arcadia spreads before my eyes.

Here Nature, vested like a Tragic Queen,
 With Alpine features stamps the swelling
 scene,

Bids valleys sink, vast precipices rear,
 And breathes o'er all a reverential fear.

Though wild the project, and though
 bold the plan,

The works sublime of Providence to scan,
 The mind can traverse o'er imperious
 heights,

No labour tires her, and no danger frights.
 Methinks e'en now o'er Skiddaw's head I
 go,

Tracts barricadoed with eternal snow ;
 With eagle-wings the huge Hevellyn trace,
 Rude as he is, and sprung of giant race,
 Whose breast is chill'd with everlasting
 frost,

Whose head in clouds magnificently lost.
 With wonder fill'd, whilst here the Post
 stands,

The heart enlarges, and the mind expands.
 The

The soul, released, feels ampler pinion given,
Cleaves the mid air, and scales the walls of
Heaven.

Whate'er the plastic form of Nature's
mien,

Howe'er diversified the shifting scene,
Whate'er the mark and character she wears,
The finger of the Deity appears,
That still a rational delight secures,
And operates upon a mind like yours.
E'en now, methinks, with scientific pains,
You probe the Earth, and open Nature's
veins;

With Kercher, Woodward, or unwearied
The subterraneous universe display;
Or bid the searching crucible declare
The secret powers of matter and of air;
How bodies usefully may coalesce,
And coldest tempers learn to effervesce,
And how assist the Æsculapian lore
Of Galen and Hippocrates of yore;
With saturnine, mercurial spirits mix,
The dull to rouse, the volatile to fix;
Compose the feuds of elemental strife,
And teach to meliorate and lengthen life.

Or, borne once more to Academic skies,
Survey the world with Galileo's eyes:
To sound Philosophy collect your thoughts,
Now house with Newton, and now chum
with Cotes:

'Midst rolling orbs celestial transports feel,
And trace their laws with Halley and with
Keil:

Revolving satellites in thought revolve,
New lights explore, new paradoxes solve.
Far as the Night can spread her sable pall,
Fresh systems burst with stars that rise
and fall.

Where'er excur-sive Science darts her eyes,
New moons attend her, and new worlds
arise.

Light travels onward through a thousand
years,

New suns illumine new planetary spheres,

And all the Godhead in his work appears.
Then, if the mind can check her airy
wings,

And stoop from Heaven to sublunary
With eyes serene survey this restless ball,
Mark passions work, and nations rise and
fall.

See some small speck upon this nook of
Convulse old realms, and give new empires
birth.

Some Demon prompts some enterprising
That Fate ordain'd him for Imperial rule.

Stung with ambition and a wish for change,
Like a portentous star he takes his range.

The mob applauds, the fever rages high,
Against the Laws rebellious banners fly,
Old Kings depos'd, New Rulers seize the
reins,

Young Buonapartes ape old Charlemagnes,
Obsequious Rome supports a Tyrant's
claim,

And false St. Peter visits Notre Dame.

And false St. Peter visits Notre Dame.

Yet, mark the sequel; soon Revenge ap-
pears,

And Envy all her brood of serpents rears.
His conscience smites him, and the Furies
frown,

Pale grows the lustre of a guilty crown,
The sword of Justice gleams before his eyes,
Fresh plots are hatch'd, and new assassins
rise.

See, self-tormented with eternal fear,
The souls of Orleans and of Robespierre!
See conscious Cromwell sleep in mail
complete,

And Caesar prostrate fall at Pompey's feet!
Though Reason for awhile depos'd remain,
At last she mounts her ancient throne again.

To him who thus the universe can scan,
Alas! how vain are all the thoughts of
Man!

Each care how low, each joy how incom-
How weak the wise, how little are the great!

See Nations perish by excess of wealth,
As bodies by redundancy of health,
And feed and pamper a domestic foe,
'Till the whole fabric to a dropsy grow.
And should (which Heaven forefend!)
should Britain swerve,

Unbend her sinew, and relax her nerve,
To silken sloth become an easy prey,

And dissipate her antient strength away;
E'en Britain too, in that same evil hour,

Shall drop the fasces of imperial power;
Her pride shall sink, her sceptre shall decay,

And all her former glories fade away;
Shall vanish like the dynasties of yore,

As Rome and Babylon have done before.
Should in an age when Flattery prevails,

And Justice drops her undiscerning scales,
One honest Churchman rise above the rest,

Of learning, sense, and fortitude possess,
(Unwarp'd, undaunted, whether Fate be-
queath

A crown of martyrdom or civic wreath)
Him shall a Muse, unapt herself to fawn,

Alike revere in cassock or in lawn.
Like a stout Champion in the Church, so
you

The path direct with dignity pursue,
Mount up to emmence by just degrees,

Nor stoop to priestcraft for St. Peter's keys;
And e'en at Court (no common case in
sooth)

Like good old *Latimer* dare preach the
With pastoral vigilance defend your flock,
And ground their faith on evangelic rock;

Dispel the fogs of *Gibbon* and of *Paine*,
Works of the crude, the flimsy, and the
vain;

On unbelievers pour resistless day,
Invoke to better worlds, and lead the way,

Let *filthy Vice* in purple pomp appear,
Let *Palae* Philosophy her banners rear,
Mad as the main let Civil Fery howl,
Religion proves the anchor of the soul.

On unbelievers pour resistless day,
Invoke to better worlds, and lead the way,

Let *filthy Vice* in purple pomp appear,
Let *Palae* Philosophy her banners rear,
Mad as the main let Civil Fery howl,
Religion proves the anchor of the soul.

Religion proves the anchor of the soul.

B. WADLER, A. M.
Vicar of Burton, Westmoreland.

Vicar of Burton, Westmoreland.

The Pope's visit to Paris to attend the Coronation of Buonaparte in 1804.

THE FALL OF ALGIERS.

Written by WM. THOS. FITZ-GERALD, Esq.;
and sung by Mr. DIGNUM.

WHEN France was subdued, and in
dust laid her power,
England hoped that her Triumphs long
Peace would restore;
But a barbarous Foe in an insolent hour
Drew down her just vengeance to punish
the Moor.

The Infidels thought, when dismantled her
fleet, [her shores,
And her seamen return'd, and dispers'd on
That the spoils of the Main would soon lie
at their feet, [the Moors!
And no flag rule the sea, but the flag of
Humanity sigh'd to see Afric enslave
The Christians that Fortune had thrown in
her hand; [wave,
And Europe might blush to behold, on the
A Pirate that plunder'd both Ocean and
Land!

To England the Nations appeal, in their
fears; [vain?
And when did they ask her protection in
For Exmouth, in thunder, bore down on
Algiers, [the Main!

To make the Moors yield to the Lords of
Like lightning he split every moon-crested
tower, [ships from the sea;
And, with flames, swept their plundering
He humbled the Dey—who bent low to his
power, [free!
And set all the Christians from slavery
For the Trident of England shall still rule
the wave, [the Slave!
To protect the Oppress'd, and enfranchise
N. B. The last two lines to be repeated
in singing.

Thoughts which occurred in L'Oratoire *,
at PARIS, July 1816.

DREAD Hall! where once enthron'd
Convention sat, [debate,
When Discord clam'rous urg'd the loud
And Innocence unheard, without appeal,
Was doom'd the lash of fell misrule to feel:
What various lots to thee has Heav'n as-
sign'd.

Th' alternate curse or blessing of mankind!
Successive Tyrants long this groaning land
Had forc'd to bend beneath Oppression's
wand;

Till from the Hydra one supreme arose,
And drooping France saw wounds domes-
tic close:

* L'Oratoire was originally a Religious
building, as its name indeed implies, and
Les Freres de l'Oratoire were highly cele-
brated as preachers in the reign of Louis
XIII. It was afterwards the place of meet-
ing for the Convention in the time of the
Revolution. It is now allowed by Govern-
ment for the use of any Nation, or Sect,
who wish to perform Divine service there.

GENR. MAG. October, 1816.

Rich in his talents, wide her bounds extends,
To distant lands her conqu'ring legions
sends;

And had not mad Ambition fir'd his soul,
Still had vex'd Europe own'd the stern
control. [advance,

At length she rous'd, her myriads bade
And twice subdued, twice captur'd, mighty
France! [sway,

Once more, thou own'st a Bourbon's legal
Once more thy sons Religion's voice obey,
And those thou mad'st thy foes now peace-
ful throgg, [song:

Admire thy splendid domes, thy festive
Beneath this roof, once fiercely hostile,
raise, [praise!

Each in his native tongue, the note of
What grateful drops within our eyelids
steal,

As here before Creation's Lord we kneel;
Whose voice has made this mighty tempest
cease,

And all the warring tumult sink in peace!
Oh, long may Europe feel her influence
mild, [creant child!

And bless fair France, no more her re-
And, never more my Native Country's foe,
Long may the olive twine round honour'd
Bourbon's brow! ***

SONNET *.

Written on the last day of Summer;
By EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

NOW Summer has one foot from out
the world,

Her golden mantle floating in the air;
And her love-darting eyes are backward
hurl'd,

To bid adieu to this creation fair:
A flight of swallows circles her before,
And Zephyrus, her jolly harbinger,
Already is a-wing to Heaven's door,

Whereat the Muses are expecting her;
And the three Graces, in their heav'nly ring,
Are dancing with delicious harmony;
And Hebe doth her flowery chalice bring,
To sprinkle nectar on their melody:

Jove laughs, to see his angel Summer, come,
Warbling his praise, to her immortal home.
Laeken, 1816.

Lines in Commemoration of ROBERT BURNS.
By JOHN MAYNE.

OF all her Bards who shone by turns,
Scotland is proudest far of Burns:
Ordain'd a Poet from his birth,
But, too resplendent for this earth,
He met, alas! an early doom,
And slumbers in the silent tomb!

Yet, though th' Almighty, good and wise,
Hath call'd his spirit to the skies,
His works, sweet Bard! till ending time,
Shall live in ev'ry age and clime,
Unfading, beautiful, sublime!

* First printed in the Brussels' Paper,
"The Philanthropist."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 24.—Rear-adm. Sir David Milne has arrived at this Office with the original dispatches of Lord Exmouth, relative to his attack on Algiers, the duplicates of which have already appeared in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th instant. He is also the bearer of dispatches from his Lordship, detailing his further proceedings, of which the following is the substance :

On the 28th of August, Treaties of Peace were signed by the Dey with his Majesty, and with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. On the same day also was signed an additional article, or declaration, for the abolition of Christian Slavery, to the following effect :

“ Declaration of his Most Serene Highness Omar, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the Warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet, and Commander in Chief of his said Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

“ In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian slavery, his Highness the Dey of Algiers, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and to manifest his amicable disposition and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, declares, that, in the event of future wars with any European Power, not any of the prisoners shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity, as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged, according to European practice, in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom; and the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery is hereby formally and for ever renounced.

“ Done in duplicate, in the warlike city of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and in the year of the Hegira, 1231, and the 6th day of the moon Shawal. (Signed)

(The Dey's seal.) EXMOUTH, (L. S.)
H. M'DOUBI, (L. S.)”

The Dey also, in presence of his Divan, apologized to the British Consul for the personal restraint which had been imposed upon him during the late transactions; and also paid to the Consul a sum of

3000 dollars, as a remuneration for depredations committed on his residence after his imprisonment. After the treaties and article before-mentioned had been negotiated, and that the Dey had refunded 382,500 dollars, which he had lately received from the Governments of Naples and Sardinia, and had released 1083 Christian slaves who were at Algiers, it came to the knowledge of Lord Exmouth, that two Spaniards, the one a merchant, and the other the Vice-Consul of that Nation, had not been released, but were still held by the Dey in very severe custody, on pretence that they were prisoners for debt. The inquiries which his Lordship felt himself called on to make into these cases, satisfied him that the confinement of the Vice-Consul was groundless and unjustifiable; and he therefore thought himself authorized to demand his release, under the articles of the agreement for the deliverance of all Christian prisoners. It appeared that the merchant was confined for an alleged debt, on the score of a contract with the Algerine Government; but the circumstance under which the contract was stated to have been forced on the individual, and the great severity of the confinement which he suffered, determined his Lordship to make an effort in his favour also. This his Lordship did, by requesting his release from the Dey, offering himself to guarantee to the Dey the payment of any sum of money which the merchant should be found to owe to his Highness. The Dey having rejected this demand and offer, his Lordship, still unwilling to have recourse to extremities, and the renewal of hostilities, proposed that the Spaniards should be released from irons, and the miserable dungeons in which they were confined; and that they should be placed in the custody of the Spanish Consul, or, at least, that the Consul should be permitted to afford them such assistance and accommodation as was suitable to their rank in life. These propositions the Dey also positively refused; and Lord Exmouth then felt that the private and pecuniary nature of the transactions for which these persons were confined must be considered as a pretence for the continuance of a cruel and oppressive system of slavery, the total and *bona fide* abolition of which his instructions directed him to insist upon. He, therefore, acquainted the Dey, that, his Highness having rejected all the fair and equitable conditions proposed to him on this point, his Lordship had determined to insist on the unconditional release of the

the two Spaniards. He therefore desired an answer, Yes, or No; and, in the event of the latter, stated, that he would immediately recommence hostilities; and his Lordship made preparations for that purpose. These measures had the desired effect, and the two persons were released from a long and severe captivity; so that no Christian prisoner remained at Algiers at his Lordship's departure, which took place on the evening of the 3d instant, with all the ships under his orders.

His Lordship states, that Rear admiral Sir C. Penrose had joined in the Ister on the 28th, and that he had employed the Rear-adm. in his discussions with the Dey relative to the Spaniards; and his Lordship gives the highest praise to the prudence, firmness, and ability with which Sir C. Penrose conducted himself on this occasion.

His Lordship's last letters are dated from Gibraltar the 12th inst. and announce his intention very shortly to sail on his return to England.—The refunded ransoms have been sent to the Neapolitan and Sardinian Governments; and the slaves released have been forwarded in British transports to their respective countries.

* * * *The following additional Particulars of the glorious Battle of Algiers, may not be uninteresting to our Readers:*

"A Copy of the Minutes of the Battle of Algiers, from the log-book of his Majesty's ship *Leander*, Captain Edward Chatham, C. B. :

"At day-light on the 27th of August, 1816, in company with the fleet, observed the city of Algiers, bearing W. S. W. About 8 A. M. light airs, inclining to calm, Admiral and squadron in company, observed a French frigate working out of the Bay. His Majesty's ship *Sévern* hoisted a flag of truce, and dispatched a boat towards the city. At ten exercised at quarters, and loaded the guns; hoisted out all the boats, and prepared them for service. At noon the French frigate joined; her Captain went on board the *Commander-in-Chief*, where he remained a short time, and returned to his ship. Observed the *Severn's* boat, with the truce, pulling out from the city. At 2. 30. Lord Exmouth made the signal general, 'Are you ready?' which was immediately answered, 'Ready.' He then made the signal for the fleet to *lie up*—bore up *Leander*, within her own length, of the *Commander-in-Chief*, standing *to* for the Mole—beat to quarters—made every preparation for anchoring—observed the enemy's batteries crowded with men, and their gun-boats prepared to board. At 2. 40. the boat employed as a truce returned to the *Queen Charlotte*—clewed up

our sails, following the motions of the *Commander-in-Chief*, who, at 2. 45. anchored abreast of the Mole, and within half-pistol-shot. At 2. 47. *Leander* anchored in her station, close a-head of the *Queen Charlotte*, in five fathoms water, when the enemy opened a most tremendous fire, which was instantly returned by the broadsides of the *Queen Charlotte* and *Leander*, the fleet anchoring in the stations assigned them, and opening a vigorous fire. Observed the effect of our fire had totally destroyed the enemy's gun-boats and row-galleys, and defeated their intention of boarding. The battle now raged with great fury, officers and men falling very fast, and masts, yards, and rigging cutting in all directions. At three observed the enemy's colours shot away in some of their batteries, which were very soon re-hoisted, and their fire obstinate. At 3. 50. an Officer of the *Hebrus* came from the *Commander-in-Chief*, with orders to cease firing, to allow the enemy's frigate moored across the Mole to be set on fire, which was done in a gallant style by a boat from the *Queen Charlotte*. At 3. 55. a vigorous firing was recommenced on both sides. Our flat boats throwing rockets with good effect, some magazines were observed to explode. At 4. 10. the enemy's frigate burning with great rapidity, and drifting near us, the *Commander-in-Chief* sent an Officer to direct us to haul out clear of her. At 4. 15. the *Commander-in-Chief* made the signal for barges and pinnaces. Sent out boats to the *Queen Charlotte*, under the command of Lieutenant Monk. At 4. 30. *Lieut. Monk* returned with orders from the *Commander-in-Chief* to keep the boats in readiness to assist the *Leander*. Perceiving the ship on fire to be drifting past us, kept our station. At 30 minutes past six, observed the city on fire in several places, and the Mole-head and some other batteries near us almost demolished; the enemy were remounting their guns, and we continuing a smart cannonading. At seven, found the batteries abreast of us to slacken, but were greatly cut up from batteries on the starboard bow. Ran a hawser to *Severn*, and hove our broad-side to bear on them. At 25 minutes past seven, the whole of the enemy's ships in the Mole were observed to be on fire—our masts, yards, sails, and rigging, at this period, so entirely cut to pieces, as to prevent us, if necessary, setting a sail on the ship—officers and men falling fast, and a great proportion already killed and wounded; but our fire continued with unabated fury—enemy's fire considerably slackened—ships on fire drifting near us—hauled on our spring fast to *Severn*, but found it shot away; made it fast again, and cut the small bower, to haul out of the

the way of the ships on fire. At 9. 45. the fleet hauling and towing out, but from the state of the masts, sails, and rigging, found our own exertions ineffectual to haul or tow out; our hawser, which was fast to Severn, being gone, and no other ship near us. Lowered the gig, to send Lieut. Saunders (1st Lieut.) to inform Lord Exmouth of our situation; but the boat was sunk, and the jolly-boat, which that Officer and crew then embarked in, was also sunk a short distance from the ship, but the crew were picked up by the flat-boat, and proceeded to the Commander-in-Chief, who immediately ordered assistance to be sent to the Leander. At 10. 30. cut the stern cables, some boats towing us also, a hawser fast to Severn, with a light air off the shore which enabled us to move out slowly and clear the ships on fire. The enemy recommenced a heavy fire of musketry upon us, and some few large guns at intervals fired grape and cannister to dislodge their small-arm men. At 11. 25. the Leander ceased firing, drawing fast out into the bay. Light breezes, and cloudy, with thunder and lightning. At midnight answered the signal for the fleet to anchor. Light breezes, and very dark weather, wind S.W. illumined by the Mole Arsenal, and Algerine Navy, in flames. Anchored with the best bower in 46 fathoms water. At day-light mustered ship's company by ship's books, and found 16 killed, and 120 wounded; found our bowsprit, fore, main, and mizen masts very badly wounded, fore and main-yards shot away—main and mizen topmasts shot away; main top sails, yard, and the standing and running rigging so completely cut up, that we had scarce a rope to make use of; our sails just as bad; employed clearing the wreck. At 9. 30. acting Captain Mitchell came on board from the Commander-in-Chief, to thank Capt. Chatham for the admirable position taken up by the Leander, and for her conduct during the conflict."

Whilst the above details show the prominent share which the Leander took in the battle; it may likewise be considered as presenting a good general view of the zeal and valour that must have been displayed by all. The subjoined letter and information from other Officers will still increase this impression:

"Leander, Motherbank, Sept. 28.

"I must inform you that this ship anchored at Algiers at the moment the Queen Charlotte did; and both commenced firing together. His Highness the Dey, it would seem, was deluded, by a false confidence in his means of defence, and ignorance of our naval character. He permitted us to take up our position without molestation, intending, if it since proved necessary, to board us from his flotilla,

whilst we were furling sails: 37 boats were all fully manned and prepared for the service; but, to their utter confusion, means had been prepared to *clue them up*, instead of furling them; so that we began their dreadful havoc and destruction before they could apply the few strokes of the oar which would have brought them alongside our ships. The tremendous broadsides of the Queen Charlotte and Leander pouring upon them, instantly sent them to the deep, leaving scarcely a wreck behind, but the harbour covered with people swimming from destruction. The Mole was filled with spectators on our entrance, where the terrific broadsides of the Queen Charlotte instantly spread desolation: and as crowds rushed to the great gate for succour and safety, the Leander's guns, which commanded the principal street, there carried death and destruction. Three times were the batteries on the Mole cleared, and thrice were they manned again. The Dey was every where offering pecuniary rewards to those who would stand against us; eight zequins were to be given to every man who would endeavour to extinguish the fire. At length a horde of Arabs were driven into the batteries, under the inspection of the most devoted of the Janissaries, and the gates closed upon them. I have never seen men so animated as the Leander's were: the hearty and repeated British cheers sent forth on every occasion, when the houses were tumbling about the enemy, not only animated the men on deck, but those who were most severely wounded re-echoed them. Many of the wounded returned to their quarters after being dressed, and many anecdotes could be related of their devotion to their country. All the passage they had been trained to their guns, and they were seen to take aim and fire as deliberately as if they had been exercising. Nothing but the most singular interposition of Divine Providence could have saved this ship from total destruction; without a sail to set, the rigging cut to pieces, every spar injured, and the ship a perfect wreck, she was drifting on the rocks, when the wind suddenly veered round, and gave the boats an opportunity of coming to her assistance. The wounded are doing amazingly well; 76 brave fellows have been already restored to the service. I believe it is not generally known that our worthy Admiral, Milne, received a severe contusion of the thigh by a cannon shot—he suffered much pain, but his modesty, as conspicuous as his merit, prevented its being mentioned. It may be worthy of remark, that one of our youngsters (a midshipman) was so fatigued, that he slept most soundly for an hour, on the quarter-deck, during the heat of the action."

After

After the final close of the negotiations had been protracted a little, by the Dey refusing to give up two Spaniards, he consented, observing to his Divan — "His foot is upon my neck, and what can I do?" His Lordship then left the Bay with his fleet: the *Severn*, *Heron*, and *Mutine*, had been previously sent away with the restored redemption slave-money, for the *Kings of Naples and Sardinia*. The *Impregnable* has 268 shot in her side, 50 of which are below the lower-deck ports: three 68-pounders entered her store-room (six feet under water), and wounded a woman there. She expended 16 tons and a half of powder; 120 tons of shot; 54 32-pound rockets; and 30 8-inch shells. Thirty-six of her wounded men died the morning after the battle. The enemy's walls were from 14 to 16 feet thick, and formed of the best masonry our engineers ever examined. The Algerines were assisted by 40,000 Arabs, who since the

battle have absconded with their arms, and become a great annoyance to the city. The Dey's prime Minister was beheaded the morning after the action, because he was considered as the principal of the French party, whose influence had prevailed with the Dey to refuse the overtures of the Prince Regent. The French frigate which our fleet found in the Bay, it was suspected, had landed a number of engineer officers at Algiers from France. The *Minden* and *Gramicus* were intended to form a reserve; but immediately the firing commenced, they sent boats to Lord Exmouth to solicit a place in the line, and actually without orders anchored in a most effective manner.

The skirts of Lord Exmouth's coat were carried away by grape-shot; and discovered the next day among the flags. Capt. Brace, of the *Impregnable*, was wounded by splinters from the main-mast.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A late *Moniteur* contained an Ordinance, directing the distribution of nearly five hundred thousand pounds sterling, which the Royal Family of France allot from their personal incomes for the relief of the poor. This is sound patriotism. May it have imitators!

The *Moniteur* of the 21st inst. which gives a minute account of the proceedings relative to the trial of Gen. Grouchy, shews, in a striking point of view, that complexity and contradiction in the state of the French laws of which their best lawyers most loudly complain. The case appears to be this:—In 1804, a thing called a *Senatus-consultum* was passed, declaring that certain grand officers should be exempted from trial by Courts-martial, but should be tried by a High Imperial Court. Among these grand officers is enumerated the Colonel-general of chasseurs, to which rank Grouchy was elevated in 1809 by Buonaparte. After the King's restoration, the High Imperial Court was abolished; and the dignity of Colonel-general was reserved to the Princes of the blood; but by an ordinance of the King, the officers who previously enjoyed that rank were to take the title of First-inspectors-general; but to retain the pay, honours, and prerogatives which they then possessed. Grouchy, having been set down on Fouché's black list as a traitor, has very prudently decamped to America. His trial, however, was proceeded on before a Court-martial; so little did the French lawyers know their own revolutionary codes. The son of Grouchy in consequence appeared; and, on behalf of his father, objected to the jurisdiction, rely-

ing on the validity of the *Senatus-consultum*, as having invested his father with the prerogative of not being tried by a Court-martial. It does not appear that any answer was attempted to this argument. The objection appears to have been left wholly to the judgment of the members of the Court-martial, who thought it valid. It certainly was highly proper, and one may even say laudable, in the son of Grouchy to take these legal and technical grounds to save his father from the effect of a sentence against him; but he would have acted prudently to confine himself to them, or at least to have added nothing but a general statement of his father's services on those occasions which involved no political question. However, he added (or most probably the lawyer who drew up his speech, thought fit to add on this, as on the trial of Ney and all the other traitors), that the accused was a stranger to all faction, devoted solely to his country, and that all he had done (in breaking the capitulation with the Duke of Angoulême, &c.) had no other object but to prevent a civil war!

The envy of the French at the greatness of the victory which we have gained at Algiers, displays itself throughout their papers in every shape which it is possible for such a passion safely to assume, under circumstances like the present. Reports, all uniformly tending to depreciate the results of our expedition, dated from Italian cities or states, but evidently written at Paris, are continually inserted in them. They inform us, that the Roman slaves were so comfortable at Algiers, that they had no desire to go home to their own country—nay, that one of them even

even hanged himself on the voyage! The chastisement given to the Dey is attributed to bribery, and not to the valour of the British arms. A fine flourishing speech is put into the mouth of the Dey, in which he assures his barbarous subjects that they have not been conquered; and they are represented as believing their chief, and following him, kissing his robes. The fortifications, we are also told, are rising from their ruins, and the utmost exertions are using to efface all traces of the bombardment of the town.—N. B. There is not one word of truth in all this.

There is a rumour in the French papers of an intended marriage between the Duke of Kent and the Princess Amelia of Baden, sister to the Empress of Russia.

The King ordered a solemn funeral service to be celebrated to the memory of the late Queen, Marie Antoinette, on the 16th of October, the anniversary of her death. He desired that no address or funeral oration be delivered; but that the letter written by her Majesty to the Princess Elizabeth, a few hours previous to her execution, should be read from the pulpit. The chapel of the Conciergerie, the prison in which the late Queen of France was confined, has been restored, and a communication made between it and the chamber in which Marie Antoinette spent the last days of her life. A simple monument, with the subjoined inscription, detailing the sufferings of the unfortunate Queen, has been erected in the Chapel; and the inauguration of the expiatory monument was to take place on the 16th inst. the anniversary of her death.

[TRANSLATION.]

D. O. M.

MARIA ANTONIA JOSEPHA JOANNA OF
Austria,

Widow of LOUIS XVI.

who, when her Husband had been murdered,

and she had been bereft of her Children,

was thrown into prison,

where she remained for the space of
seventy-six days,

in misery and wretchedness;

but,

supported by conscious virtue,
proved herself alike superior to fortune,
in chains as upon the throne.

Being at length condemned to die
by the most profligate of mankind,
in the hour of death

she left here a monument of piety, of
fortitude, and of every virtue,

Oct. 16, MDCCXCIII.

The monarchy being at length restored,
her Prison was converted into a Sanctuary,
in the year of our Lord MDCCXCVI. and
the 22d of the reign of Louis XVIII.
under the inspection of the Prefect and
Municipal Authorities,

the Count de Cazes being Minister of
Police.

Whoever thou art,
Stranger,

that treadest this sacred ground,
Admire! supplicate! and adore!

The Viscount Chateaubriand has lately published a pamphlet addressed to the King, on the subject of the dissolution of the Chamber, and its influence on the state of the political parties in France; censuring the measure, as hostile to the King's interests, and dangerous to the security of France. His Majesty and his Ministers were displeased with the author's freedom of remark; and 2000 copies of the work were seized at the printer's, under pretence of some omission in point of form in the publication. But this was a mere pretext; as on another edition of the work being published, the prescribed form having previously been observed, the whole impression was seized at the requisition of M. Bellart, the Procureur General of the Royal Court. M. Chateaubriand has also been degraded from his rank of State Counsellor, by an Ordonance of the King.

Louis XVIII. appears to have exerted himself with more than usual energy to convince the people at large that he is sincere in his present professions of attachment to the Charter.—At the audiences which he gave to the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges before they commenced their operations, he thus addressed M. Raves, President of the College for Bourdeaux:—"Too many agitations have unfortunately disturbed France; she wants rest; and to be able to enjoy it she wants Deputies attached to my person, to Legitimacy, and the Charter, but, above all, moderate and prudent. Your Department has already given me strong proofs of affection and fidelity, of which I expect a new pledge in the choice which your Electors are on the eve of making. Tell them, that it is an old man who calls upon them to make his last days happy through the felicity of his children."

Until the meeting of the Legislature, the French journals are not likely to excite much interest. The opening of the Chambers is fixed for the 4th of next month, and most of the Deputies have already repaired to the capital. Notwithstanding all the exertions of the Ultra-Royalists, the Ministerial, which is also popular side, is expected to have a decided majority. If that is the case, the patriotic views of the King will be carried into effect without difficulty, and the repose of France will insure the tranquillity of Europe.

French papers of the 18th instant contain a list of the Members elected; from which it appears, that 168 belonged

to the last Chamber; and that out of the 86 Presidents of Electoral Colleges appointed by the King, 46 were chosen as Deputies.

On the 20th inst. after mass, the duke of Ragusa (Marmont) between his majesty's hands, took the oath in quality of Marshal of France, and received a baton, ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, in presence of the princes and princesses of the royal family, the marshals, ministers, and a brilliant and numerous court.

A letter from Paris says, that M. Laffitte, the celebrated banker, has drawn up the plan of a budget, by which all the debt left by Buonaparte is to be discharged. To effect this, 120 millions are to be raised in four years by the sale of forests; some of the present duties are to be increased; 200 millions are to be raised by loan in this year; the same sum in the next; and 150 millions in each of the succeeding years.

An interesting account is given of a review of Austrian troops in the neighbourhood of Colmar, by the Duke of Wellington, in which they very happily allude to the singularity of an *English* general reviewing an *Austrian* army on *French* ground; and conclude with the exclamation, Who would have anticipated four years ago such an event?

An article from Rome, in the French papers, states, that the negotiations between France and the Pope have terminated in the annulment of the Concordat agreed upon with Buonaparte. Louis has, by an effort of conscience, restored to the patrimony of Saint Peter, with a few modifications, the authority it possessed during the pontificate of Leo the Tenth.—This affair, we are told, has been discussed between the Pope and the king by means of autograph letters.

NETHERLANDS.

On the 8th inst. a message was sent by the King of the Netherlands to the States General, with copies of a Treaty of Alliance concluded with Spain, and of a Treaty of Peace with Algiers. The former treaty is one of mutual defence against the Barbary pirates; and by the treaty with Algiers, the Dutch are to enjoy all the advantages which the English possess in their intercourse, commercial and diplomatic, with these barbarians. The Dutch government and people are evidently proud of the share which their Navy had in the memorable victory achieved over the Algerines. A day of thanksgiving was appointed for its commemoration.

A law was lately brought into the Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands, imposing very heavy penalties, both pecuniary and personal, on those editors of papers who shall be found

guilty of speaking disrespectfully of any foreign state or government. This law was, no doubt, proposed in consequence of remonstrances from the French government, whose acts were freely canvassed and censured in some of those journals. The law in question passed by a majority of 64 to 4.

SWITZERLAND.

By letters from Lausanne, of the 10th of October, we learn, that assassinations and robberies multiply dreadfully in Italy. Travellers are stopped at 15 or 20 miles distance from the Simplon: this has occurred to three English families.

ITALY.

Accounts from Naples state, that three American ships which had been confiscated by the Neapolitan government during Murat's administration, and still continued in that service, have been given up to Mr. Pinckney. This, it is hinted, will be the whole result of the demands of the American government; and we think it quite sufficient, considering their former subserviency to Murat, who was the person that really did them the injury of which they so tardily complain.

An article from Rome, announcing the return of the subjects of the Papal States freed from slavery by the triumph of our arms at Algiers, contradicts in the most positive manner all the statements which have hitherto appeared on that subject in the French papers. Instead of expressing discontent at our conduct, it breathes the warmest language of gratitude. It begins in the following manner: "The victory, as prompt as decisive, gained by the English fleet over the city of Algiers; the liberation of all Christian slaves, which has been its result; and, what is still more fortunate, the total abolition of slavery with respect to the subjects of Christian States, are not only an object of admiration for all nations, but a motive of gratitude towards England." Surely this is not the language of disappointment. We never believed the assertions of the French. We could not think the Pope, and the other Powers of Italy, so blind or so senseless as to be dissatisfied with us for treating with the Algerines after we had consumed their Navy, destroyed all their means of hostility, and imposed upon them the solemn renunciation of their antient system of piracy and slavery. We rejoice to find we were right; and at the same time cannot help regretting that the sentiment of envy should be so prevalent in France, as to lead all its writers to endeavour to cast a shade over our noblest virtues, and our most brilliant triumphs. Now that Algiers can no longer answer their purpose, they have recourse to Gibraltar; and gravely tell us, that the Spaniards are pre-paring

paring to deprive us of that fortress, in order to punish us for the assistance which we are wrongly said to give to the South American insurgents. We thank them for the information, which, however, will not produce the intended effect. Were the possession of Gibraltar dependent on Spanish gratitude, we might indeed feel some alarm. But the bond by which we hold that fortress is one made with nature, not man. It is written on the inaccessible rock, not on perishable rolls; and it is kept inviolate and inviolable, by sleepless vigilance and invincible resolution.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Spain and her sister arrived in Madrid on the 28th ult. The marriage ceremony, which connected the princess (who is represented as young and lovely) with the Beloved Ferdinand for life, was celebrated on the following day. It is hinted, that the Court of Brazil is to receive some substantial remunerations in return for its consent to this alliance; and the Spanish writer says, "that the charms of the young spouse are well worth provinces, which Spain can do very well without." This is not the first time that a charming woman has been successfully employed to facilitate a diplomatic arrangement.

Late advices from Lisbon state, that great dissatisfaction prevails among the Portuguese in consequence of the government of Spain still persisting in its refusal to restore to Portugal Olivença, and some other fortified places on the frontiers, in virtue of an arrangement entered into some time ago between the two governments. Great Britain, it is stated, has made representations to Spain on the injustice and impropriety of her conduct.

The King of Portugal's present of plate to the Duke of Wellington has arrived in England: it consists of a table service for fifty-five persons, with a variety of vases and temples for a banquet, bearing most rich and superb allegorical representations of his Grace's victories; the silver alone cost 300,000*l*.

GERMANY.

An article from Vienna, in one of the Foreign Journals, thus speaks of the growing depravity of morals in that city.— "The constant increase of immorality has in this city multiplied suicides to a frightful extent. Hardly a week passes without the commission of several, accompanied by the most horrible circumstances. An unregulated love of pleasure, and unbridled luxury, produce the greater part of these enormities: morals are relaxed to such a degree, that some destroy themselves on the most frivolous occasions. One the other day a butler shot himself through the innkeeper, his master, re- sulting in negligence; an unmarried wo- man shot herself in a fit of despair, for

the death of her infant: and a journeyman shoemaker shot himself, because the girl he courted rejected his addresses. Such things have taken place at all times; but when they succeed each other so rapidly, one is compelled to admit that a kind of morbid sensitiveness threatens to supplant the energy and strength of mind which once distinguished the German character."

The Holy Alliance seems to be spreading almost as widely, and rapidly, as the Continental System did some years ago. The King of Saxony has recently joined it.

The Prince of Schwartzberg, it is said, is about to proceed to Warsaw on a mission extraordinary from the Court of Vienna to the Emperor of Russia.

The Archduchess Henrietta, spouse of the Archduke Charles, abjures Protestantism, to enter the bosom of the Catholic church, on the 1st of November.

An article from Nuremberg animadverts on the great increase of duelling throughout Germany, and recommends the prohibition of it by penal laws. [The experience of this country, however, too clearly testifies the inadequacy of all laws to restrain a practice which is sanctioned by general opinion.]

The King of Prussia has thrown open many of his provinces to the French exiles, who were obliged to leave their country in consequence of the law against the regicides, or on account of their political principles. This must be considered liberal conduct in the King, when the rancorous hatred formerly borne by all the Buonapartists towards Prussia is remembered.

It is now said from Berlin, that the new Prussian Constitution is positively to be carried into effect on the 1st of January in the ensuing year.

The Hamburgh papers afford fresh proof of the jealousy entertained on the Continent against the importation of foreign manufactures. The Tuscan government has prohibited the importation, at Leghorn, of foreign iron, and all articles manufactured in that metal that can be produced at home. We lament the growth of this anti-social and false policy.

Great honours have been paid at Hamburgh to the veteran Blücher. It is reported in that city, that he has been invited by the Prince Regent to pay a second visit to England, and that he will comply with the invitation next year.

Father G. a Jesuit, expresses himself as follows respecting the treasures of Art, &c. which have been brought back from Paris to the monastery of St. Peter, at Erfurt:—"Among the relics are many highly valuable, which may be regarded as diamonds of the finest water: as, for example, nine of the skulls of the 11,000 virgins; a piece of a gown of the Virgin Mary;

Mary; the tuning-hammer belonging to David's harp; and many other similar treasures, in comparison of which the French contributions appear as nothing."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia is making a tour through those parts of his empire which were the seat of the last war, with the view of alleviating the evils which they then sustained. On the 27th August his Majesty arrived at Moscow. He was received in the Kremlin by the governor, General Tomassow and his staff, and by Prince Jussupow. All the streets to the Kremlin were filled with carriages, and countless multitudes of people. At 11 o'clock the Emperor, with the Grand Duke Nicholas, went to the cathedral church. A universal hurrah burst from the people at the sight of their beloved monarch. On entering the church the Emperor was received by the Archbishop Augustine, who made a speech describing the sufferings of Moscow, as well as the relief afforded by his Majesty, concluding with the solemn ejaculation, "Hosannah to the Almighty! Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord." Mass was then said, and thanksgivings offered up, amidst the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells. The principal officers had afterwards the honour of dining with his Majesty.—The Emperor is reducing his armies.

The Russian Academy has assigned a large sum for striking a series of medals, representing the most remarkable events in the late war between Russia and France, similar to the Napoleon medals in France, and a set of national medals now executing in England.

TURKEY.

We learn by the Hamburg papers, that Lallemand and Savary, who sought refuge in Turkey, have been sent away from Constantinople, and that the Grand Seigneur has declared, that he will not allow any of the adherents of Buonaparte to abide in his territories.

The Envoy from Tunis had the honour, on the 7th of September, of a solemn audience of the Grand Vizier; to whom he presented, for the Sultan, several magnificent presents. Among these were some beautiful female slaves, who were immediately sent to the summer palace of Beschitach. The other presents, which were exposed to public view, consisted of superb Arabian horses richly caparisoned, ostriches, jewels in silver basins, and a splendid flag of crimson damask, richly embroidered.

A dreadful insurrection of the Janissaries at Adrianople is spoken of; in which the Aga and Oglen Dagdevron, Bostangi Baschi, performing the functions of governor, were cut to pieces.

Genl. Mag. October, 1816.

From the environs of Trebisond we learn; that the governor of that city, being at open war with the Derelegh Satili Bey, was obliged to evacuate the city, which was occupied by 4000 rebels. The soldiers of Satili Bey committed all kinds of excesses against the peaceable inhabitants of Trebisond. The French Consul, M. Dupre, was obliged to barricade his house, and defend himself against the factions.

AMERICA.

Halifax papers to the 7th ult. mention, that accounts had been received by the Chief Justice of Bermuda from the government in England, that the American trade to that island would be prohibited; that its being made a free port was only a temporary measure, enacted during the war between Great Britain and the United States, and that Bermuda would be henceforth placed on the same footing as the British West India Islands. The Canada papers state, that there are frequent bickerings on the Lakes, occasioned by desertions and various other causes. The Commissioners from Great Britain were to meet the Deputies from the United States at St. Andrew's (Passamaquoddy Bay) the end of August, to adjust the boundary line between British America and the United States.

There has been a correspondence between Mr. Dallas and our Consul-General for the United States; who sent a remonstrance, on finding that higher duties had been imposed on British vessels than the treaty allowed. The reply of Mr. Dallas states in substance, that the general government of the United States would keep strictly within the line of the treaty; but that the separate governments of each State might impose local duties, over which the general government had no control. The party aggrieved would, however, be relieved, upon an appeal to the judicial authority of the country.

Accounts continue to be received from so many quarters, of the distressed state of numbers of those unhappy persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom to America, that the fact can no longer be doubted. A letter from James Buchanan, Esq. the British Consul, dated New York, 26th August, states that "he expects every moment an order to hire vessels to send back thousands of emigrants to England, Scotland, and Ireland." In the week in which he wrote, ten English, eight Scotch, and seventy Irish had applied to him, entreating to obtain a passage. "Thousands," he states, "are in extreme distress, and must have some money to be furnished them by our Government. He has granted passports to many to go to Upper Canada; and hundreds, even of those who have been in

the United States for years, have applied for permission also to go there."

ASIA.

Some confirmation has been received, *viz* Madras, of an irruption by several thousands of Mahratta cavalry into the Guntoor Circar, one of the most tranquil and prosperous of the Company's possessions, on the coast of Coremandel; the country was desolated, and the most horrible cruelties and outrages perpetrated by the marauders, exceeding those even of Hyder Ally in 1780: a general Mahratta war is now considered more probable than ever.

The subscriptions to the Waterloo Fund have been liberal in the East Indies. They are likely to amount to not less than 50,000*l*. The Nabob of Oude subscribed 10,000 sicca rupees.

PERSECUTIONS OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

Rome, Oct. 1.—The allocution of the Pope at the late election of Cardinals, contains some curious facts respecting the state of the Christian religion in China. It seems, that the Jesuit missionaries to that empire have recently undergone grievous persecutions. Gabriel Dufresse, a French missionary, and bi-hop of Tabraca and Vicar Apostolic of the province of See-Tchuen for 39 years, has been put to death. Having been banished by the Chinese government, impelled by religious fervour, he returned, but was soon discovered, and put in irons. The Mandarins then suddenly affected much kindness, ordering his chains to be broken, and overwhelming him with caresses. But they had honey in their mouths and poison in their hearts. They boldly desired him to abjure his religion: on his side he spoke of the fatality of the Chinese rites, and extolled the Christian dogmas. The perfidious Mandarins had concealed two persons behind the partition, who wrote down the Bishop's words. An accusation was consequently drawn up, and the Bishop was taken before the Viceroy, who, being a sworn enemy to all Christians, condemned him immediately to die. In an instant this respectable old man was stripped of his robes, and led forth to the place of execution, where an immense crowd was assembled. Thirty-three Christians, whom no torments could divert from the true faith, were led out at the same time, surrounded by executioners and instruments of torture. All of them were then told, that they must abjure the Christian religion, or undergo the punishment of the cord. With heroic fortitude all refused to renounce their Saviour, and besought the Bishop to give them absolution and the last benediction. The Bishop granted their request, and, after urging them to follow his example with firmness, laid his head on the block, and the exe-

cutioner at one blow severed it from his body. The Christians, who had been only brought out to frighten them, were conducted to prison, and afterwards banished. The head of the Bishop of Tabraca was affixed to a gibbet, with the inscription—"Apostle of the Christian Religion, and Bishop of Europe."—The same words were seen on the box, which was adorned with a figure of the Bishop, and contained his head, and which was paraded for some days in all the places where the Christians lived who had been converted by him. His blood was preserved by the Christians, and distributed among the inhabitants of various towns and villages. The body, after lying three days on the scaffold, watched by Christians, was interred with pious devotion.

Another missionary, Augustine Fohar, aged 75, was beaten so unmercifully, that he died in a few days. The Judge who condemned him, admonished him to consider his great age, and the punishment which would follow upon his refusing to renounce Christianity: and when he was undergoing the punishment the Judge said, "Now your God has deserted you."—"Oh, no," said Augustine, "He has given me strength to endure all this, and much more!" The Judge, mad with rage, then ordered him to be struck on the face, which killed him.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 15. A School on the national plan was opened at *Dewsbury*, co. York; and between two and three hundred scholars were admitted the first day. The Church Sunday-school room is appropriated to the use of this Institution.

Aug. 21. At a meeting held at *Gloucester*, the Bishop of Gloucester in the chair, it was resolved that a Society be established under the denomination of The Gloucester Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; that, in the furtherance of this object, a daily School be established for boys, and another for girls at Gloucester, as the Central School of the Society; and that the mode of teaching be that which is adopted by the National Society in London.

Aug. 21. This morning, as the True Briton coach (containing 14 outside passengers, including the guard and coachman, and six persons within, together with luggage) was descending the hill near *Market Weighton*, it was overturned, owing to the weight on the top, and the speed with which it was going. One of the inside passengers had his shoulder dislocated. The outside passengers were more seriously injured: one had his thigh broken, another his leg so much fractured, as to render immediate amputation neces-

nary; a third, who had his foot so much lacerated, as to cause some doubt whether amputation will not be necessary. *York Herald.*—On the 14th, as the coach which runs between Manchester and Shrewsbury, *via* Nantwich, was passing through the latter town, owing to the carelessness of a very inexperienced driver, it was upset on turning a corner, and a fine boy was killed: another passenger had his ankle dislocated, and one of the small bones of his leg broken.—The frequent instances of accidents from overloaded and carelessly driven coaches call loudly for some effectual Parliamentary regulations.

Aug. 23. This evening, the extensive corn-mill occupied by Messrs. Beard and Co. at *Stockport*, consisting of six stories, was destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 2000*l.*

Sept. 13. As a party of fourteen persons were returning in a boat from *Wouldham* to *Chatham*, it was upset in passing through *Rochester Bridge*, and all of them perished. This distressing accident was occasioned by a piece of timber placed across the lock they intended to pass, which is under repair:—a notice had been put on the bridge; but no means had been adopted to warn those who might approach by night. The sufferers were: Mr. Gilbert, who had on that day completed his 21st year; his sisters Miss G. and Mrs. Mills, together with the husband and infant child of the latter; and Miss Mawson, daughter of Mr. M. attorney, all of *Chatham*; Miss Brock and Miss Harding of *Rochester*; an infant child of Mrs. Alanson, of *Sheerness*, and the nurse-maid; three young ladies at school with Mrs. Mills; Thomas Layar, waterman, (who has left a wife and 5 children) and his apprentice boy.

Sept. 17. The Triennial Meeting of the Three Choirs commenced at *Hereford*, and was upon the whole extremely well attended. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of the Diocese, from *Exodus xxix. 9.*; and was admirably calculated to promote the interests of the Charity, as a forcible appeal to the feelings of a crowded congregation. The collection at the door was 195*l.* 3*s.* On the following morning the contributions amounted to 208*l.*; and on the next day, the sum collected was 178*l.* 12*s.* With other aid from benevolent individuals, the whole of the collections amounted to 660*l.*

Oct. 31. The magnificent Iron Bridge at *Sunderland* is this day disposed of by lottery, consisting of 6000 tickets, and 150 prizes of the value of from 100*l.* to 5000*l.*—to the total amount of 30,000*l.*

In consequence of an important decision at the last *Devonshire* assizes, by which the *Withycombe* or forest quarter of *Dartmoor* was proved to be not a

town-Parish, but a Tithing, within the parish of *Lidford*; the Bishop of the diocese means to have introduced, early next session, a Bill for legalizing all acts which have taken place from time immemorial at *Withycombe* Church; it being now ascertained to be a Chapel of Ease to *Lidford*, as the Mother Church.

The Marquis of *Stafford*, from the praise-worthy motive of giving employment to the industrious poor, has commenced draining and subdividing an extensive tract of moor land, at *Lilleshall*, co. *Salop.*

A new road from *Coalbrook Dale* to *Wellington* is about to be undertaken, with the design of giving work to the "poor men who are thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the coal and iron works."—Among the characters who have thus set the example in the county of *Salop*, C. W. Forester, esq. M. P. for *Weulock*, is conspicuous by his subscription of 1000*l.*

A contributor to the columns of *The Shrewsbury Chronicle* recommends the lighting of the great public roads with gas, which (independent of great personal convenience and accommodation to travellers) would require tens of thousands of tons of iron, and give employment to thousands of men whose labour would be required in the various departments connected with it. The means for the repayment of the expenditure might be, by an addition of toll on the turnpike gates, assisted by general and local subscriptions, in conjunction with parochial aid, and of those towns and villages through which the roads may pass.

A writer in the *Bristol Journal* suggests, as a plan for affording employment to some of the numerous poor who are in want of work, to make a grand Inland Navigation, to connect the Irish sea through the *Bristol Channel* with the *English Channel* by a canal, for vessels of considerable burthen, and thus open an easy communication between the United Kingdom; also between the whole of *North* and *South Wales*, the counties of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, and the *River Severn* with *London* and the intermediate parts; also with the *Eastern* parts of the kingdom, and *Westward* to *Lymouth*, and parts adjacent. The line proposed for it is from the celebrated bay in the *Bristol Channel*, called the *Bay of Bridgewater*, entering a little to the *Westward* of the *Steep Holms*, and passing close to *Bridgewater*, *Chard*, and *Axminster*, into the *English Channel* near *Lyme Regis* and *Bridport*.

At the late Assizes for *Cambridgeshire*, the Rev. J. Vachell brought an action against the *Hundred of Ely*, for damages sustained by him from the late riots at *Littleshall*. The Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 108*l.* 9*s.* damages.

Hough.

Houghton Hall, the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, has been purchased with the estate, for 350,000*l.* by Mr. Watson Taylor, who has also bought Mr. Hope's house in Cavendish-square for 20,000*l.*

Colonel Coulson, of Blenkinsopp Castle, has lately presented to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, a tablet of freestone, in fine preservation, bearing an inscription to Ceres, in irregular Iambic verses. It was found in Caerboron, one of the 18 stations on the line of the wall.

At a late meeting of the most respectable inhabitants of a township in the borough of Leeds, it was determined to offer employment to such of their poor parishioners as could not procure more lucrative work, in making alterations or improvements in their respective estates, at wages of 9*s.* per week, and in cases where this sum did not suffice for the support of a family, farther relief would be granted from the poor-rate. Should this method prove only of temporary utility, it is then intended, not only to make immediate public improvements in the highways, but to have a considerable quantity of materials ready for future use. In carrying the latter measure into effect, one very considerable difficulty, namely, the serious present expense attending it, was soon removed, by the principal owners of estates liberally offering to advance the money for one, two, or three years, as might be wanted.

The new Church of *Liversedge*, erected by the Rev. H. Robertson, has been consecrated by the Archbishop of York. It is a beautiful structure, plain, simple, uniform throughout, and of great symmetry in the arrangements of its parts; and is thought to be the best model of a Gothic church, which has been erected in these parts for a long period of time.

Singular Custom.—On Whitsunday, at *St. Brival's*, in Gloucestershire, several baskets-full of bread and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the Church; and, immediately after divine service is ended, the churchwardens, or some other persons, take them into the galleries, whence their contents are thrown among the congregation, who have a grand scramble for them in the body of the Church. This occasion is great a tumult and uproar as the amusements of a village wake; the inhabitants being always extremely anxious to attend church on this day. This custom is holden for the purpose of procuring to the poor of *St. Brival's* and *Harwoodfield*, the right of cutting and carrying away wood from 3,000 acres of coppice land, in *Hucknolls*, and the Meend; and for which every housekeeper is assessed to buy the bread and cheese which are given away.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Oct. 5.—His Majesty passed the last month in a very tranquil state, and continues to enjoy good bodily health, but his Majesty's disorder remains undiminished.

Monday, Oct. 14.

The town of *Yarmouth* in Norfolk is bound by charter, granted by Henry III. to send to the Sheriff of Norwich every year 100 herring, to be baked in twenty-four patties, which are to be delivered to the Lord of the Manor of East Carleton, who is to give a receipt for them, and then to carry them to the King; which ceremony was performed this day at Windsor, and delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who immediately forwarded them to the Prince Regent.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

A new 74, called the *Hero*, was launched this day at Deptford, in presence of the Lords of the Admiralty, &c

Saturday, Sept. 28.

At a Common Hall for electing one of the Aldermen of the City of London to fill the situation of Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year; after the name of Mr. Alderman Christopher Smith, next in rotation on the list of Aldermen, had been put up, as well as those of the rest of the Aldermen, the Common Serjeant announced that the choice of the Livery had fallen upon Halvey Christian Combe, and upon the Right Hon. Matthew Wood, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen as fit and proper persons to serve the office. The Sheriff, Officers, &c. immediately attended the Court of Aldermen to acquaint them with the decision; when, after they had deliberated, the Recorder announced, that the choice of the Livery having been communicated to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, they coincided therein; but that Mr. Alderman Christopher Smith had demanded a poll; which the Court was, of course, willing to grant.—The poll immediately commenced, and was continued for seven days. And on the 8th of October at a Common Hall, the Common Serjeant declared the numbers to be—for the Lord Mayor, 2556; H. C. Combe, 2446; Christopher Smith, esq. 1055; and that the election of the Livery had fallen upon the Lord Mayor and Alderman Combe. The Aldermen then retired for the purpose of exercising their privilege of choice as to the two gentlemen thus elected by the Livery; and on their re-entrance, the Recorder informed the Livery that their election had fallen upon the present Chief Magistrate, the Right Hon. M. Wood.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

A most melancholy accident took place this morning, between twelve and one o'clock, at the works for the intended

Southwark

Southwark Bridge. The men had been working late in the foundation for the Middlesex pier, and had just left off, when a party, about fifteen in number, who were returning to the opposite shore, hailed one of the boats in attendance: a boat came, with two watermen in it, alongside the dam: the whole party, in spite of the watermen's endeavours to prevent them, immediately entered it, and pushed off; but the tide, which was running up very strong, carried it against a barge, when, in the act of clearing themselves from the barge, the boat upset, and precipitated the whole into the stream. A police-boat, which was at hand, hastened quickly to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing two of them from destruction: the two watermen with difficulty escaped by swimming: the remainder, including 13, were drowned.

In common with every Lover of his Country, we cannot but lament the extraordinary distress which the general stagnation of trade has brought upon the labouring part of our population, and upon the manufacturing districts of the kingdom in particular. In several of these districts, some alarming symptoms of disturbance have appeared, which have required all the zeal, promptness, and ability of the Magistrates, to compose. The funds of the Association formed for the purpose of relieving the existing distresses are at present wholly inadequate to this laudable object; and it is incumbent on every one, as he values the well-being of society, not only to contribute, of his abundance, to the common stock, but to exert his utmost abilities in suggesting and providing means for the employment of the labouring poor. Such a generous direction of talent and capital will not only entitle him who exercises it to the gratitude of his Country; but must confer the highest of all gratifications—the applause of his own mind.—The following hints by a writer in the *Bath Herald* cannot be too widely diffused, nor too promptly acted upon:—"British Benevolence, after taking the circuit of the globe, is now called home to her own children. 'What to give?—How to give?'—are two great questions which concern every Englishman without exception. The taste—the habits—the pride—the ambition—the very nature of a British Mechanic is industry; it is useless to attempt to support him in idleness—he must have work. Employment is his natural bias; necessity alone can make him beg. No private bounty—no funds;—thousands and tens of thousands, raised to support a Nation in idleness, will vanish like smoke, and leave not a trace behind. The utmost liberality cannot extend beyond a few months. What, then,

is to be done?—for it is evident the calamity cannot stop among the lower classes—it will creep into the middle—it will affect every order.—Can no project of employment be devised?—Are there no capitalists to improve the land?—Are there no gentry left to extend their demesnes?—Are there ten successive miles of well-constructed private roads in the Island?—Are there not turnpike-highways to be widened, levelled, or otherwise improved? How many might be employed in this way to advantage?—Could no improvement be introduced into any new line of inland navigation?—How many acres of unprofitable land are now lying waste in every part of the country?—How many millions of trees might be planted, with a certain prospect of clearing 50 per cent. for posterity, and beautifying the kingdom?—Are our manufacturers' warehouses so overstocked, as not to admit of some further sacrifices on such an emergency?"—It is gratifying to record a few examples of a truly patriotic spirit, which we hope will be extensively followed. (See pp. 363, 364.)

Wesleyan Methodists.—The 43d Annual Conference of the Preachers in the Connexion established by the late Rev. John Wesley, was held in London, July 29, 1816, and following days. From the minutes of the Conference, lately published, we copy the following general recapitulation of the number of Members in the Society, and of the number of Regular Travelling Preachers:

In Great Britain.....	191,680
In Ireland.....	28,542
In France.....	35
At Brussels.....	10
At Gibraltar.....	63
At Sierra Leone.....	129
At the Cape of Good Hope.....	42
In Ceylon.....	50
In the West Indies.....	18,038
Nova Scotia, &c.....	1,824

Number of Members under the Care of the British and Irish Conferences.....	241,319
Number of Members in America: Whites.....	167,978
Coloured.....	43,187—211,165

Total number of Members in the
Methodist Societies throughout
the world.....
 459,484 |

Preachers.—There are 725 Regular Travelling Preachers stationed in Great Britain, 192 in Ireland, 96 on foreign missions, and 704 in the American Methodist Connexion.—Total of Travelling Preachers not included in the preceding account, 1,657. The increase of Members in Great Britain in the last year is stated to be nearly 10,000; in the West Indies 100.

At the late Guildford Assizes, the long pending question respecting the liability of the Surrey Chapel to be assessed to the Poor-rates was finally decided: the Court being of opinion that it ought to be rated at 675*l.* the sum produced by it after deducting the steward's salary.

In consequence of some error in the description of the property at the late sale of the Opera House, that concern has been re-sold, and was purchased by Mr. Waters for 70,150*l.* being 29,150*l.* more than it produced on the former occasion. The property is held under two leases from the Crown. There are 197 boxes in the whole; of which 68 are private property till July 1825; leaving 129 to be let annually towards the expense and support of the establishment, of which last number 104 are in the four principal tiers, and 25 in the tier adjoining the gallery. The boxes are estimated to be of the following value:—80 in the three lower tiers, of the annual value of 510 guineas each, 26,040*l.*; 24 in the fourth tier, at 200*l.* each, 4,800*l.*; 25 in the gallery tier, 100*l.* each, 2,500*l.* Hence the annual subscriptions amount to 33,340*l.*; door receipts, per annum, on the average, above 11,000*l.*: total 44,340*l.* The expence of the 60 performances is 29,000*l.*; but, suppose an increase to 550*l.* per night, amounting to 33,000*l.*; then there is an annual surplus of 11,340*l.* besides the rents arising from benefits given in the theatre, and in the concert-room, rents of selling refreshments, occasional profits upon masquerades, &c.

A French valet, who had been upwards of 35 years in the service of Lord Melbourne, and had realized the sum of 1500*l.* lately died; and left his property to be divided between his fellow servants.

Brook, Pelham, and Power, three persons convicted of coming in the case of three poor Irishmen whom they inveigled into the unconscious commission of that crime, and had hoped to sacrifice for the sake of the blood-money, have received sentence of death. They have thus fallen into the pit which they had dug for others. Their intended victims have been hospitably treated, and sent home.

Application, it is said, will be made to Parliament in the next Session for the accomplishment of the following projects in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis:—A new Tontine Patent Iron Bridge, across the Thames from New Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe, to Stapover-street, Rotherhithe; the bridge to be of sufficient height for shipping to pass beneath it. A new fish market on the bank of the Thames, Billingsgate having become insufficient; the new market to be at or near Old London-bury Market. A new road along the bank of the Thames, from Westminster to the end of Vauxhall Bridge.

Report from the Committee on Game Laws.

In the present state of Society, there is little probability that the Laws referred to can continue adequate to the object for which they were originally enacted. The commercial prosperity of the country, the immense accumulation of personal property, and the consequent habits of luxury and indulgence, operate as a constant excitement to their infraction, which no Legislative interference that your Committee could recommend appears likely to counteract. It appears, that under the present system, those possessors of land who fall within the statutable disqualifications, feel little or no interest in the preservation of the game; and that they are less active in repressing the baneful practice of poaching, than if they remained entitled to kill and enjoy the game found upon their own lands. Nor is it unnatural to suppose, that the injury done to the crops in those situations where game is superabundant, may induce the possessors of land thus circumstanced, rather to encourage than to suppress illegal modes of destroying it.—The expediency of the present restraints upon the possessors of land appears further to your Committee extremely problematical. The game is maintained by the produce of the land; and your Committee is not aware of any valid grounds for continuing to withhold from the possessors of land, the enjoyment of that property, which has appeared by the Common Law to belong to them. The present system of Game Laws produces the effect of encouraging its illegal and irregular destruction by poachers, in whom an interest is thereby created to obtain a livelihood by systematic and habitual infractions of the Law. It can hardly be necessary for your Committee to point out the mischievous influence of such a state upon the moral conduct of those who addict themselves to such practices: to them may be readily traced many of the irregularities, and most of the crimes, which are prevalent among the lower orders in agricultural districts.—Your Committee hesitate to recommend, at this late period of the Session, the introduction of an immediate measure, upon a subject which affects a variety of interests; but they cannot abstain from expressing a sanguine expectation, that by the future adoption of some measure, founded upon the principle recognized, as your Committee conceive, by the Common Law, much of the evils originating in the present system of the Game Laws may be ultimately removed. Upon mature consideration of the premises, your Committee have come to the following opinion: That all Game should be the property of the person upon whose lands such Game should be found.—June 26,

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 7. *The Broken Sword*; a grand Melo Drama.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Oct. 19. *The Watch Word*; or, *The Quits-Gate*; a Melo Drama.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 21. Lord Exmouth created Viscount Exmouth. Rear-adm. Milne, Knight Commander of the Bath. And Captains C. Ekins, Hon. F. W. Aylmer, W. F. Wise, Hon. A. Maitland, W. Paterson, and J. Coode, Companions of the Bath.

T. Foublanque, esq. Consul at Dunkirk.

Sept. 28. F. Lascelles, esq. Consul at L'Orient; and S. L. Jenkins, esq. at Bayonne.

Carlton-house, Oct. 2. Rear-adm. Sir David Milne, invested with the Ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Whitehall, Oct. 4. Baron Von de Capellen, Vice Admiral of the Fleet of the King of the Netherlands, an Honorary Knight Commander of the Bath.

Carlton-house, Oct. 21. Rt. Hon. Robert Liston, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, *vice* Sir Robert Gunning, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford for the ensuing year.

Rev. Whittington Laudon, D. D. Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D. D. and Rev. George William Hall, D. D. Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Cambridge University Officers for the ensuing year:—*The Caput*—George Thackeray, D. D. of King's College, Divinity; J. W. Geldart, LL. D. of Trinity Hall, Law; Thomas Ingle, M. D. of St Peter's College, Physic; Joseph Shaw, M. A. of Christ College, Senior Non Regent; Fearon Fallows, M. A. of St. John's College, Senior Regent.—*Proctors*: Rev. William Oke, Rev. William French.—*Taxors*: Rev. Robert Jefferson, Rev. George Haggitt.—*Moderators*: Rev. J. White, G. Peacock, esq.—*Scrutators*: Rev. Bewick Bridge, Rev. C. Rushworth.

T. Evance, esq. Recorder of Deal, *vice* Elwyn, resigned.

W. R. Smith, esq. Collector of the Customs at Southampton.

John Lloyd Jones, esq. Receiver General of the Counties of Montgomery and Radnor.

Rev. David Anderson, Master of the Free Grammar School, Swansea.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Short, D. D. Prebendary of St. Peter's Westminster, *Gazette*.

Rev. James Griffith, D. D. to a Prebend in Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. H. T. Ridley, M. A. to a Prebend in Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. Dr. Venables, to a Prebend of the Collegiate Church at Brecon, and Llan Sant Ffraid V. co. Radnor.

Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydel Bouverie, Netherby Prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, *vac* Dawkins, dec.

Rev. Thomas Davies, M. A. Mable V. co. Hereford.

Rev. — Powell, Branhope and Weston Perpetual Curacies, co. York, *vice* Holmes, dec.

Rev. David Williams, M. A. Stipendiary Curate of Overton.

Rev. T. Butt, Kinnersly R. Shropshire.

Rev. J. H. Browne, M. A. Archdeacon of Ely.

Rev. L. Booth, Blagen R. Cornwall.

Rev. R. Bedford, Bathford V. with Bathampton annexed, *vice* Chapman, dec.

Rev. J. Parsons, Marden V. Wilts, *vice* Bedford, resigned.

Rev. C. E. J. Dering, Pluckley R. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Knight, St. Michael R. Bristol, *vice* Wilkin, dec.

Rev. Fountain Flwin, Temple V. Bristol, *vice* Watson, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Green, M. A. Badby V. with Newnham, co. Northampton.

Rev. T. Moss, M. A. Walton on the Hill V. co. Lancaster.

Rev. Charles Joseph Belin, B. A. Chaplain to the British Forces at Havre de Grace, and Minister of the English Protestant Church there.

Rev. S. Mence, B. D. Highgate Chapel Readership, *vac* Bennett, dec.

Rev. Joseph Sharpe, Clent V. co. Stafford.

Rev. William Lucas, M. A. Burgh St. Mary and Burgh St. Margaret Consolidated RR. Norfolk.

Rev. John Bull, M. A. Tattingstone R. Suffolk.

Rev. Henry Stephenson Blackburn, M. A. Bradley R. Hants.

Rev. Richard Blackmore, B. C. L. Donhead St. Mary R. Wilts.

Rev. Fulwar William Fowle, B. A. Alington R. Wilts.

Rev. Walter Wilkins, Boughrood V. co. Radnor.

Rev. Morgan Walters, Craywell Perpetual Curacy, *vac* Radford, dec.

Rev. Henry Dukinfield, St. Giles V. Reading.

Rev. J. Reeve, one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury, *vice* Naylor.

Rev. J. Metcalf, B. A. Halstow V. Kent.

Rev. William Ainger, M. A. St. Bass Perpetual Curacy, Cumberland.

Rev.

Rev. R. Steel, Trimmingham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. William Rowlands, Longtown and
 Lisaveino Perpetual Curacies, Hereford.
 Rev. William Brown, Hutton Pagnell
 V. co. York.
 Rev. John Pitman, jun. Washingfield
 R. Devon.
 Rev. Richard Lewis, Upline R. Devon.
 Rev. William Ganning, M. A. West
 Heslerton R. co. York.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. At Valenciennes, Lady John
 Keane, a son.—7. In Hertford-street,
 May-fair, Lady Emily Drummond, a son.
 —15. At Edinburgh, Lady Pringle of
 Stichel, a son.—17. At the Admiralty,
 Lady Hope, a dau.—18. In Grosvenor-
 square, the Countess of Verulam, a son.
 —At Battle Abbey, Sussex, the lady of
 Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. a son.—19. In
 Connaught-place, the wife of Robert Wig-
 gram, esq. M. P. a dau.—23. At Lyons, Kil-
 dare, r. b. Lady Cloncurry, a son.—24.
 R. h. Lady Mary Trotter, a son and heir.
 —At Bath, the lady of Sir Alex. Hood,
 bart. a son and heir.—28. At the Priory,
 Stanmore, the Countess of Abercorn, a
 son.—30. At Hallingbury-place, Essex,
 the wife of J. Archer Houblon, esq. M. P.
 a son.—At Edinburgh, Lady Fergusson,
 a son.

Lately. Viscountess Templetown, a son.
 —At the Earl of Mount Cashell, in Stat-
 ford-place, r. b. Lady Helena Robinson, a
 son and heir.—The lady of Col. the Hon. G.
 H. Harris, a son.—At Worthing, the wife
 of Lieut.-col. Taylor, 10th Hussars, a dau.
 —At his Lordship's seat in Staffordshire,
 Viscountess Granville, a son.—At Ayuhoe,
 co. Northampton, the wife of W. R. Cart-
 wright, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Nocton, co.
 Lincoln, Lady Sarah Robinson, a son.—
 At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-gen.
 Hope, a son.—At Northlands, Tipperary,
 the lady of Sir Amyrald Dancer, bart. a
 son.—At Ballinruddy, the lady of the
 Rt. Hon. the Knight of Kerry, M. P. a
 son.—At Ballygū, Queen's County, the
 lady of Sir Henry Coote, a son.—At Ma-
 dras, Lady Macgregor Murray, a dau.

Oct. 6. At Tyrone House, Dublin, the
 Marchioness of Waterford, a son.—7. The
 Princess Royal of Bavaria, a son.—11.
 In St. James's-square, r. h. Lady Grant-
 ham, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 12. At Calcutta, James Ewing,
 esq. Judge and Magistrate at Sydnay, to
 the eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Mor-
 ley of Wick, near Worcester.
 Sept. 4. G. Milner, esq. youngest son
 of James St. Wm. Milner, bart. of New
 York, to Sarah George, second dau.
 of Rev. G. Becket, of Ash-
 ton, co. Derby.

6. Mr. John Angus Walmsley, son of
 W. Walmsley, esq. clerk of the Papers
 of the House of Lords, to Anna Maria,
 only dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Lambert,
 of the East India Company's service.

12. Rev. Thomas Heathcote, only son
 of S. Heathcote, esq. of Shaw-hill, co.
 Wilts, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of John
 Fuller, esq. of Neston-Park

13. Lieut.-gen. the Hon. John Leslie,
 to the eldest dau. of the late T. Canning,
 esq. Banker, Edinburgh.

14. Lieut.-col. Northey, Assistant-
 quartermaster-general, to Laura, dau. of
 Sir Wm. Paxton, of Middleton-hall, co.
 Carmarthen.

17. Maj. M. S. Caulfield to Sophia Ma-
 gilda, dau. of the late M. Archdall, esq. of
 Dublin.

At Carnsálloch, Mr. Gordon, eldest son
 of Sir Alexander Gordon, to Miss Hannay,
 eldest dau. of late Johnston Hannay, esq.

18. Lord Sinclair, to Isabella, youngest
 dau. of A. Chatto, esq. late of Mainhouse,
 co. Roxburgh.

G. G. Babington, esq. fourth son of T.
 Babington, esq. M. P. to Sarah Anne, el-
 dest daughter of John Pearson, esq. of
 Golden-square.

19. Rev. H. Hanmer, M. A. son of Sir
 T. Hanmer, bart. of Hanmer and Bettis-
 field, co. Flint, to Catherine, dau. of Sir
 T. Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby House,
 co. Lincoln.

21. Lieut.-gen. Hon. C. Fitzroy, to Mrs.
 Clavering Savage, of Gloucester-place.

24. Rev. P. Pownall Bastard, third son
 of the late E. Bastard, esq. of Sharpsham,
 co. Devon, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of
 Hon. Mr. Justice Park.

25. Lieut.-col. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross,
 of the Royal Artillery, K. C. B. to Miss
 Graham of Stonehouse, Cumberland.

28. P. F. Shard, esq. M. D. of War-
 wick, to Mary Magdalen, second dau. of
 W. Morgan, esq. of Gower-street.

At Paris, at the British Ambassador's,
 James Drummond, esq. Commissary-ge-
 neral, to Miss C. A. Telfer, great niece of
 Dr. Tobias Smollett, the Author.

Lately. At Harpenden, Mr. M. Ainger,
 of the Foundry, Blackfriars, to Mary
 Anne, dau. of William Humphries, esq.

Oct. 2. Hon. Col. J. Mordaunt, M. P. son
 of the Countess of Clavering, and uncle
 to the present Earl, to Ursula Caroline,
 fourth dau. of Hon. Edm. Ward, of Castle
 Ward, Down.

3. Jas. Aspinall, esq. son of J. B. Aspi-
 nall, esq. of Clougton Hall, co. Chester, to
 Harriet, dau. of W. C. Lake, esq. of Bir-
 kenhead Priory, co. Chester.

15. Peter Martineau, esq. jun. to Mary
 Anne, second dau. of the late Francis Ho-
 nolds, esq. of Highbury Terrace.

31. Rt. hon. Earl Brooke and Warwick,
 to Lady Monson.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF W. ALEXANDER, ESQ. F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, October 8.

IF the alteration of the axiom "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*" into "*De mortuis nil nisi verum*," be entitled to our strict observance, it is equally just and incontrovertible that the *whole truth* should be told; and I am induced to insist the more strenuously on this from the sensations of surprize and regret with which I perused the very brief Memoir of our lamented friend Mr. Alexander, which appeared in your last Number; in which no mention appears of his abilities, and where his character is dismissed in some half-dozen words, with a quaintness which might grace a tombstone indeed, but which is altogether inadequate to do justice to the amiable qualities of the deceased.

It was of little consequence to you or me, Mr. Urban, or to the numerous circle of Mr. Alexander's friends, that even those few lines should appear; we knew and respected him when living, and revere his memory now that he is numbered with the dead: But the pages of your Magazine will hand down the scanty tribute of praise; let them therefore preserve along with it the following sketch of departed worth; hasty and superficial indeed, but flowing warm from the heart of the writer, who is proud to acknowledge a friend and benefactor in the subject of it.

Permit me to use an observation from the summary of the character of the late Duke of Dorset, which also appeared in your last Number: "If the following is subject to the charge of partiality, it is only intended for that class of readers who are inclined to allow that a partial Friend may be an honest Chronicler, and that it was impossible to know the subject of it," intimately, "without being partial to him."

I have no doubt of the correctness of the Memoir alluded to *as far as it goes*; its parsimonious brevity is what I object to; and although I possess not ability, or materials to supply its deficiency, I crave your permission to furnish what I can towards it.

The Memoir does not account for the manner in which Mr. Alexander's time was spent from the date of his becoming a student at the Royal Academy in 1784, at the age of 17, until he received his appointment in the suite of Lord Macartney in 1792; yet there is no period of a man's life that is of more importance to be well spent, or which has greater influence on his subsequent pursuits. These eight years were occupied by a sedulous attention to Art in general, and more particularly in painting duplicates, or copies of pictures, in which department of Art he received the

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marked approbation and encouragement of Sir Joshua Reynolds, which induced him for a time to cultivate it as his principal object. That this portion of time was passed in studies that eminently qualified him for the stations he afterwards filled, will be readily admitted, on glancing at the prints engraved for Sir George Staunton's Account of the Embassy to China, those to Vancouver's Voyage, and his own work of the Costume of China: it will there be seen and acknowledged, that his pencil has ranged from the human figure to landscape, from landscape to architecture, from architecture to marine scenery, with a success that could only have resulted from regular and severe application during the above period.

My information is not particular enough to enable me fully to state the circumstances attending his appointment in the suite of the Embassy to China, or even his precise rank in it; though he certainly was not chief draught-man, as the Memoir would incline its readers to imagine, and as the publick might incline to think from the plates to the official work of Sir George Staunton. That situation was filled by one whose abilities in Art had little to do in procuring his nomination; and Mr. A.'s duty was undoubtedly considered subordinate, and was treated as such both in pay and rank: however, none but sterling merit will abide in the day of trial, and the junior Artist found the weight of two situations devolve on himself from the inexperience of his nominal Chief. The additional labour and anxiety thus created was amply repaid by the unqualified approbation of his superiors; and Alexander's spirited and faithful delineations of Chinese character, costume, and scenery, were universally commended by all in a capacity to judge of their correctness, and have since been most favourably received by the publick.

The intervening years after his return in 1794, until he became Drawing-master to the Military College, were occupied in preparing his Chinese subjects for the Engraver, in superintending and publishing his plates of headlands, and in making the drawings for Vancouver's Voyage. If we look at his professional avocations throughout his life, it is apparent that his talents had been chiefly employed on subjects which demanded strict accuracy as a leading qualification in their delineator; and which had formed and trained him, as it were, for the purpose of producing those finished representations of the Antiquities in the British Museum now in a course of publication. The Author of the Memoir has omitted to state (what perhaps

perhaps he might not have known) that to Mr. Alexander was delegated by the Trustees of the British Museum the power of selecting Engravers, and the management of that department of their work: a mark of confidence which he deeply felt, and most zealously discharged: for such a trust indeed he was unexceptionably skilled, no painter or draughtsman exceeding him in his knowledge of engraving, or better appreciating the various talents of its professors, which he successfully called forth in the numerous plates illustrating the work in question.

From the above-named publications, and from various prints * engraved after his drawings in several antiquarian and topographical works, the publick can draw a fair estimation of his powers as an artist. His chiaro-scuro was correct; his colouring was clear, harmonious, and natural; and his figures were grouped with tasteful simplicity; his pencil was directed by the judgment of a highly-cultivated understanding, and extensive acquaintance with Art and Nature; seldom indeed striking out any brilliant or novel idea, but uniformly attaining the more useful purpose of representing each individual subject in its true character to the eye, and thus identifying it in the mind of the spectator.

The Memoir states, that previous to his death he had completed the drawings for a fourth volume of the Antiquities in the British Museum: with the exception of certain of those, his last production was an elaborately finished drawing of the magnificent Vase presented to Earl Spencer by his Lordship's tenants †. The almost incredible time and pains bestowed on this drawing were apparent to the noble Proprietor, who remunerated Mr. Alexander in a manner far above his most san-

guine expectations, and at the same time expressed the most flattering opinion of its merits. This is, perhaps, the most excellent of his works.

To his official duty in the British Museum Mr. Alexander was scrupulously attentive, and the numerous Connoisseurs and Artists who have had occasion to consult the collection of Prints deposited in that Institution will readily acquiesce in the just and honourable tribute of acknowledgment; paid to Mr. A. by W. Y. Ottley, Esq. in the Preface to his elaborate History of early Engraving, which has recently issued from the press; and which acknowledgment was highly gratifying to the subject of it, who derived an honest and unaffected pleasure from a conscientious discharge of the duties of his station.

The premature death of his amiable wife made an impression on his heart that no time could efface; and to this calamity is attributable that predominance of melancholy which sometimes characterised our friend, and gave a tincture of timidity to manners naturally mild and conciliating.

Mr. Alexander numbered amongst his patrons ‡ and friends several amateurs of the most distinguished rank and ability, from whom he received much kind and honourable attention (and among whom may be particularly noticed Sir George and Lady Beaumont.)—He was known and esteemed by the most eminent contemporary Artists, living with most of them on a footing of intimate friendship; and his acquaintance comprised several literary characters of the present day, none of whom have condescended to record his virtues in a manner worthy of his name.

A prominent trait in his character was an ardent desire to facilitate the studies and interests of young Artists, striving to

* In 1800, Mr. Alexander published a Representation (dedicated to Lord Romney) of the Festival given by his Lordship to the Kentish Volunteers, in presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family. On this occasion 5319 Volunteers dined at the tables, after having been reviewed by his Majesty on the 1st of August 1799, at Lord Romney's seat, the Mote, near Maidstone. This is a very interesting Topographical Plate, engraved as well as drawn by Mr. Alexander, and is curious in many respects. If we mistake not, it was his first effort at engraving, and is a proof of the great strength of his abilities in whatever branch of art he chose to apply to. The view contains a most correct representation of the old House at the Mote, which is now wholly removed; and a slight sketch of the elegant new Mansion in the distance. The truth of drawing and distinctness of representation with which the innumerable figures are introduced in the view are truly admirable. *Espr.*

† See a description of this Vase in our present Volume, Part I. p. 4. *Espr.*

‡ "I have still to return my best thanks to Wm. Alexander, Esq. for the obliging attention which I have at all times experienced from him, during my researches in the extensive collection of ancient Engravings at the British Museum; a collection of which his gentlemanly conduct, politeness, and his acquirements as an artist, render him, in every respect, so worthy a superintendant and guardian."

From the high veneration which Mr. Alexander entertained for one of his Patrons, he was induced to solicit Sir Joseph Banks to sit for his Bust, which Mr. F. Chantrey executed in his happiest manner, and which Mr. Alexander took great pleasure in showing to his friends. The Bust was in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy. *Espr.*

attain this desirable end with a rare liberality, and with an assiduity truly parental; his assistance being ever ready for those whom he thought his experience might benefit, and his advice uniformly given with singular disinterestedness. Grateful to Divine Providence for the good he was blessed with, his benevolent heart led him to devote the little superfluities a strict frugality supplied, to the heavenly occupation of doing good. Charitable to the full extent of his means, the widow and orphan were the objects of his peculiar solicitude and commiseration.

Mr. Alexander died possessed of a very select collection of Topographical, Antiquarian, and Historical Works, many of them scarce, and many of them splendidly illustrated by valuable prints and drawings, which was a favourite pursuit of their owner.

Some years ago he entertained an idea of publishing an historical account of Crosses, for which he had collected ample materials, and I believe continued adding to them to the time of his death. Whether he had made any progress in definitively arranging these for publication, I am unable to state; but it were much to be lamented should these materials be neglected or dispersed. His plan comprehended highly-finished engravings of all the remarkable Crosses in England and Wales, towards which he had collected drawings by Turner, Girtin, Hearne, Blore, Delamotte, &c. with many by his own hand. I hazard a conjecture that this collection will share the fate of his library, which is shortly to be dispersed by Mr. Sotheby*; and, Mr. Urban, you will join me in the wish that the future proprietor of this valuable mass of documents may be possessed of abilities, inclination, and means, to complete an undertaking of so useful a nature.

Such, Mr. Urban, were a few of the leading characteristics of our mutual friend (struck out by a hand unable to do justice to the subject), who a few short weeks ago was living and smiling amongst us. From him I have experienced much

valuable friendship, and had looked forward with delight to a long continuance of it; but, alas! the spell is broken. Adieu, then, my departed friend! may the remembrance of thy virtues live in our hearts, and animate our endeavours to point our conduct by a constant recurrence to the rule of thine, and give prepared to follow thee, by doing to others as we would be done into!

VERAX.

REV. WILLIAM BELL, D. D.

Sept. 29. Died, at his prebendal house in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Bell, D. D. Senior Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster. This venerable and learned Divine was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge; where he took the degree of B. A. in 1753, with considerable distinction, being the eighth Wrangler of the year. In 1755, he gained one of the Senior Bachelor's Dissertation Prizes, given by the two Members of the University; and proceeded M. A. 1756; in which year he obtained one of Lord Townshend's Trade-Dissertation Prizes; the other was awarded to Mr. William Hazeland; Fellow of St. John's College. Mr. Bell was for some time Fellow of Magdalen College; and afterwards became Domestic Chaplain to Princess Amelia, aunt to his present Majesty, through whose interest he obtained a Prebend of Westminster in 1765. In 1767 he proceeded S. T. P. *per Literas Regias*. In 1776, Dr. Bell was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the vicarage of St. Bridget's, London; but vacated it in 1780, on being presented to the rectory of Christ Church, London, which he resigned in 1799. He also enjoyed the Treasurer's valuable stall in St. Paul's Cathedral; to which are annexed the patronage and impropriation of Brent Pelham, Furueaux Pelham, and Aldbury, Herts; and several tenelements in St. Paul's Church-yard. In 1810, Dr. Bell transferred 15,200*l.* three per cent. Consols to the University of Cambridge, in trust to found eight new

* The Library and Collection of Pictures, Prints, and Drawings of Mr. Alexander, "highly distinguished for his ability as an Artist, and taste as a Connoisseur," are thus announced for sale by Mr. Sotheby: "Among the pictures, drawings, &c. are some by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Zoffany, &c.; among the prints are curious specimens of the German, Fleinish, and Dutch Schools, by Albert Durer, Lucas van Leyden, Aldegrever, Penn, &c.—Etchings by Ostade, Bega, &c.; Landscapes, by Waterloo, Smevel, and other eminent Masters; a most extensive Assemblage of Engraved English Portraits; numerous Topography of the different Counties; Sets of elegant Prints; Proof Impressions on India Paper of a great variety of modern Publications; Views; Voyages, Travels, &c.; Private Etchings by Amateurs of Distinction; together with a matchless Selection of Fine Simile Drawings from unique and extra-rare Engravings of Heads in the English Series; Subjects after Rembrandt, Marc Antonio, &c. deposited in the British Museum, executed with the most exquisite similitude and beauty after the original, by Mr. Alexander; also some colours, pencils, and other implements of Art; Egyptian Antiquities, &c." EDIT.

Scholarships, for the sons, or the orphans, of Clergymen of the Church of England, whose circumstances are such as not to enable them to bear the whole expence of sending their sons to the University *.— The first publication by this learned Divine was, his Prize "Dissertation on the Causes which principally contribute to render a Nation populous," 1756, 4to. His other publications are: "An Enquiry into the Divine Missions of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ; so far as they can be proved from the circumstances of their Births, and their connexion with each other," 1761, 8vo. A second edition of this "Enquiry" appeared in 1797, to which were then first prefixed, "Arguments in Proof of the Authenticity of the Narratives of the Births of John and Jesus, contained in the two first chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke," 8vo. "A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel at the Consecration of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester," 1774, 4to. "An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Institution of Christ, commonly called the Lord's Supper," 1780, 8vo. In the following year, Dr. Bagot (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph) addressed a Letter to Dr. Bell on the subject of this Dissertation. "An Enquiry whether any Doctrine relating to the Nature and Effects of the Lord's Supper can be justly founded on the Doctrine of our Lord recorded in the sixth Chapter of the Gospel of St. John," 1790, 8vo. In 1787, he published a curious Tract by the late Pierre François le Courayer, D. D. intitled, "Declaration de mes derniers Sentimens sur les différens Dogmes de la Religion." The MS. of this work had been given by Dr. Courayer himself to the Princess Amelia, who left it as a legacy to Dr. Bell. Soon after the original work was published, a Translation of it appeared, under the title of "A Declaration of my last Sentiments on the different Doctrines of Religion, By the late Pierre François Le Courayer, D. D. Author of the 'Dissertation on the validity of English Ordinations,' and Translator of 'The History of the Council of Trent,' by Fra. Paolo Sarpi, and of 'The History of the Reformation,' by John Sleidan. Faithfully translated from the original French, just published from the MS. of the Author. To which is prefixed, 'An Account of Dr. Courayer.'" The Translator (now known to be the late Rev. Dr. John Calder) says, "The public undoubtedly is much obliged to the very respectable Dignitary of the Church of England, who has favoured them with

* Some particulars of this noble benefactor have been already recorded in Vol. CCX. p. 420.

the original of the following Declaration, and who was induced to the publication by a liberality of sentiment, and upright views of usefulness, that do him great honour, and have distinguished him through the course of his public life. As this gentleman seems very desirous it should be known to the publick that he has no concern in the following translation, the Translator takes this earliest opportunity to meet his wishes, and second his advertisement, by declaring, with the utmost sincerity, that, to the best of his knowledge, he never saw the Editor of the original, nor ever had any correspondence with him on this or any other occasion."— "Traité ou l'on expose ce que l'Ecriture nous apprend de la Divinité de Jésus Christ. Par P. F. de Courayer," 1810. 8vo.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Esq.

Sept. 10. Died at Cheltenham, in his 81st year, Richard Reynolds, of Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends; who, in the full possession of those faculties which had long been dedicated with humble piety to the service of his Redeemer, full of faith, of days, of riches, and of honour, was gathered to his fathers, as a shock of corn fully ripe. His remains were interred on the 17th of Sept. in the graveyard of the Friends Meeting-house in the Friars, in Rosemary-street, when the most heartfelt testimonies of respect and regret were paid by all ranks to their common benefactor.— Mr. Reynolds was formerly an eminent manufacturer in Bristol; and afterwards in the concern well known by the name of 'The Coalbrooke Dale Company,' from which he had retired many years. This good man's charities were unparalleled in Bristol since the days of Colston: but they were not confined to that city, for he had agents established in different parts of the country, whose business it was to seek for cases of distress in their respective neighbourhoods, and to recommend them to his consideration; so that thousands, who never heard the name of their benefactor, often partook of his bounty. Such, however, was his singular modesty, such his truly Christian meekness, that no exact estimate can be made of the sums he employed in this way. It is believed that his expenditure in charity was nearer 10,000*l.* per annum than 5000*l.* (as has been stated); and that it frequently exceeded that sum; indeed it is asserted, on good authority, that in one year he expended nearly 20,000*l.* in acts of benevolence. He united, in a remarkable manner, great liberality with just discriminations; and, although the sums he annually distributed were large, yet he never relieved any object without previous investigation; he was therefore seldom imposed upon; and that wealth,

of which he only considered himself the steward, was employed almost invariably in aiding the friendless and distressed. His modesty and humility were as distinguished features of his character as his liberality; for, in the practice of his long and well-spent life, the precept "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," was strictly fulfilled. The influential example of this excellent man has given the tone to the philanthropic exertions of his fellow-citizens, who have formed a charitable Institution to perpetuate his memory. At a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bristol, convened by public advertisement, for that purpose, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to: 1. That in consequence of the severe loss Society has sustained by the death of the venerable Richard Reynolds, and in order to perpetuate as far as may be the great and important benefits he has conferred on the City of Bristol and its vicinity, and to excite others to imitate the example of the departed Philanthropist, an Association be formed, under the designation of "*Reynolds's Commemoration Society*." 2. That the Members of this Society do consist of life-subscribers of ten guineas or upwards, and annual subscribers of one guinea or upwards. 3. That the object of this Society be, to grant relief to persons in necessitous circumstances, and also occasional assistance to other benevolent Institutions in or near this City, to enable them to continue and increase their usefulness; and that especial regard be had to the Samaritan Society, of which Richard Reynolds was the founder. Among numerous testimonials to the excellence of this good man's character from some of the most respectable and enlightened citizens of Bristol, a just, eloquent, and affecting eulogy was pronounced by the Rev. W. Thorp; and the promptness and cordiality with which the infant Institution was supported, prove that they did not plead in vain for an imitation of the virtues and benevolence of Richard Reynolds.—A whole-length Portrait of this revered man, which during his life-time was concealed, from regard to his known humility, has been publicly exhibited at Bristol, as well as a half-length, which is about to be engraved; both are esteemed faithful likenesses.

REV. EDWARD V. BLOMFIELD.

October 9. Died, at his rooms in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, the Rev. Edward V. Blomfield, son of Charles Blomfield, esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, and brother to the illustrious scholar of the same name. It is with much grief that we have to record the death of this amiable and accomplished youth, whose prema-

ture decease strongly reminds us of poor Tweddell's fate. Mr. Blomfield had just landed in England from a tour on the Continent, when he was seized with a fever, which gradually increased in his journey to the University.

Mediâ cecidere abrupta juveniâ.
Gaudia, florentesque manu scidit Atropos
annos:

Qualia pallentes declinant lilia culmos,
Pallentesque rosæ primos moriuntur ad
austros.

Aut ubi verna novis expirat purpura

To those readers who take an interest in the literary reputation of Cambridge, it is unnecessary to remark that Mr. Blomfield's academical career was distinguished by every honour that could adorn the brow of youth, or give an earnest of future excellence. His Ode on the death of Professor Porson is worthy of its subject, and abounds in the genuine language and feeling of Poetry. The greater part of it is now, alas! too applicable to himself:

ὡς βροῦαχ' ὡς ἀργαλεῖς ἀναγκαῖς
το πρὶν ἠδίστον Σοφίας ἀγαλμα
νερτέρων ἀμῆσε κοπίς τεῶν δ' ὡς
κῦδος ἀμαυρὸν
ἀλσειω, Γραντα, ζαθεαν τε παγαῶν
οἰχεται

But it was not by varied learning alone that Mr. Blomfield was distinguished: he was a Christian as well as a scholar. Those virtues which shed a lustre on private life, shone with peculiar splendour in him. His company was much sought after by those whose pursuits were congenial to his own, and they will all bear witness to the engaging suavity of his disposition. Amongst his companions might be numbered the present Greek Professor, Mr. Monk; Dr. Kaye, Master of Christ College; with many others of similar worth and learning: "His amor unus erat."

Mr. Blomfield was a writer in the "*Museum Criticum*," published at Cambridge; and had just completed an English translation of Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, from the German. He was also engaged in a most laborious undertaking, a Greek and English Lexicon, which had been contemplated by the late learned Gilbert Wakefield, but given up for want of sufficient encouragement. In the prosecution of this work Mr. Blomfield would have been assisted by some of the most distinguished scholars of the day. But it has pleased a wise and mysterious Providence to cut short this project, and to give us another lesson of the shortness and uncertainty of human life. "O fallacem hominum spem, fragilemque fortunam, et illicæ noctem contentiones, que in medio spatio sæpe franguntur et corrumpunt, et ante-

in ipso cursu obruantur, quam portum conspicere potuerunt!—While therefore we lament with the most poignant sorrow that society should have been thus early deprived of so bright an ornament, we may derive comfort from the animating hope that what has been our loss may have proved a gain to our lamented friend, and that he has been raised from the troubles and disappointments of this life to the joys of immortal glory.

αλλα μη λυπεισθε· τοιςδε τυμβος
 ουχι νεκρων ως φθιμενων το χωμα.
 των φρεων ταργα, στιβαρωτερα μνη-
 μηια χαλλου,
 τωνομ' ανδρων εν οαροισι θησει
 των τε νυν, των τ' ισσομενων· Φιλαν δε,
 τηλικουτοις ως παρεπον, ανθεμοις πυκ-
 νοισιν αιδαας
 μοισα τιμασει κονιν, εμβολοισα
 μναμα τας φιλοφροσυνας, ποθω τι
 μναμα.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, Esq.

Aug. 28. Died, at Geneva, after long and painful bodily sufferings, borne with exemplary fortitude, in his 37th year, Thomas Sydenham, esq. second son of the late General Sydenham, Military Auditor General, and afterwards Commandant of artillery at Madras. He was educated at Harrow, and went to India in 1794, where he speedily made himself master of the Arabic and Persian languages, keys respectively to the learning and politeness of the East. From the confidential and responsible, though subordinate office of Captain of Guides in the Mysore war, he was selected by Lord Wellesley, to whom he was personally unknown, but purely on the score of his high reputation, to be Secretary to the Residency of Hyderabad—a critical post in the Government of India, while the territory of Tippoo was a recent conquest. This he was compelled to resign in 1802, on account of ill health; and came to England, where he gave a singular proof of industry, good taste, and ambition to improve himself, by hastening to Oxford at the age of 22, where, under the protection of Dr. Jackson, the venerable Dean of Christ Church, he diligently and successfully prosecuted his studies. On his return to India in 1804, Mr. Sydenham was designated by Marquis Wellesley to take charge of the British Residency at Pondicherry; and afterwards, on that Nobleman's recommendation, he was appointed our Minister at Hyderabad. This situation he resigned in 1810, on expectation that he considered an act of injustice on the part of the Supreme Government of India during the unhappy war. His general conduct was, how-

ever, highly approved, both by Lord Minto and the Court of Directors. On Mr. Sydenham's second return to England, he was sent by Marquis Wellesley on a confidential mission to the Duke of Wellington; thence appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon; and shortly afterwards one of the Commissioners for mediating between Old Spain and her Colonies; in which capacity he went round with Sir George Cockburn to Cadiz*. Mr. Sydenham then joined the Duke of Wellington, and served as a volunteer through nearly the whole of the arduous campaign of 1812. Towards the close of the year last mentioned, he was offered by Lord Bathurst the mission to Morocco, which he declined; but repaired in 1813 to the head-quarters of the Russian army, and served the campaign of 1814 with his friend Count Michl Woronzow, who now commands the Russian corps of occupation within the French territory. His skill and gallantry were here conspicuous, and so greatly distinguished him at the battle of Craon amongst others, as to procure him from the hands of the Emperor Alexander the cross of the Imperial Order of St. George; and from Bernadotte, to whom his steady patron, Lord Wellesley, had strongly recommended him, the Swedish insignia of the Sword. The last public character which this amiable man sustained was that of British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Lisbon; to which he was promoted in 1814. At Lisbon he was not long enabled to execute those duties for which, by his knowledge of Portugal, he was so eminently fitted: for here the fatal illness seized him, which, after two years of indescribable suffering, has borne him to a foreign grave. Those who were not intimately acquainted with Mr. Sydenham would be surprized, were we to enumerate the solidity and variety of those attainments, by which, as a scholar and a man of business, he had prepared his mind both for action and for happiness. Besides his perfect knowledge of Oriental languages, he was as familiar with French

* It had been unfortunate for Spain, perhaps for England, that this project of amicable interposition entirely failed of success. The Colonies sought security for their rights; the Mother country would grant nothing more than pardon for what she termed their offences. These opposite conditions it was impossible to reconcile. Openly to abet the South American provinces was an outrage upon our only ally, in the moment of her deep distress and danger. To found the active mediation of Great Britain on the arrogant proposals of the Spanish Government was an insult to the cause of Liberty and of national Justice.

and

and Spanish as with his native tongue. He was in habits of confidence and intimacy with the Duke of Wellington, Sir Henry Wellesley, Sir Charles Stuart, the late Duke of Portland, Count Woronzow, and many other eminent characters in various parts of Europe. But his most fortunate acquisition was the steady friendship and patronage of Lord Wellesley, who first introduced him into public life. Nor was this connexion less honourable than it was useful to Mr. Sydenham, who was a total stranger to the noble Marquis; but, like several other men of worth and talent, whose conduct has done credit to the discrimination of that Nobleman, he was brought forward by him for his character alone, and because he had no interest nor patron but his personal merit. The favourable sentiments thus excited by his Lordship's official knowledge of Mr. Sydenham's qualifications gradually ripened into feelings of the warmest attachment and regard, which were manifested on numberless occasions, but never in a manner so kind or grateful as during his last fatal illness. The patience and cheerfulness of temper exhibited by the subject of the present memoir may be judged of by the fact, that, when perishing under the last stage of anasarca, and a prey to almost hourly pangs of suffocation, he enjoyed the charms of musick and society to within a few hours of his dissolution. The night before he expired, he had a concert in his room; and on his friends taking leave of him, he fell into a tranquil slumber, from which he never awoke.—Mr. Thomas Sydenham has left behind him an elder brother, who is a Commissioner of Excise; one younger, in India (Capt. Sydenham), political agent at Aurungabad; and a sister, Mrs. Ross, wife to Col. Ross, of the 75th regiment, now in the Ionian Isles.

GEORGE LEIGH, Esq.

Sept. 21. Died, at his sister's, in Hereford, in his 74th year, Geo. Leigh, esq. of the Strand, youngest son of the Rev. Egerton Leigh, LL. D. formerly archdeacon of Salop, and one of the canons residentiary of Hereford cathedral. He had been about 50 years engaged as a Book-auctioneer. He was first the apprentice and afterwards the partner of Mr. Baker, in York-street. On the decease of that gentleman, his nephew, Mr. Sotheby, became Mr. Leigh's partner. His pleasant disposition, his skill, and his integrity, were as well known as his famous *snuff-box*, described by Mr. Dibdin as "having a pot less imposing air than the remarkable periwig of Sir Fopling of old; which, according to the piquant note of Dr. Warburton, usually made its entrance upon the stage in a sedan chair, brought in by

two chairmen, with infinite satisfaction to the audience. When a high-priced book is balancing between 15 and 20*l.* it is a fearful signal of its reaching an additional sum, if Mr. Leigh should lay down his hammer, and delve into this said crumple-horn-shaped snuff-box!" The late Mr. W. Gardiner, bookseller, of Pall Mall, in criticising that portion of the "Bibliomania" allotted to the Auction Room, observes, "Even the key-stone of the arch, the Auctioneer, is forgotten; an omission, like the name in an epitaph, inexcusable, particularly as Mr. Leigh was not made 'by one of Nature's journeymen.' Nay! I think he would even tempt a pencil of taste — however, I won't suffer him to be *out of print*, and so I'll e'en try my rough charcoal on his *effigies*. Mr. Leigh, to the birth, person, and manners of a gentleman, adds, in the autumn of life, the cheerfulness, the bloom, and the gentle, friendly warmth of spring; and during a space of 40 years devoted to the service of the publick, has attended to its interests, whatever might be the magnitude, with the utmost vigilance, impartiality, and success; and, in a profession accompanied by much trouble, perplexity, confusion, and uncertainty, has spared neither his person nor purse, to introduce regularity, method, and precision; and has preserved a character not only unstained and unsuspected, but highly honourable. His discharge of duty during the hour of sale cannot be too highly praised, whether for a gracefulness of delivery that adds interest to such a correct enunciation of his articles as each of their Authors would approve, or for that polished suavity with which he moderates the occasional asperity of contending parties — whether he checks with a *bon mot* the Doctor's,* rarely unchristian want of benevolence to an unfortunate Classick, or with irresistible politeness induces Dom. Atticus † to indulge the room with a slight glance of the contended prize — whether he re-invigorates the declining powers of the combatants with the effluvia of his 'spirit-stirring horn,' or crowns glorious victory with a triumphant laurel of brown *rappee*. — The battle ended, a gentlemanly attention to the wounds of every unfortunate hero, from whatever cause they arise, furnishes a rude index to a few, and only a few, of the virtues and accomplishments of Mr. Leigh." A list of many eminent libraries sold by Mr. Leigh and his partners may be seen in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes." There is a very good portrait of Mr. Leigh drawn by W. Behnes, and engraved by J. Swaine. He is represented in the appropriate act "of knocking down a lot."

* The late very learned Dr. Goussier.

† Richard Heber, esq.

DEATHS.

March 25. AT Hyderabad, J. Campbell, esq. surgeon of the East India Company's service, Madras Establishment, third son of the late Donald Campbell, esq. of Dunstaffnage Castle, Argyllshire, N. B.

June 2. At Avranches, Normandy, where he went for his health, aged 37, Capt. Daniel Callaway, R. N.

June 5. On board H. M. ship Inconstant, off the coast of Africa, of a malignant fever, in his 21st year, Andrew Stirling, esq. sixth son of Andrew Stirling, esq. of Drumpellier, co. Lanark.

July 15. At St. Thomas's, in his 37th year, Capt. Jas. Cabel, of the ship Caledonia of Dundee. In 1807, while commanding a merchant-ship from Dundee, of no force, in the Baltic, he saw a vessel boarded and taken by a Danish gun-boat close by. Without losing heart, he manœuvred skilfully, and saved his own ship; and then, watching his opportunity, gallantly boarded and retook the other. For this action he received the public thanks of the merchants of Dundee, with a piece of plate.

Aug. 1. Aged 89, John Freeman, esq. of Letton, co. Hereford, and of the firm of J. Freeman and Copper Company of Bristol. Few persons in a private station have applied great mental abilities with higher honour to themselves, or have held a steadier course in discharge of all the duties called for in the different stages of life. The hospitalities which he exercised, and the liberality which marked his character, have been long and extensively experienced. Always ready to promote plans of public utility or benevolence, none have contributed more to the general improvement of society; in his immediate neighbourhood the poor had a certain refuge, the unprotected and oppressed a constant friend; although he uniformly acted from a deep and just sense of religion, no affected austerity marked his life, or abridged the enjoyment of social intercourse, for he united utility to man with piety to God. As few individuals have passed so long a life with greater blessings, so has life seldom closed with greater tranquillity.

Aug. 10. At Haigh Hall, Lancashire, Elizabeth Countess of Balcarras. She was daughter of Charles Dalrymple, esq.

Aug. 11. Rev. Alex. Fownes Luttrell, rector of East Gosporthead and Minshead, Somersetshire, and prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

Aug. 12. At Knesborough, in his 70th year, Mrs. Hingworth, relict of the late Gen. Dr. Hingworth, a woman of excellent talents, and greatly esteemed.

Aug. 13. At Bath, Anne, wife of Colin [unclear], esq. and widow of the late [unclear], esq. of Stapleton-house, co.

Aug. 16. At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Eliz. Bagenal, relict of the late Walter Bagenal, esq. M. P. for Carlow.

At the Manse of Foulis, in his 81st year, and 50th of his ministry, Rev. John Murray, of Arburie. He succeeded in his estate of Arburie by his nephew Lieut. John Murray, R. N. late surveyor to the Board of Admiralty.

At Petersburg, Virginia, N. Heron, esq. a native of Wigtonshire; formerly a merchant.

Aug. 17. In York-street, Portman-square, Lady Susan Clinton, wife of Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B. sister of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

At North End, Fulham, Dorothy, wife of Capt. Corner, formerly of the East India service, daughter of the late Henry Hoare, esq.

At Brighton, aged 73, Lady Rawlinson, relict of the late Sir Walter Rawlinson, and daughter of the late Sir Robert Ladbroke.

Aged 36, Mrs. Whyte, widow of the late Gen. Whyte, of Walberton house, Sussex, daughter of Col. Bisschopp, of Storrington, and grand-daughter of Sir Cecil Bisschopp, of Parham Park, in the same county.

At Downside, Rev. W. B. Knapp, eldest son of John Knapp, esq. of Bathwick. A solemn dirge and requiem was performed at the Catholic Chapel, Bath, with the funeral obsequies of the Roman Church, to his memory. Also, on the preceding day, aged 77, J. Knapp, esq. of Langstoke, Hants, grandfather of the above.

Aug. 18. At Highgate, aged 81, John Pennell, esq.

At Chilton Hall, near Olney, Bucks, aged 70, A. Small, esq. a sportsman well known in the Bedford, Grafton, Quorn, and Pytchley hunts.

At the Court of Nock, co. Hereford, in his 80th year, Thomas King, esq.

At Woodford, near Salisbury, Rev. John Wyndham, LL.D. many years rector of Corton-Dinham, and Staple-Fitzpaine, Somerset, one of the prebendaries of Wells Cathedral, and younger brother of the late William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts. He was formerly of Wadham College, LL.B. 1769; LL.D. 1775.

Aug. 19. In Arundel-street, in his 76th year, J. Sykes, esq.

At Hurstley-lodge, near Southampton, in her 74th year, Frances, lady of Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart. daughter of John Thorpe, esq. of Embley.

Aug. 22. In Finsbury-square, in his 83d year, S. Brooks, esq.

At the Chapel-house, Cambridge, co. Cambridge, aged 55, Rev. John [unclear], minister in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion.

Aug. 23. At his father's, Morden, John Ridge, esq. of Spring gardens, Army agent.

At

At his son's, Northampton-square, Rev. Wm. Vidler, minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Parliament-court, Artillery-lane.

At Wixley Hall, co. York, aged upwards of 80, Rev. James Richardson, who had been a resident there 22 years.

Aug. 24. At Hammersmith, Charles Taylor, M. D. secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi. Dr. Taylor pursued the arduous and important duties of his office, for 16 years, with a degree of zeal and ability highly honourable to himself and beneficial to the Society. Reared in the bosom of our manufactures, his mind received an early bias in favour of Science and the Arts; and he pursued them with unabated ardour to the termination of a long life, devoted not only to their improvement, but to every other species of public utility. Such was the sincerity of his attachment to the Patriotic Body of which he was the official organ, that within a few hours of his dissolution he expressed the most lively wishes for its prosperity, and a fervent hope that his successor would be animated by a zeal superior to his own. By his death the Society has lost an invaluable officer, and mankind a friend. The acquirements of his head, and the sensibilities of his heart, did him equal honour, and will be long remembered by the extensive circle in which he moved. He was the Author of "Remarks on Sea Water as conducive to Health," and of various interesting articles in the Transactions of the Society to which he belonged, in the Monthly Magazine, in the Philosophical Magazine, and in other Miscellaneous Publications.

Aged 77, Thomas Weatherill, esq. of Stokesley, co. York.

At Liverpool, in his 55th year, James Crosbie, esq.

At Waterford, after retiring to bed in perfect health, James Laffan, esq. counsellor at law, formerly deputy recorder of Kilkenny.

At Stratford Lodge, co. Wicklow, the wife of Hon. B. O'Neale, Stratford.

Aug. 25. At Peckham, in his 61st year, Mr. Charles Harman, late of Wine-office court, Fleet-street, solicitor.

At the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort's, Stoke, near Bristol, Wilhelmina Elizabeth Sarah, only child of Lord John Somerset.

Aged 71, Wm. Davies, esq. of York.

Aug. 26. At Southgate, aged 36, J. Dyne, esq.

At Arundel, Captain Henry Tilleux Fraser, R.N. of Ashley, son of the late General Fraser.

At St. Catherine's, near the Tower, in his 53d year, John Dixon, esq.

At Rome, Robert Fagan, esq. his Britannic Majesty's consul-general for Sicily.

Genr. Mac. October, 1816.

&c. He had been for several months affected with melancholy; and his death was caused by his throwing himself out of a window. Mr. Fagan had resided several years in Italy, and caused frequent searches to be made in the environs of Rome, by digging for antiquities; and he was always particularly fortunate in finding articles of value.

Aug. 27. At Innerweek, Scotland, Rev. J. Harvie, minister of that place.

Aug. 28. Aged 69, James Champain, esq. of Mile-end-road.

In his 31st year, J. Pierce, esq. of Wedhampton, near Devizes.

At Thame, Oxon. in his 54th year, Mr. Thomas Pricket, attorney.

At Worthy, Hants, in his 89th year, Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. senior admiral in the Royal Navy. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Capt. Charles Ogle, of H. M. ship *Rivoli*.

At Blankney, near Stamford, aged 58, Charles Chaplin, esq. M.P. for the county of Lincoln. In the death of this gentleman, the County, as well as the publick at large, have to deplore the loss of a most worthy and valuable character. As a Member of Parliament, to which honourable station he was invited in a manner the most flattering, no one ever exercised the duties which that station demands, with greater integrity and assiduity. As a magistrate, the district which he has ceased to superintend, will best know how to appreciate the loss which it has sustained. In his family, on his estate, in his county, he was equally respected and beloved. The moderation and the kindness which he evinced towards those under his care, were no less uniform than unexampled; and as a landlord, few will be followed with more sincere or more universal regret than that now testified by the numerous and respectable tenants on his domain. To these men, no other steward was known than their lord; and, when they were seeking assistance or redress, the relation of their misfortunes, as well as their complaints, found no devious channel to go through; for, unlike the modern absentee, this true English country gentleman did not disdain, periodically, to sit down, at his own hospitable board, with the farmers of his soil.

Suddenly, James Gilchrist, esq. of Newton Airs, officer of the Commissariat of Dumfries.

At the Manse of Arracarr, Rev. John Gillespie.

Aug. 29. In Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, aged 68, James Torr, esq. of Snydale Hall, co. York.

At Lilienthal, near Bremen, in his 71st year, John Jerome Schroeter, a great astronomer.

Off Algiers, of a dangerous wound received on the 27th, in his 18th year, Geo. Ross.

Ross Glennie, midshipman of H. M. ship *Gracious*, third son of Dr. Glennie, of Dulwich-grove.

Aug. 30. Aged 48, T. Clement, esq. of Broomhouse-lane, near Fulham.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, in his 55th year, Mr. Curwen Gale, of Tower-hill, a well-known merchant on 'Change.

At his brother's, Pill, St. George's, aged 72, Rev. Geo. Wilkins, many years rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

At Shipton-under-Wichwood, Oxon, in his 62d year, Simon Sharpe, esq. late of Hailey, in that county.

At Wokingham, Hon. Mary Bennett, relict of Hon. Lieut.-gen. Bennett.

Sept. 2. At Foston hall, co. Derby, Catherine, wife of John Broadhurst, esq. M. P.

At Leicester, aged 74, Thos. Arnold, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, senior physician to the Infirmary, and sole physician to the Lunatic Asylum, Leicester. He was author of "Disertatio de Pleuritide," 1766, 8vo. "Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity," 1782, 2 vols. 8vo. "A Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated," 1793, 8vo. "Observations on the Management of the Insane," 1809, 8vo. He was father of Dr. T. G. Arnold, of Stamford. In his neighbourhood, and among an extensive circle of private friends, no man could be more sincerely or more deservedly beloved; while, in his public character, he always proved himself an unshaken friend of civil and religious liberty, and the anxious promoter of every design which tended to ameliorate distress. In a word, he was an enlightened ornament of his native town, and his station in society will not easily be filled again by a similar union of estimable qualities. He married a sister of the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay Graham, which more closely allied him to literature.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Shute, one of the surgeons to the Bristol Infirmary. In his public capacity many live to attest his skill and humanity; and his private virtues will live in the memory of his friends.

At Tréneur, near Penzance, aged 77, Rev. Anth. Williams, A. M. vicar of St. Kererne; which, after holding 21 years, he resigned to the son of his patron; and had the singular fortune, after 18 years, to be presented to the living a second time, which he held one year more.

Sept. 3. At her brother's (Mr. Capel, of London), aged 66, Mrs. Sarah Gough. At Exeter, aged 47, John Huchings, many years a partner in the City Bank.

At Gibraltar, in consequence of wounds received off Algiers on the 27th ultimo, Mr. J. Harvey, midshipman, son of Mr. W. Harvey, of Penrhyn.

Sept. 6. In Belgrave Place, Pimlico, in his 80th year, Mr. Thomas Clark, proprietor of Exeter-Change, and occupier with the sale of cutlery, turnery, &c. of about one half of that extensive range of building. He was brought up under his father, who farmed his own estate near Coventry of about 20 acres of land. At the age of 22 he came to London, and got a place as a porter, in which situation he saved a little money; and on the death of his father acquired 200*l.* with which he went into partnership in trade, was unfortunate, and lost all: except the character of an honest man, which he was in the strictest sense of the word. He soon got another porter's place, and, by rigid economy, saved enough to take a stick-shop at the corner of Exeter Change; and from that period he gradually prospered in his circumstances. After a time, he purchased the Menagerie, and used to give his customers a ticket to see the lions, &c. His dealings were marked with the utmost integrity, and he realized a fortune estimated at 300,000*l.* What he sold was good—the price asked was invariably the price taken; and this excellent rule added to the moderation of his profits, secured him that rapid retail custom which filled his coffers with the fruit of fair industry. But what perhaps increased his wealth still more, was the moderate, we may say penurious nature of his habits. His house was at Pimlico, where he kept a good plain table, and on a Sunday had great pleasure in seeing his family about him; but his own dinner on six days in the week never exceeded 6*d.* and 2*d.* for a glass of gin and water. Morning and evening saw him on his old horse, as well known at Charing Cross as King Charles himself. Latterly, however, he came to town and returned in his son's carriage. Though addicted to the accumulation of money, it was by honourable means; and what appeared to others hard self-privation, was probably to him, who relished no higher pleasures, an enjoyment, as it was a second nature. Nor was he incapable of performing, at times, actions of the most liberal and honourable kind. The following pleasing anecdote of him, we have reason to believe, is authentic: In 1812, a young man who had spent his fortune, and was in great distress, called to borrow a few pounds; the reply was, that he never gave or lent a shilling to the drunkard and dissipated. The applicant retired, but was called back; and, after a severe remonstrance, the old gentleman observed, that when he was a poor man, the youth's father had been kind to him, and therefore he considered himself his debtor: "What I owe to the father, I will pay to the son," giving him a handsome sum. The reproof had such an effect, that the young man changed his habits

habits of life, and is become a respectable member of society.—It is reported that when the income-tax was imposed, he gave in his schedule at 6000*l.* The collector returned it to him for amendment, under the supposition that he had returned his whole stock, instead of his annual income. Mr. C. hitched on another thousand, and assured the collector that he was sure it was the full amount. "Aye, but (said the other) I want your income—not your property." "Are you content?" "Yes!" "So am I," replied the old trader, and wished the astonished collector a brief good morning. Upon the whole, he was an eccentric man, but one in whom eccentricity was not vice; odd in his manners, but upright in his intercourse with the world; attached to money, but capable of many generous, benevolent, and disinterested acts of humanity and charity. His large fortune devolves to his only son.

In Sloane-street, Rev. John Chapeau, chaplain to the Prince Regent, rector of Shipton-Solters and Cliff, co. Gloucester, and Swayne, co. Dorset.

At Chelsea, aged 73 Mr. J. Kent, surgeon, late of Great Milton, Oxon. He accompanied Capt. Cook round the world in 1774.

Robert Morris, esq. of Barnwood Court, M.P. for the city of Gloucester, and in the commission of the peace for that county. He succeeded the late John Pitt, esq. as member for Gloucester, in 1804; on which occasion he was opposed by Lord Arthur Somerset, brother of the Duke of Beaufort, who resigned after a very severe contest. He was also a partner in a banking-house; and long held a command in the yeomanry cavalry.

In Booterstown Avenue, near Dublin, at an advanced age, Dowager Countess D'Alton; relict of Col. Count D'Alton, of Greenanstown, co. Dublin.

Sept. 7. At Pentonville, aged 61, Harry Smith, esq. of the house of Child and Co. bankers Temple-bar.

Wm. Henry Lister, esq. of Twickenham, late major in the 82*d* foot, only son of the late Gen. Lister, of the Coldstream guards.

Aged 63, Benj. Yarnold, esq. of Hurst. At Doncaster, Thomas Ruddiman Steuart, M.D.

Sept. 8. At Islington, in his 79th year, Wm. Hodson, esq. late of Lothbury; as a merchant, a private gentleman, and a Christian, his integrity, urbanity, and humanity will be long remembered.

At Fressingfield, St. Martin, Rev. John Ord, B.D. rector of Burch and Ickburgh, Norfolk, formerly of *St. John's* college, Cambridge, and many years one of the four chairmen at the Quarter Sessions for Suffolk.

Sept. 10. At Carshalton, Surrey, in his 78th year, Edw. Bacon, esq. formerly of Hackney.

At Mill-hill, Isle of Wight, aged 62, Sam. Osborne, esq. admiral of the Blue Squadron of H. M. fleet.

Sept. 11. In Mead's place, Gerrard Wm. Groote, M.D. late of Dean-street, apothecary to the Duchess of York.

Aged 92, Miss Maria Hare, sister of the late Rich. Hare, esq. of Cook, and aunt of Lord Ennismore. This lady was one of the most celebrated beauties of her day, and the remains were visible even in extreme age.

Sept. 12. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Otway; relict of the late Vice adm. Otway.

At Hackney, of a paralytic stroke, aged 63, Mr. Joseph T. Rolph, of the Stock Exchange.

At White Waltham, Berks, in his 77th year, Thomas Ravlings, esq. formerly of Yeovil, Somerset.

At Ballymagard, near Londonderry, J. Hart, esq. eldest brother of Lieut.-gen. Hart, M.P. for the county of Down.

At Rennes, France, in his 78th year, Sir Wm. Codrington, bart. He succeeded to the baronetcy in March 1792. He married in 1776 Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Ward. He is said to have died without issue, in which case the baronetcy will devolve upon Christopher Codrington, esq. of Dodington, co. Gloucester.

Sept. 13. At Mr. Allen's, Ironmonger-lane, in his 70th year, James Lynd, esq. formerly in the East India Company's Bengal Establishment.

At Newington-Causeway, aged 71, John Moss, esq.

Sept. 14. In Berkeley-square, aged 65, James Adams, esq.

At his seat at Bill-hill, Berks, aged 47, General John Leveson Gower, who was second in command to Gen. Whitelock, in the expedition to Buenos Ayres. He married Mary, daughter of Philip Bowes Broke, esq. and sister of Capt. Sir Philip Broke, of Naeton, in Suffolk, by whom he has left several children.

Sept. 15. At his son's, St. Mary-le-Strand-place, Kent-road, aged 74, W. Holloway, esq. late searcher, &c. in H. M. Customs at Cowes nearly 40 years, during the principal part of which period he practised as notary public; was appointed Surveyor for the Registry of Shipping, Commissioner in the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Eschequer; and master extraordinary in Chancery; and provincial grand master of the *Medina* Lodge of Freemasons upwards of 30 years.

Sept. 16. At Haling, in his 70th year, Sir James Wright, bart.

At Enfield, John Henry, eldest son of Robert Hays, esq.

Sept. 18. At Islington, aged 70, Wm. Cardale, esq. many years a most respectable solicitor in Bedford Row. He possessed considerable property; in which the meritorious and the necessitous were at all times considerable sharers. He had for some time endured excruciating pain from a large wen; and had very recently sustained the affliction of losing an excellent wife; see vol. LXXXV. Part I. p. 569.

In his 81st year, Philip d'Auvergne, Prince de Bouillon, vice-adm. of the Red, many years commander-in-chief on the Guernsey and Jersey station. His remains were interred in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on the 23d instant.

Sept. 19. Aged 51, William Fenton, esq. of West Smithfield.

Sept. 20. At St. Anne's, near Leeds, Mrs. Carr, wife of John Carr, esq. merchant, and daughter of the late Hon. James Erskine, Lord Alva, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland. Gifted by nature with a vigorous intellect, and habituated by her father to a constant use of it, she acquired an uncommon fund of knowledge, and a great literary taste in early life; and her views and opinions being enlarged by regular intercourse with the best society of Edinburgh, her powers of conversation were such as are seldom met with in either sex. These qualifications rendered her society peculiarly acceptable and improving to the rising generation; and many who are now lamenting her loss will recollect with gratitude how much they are indebted to her for the formation of their taste and manners. But, though eminently distinguished for the accomplishments of her mind, it was for the solid qualities that adorn the heart that she was admired and beloved by those who knew her intimately. Richly endowed with those warm affections and lively sensibilities that form the most attractive sympathies of life, chastened by affliction, and guided by principle, she entered early upon the world, well prepared to suffer herself, and with grace and dignity to "weep with those that weep." Her greatest gratification as she advanced in years was to administer comfort to the poor and afflicted, as well as instruction to the ignorant villagers in her neighbourhood. Her amusements were chiefly literary pursuits, and the cultivation of her garden (which was remarked throughout the neighbouring country for its beauty and excellent arrangement), and the improvement of one of two young friends who generally resided with her. In her old age she found her greatest delight in health, and unabated comfort in the society of her friends, and as she drew near to her end, she retained a constant serenity of mind, and a constant serenity of countenance through a long and painful course of illness. Afflicted as she

was with the most acute sufferings, which she bore to the last with undiminished fortitude and the pious resignation of a Christian, her laburning friends are consoled for their own heavy loss by a humble confidence that she is taken to those regions where pain and sorrow are known no more.

Sept. 23. Aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of J. Tibbatts, esq. Tyndale place, Islington.

Sept. 24. Richard Atkinson, M. D. of Jermyn-street, St. James's.

Sept. 27. In Nottingham-place, Edw. Howard, esq. F.R.S. third son of the late Henry Howard, esq. of Glossop, co. Derby, and brother to the Duke of Norfolk.

At Kingsland, Robert Sutt, esq.

Sept. 29. In Queen Anne-street, Lady Susannah Wombwell, mother of Sir George Wombwell, bart. She was the only daughter of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. alderman of London.

Sept. 30. At Kensington, Capt. Jos. Barningham, late captain in the Bamfshire fencibles, lieutenant in the 3d royal veteran battalion, and one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.

At Southampton, William Lintott, esq. late mayor of that town, lamented by all who witnessed his real benevolence of heart, and the integrity and ability he evinced in the discharge of every public and private duty.

At Breamore house, Hants, Sir Edward Hulse, bart. He succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in Dec. 1800; and married in May 1769, Mary, daughter of John Lethicullier, esq. and by her (who died in 1813) he had issue two sons and three daughters.

Sept. ... At Flaxley Abbey, co. Gloucester, in her 71st year, the lady of Sir Thos. Crawley Boevey, bart. She was Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Thos. Savage, rector of Standish, co. Gloucester; and was married in 1769.

Oct. 3. At Syston, Gloucestershire, (at the house of Mr. Sarah Gould, her mother-in-law,) aged 40, Maria, the wife of Mr. Wm. Gould, daughter of Mr. Thos. Ware, of St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, heretofore of Beamiuster, Dorset.

Oct. 4. In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 53, Francis Boynton, Esq. formerly of Hutton Lodge, Yorkshire.

Oct. 6. At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, in the 89th year of his age, the Rev. John Higgs, B. D. the senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, rector of Grundisburgh (in the gift of that society), and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Suffolk. He proceeded A. B. 1750; A. M. 1755; B. D. 1768; and was nearly the oldest member of that University. He was contemporary at Westminster School, and at College, with the late Richard Cumberland, esq. who, in his Memoirs, makes frequent mention of

of their long friendship, and speaks highly of his exemplary character, as a Parish Priest, and a Magistrate.

At Stanground, or Huntingdon, aged 32, Catherine, wife of William Strong, esq. of that place, and daughter of George Maxwell, esq. of Pletton, in the same county; a gentleman, who, with infelicity singular even at his advanced period of life, hath seen a numerous family, all, save one, precede him to the grave. The praise which human judgment would teach her afflicted friends to ascribe to her, would be too exquisite for human frailty; yet were it unseemly not to say, that, if she had a fault, it was known only to her God. To the darts of real affliction she ever opposed the impenetrable shield of religious resignation; yet, alas! (such is mortal weakness) amid the acknowledged possession of every external blessing, she drooped a victim to constitutional dependency. Sensible almost to the last of her dreadful delusion, she opposed to it with unabating firmness the energies of her sainted mind; till overstrained Nature, bending under the unnatural exertion, restored to her, in the bosom of her God, that happiness, which it had pleased his infinite wisdom to snatch from her here.

Oct. 7. At Harborne, co. Stafford, in her 22d year, Miss Robinson, daughter of the Rev. Richard George Robinson, vicar of that place; whose many amiable qualities greatly endeared her to all her friends.

Oct. 9. At Twickenham, in her 93d year, the venerable and truly respectable Mrs. Haynes, relict of the late John Haynes, esq.

Oct. 12. At four o'clock in the morning, of a complication of maladies, including nervous affection with apoplexy and paralysis, the result of acutely-wounded sensibility, at his temporary apartments in the vicinity of London, the Rev. William Augustus Pemberton, B. D. one of the senior fellows and tutors of Emanuel College, and Registrar of the University of Cambridge. This gentleman died in the 43d year of his age, being born in the early part of 1774: he was the youngest son of Thomas Pemberton, Esq. the decease of whose amiable relict we have duly recorded in our *Obituary* for December, 1815, p. 571. In 1789, the subject of this brief article was matriculated at Cambridge; and, in 1794, took his degree of B. A. with credit, as ninth Wrangler; his friend Butler, of Chelsea, now headmaster of Harrow School, being the senior Wrangler of the year. In 1797, Mr. P. succeeded A. M. In 1802, he became librarian to his College; and, in 1809, registrar of the University; in accepting which confidential but easy appointments, he may with great truth be deemed to have conferred more of honour and re-

spectability than he received. Whether Mr. P. be considered as a scholar or as a divine; as an instructor in human science, or as a teacher of the Gospel of Christ; as a man of mental talent, or as a man of moral worth; as a good mathematician, a student in the belles lettres, or a preacher of righteousness, his labours in every branch of duty were conspicuous and abundant; his success was uniform and sure; his character was esteemed, for it deservedly stood high. In person well made; blessed with a full, strong, and sonorous voice, a very clear articulation, a most impressive and graceful mode of delivery, and a ready command of language, Mr. P. never ascended the pulpit but to please, to inform, to persuade, and to amend. Alas! the writer of this very imperfect sketch has long and deeply to regret the death of one, whom he has known, and valued, and honoured, and loved.....ever since 1789! of one, whom he affectionately and faithfully regarded with increasing respect! of one, whose remains he had the painful satisfaction, the melancholy pride of tender and undisssembled grief, to attend to the grave on Friday, Oct. 18, 1816. — HAIL! AND FAREWELL! There is another and a better world. *Chelsea.*

Oct. 13. Mrs. Woodrifiold, of Lyudhurst.

Oct. 14. At Sidmouth, in her 26th year, Mrs. Charles Satterthwaite, widow of the late Charles Satterthwaite, esq. of Lancaster, and eldest daughter of the late Charles Francis Sheridan, esq. formerly secretary at war, Dublin Castle.

Oct. 15. In Addle-street, Aldermanbury, aged 78, Mrs. Isabella Leserve.

Oct. 17. Mary Elizabeth, during 35 years the affectionate wife of Robert Hazard, Esq. of Chart Place, near Maidstone, and formerly of Tarriers House, Bucks. She was the eldest daughter (by Jane his last wife) of the Rev. Geo. Lewis, A. M. vicar of Westerham, in the See of Rochester, and rector of Echingham, in the Diocese of Chichester.

Oct. 19. In Dorset-street, Portman-square, in his 83d year, Robert Lukin, esq. brother to the late Dr. Lukin, dean of Wells, and half-brother to the late Right Hon. William Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk.

Oct. 21. In St. James's-square, in his 67th year, Rt. Hon. Wm. Lygon, Earl Beauchamp. His lordship went to bed in apparently perfect health, after enjoying the society of a few particular friends; and about three o'clock expired in a fit of apoplexy. He was for many years M. P. for Worcester; and uniformly supported (at least since the commencement of the Revolutionary war) the administration of the illustrious Pitt. Early in 1806,

he was elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Beauchamp, of Powyke, co. Worcester; and in 1815, was raised to the rank and degree of a Viscount and Earl, as Viscount Elmley, of the county of Worcester, and Earl of Beauchamp. His lordship married the only daughter of John Denn, esq. by whom he has left five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, William Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, M. P. for Worcester in two Parliaments, succeeds to his titles and estates.

Oct. 23. At Islington, aged 77, Mr. William Stephens, many years a respectable mercantile stationer in Birchin-lane, and afterwards in Throgmorton-street. He was a citizen of the good old school; and had for nearly 55 years been a liveryman of the Company of Stationers. As a man of business, he was universally esteemed for punctuality and integrity; and in private life his courtesy of manners secured to him the regard of a large circle of friends.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXXXV. Part II. p. 571. An error occurs respecting the parents of the late Dean Cholmondeley. The Dean was the son of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for Cheshire: the Dean's mother was daughter of Edmund Cowper, esq. Mrs. Cholmondeley's brother, Thos. Cowper, esq. Recorder of Chester, deceased without issue: and Overleigh Hall, near Chester, the family seat of the Cowpers, and other property, descended ultimately to the Cholmondeley Family.

C. V. O.

Vol. LXXXVI. Part I. p. 379. Rev. William Chichester, D. D. was not son of

the late Marquis of Donegall; for, had he been so, he would have been styled Lord William. He is stated to have been second son. Now the first and late Marquis had only the following issue, besides daughters: viz. the present Marquis; Lord Arthur, deceased, and Lord Spencer Stanley, twins. By his second and third wives he had no issue. The present M. P. for Carrickfergus is Arthur Chichester, esq.

Ibid. p. 565. Lord Sunderlin was eldest son of Serjeant Edmund Malone, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; which Edmund was next brother of Serjeant Anthony Malone, in 1757 Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, being both sons of Richard Malone, esq. of Baronston, who died in 1744, leaving four sons: viz. the two eminent persons just mentioned, Anthony and Edmund; and Richard and John. Richard married Miss Browne, sister of the Rev. John Browne, and had issue Crósdelia. This Rev. Mr. Browne, who was of the Sligo family, and a highly distinguished Divine of his day, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Mears, A. M. of Colrairie, by the Hon. Jane Stuart.

Ibid. p. 574. Earl Mansers's original name was Medows. His Lordship was son of Philip Medows, esq. and next brother of the late Gen. Sir Wm. Medows, K. B.

Part II. p. 278. Mr. Huddart published "A Sketch of the Straits of Gaspar, a passage between the Islands of Banca and Billiton," 1788, 8vo. The proprietors of the East India Company were so sensible of the value of his services, and of his integrity, that they elected him one of their Directors. He was a valuable contributor to the Transactions of the Royal Society.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. *

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1816.
Sept. 27	55	63	55	30, 18	fair
28	55	61	54	29, 93	rain
29	56	60	51	, 34	stormy
30	47	62	55	, 72	fair
1	55	64	55	, 39	stormy
2	55	69	55	, 36	rain
3	50	55	54	, 80	rain
4	55	55	56	, 79	rain
5	55	55	57	, 79	showery
6	55	55	51	, 79	storm. thun.
7	55	58	55	, 76	rain [in night]
8	55	51	56	, 92	fair
9	56	50	57	, 93	fair
10	57	52	56	, 91	fair
11	57	49	55	, 95	showery

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1816.
Oct. 12	50	56	50	30, 02	fair
13	50	55	51	, 01	cloudy
14	45	60	50	, 02	fair
15	45	58	52	, 02	fair
16	47	59	50	29, 85	fair
17	48	55	50	, 70	rain
18	46	52	49	, 71	fair
19	47	54	46	, 69	cloudy
20	45	49	49	, 58	stormy
21	42	51	42	, 60	fair
22	46	50	40	, 72	fair
23	37	50	42	, 88	fair
24	46	52	45	, 62	cloudy
25	47	50	44	, 50	rain
26	43	52	49	, 50	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 3, to Oct. 27, 1816.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 835	Males - 626	} 1215	} 1215	Between	2 and 5 134
Females 787	Females 589				5 and 10 47
Whereof have died under 2 years old 359					50 and 60 101
					60 and 70 96
					70 and 80 86
					80 and 90 40
					90 and 100 6
					40 and 50 113

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Oct. 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	83	1	46	10	40	9	28	10	45	7	Essex.	80	7	40	6	40	6	31	2	44	7
Surrey	87	0	45	8	43	0	33	0	45	0	Kent	82	6	00	0	37	6	30	0	42	3
Hertford	80	4	36	0	41	0	99	6	36	6	Sussex	92	0	60	0	00	0	28	0	00	0
Bedford	77	3	40	0	54	0	31	2	25	0	Suffolk	74	10	41	5	54	9	24	11	40	10
Huntingdon	86	4	00	0	42	8	27	0	41	2	Caumb.	73	3	00	0	00	0	22	6	39	3
Northamp.	85	4	00	0	41	0	34	6	42	0	Norfolk	80	9	43	0	43	0	25	10	43	0
Rutland	86	6	00	0	47	9	27	0	48	0	Lincoln	94	5	63	0	43	6	24	5	39	8
Leicester	95	6	44	0	42	4	31	4	43	0	York	93	2	56	5	46	0	27	0	49	4
Nottingham	94	4	60	0	46	2	51	0	46	0	Durham	113	6	72	0	00	0	53	5	00	0
Derby	101	4	00	0	59	0	33	8	49	2	Northum.	99	10	64	0	42	0	35	1	00	0
Stafford	100	7	00	0	47	6	30	6	47	10	Cumberl.	112	1	74	5	45	2	31	4	00	0
Salop	113	0	52	2	58	6	32	7	53	4	Westmor.	122	6	68	0	48	0	36	9	00	0
Hereford	99	8	51	2	59	11	27	4	41	7	Lancaster	98	10	00	0	00	0	32	4	00	0
Worcester	88	11	40	0	40	6	29	6	45	3	Chester	90	4	00	0	00	0	26	4	00	0
Warwick	94	0	00	0	41	0	33	4	45	6	Flint	88	7	00	0	53	4	32	0	00	0
Wilts	92	8	00	0	49	10	31	0	54	0	Denbigh	90	6	00	0	64	7	33	2	00	0
Berks	86	8	00	0	44	11	31	9	51	6	Anglesea	90	0	00	0	46	0	23	0	00	0
Oxford	79	10	00	0	40	0	31	9	47	9	Carnarvon	93	11	00	0	45	4	21	4	00	0
Bucks	82	6	00	0	41	3	31	6	43	0	Merioneth	105	4	00	0	66	6	34	0	00	0
Brecon	114	4	67	0	57	5	32	0	00	0	Cardigan	88	0	00	0	38	0	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	115	2	67	2	44	9	27	5	00	0	Pembroke	91	8	00	0	35	2	00	0	00	0
Radnor	114	1	00	0	47	8	36	4	00	0	Carmart.	97	8	00	0	40	8	14	11	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.											
95 9 53 11 44 9 29 4 45 0										109 4 00 0 52 4 24 0 00 0											
Average of Scotland, per quarter :										Gloucest.											
89 10 53 3 37 8 32 3 48 1										93 10 00 0 45 2 30 6 48 0											
										Somerset											
										97 11 00 0 43 10 26 11 50 0											
										Monnt.											
										88 7 00 0 48 0 00 0 00 0											
										Devon											
										101 1 00 0 44 11 00 0 00 0											
										Cornwall											
										99 2 00 0 45 1 25 4 00 0											
										Dorset											
										85 2 00 0 44 3 31 6 55 0											
										Hants											
										82 3 00 0 40 7 27 10 48 8											

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Oct. 28, 90s. to 95s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Oct. 19, 32s. 3d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Oct 23, 45s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Oct. 28 :

Kent Bags	9l. 0s. to 14l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	13l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	8l. 10s. to 13l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	11l. 18s. to 25l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	12l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 28.:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 11s. 6d. Straw 2l. 6s. 6d.	Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 4s.
Clover 7l. 17s. 0d.	Smithfield, Hay 5l. 7s. 9d. Straw 2l. 0s. 0d. Clover 7l. 10s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market Oct. 28.	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts	2,740
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves	180.
		Sheep and Lambs	15,760
		Pigs	300.

COALS, Oct. 28: Newcastle 38s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. Sunderland 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 2½d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 96s. Mottled 94s. Card 93s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Oct. 1816 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1200*l.* dividend 60*l.* per annum.—Oxford, 400*l.* ex dividend 13*l.* bonus 5*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 230*l.* ex. div. 5*l.* half-year.—Monmouth, 120*l.* ex. div. 4*l.* ditto.—Grand Junction (div suspended), 105*l.*—Leicester Union, 70*l.* Kennet and Avon, 11*l.*—Chelmer, 70*l.* div. 4*l.*—Lancaster, 17*l.* 10*s.*—West-India Dock, 145*l.* div. 10*l.*—London ditto, 62*l.* 6*s.*—Globe Insurance, 105*l.*—Rock Ditto, 3*l.* disc.—Flour Company, 1*l.* 10*s.* per share (div. suspended)—Waterloo (late Strand) Bridge Annuities, 6*l.* disc.—New Ditto 10*s.* premium.—London Institution, 40*l.*—Surrey Ditto, 10*l.*—Gas Light, 3*l.* disc.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1816.

Day.	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct.	Cons. 3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	Navy.	Ann.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea. 3 per Ct.	India Bonds.	E. Bills 3 <i>l.</i>	E. Bills 3 <i>l.</i>
1	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	92 1/2	shut	shut	60 1/2	182	65 1/2	61 1/2	5 pr.	1 pr.	3 pr.
2	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	92	shut	shut	182	65 1/2	61 1/2	4 pr.	1 pr.	1 pr.	3 pr.
3	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93	shut	shut	182	65 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	2 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
4	shut	62	62	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
5	shut	62 1/2	62 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
6	Sunday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
7	shut	62 1/2	62 1/2	shut	93	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
8	shut	62 1/2	62 1/2	shut	92 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
9	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	92 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
10	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
11	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
12	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
13	Sunday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
14	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
15	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
16	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
17	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
18	Holiday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
19	Holiday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
20	Sunday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
21	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
22	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
23	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
24	shut	61 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
25	Holiday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
26	Holiday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
27	Sunday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
28	Holiday	shut	shut	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.
29	shut	60 1/2	61 1/2	shut	93 1/2	shut	shut	180	66 1/2	61 1/2	6 pr.	1 pr.	2 pr.	3 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Counier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Earl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



NOVEMBER, 1816.
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Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maulst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of the Remains of the ROYAL PALACE at
DUNSTABLE, in Bedfordshire; and of Houghton Hall, in the County of Durham.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

R. E. R. requests a copy of Sir Philip Sidney's Letter to his Sister Lady Pembroke, prefixed as a Dedication to the Arcadia in some editions; and of Sir William Temple's Letter to Lady Essex, on the death of her daughter.

Berkeley Family.—Our Coventry Correspondent requests us to say, that in the Draper's Chapel in St. Michael's Church, is a raised monument of grey marble, on which is *no inscription*, but according to an engraved view of it in Dugdale's Warwickshire, it is there represented to have been erected for the Lady Katherine, wife of Henry Lord Berkeley, and sister to Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk.

A Correspondent asks, By what authority the Lord Lyon King-at-Arms allows all the Scotch Baronets, both of Nova Scotia and of England, to bear Supporters, nay, even private gentlemen,—while, as appears from the following extract, (which he thinks was copied from the Gazette) no such power is in the Earl-Marshal of England—"Although the privilege of bearing Supporters be limited to the Peers of the Realm, the Knights of his Majesty's Order, and the Proxies of the Blood-Royal at Installations, except in such cases wherein under particular circumstances His Majesty has been pleased to grant his especial license for the use thereof; yet, in order to give a further testimony of his Majesty's particular approbation of the services of the said Sir William Sydney Smith, he has been graciously pleased to allow him to bear for Supporters to his arms," &c. &c.

M. H. inquires, Who was the Author of a little volume, which is, he believes, of not common occurrence, intitled "Moral Essays and Discourses upon several subjects, chiefly relating to the present times; by a Person of Honour." London, 12mo, 1690, pp. 215.—In the title-page of his copy there is written "*Authr. Ld. Viscount Shanon.*"—In Park's Edition of Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," vol. V. p. 207. there is an Account of Francis Boyle Viscount Shanon, and that his Lordship published "Discourses and Essays, useful for the vain, modish Ladies and their Gallants; as also upon several subjects, moral and divine, in two parts;" London, 1696, 8vo. 2nd edit. dedicated to Elizabeth Countess of Northumberland: but no mention is made of the volume above specified.—Perhaps it may be written by the Honourable Robert Boyle, as there are three tracts of his advertised as published by him at the end of the volume—this book, however, is not mentioned in the list of his works in the New General Biographical Dictionary.

G. V. requests some of our well-informed Correspondents to state the process of manufacturing Yeast—the means of preserving its quality—and what treatise presents itself in the English or French language on that subject, or on baking bread in general.

The communications offered by our Correspondent I. will be acceptable.

The request of GULIELMUS is complied with.

VASCO DE GAMA, TELUS ET GRAPHO, C. V. L. G. &c. &c. in our next.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1816.
Oct. 27	55	57	56	29, 50	fair
28	53	57	49	, 37	showery
29	47	56	50	, 50	fair
30	50	51	50	, 10	rain
31	50	50	49	, 21	rain
Nov. 1	47	54	46	, 30	fair
2	39	48	47	, 20	rain
3	47	48	40	, 41	fair
4	46	51	47	, 62	rain
5	48	50	48	, 53	rain
6	48	49	40	, 33	fair
7	36	41	32	, 32	fair
8	29	38	42	, 46	fair
9	45	47	40	28, 80	fair
10	35	35	32	29, 36	fair
11	26	34	42	, 40	violent sto.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1816.
Nov. 12	46	49	46	29, 56	fair
13	46	50	45	, 62	fair
14	44	47	35	, 51	fair
15	27	37	31	, 42	fair
16	28	40	30	, 76	cloudy
17	31	39	37	, 95	fair
18	42	47	40	, 79	showery
19	43	47	46	, 75	cloudy
20	46	51	45	, 91	fair
21	41	45	39	, 89	fair
22	37	38	31	, 76	fair
23	29	36	28	, 80	fair
24	27	30	26	, 83	fair
25	32	39	39	, 82	cloudy
26	45	44	40	, 86	rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1816.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.
WHOMEVER knows you, knows
 that you are a friend to Truth
 and Justice; whoever knows certain
 Northern Reviewers, does not know
 exactly the same thing. These preli-
 minaries being stated, I write to you
 for the sake of a friend, who has
 been misrepresented by the aforesaid
 wights.

The passion for ridicule is very
 prevalent and very strong; and if any
 thing ridiculous is told or said of any
 public man, it is sure to fly from
 mouth to mouth, from pen to pen,
 from press to press, without further
 examination of the original assertion.
 This has happened to a very good
 friend of yours and mine, who wrote
 a beautiful Poem, called "The Spirit
 of Discovery by Sea."

In his fourth book he describes a
 pair of faithful lovers landed on an
 uninhabited Island (Madeira), and
 their interview, after having totally
 despaired of preservation.

The still Moon
 Arose:—they saw it not—cheek was to
 cheek
 Inclined, and unawares a stealing tear
 Witness'd how blissful was that hour,
 that secret
 Not of the hours that time could count.
 A kiss
 Stole on the lingering silence; never yet
 There heard: they trembled, e'en as if
 the Power [first pair
 That made the world, that planted the
 In Paradise, amid the garden walk'd.

Now, Mr. Urban, what, to any
 sound understanding, does this mean?
 but that, in the dead silence and soli-
 tude where the lovers were, the
 sound of their own kiss alarmed them;
 as if some superior Being had been
 listening in the shades.

The Northern Reviewers chose to
 represent this (why I know not, per-
 haps from defect of comprehension)
 as if the Author (Mr. Bowles) had
 written, that "the woods of Madeira

trembled at the kiss." This was too
 good a jest to be lost; and Lord
 Byron, writing his fine Satire called
 "English Bards and Scotch Re-
 viewers," seized it, even from his an-
 tagonists, and stigmatized the Author
 for it. The echo was caught by Mr.
 Colton, who alluded to it in one of
 his rambling notes, quoted in your
 last Number (for October) p. 333.
 "The walls of St. Mary's trembled
 at the unusual sound (of a false quan-
 tity), as Mr. Bowles informs us did the
 woods of Madeira, at the first kiss
 performed in them by a pair of
 lovers." And thus the story is ban-
 died from one to another, with every
 recommendation but that of truth.

The plain answer to all this is, that
 Mr. B. never said any such thing; as
 you see by the quotation, where the
 woods are never mentioned. Lord
 Byron saw the passage, and confessed
 his mistake. Mr. Colton probably
 would do the same; but, unless you
 publish the truth, other wits and wit-
 lings may take up the error as a jest,
 and render it perpetual. I doubt not,
 therefore, that you will readily inter-
 pose, for the sake of the persons men-
 tioned at first, TRUTH and JUSTICE. S.

Mr. URBAN, Dear, Nov. 16.
AS your Reviewer has been pleased
 to notice my Essay on Redemp-
 tion so favourably, I think it right to
 acknowledge a mistake in one of the
 quotations introduced there, though
 I cannot guess by what inadvertency
 it was occasioned. My constant prac-
 tice was, in every quotation, either
 to mention the work through the
 medium of which it was taken, or to
 ascertain the correctness of it, by re-
 ferring to the original. But, through
 haste or forgetfulness, I have intro-
 duced a quotation, in a note, in p.
 303, which is incorrectly applied,
 without having been able to recollect
 where I met with it. The object of
 it is to shew, with reference to
 Haggai

Haggai xi. 7. that the plural is not unfrequently used in speaking of one person. The words are *θεός μὲν πᾶσι*, from Maximus Tyrius. But when I examined the passage in the original, which I carelessly neglected to do till the work was published, I found that instead of *πᾶσι* being in apposition with *θεός*, it is an accusative case, and has no relation to the subject. It occurs in the third Dissertation, p. 33, of Heinsius's second edition, *ὡς θεός μὲν πᾶσι, καὶ μετὰ θεόν, τύχη καὶ καιρὸς τὰ ἀνθρώπινα κυβερνᾷ τὰ ξυμπᾶσι*. It is a quotation from Plato. I can now only apologize for an error which was unintentional.

MONTAGU PENNINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.

IN Shakspeare's Henry V. Act 4, sc. 4. Pistol, in answer to the French soldier, who calls him "gentilhomme de bonne qualité," uses the following words, according to the text of the first folio.—"*Qualitee calmie custure me*," which, from their obscurity, have turned out one of the toughest crusts for the editors and commentators of our great Bard, and have consequently given rise to a great variety of readings and supposed emendations. Although the old text had been regarded as positive nonsense, Mr. Malone having found in Clement Robinson's "Handfull of pleasant Delites," a sonnet directed to be sung to the tune of *Calen o custure me*, very properly conceived that the old copy might be right, and accordingly with much sound criticism and ingenuity proposed that the text should stand thus: "*Quality! Calen o custure me*. Art thou a gentleman?" Already satisfied with this reading, I had given my feeble support to it, with a still more feeble and absurd conjecture on the words of the old song alluded to. Now as the work in which this error, among too many others, was committed, is not likely to be soon, if ever, reprinted, I shall feel much obligation to you, Mr. Urban, if I may be allowed to record in your volumes the discovery of the old tune or song itself. This, though not of equal importance with that of the *hundred merry tales*, will be deemed of some value by every one, especially by those gentle readers

who hold, and frequently with too much reason, the conjectures of all commentators in supreme contempt. It will also serve to confirm, with a slight orthographical emendation, the reading of my late worthy friend Mr. Malone, whose memory will long continue dear to all real admirers of Shakspeare.

The tune then in question is an Irish one, and for four voices. The words are very few, and as follows: *Callino callino calino castore me. Eya Ee Eya Ee loo loo loo lee*. It occurs in one of Playford's collections; and well therefore might Pistol, who was a great adept in old tunes and ballads, perplex his modern auditors at least, commentators included, with this Hibernian jargon, which it has pleased some of your Readers skilled in the Irish tongue will do us the favour to explain: and, if in the mean time any musical amateur or antiquary should ardently long for the harmony of this old tune, I shall be most ready to afford him the desired satisfaction through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, with Mr. Urban's approbation, or in any other manner that may be convenient.

F. D.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 14.

IN addition to your ingenious and well-informed Correspondent, on the subject of Mr. Joseph Sanford examined for Holy Orders (p. 212); I offer one question more, put to him by Bp. Secker's Chaplain, (S. was then Bp. of Oxford.) "*Quid est fides?*" "*Fides est duplex, fides fidei, faith, and fides fidium, a fiddle;*" upon which the Chaplain reported the examinee to the Bishop.—I know of no regular portrait of Old Jø; but a very strong likeness may be seen of him, in Rubens's picture of Daniel in the Lion's Den, at the Duke of Hamilton's in Scotland, and in the print in the British Museum, in the last Lion to the right; for both he and Archbishop Markham had strong leonine faces.

Επίδυσος.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 19.
YOUR learned and worthy Correspondent, T. R. p. 306-309, has probably not seen Mr. Granville Penn's Dissertation on the prophecy of Gog; in which, with minute and elaborate detail, he makes out a very striking

striking case, tending to prove that Buonaparte is Gog. But the infallible rule for the trial of a Prophet is no less decisive in trying the interpretation of a Prophecy: "When a Prophet speaketh in the name of the Lord, if the thing (or the *interpretation*) follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken." Deut. xviii. 22. Gog, be he who he may, is to "fall upon the open field," or, as the margin reads, "on the face of the field;" and "there shall they bury Gog, and all his multitude; and they shall call it the valley of Hamon-gog," that is, of the multitude of Gog. Ezek. xxxix. 4, 5, 11. Buonaparte has not been slain and "buried;" and a Kingdom or "Nation," in which sense your Correspondent understands it, may indeed be overthrown, but cannot be slain and "buried." I forbear to advert to other conjectures, in this and a former letter by the same hand, concerning the Millennium, the first resurrection, and other points, which appear altogether untenable. I assure myself T. R. wishes to discover and hold fast the truth, and nothing but the truth, as sincerely as R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.

WHO was the purchaser of the Marlborough MSS. the sale of which is announced in pp. 135, 136? The information will, doubtless, be acceptable to Mr. Archdeacon Coxe (now, as we hear, writing the Life of the illustrious Duke of Marlborough) if he does not already know it, and to others of your Readers.

Much, if not the whole of what is advanced by A. H. p. 322--326, might have been spared, as being entirely beside the question, if he had considered, what he ought to have known, that those who disapprove of the Bible Society, agree as to the *object* or *design* with those who are members of it, but differ as to the *mode*. They in general are already members of one or of two Societies, one of whose main purposes, ever since they were established a century ago, has been, and continues to be, to distribute the Holy Bible, at home and abroad, the Bible too without note or comment; but, if they enroll themselves in the Bible Society, to do what they are daily doing without noise or ostentation, they join Heretics

and Schismatics of all names and descriptions, those whom the Apostle enjoins us to "reject" and "avoid," and to "have no company with them." Tit. iii. 10. Rom. xvi. 17. 2 Thess. iii. 14. — Whether "the friends of this Society," as A. H. says, "have been the means of converting many ignorant multitudes from Paganism, Idolatry, or savage ignorance, to the light of truth," I know not. When the Heretics of early days urged this popular argument in their favour, the Fathers of the Church, with irresistible force, contended against them, that the *success* of any cause was, in itself, *no proof of its truth*. If it were possible that I could convert all the idolaters in the world by telling one lie, or doing any one *act of wickedness*, I am not at liberty to do it. And my conscience does assure me, beyond all doubt, that, by enlisting myself in the anomalous ranks of the Bible Society, I should violate the Apostolical precepts now alleged, and others of like decisive import. It is wise advice, "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." 1 Cor. x. 12.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Tour through various parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 296.)

MY last Letter left me at Ath, in the province of Hainault. On our arrival at the Ipn, we were told that the company were just sitting down to dinner at the table d'hôte, and I proposed to my fellow-travellers (the English party whom I had joined at Lille) that we should take pot-luck with our host. The moment we entered the room, where we found a numerous party male and female, it was evident, before we opened our lips, that we were recognized to be of British growth. I could hear some of the company whisper, *Ce sont des Anglois;* and the eyes of the female part of the company were very significantly directed towards the young lady who was of our party. Being aware that this page will meet that lady's eye, I forbear indulging my pen in a strain of panegyric which otherwise would be very grateful to my feelings, although I hope I may be pardoned for the application of the following beautiful couplet from Goldsmith:

To

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm than all the gloss of
art.

I have always remarked, wherever I have travelled abroad, that the name of an Englishman is of itself a sufficient passport to civility and respect; although I believe it happens not unfrequently, that our fair countrywomen are eyed by their own sex with manifest indications of envy and jealousy, more especially in France, where vanity and the love of flattery form so conspicuous a part of the female character. There is, generally speaking, in Englishwomen, an air of sedateness and modesty, or, to use a scriptural expression, of *shamefacedness*, which, while it is pleasing to men even of profligate habits, naturally subjects them to the sneers and ridicule of those artificial females (and such abound in France, Belgium, and the German Courts, "as thick as Locusts on the banks of Nile") who seem to think the glory of their sex consists in a bold mien, forward looks, and pert loquacity. This thought was forcibly suggested to my mind by the behaviour of some of the female guests at our Table d'hôte, from whom I obtained a happy relief after dinner in a walk round the ramparts with my fair fellow-traveller.

So when the sun's broad beam hath tir'd
the sight, [light,
All mild ascends the moon's more sober
Serene in virgin modesty she shines,
And unobserv'd the glaring orb declines.
POPE.

Before I dismiss the Table d'hôte, however, I must observe, that I happened to be seated next to a decayed French gentleman of fashion and rank, who wore various *insignia* of his attachment to the House of Bourbon, and who had been many years an Emigrant in England. He had acquired a strong relish for our customs and diversions, particularly the diversion of Fox-hunting, which he considers as the noblest of all pursuits, and thought an English fox-hunting squire the most enviable of all human beings. Upon finding that I came from *L—c—t—h*, his eye glittered while he thus addressed me, *En quel lieu Monsieur; il faut que vous aimez la Chasse*, and, grasping my hand, he exclaimed in an elevated tone of voice, *Yoicks—Tally—ho—*

Tantivy. The company pricked up their ears at sounds so unusual, which he told them formed part of the delightful vocabulary of *Messieurs les Chasseurs Anglois*; and then, turning round to me, he asked the following question, *Dites moi, Monsieur, qui est le premier Chasseur d'Angleterre à present?* by which he meant me to understand that he wished to know who was at the head of the *L—c—t—h* hounds; and whether the immortal Meynell had left a successor worthy of himself: to which he subjoined, "How I envy your happiness in being within reach of the Quorndon Hunt!" "Happiness, Sir," I replied, "is a relative term; and I am so far a stranger to happiness in your estimation, that I never once, during the whole course of my life, galloped after a fox." "*Mon Dieu*," said he, shrugging up his shoulders with amazement, "*est il possible?*" "But, Monsieur le Chevalier," said an English gentleman, who sat *vis à vis*, a great lover of the chace, "I presume I am addressing a Catholic." "Most assuredly, Sir." "Permit me then to ask you one question: What would you think of your Father Confessor, if you were to see him mad at a fox-chase?" "*Ma foi, Monsieur, c'est une autre chose*; I should be shocked at such a sight." "And so should I," replied the Englishman, "to see the Vicar of my parish bawling out *Yoicks* and *Tally ho*, and riding *Tantivy* with roaring lords, squires, gamblers, and grooms, amidst volleys of cursing and swearing." "But, Sir," rejoined the Chevalier, "I have seen in England black coats as eager in the chace as red coats." "And more shame for the m," said the honest English squire adding, "you may rest assured that Clerical fox-hunters are generally held in great contempt by the thinking part of the Laity, especially when, to borrow the words of a hunting-song, 'they renew the chace over the bowl,' and I am confident of being backed by the suffrages of the whole Quorndon hunt, from the *premier Chasseur* himself down to the wh'pper-in, that a Priest of that description is one of the last men upon earth to whom they would have recourse either for advice or consolation in the hour of perplexity and distress." I remarked that a considerable reformation had taken place among us in regard to
Clerical

Clerical Sportsmen since the days of Mr. Meynell; and that I had good reason to think there were few districts in the kingdom, of equal extent, that could produce a greater number of truly pious and learned Parish Priests than the county of L—c—t—r. "What a pity it is," said a Popish Curé, who was at my elbow, "that men so estimable in all other respects should lack one thing—even the *sine qua non* of being within the pale of the true Catholic Church." "I am not aware, Sir," said I, "of our lacking that one thing in the Church whereof I have the happiness to be a member, which, I am firmly persuaded, is a sound limb of the Catholic Body." "You mean of Christ's visible Church." "I do, Sir." "Then please to give us your definition of that Church." "Most willingly, Sir; and you shall have it in the very words of one of the Articles of Religion which our Clergy are required to subscribe—'The visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly ministered, according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.' Upon this solid and impregnable foundation, Sir, I set my foot, believing that 'the gates of Hell shall not be able to prevail against it.'" It is needless to add, that we could not come to an agreement about some of the terms of this definition, inasmuch as neither of us seemed willing to quit his strong-hold, namely, the Bible on the one hand, and the Council of Trent on the other. After a little skirmishing on the threshold of the controversy between the Romanists and the Protestants respecting the *true Church*, Monsieur le Curé was summoned to take his departure in a stage-coach wherein he was a passenger; and we took a kind leave of each other, with the expression of a charitable wish on his part that we might meet in those regions of peace and love where the voice of controversy is never heard. Coffee was then introduced, according to the general custom on the Continent after dinner; and the French Chevalier, finding there was a fox-hunter of the party, resumed his favourite subject of conversation. He inquired about the Nimrods of England with an eagerness that reminded me of the follow-

ing lines in Virgil, wherein Dido questions Æneas about the heroes who had figured in the siege of Troy:

Multa super Priamo rogatans, super Hec-
tore multa: [armis,
Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc,
quantus Achilles.

He said, he had been at Donington Park, the princely residence of the Earl of Moira, on the beauties of which he expatiated *con amore*, and spoke with admiration of the hospitalities of the noble Earl to the French Princes, and many more of his exiled countrymen, who owed him a debt of gratitude which they could never sufficiently repay. "He is, indeed," replied the Gentleman whom he addressed, "worthy of the warmest eulogy you can bestow upon him—noble in soul, as well as by blood; and it may truly be said of him, that the amplest means are scarcely commensurate with the generous feelings which warm and actuate his heart." At parting, my friend gave him an invitation to his house, if ever he should be induced to visit England; and the last words of the Chevalier were, "Ah, Sir! my happiness would be great indeed, if I could once more hear the musick of an English pack of fox-hounds."

After dinner I took a survey of Ath, a small, but very neat town, well fortified, and pleasantly situated upon the river Dender. It consists only of one parish. The Church, the Hotel de ville, the governor's residence, and the arsenal, are handsome edifices. The ramparts are prettily shaded by trees; and the Dender adds much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. There was once here (I mean before the accession of the Emperor Joseph the Second, and the subjugation of the Netherlands to Revolutionary France) a College of Secular Priests, who taught the *litera humaniores*; and this seminary used to furnish the University of Louvain with many of her brightest ornaments. There were also several religious houses here, male and female, which since my former visit to this country, upwards of twenty years ago, have shared the common fate of all the Monastic institutions. Notwithstanding my staunch Protestantism, I sighed during the course of my Tour over the ruins of many a Convent, and tenderly sympathised with

with many a Monk and Nun in their privations and sufferings; nor can I forbear transcribing from an interesting Book *, to which I made frequent references in my former Tour, the following passage in regard to the effects of Monachism in the Low Countries:—“Justice requires that the merits of the Religious orders in these lauds should not be forgotten. Let it be remembered that the monks gave the first lessons of agriculture in this country, and that the rude wastes of Flanders were converted into fruitful fields by the labour of holy men. If too large a share of the lands has been allotted to convents and monasteries, yet let it be remembered that the wealth of the religious houses has been employed chiefly in hospitable acts, in the encouragement of elegant arts, and in the construction of edifices that have adorned the country; whilst the farmer has found in the fathers of the convent, whose lands he rented, humane and indulgent landlords. The leisure of the cloister has not always been wasted in indolence: among the monks in this country have been found men that were eminent in arts or letters; and the Abbots here, as formerly in England, have stood forth the advocates of the liberty of the people. It may be added also, that the lives of the religious have been for the most part without scandal, an example of severe virtue; and that, if unwilling captives have been detained within the convent-walls, victims to the pride of families, yet sometimes the unhappy have found a suitable retreat in these mansions of prayer and meditation. This praise may be bestowed on Monachism before its final departure from these regions.”

Ath is the capital of a considerable *Chatelleny*, which, I was told, comprises not less than one hundred and twenty-two towns and villages. It carries on a pretty good internal traffick, and has a considerable manufactory of linen. No country in the world is better adapted by its situation for the combined advantages of foreign and domestic commerce, than that which formerly went by the name of the Austrian Netherlands—as must be evident to every one who looks at the map of the country, and considers the situation

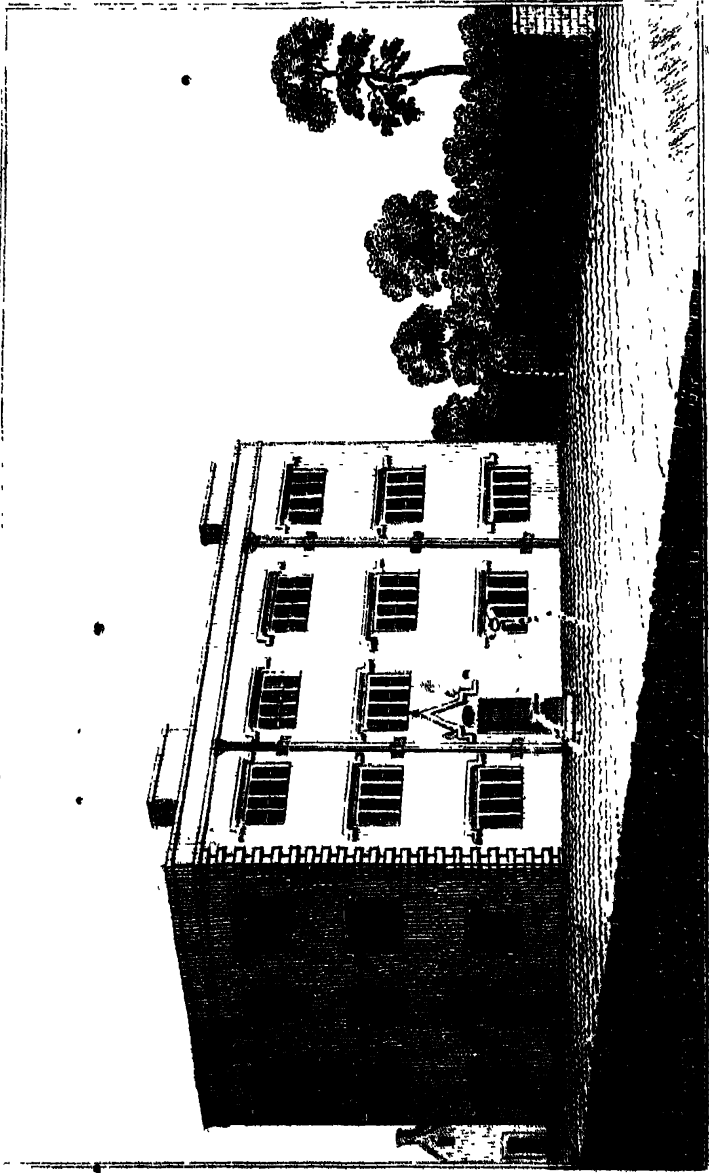
* Shaw's "Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands."

of Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, as well as the easy communication which its numerous rivers and canals maintain in the interior.

Ath originally belonged to the House of Trezeguica, which held the title of Marquis, by whom it appears to have been sold in the twelfth century to Baldwin the IVth, Count of Hainault. This town submitted to the victorious arms of Louis the XIVth, during the rapid and successful campaign of 1667, when, with an utter disregard of every principle of justice, that ambitious Monarch attacked the Spanish Low Countries. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was concluded the year following, Ath was allowed to remain in the hands of Louis, who ordered it to be strongly fortified under the direction of the celebrated Vauban. By virtue of the treaty of Nimueguen, in 1678, Ath reverted to its old masters, the Spaniards, who kept possession of it until 1697, when it was invested by a French Army, under the command of the famous Marechal de Catinat, to whom it surrendered after a siege of thirteen days; but, during the course of the same year, it was restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick. In 1706 a detachment of the Allied Army, under the command of Field-Marshal the Count of Nassau Owerkercke, sat down before Ath with a formidable train of artillery. He forced the garrison to capitulate in a few days, and to surrender prisoners of war. The Town was put into the hands of the Dutch, who kept possession of it till the year 1716, when it was given up to the Emperor conformably to the Barrier Treaty. It was again taken by the French in 1745, when the inhabitants suffered grievously from the bombardment, and at the peace following was again restored to the Emperor, since which period it remained free from the din of war until the year 1792, when it submitted to a French force under the command of General Berneron, two days after Dumourier's victory at Gemappe. They now form a part of the new kingdom of the Netherlands; in the stability and prosperity of which I feel deeply interested, and rejoice that I have lived to see the day when the Austrian Netherlands have been severed from France and incorporated with Holland.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr.



J. Greenhalgh del.

HOUGHTON HALL,
Durham.



Mr. Urban, Oct. 30
I HERE send a Plan of the remains of the Palace at Dunstaple, in Bedfordshire, now called Kingsbury. (See Plate I.) The part seen in the foreground of the print, between two pinnacles, is supposed to have been the hall, but is now used as a barn. It is built with Icternhoe stone, dug out of an ancient and celebrated quarry upon the Downs in this vicinity.

This Palace, in its entire state, extended over the whole of the ground now occupied by the farm house and yard which belong to Mr. Oliver.

Henry the First appears to have been the builder of it, and to have resided in it, although it is more frequently designated *King John's Palace*.

The lands attached to it extended into the adjoining parish of *Houghton Regis*, which there can be little doubt was so denominated from having been a part of the royal domain, and in contradistinction to another Houghton, lower down in this County, for many years the property and abode of the family of the *Conquests*, and after them called *Houghton Conquest*.

Yours, &c. G. D. P. 1.

Mr. Urban, Oct. 31.
THE famous French Poet *Delille*, perhaps the best in 'ral and descriptive Poet that *Esuice* has ever produced, died at Paris in June 1813. As he was for some time an emigrant in this country, and was therefore personally known to many among us, a short account of him, from good authorities, will perhaps be thought interesting.

James Delille was born in 1734, in that part of the old Province of Lyons which now forms the department of *Puy-de-Dome*, in the town of *Igue-Porse*; which had the honour of producing also the famous Chancellor de *L'Hôpital*. He was educated chiefly at Paris, and entered very early into the career of a Professor, first at Amiens, and soon after at Paris. He was distinguished both as a student, and as a teacher; and soon gave specimens also of a decided talent for Poetry. But his first great work, and that which for a long time formed the most solid basis of his fame, was his translation of the *Georgics* of Virgil. Poetical Versions
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of Classic Authors had not often been attempted in France; but this was calculated to be distinguished among any number of competitors. It justly holds the place which the English had hitherto obtained with us; and is considered, not only as a spirited translation of the original work, but as a rich accession to the native language of the translator. Like *Pope's* great work, it opened stores of expression till then unknown, and developed powers of language which were not suspected to exist. Even the jealous *Voltaire* ventured to applaud a successful translator, and recommended him to the Academy, as having enlarged the domain of French literature.

In consequence of this powerful recommendation, and the undeniable merit of the work, he was nominated a Member of the French Academy in 1772, when he was only 34. His election was not confirmed by the King, on account of his youth, *Voltaire* himself not having been made an Academician till he was 55. But two years after he was fully admitted, with all due honours, and royal confirmation.

Delille had been some years in the Academy before he completed his Poem (*des Jardins*) on Gardens; which was received by the publick with rapture, and criticized only by a few obscure scribblers. A friend said to him, on this subject, "Your opponents are very idle; they are only at their seventh critique, and you are at your eleventh edition." Delille never replied to any criticism, on this or any other occasion; but modestly corrected what was really amiss, and took no further notice.

Being intimately connected in friendship with M. de Choiseul-Gouffier (afterwards Author of the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*) he attended or followed him in his embassy to Constantinople, and viewed the classical and sublime scenes of Greece and Asia, with the eye and feeling of a Poet: with these rich treasures before him he planned, and partly executed, his fine descriptive Poem on *Imagination*. It was his delight to breakfast in Asia, and return to dinner in Europe; employing the interval in composition, amidst the splendid scenery of the Bosphorus and its vicinity, sufficient to excite a much less

less active genius. He retained the Professorships of Belles-lettres in the University of Paris, and of Poetry in the College of France; and, when he returned, resumed the functions of them, lecturing on Juvenal, Horace, and Virgil; and delighting his auditors no less by his own imitations of those Authors, than by his admirable manner of reciting their best passages.

In 1794, when the revolutionary storm had left him without office or support, he retired into Lorraine, the native country of his wife; where, in a retirement, tranquil even then, he completed his translation of the *Æneid*, begun thirty years before. This work has not been received as equal to his version of the *Georgics*; but it should be considered, that Virgil himself had not so highly finished the larger Poem, as to place it in the fair line of competition with the smaller.

Little hope as yet existed of any permanent tranquillity in France; and Delille, who could not live without it, fled to Bâle, in Switzerland. From Bâle, in 1796, he removed to *Glair-esse*, a beautiful village, on the lake of Bienné. Here he met with every indulgence from the men in power, and was made a freeman of the Isle of St. Pierre, from which, some years before, Rousseau had been banished. The Poet found, in this situation, every thing which his rich imagination could require; a beautiful lake, picturesque mountains, waterfalls, and all the magnificence of nature. It was in this Paradise that he finished his fine Poem of *L'homme des Champs*; and that on *the three Kingdoms of Nature*. Never were the Muses more propitious to him.

After two years passed here, he removed into Germany, and there produced his Poem of *La Pitié*. He then came over to England, where he also passed two years*. Here, having acquired some knowledge of the English language, he undertook the translation of the *Paradise Lost*. He felt inspired by the task, and proceeded in it with such assiduity, that it was completed in 15 months; and is considered, by his countrymen, as one of his most capital works. Being com-

* So says the French Author. I am almost certain that he passed a much longer time among us.

plimented upon his felicity in this performance, he replied, that it had cost him his life. He had, in fact, exerted himself beyond his strength, and suffered, in consequence, a first attack of paralysis, which, if it did not immediately prove fatal, was at least a warning of approaching danger. He lived, however, to enjoy some years of well-deserved celebrity in his native country. When the monster *Military Despotism* had destroyed its parent *Revolution*, and produced tranquillity in the state, as it is produced in the Baltic by a frost, Delille returned to Paris: with active spirits at least, and every energy of the mind, whatever might be the failure of the body. He enjoyed his honours, he enjoyed the society of his countrymen, for which he was peculiarly formed; and even produced another Poem, on *Conversation*, for which his talent was, even in Paris, unrivaled. No one had so easy and so brilliant a flow of wit; no one a gaiety at once so gentle and so inexhaustible; no one talked with more ability, or listened with more indulgence. Such is the testimony of Parisians, who have every claim to be believed; in England, his conversational talents could neither be excited nor appreciated.

He lived till June 1813; having seen even Envy and Malice driven to submission or to silence, by the universal acknowledgment of his genius. His funeral was public and magnificent. He lay in state for several days, in the then Imperial College of France, and was attended to the grave by the most distinguished Literati of Paris. An elegant Oration was pronounced at the funeral by *Regnaud de Saint-Jean d'Angely*, another by *M. Delambre*, and a third by *M. Arnauld*, a rising Poet, who calls himself the pupil of Delille.

A short time before his death, a spirited character of him was published by *Madame du Malè*, a literary lady of Paris, who took for a motto Pope's well-known character of Gay.

"In wit a man, simplicity a child."

A few striking features from this character shall conclude the present account.

Nothing can be comparable to the elegance of his genius, to his vivacity, gaiety, and sallies of wit; nor, at the same time, to his inequalities. His works

works have neither the character nor the features of his conversation. Reading them, you would suppose him devoted to the most serious contemplations; see him in company, and you would suppose that he never meditated at all. He takes no interest in the common occurrences of society. He is careless about every one, and even about himself. Sometimes, without having seen or listened to any thing that has past, he comes in with the most pertinent remark; then, perhaps, he is all simplicity; but in every humour he is agreeable. His ideas flow with rapidity, and he communicates them without reserve; he is neither wordy nor affected. His conversation is a happy mixture of beauties and of negligences; an amiable disorder, which is always charming, and sometimes astonishing.

For his figure—a little girl once said, that it was all zig zag: but the sex in general see only the expression, and not the form. His mouth is large, it is true; but the words and the verses that flow from it are delightful. His eyes are small and hollow; but, aided by the changes of his countenance, they express all the variety of his character. He does not give his features time to look ugly. He is not inattentive to his person; but he seldom adapts its ornaments to the occasion. He will go in dishabille to a Dutchesse, and ride a hunting in full dress.

His body is 74, his soul is only 15. Sensible to excess, he is asailable on all sides; but it is all to no purpose; his thoughtlessness and gaiety come to his aid, and leave him the happiest of beings. Public amusements are nothing to him: he is always occupied by some one object, and happy in being so engaged. He will give you his company for hours, and is happy with you; but so he is with his housekeeper; or his horse, which he will sometimes care for two hours, and then forget that he has one. Yet, if he cannot be praised for uniformity of life, he has none of the vices of irregularity. However careless his conduct may be, it is always innocent. If he has no great features of character, he has all those engaging qualities of grace, liveliness, and simplicity, so natural, and yet so full of ingenuity, that he is courted like a reigning beauty, and beloved like a favourite child. S.A.R.N.E.R.

An Account of the several Libraries public and private, in and about London. (Continued from p. 319.)

[From Mr. John Bagford's Collections in the British Museum.]

LIBRARIES IN PRIVATE HANDS.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Norwich* hath a large and most incomparable library. There are vast quantities both of printed books and MSS. in all faculties. There is a great variety of MSS. admirable both for antiquity and fair writing. A Capgrave, the finest in England; there is but one more, and that is in Bene't College Library in Cambridge; with many others of great value, too long to insert. He hath many of the old printed books at the first beginning of printing. That at Mentz 1460, and others printed at Rome, and several other cities in Italy, Germany, France, and Holland, before 1500. Those printed in England by the first printers, at Oxford 1469, St. Alban's, Westminster, by Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, &c. the greatest collection of any in England. Other books, printed on vellum, and curiously illuminated, so as to pass for MSS.; a fine Pliny and Livy in 2 vols. both printed on vellum; and many such like. Abundance of exemplars of books printed by the famous printers: the Aldi, Junti, Gryphus, Vasosanus, Stephens, Elzevir, &c. It were heartily to be wished that his Lordship's catalogue were printed, for I believe it would be the best that ever appeared, I mean in England.

Dr. Hans Slope hath a very curious collection of books in all faculties, as Physick, Mathematicks, the Classics, &c. in all languages; old printed books; a great number of MSS. on divers subjects, both antient and modern. He hath a most admirable collection of natural and artificial rarities, shells, insects, fossils, medals, both antient and modern, Roman and Greek antiquities, ores of several sorts, as gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and a vast many other antique rarities that had been Mr. Charlston's; so that, with what he had before, and since hath collected, he hath the greatest in England. He has books of Plants of several countries: A large

* Dr. John Moore, afterwards Bp. of Norwich. His library was purchased by George I. and presented to Cambridge University. Borr

collection of voyages, discoveries, travels in foreign parts, in most of the European languages, not only printed, but most of them in MS. in Latin, Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English; nothing having escaped him that he knew of, either here or abroad, that could be purchased. He is copiously furnished with books on all curious subjects. Perhaps there is not such another collection in its kind in all Europe *.

The Earl of Carbery hath made a noble collection; and, amongst other things, all that relate to Mystical Divinity.

The Earl of Kent hath spared for no cost to complete his collection of English Historians, Visitations, and Pedigrees.

The Earl of Pembroke is very choice in Books of Medals, Lives, the effigies of all great and learned men, Kings, Princes, Dukes, and great Generals; with abundance of others of pomp and state.

The Lord Somers hath an admirable collection of books relating to the Laws of this land and other countries, in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. Also our English Historians, both printed and MS. A rare library in this kind.

The Earl of Sunderland hath a great collection of scarce and valuable Authors in polite learning; especially the best editions of the Classics †. He bought Mr. Hadrian Beverland's entire, a collection very choice in its kind. This, in my opinion, is the best and most expeditious way to procure a good library; and the method taken by the old Earl of Anglesea, who bought several entire, as Oldenburgh's, &c.

The Lord Halifax's Collection is noble and choice, with admirable judgment, well digested, and in good order.

There is a large and curious Collection made by the late Mr. Secretary Pepys, now in the possession of Mr. Jackson, his heir, at Clapham, in Surrey. It consists of various subjects, as English History, Maritime Affairs, the power and constitution of the Admiralty and Sea Laws. He made a vast collection from our an-

cient Records in the Tower, and English Historians, both antient and modern, relating to our Naval Affairs and those of other Countries. Here are the finest models of ships of all rates and sorts. Ships painted by the best Masters, as Velde, Backhuysen, &c. the drawing of the Royal Navy of Henry VIII. Books of Musick, Mathematicks, and several other subjects, all excellent in their kinds. But what he hath collected with respect to the City of London is beyond all compare, as for Books, Ground-plots, Views, Palaces, Churches, Great Houses, Coronations, Funerals, Public Shows, Heads of famous Men, and all that could be collected relating to London. He hath been at the charge of drawing such things as never were in print, for the illustration of that famous City, he being a native thereof. A vast Collection of Heads, both domestic and foreign, beyond expression. Copy-books of all the Masters of Europe, Italian, French, German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, and English; all digested according to their time and country, pasted on large paper, and bound up. A large book of title pages, frontispieces, not only of the best English Masters, but Italian, French, &c. which are very much improved by Mr. Jackson, his nephew, in his Travels. This is not to be paralleled. There are many other excellent books and rarities. He contrived his catalogue for the easy finding any Author and the various subjects, so that a single sheet may be found as soon as the largest folio. Of all the catalogues I ever saw, nothing came near it but my Lord Maitland's, taken by his own directions, having the name of the Author, the place where printed, the Printer's name, and date when printed. A Catalogue thus taken, with an Index of the Author's name, must needs be of excellent use ‡.

The inclinations of persons are vastly different in their collecting, as particularly Lord Clarendon, mainly about the affairs of Ireland, and its Government.—Mr. Wilde, formerly living in Bloomsbury; his consisted of Architecture and Agriculture, admirable in its kind.—A gentleman that lived in the Inner Temple had a

* The whole of Sir Hans Sloane's Collection is in the British Museum.

† Now Lord Spencer's, at Althorpe.

‡ The Pepysian Collection is at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

collection consisting of books of Necromancy and Magick, &c. mostly MSS.—Mr. Thomas Britton the small-coalman in Clerkenwell: his books were of Chemistry, as may be seen by the catalogue, printed for their sale by auction. He hath a vast collection of Musick, prickt by his own hand, and esteemed of great value.

Dr. Beaumont for some years past hath collected whatever he could, relating to Mystical Divinity, Spirits, Witchcraft, and such-like subjects.

Capt. Aston, for some considerable time, hath procured a large quantity of Voyages, Travels, &c. in most of the European Languages, besides books on other subjects.

Mr. Southerby in Hatton Garden hath a curious Collection of Books, both MSS. and printed, besides his fine Medals.

Several of these Gentlemen have collected Medals, Prints, and Paintings.

Mr. Serjeant - surgeon Bernard's Library is very valuable for the best editions and fairest impressions of Classicks, in all volumes*.

Mr. Huckle on Tower Hill hath been admirably curious in collecting the nicest books in Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French. His prints are fine beyond comparison, consisting of those of the first printing off. He is a critical judge of Prints, Drawings, and Paintings.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Child are curious collectors that way.

Mr. Chicheley, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Walter Clavell, and Mr. Rawlinson of the Temple, have curious Libraries.

Captain Hatton hath a rare Collection of English History.

Mr. Slaughter of Gray's Inn hath an admirable Library.

Mr. Topham hath a complete Collection of Books in the Greek language, and relating to the Greek learning.

Dr. Goodman, Dr. Gray, Dr. Tyson, and Dr. Woodward, have been great and curious collectors; and so have Dr. Mead and Dr. Brook.

Mr. Godwin of Pindar hath a very good Library. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 2.
AN Inquiry having lately been suggested respecting the cause of the House-fly, Spider, and other In-

sects of those tribes, walking on ceilings or polished surfaces, with their bodies downwards, contrary to the general order of gravity; I have been induced to consider this curious subject, and to collect some evidence from the best Entomologists, which may lead to a satisfactory result.

In respect to House-spiders, Buffon states, that when they walk upon such bodies as are perfectly smooth, as looking-glasses, or polished marble, they squeeze a little sponge which grows near the extremity of their claws, and thus diffusing a glutinous substance adhere to the surface, until they make a second step. Barr's Buffon, xv. 144.—I rather conceive this glutinous substance to be peculiar to spiders, because I have not found it in any of the most minute descriptions of House Flies; who must be therefore vested with a different power to perform the same act: which is one amongst the unnumbered proofs of the skill and exhaustless provisions of Infinite Goodness in the minutest work of creation!

In House-flies we shall find that the tarsus or foot is armed with different means. They all have at least two claws or hooks, which terminate in points so exquisitely fine, that they are able to lay hold of what appear to us the most smooth and polished bodies. Rees's Cyclopædia, Legs of Flies.

When we speak of smooth bodies, it is necessary always to consider, that although they may appear so to be to the human eye, yet it is well known by all who labour to grind and polish them, and particularly the specula used in optical instruments, that the heat excited by friction in this operation produces upon the surface, as soon as the grinding ceases, small blebs, or hollow bubbles or blisters, which are therefore the first part of the surface which receives the effect of the next grinding, and unless that is continued until the cavity is completely filled, or rather until the surface is ground down to its depth, the surface must remain uneven: this may be perceived with a magnifying glass; and as every fly has a microscopic eye, the effect of this kind of foot-hold, may be readily conceived. But to proceed:

* See Nichol's Literary Anecdotes, vol. IV. 104.

Leuwenhoek, the most minute and exact of all Naturalists, states that an incredible number of minute hairs cover the wings, body, and legs, and feet of flies; and if we consider that each hair is not formed of a single vessel, but of many, we must needs say that there is a greater cause for admiration and reflection, in the contemplation of so small and insignificant an animal, than in that of an horse or an ox; and the deeper we endeavour to search into the secrets of Nature, the less we are able to conceive the minuteness of the particles of which bodies are composed. Leuwenhoek, II. 191.

This infinite number of fine hairs upon the feet may afford the power of adhesion for which we inquire; but their strength must be such, and the action of all the muscles of their leg and thigh must be very considerable, to support the weight of their body, the smallest of which is far disproportioned in size to these minute fibres, and which weight must be greatly increased by its, to us, pendent situation. Sir Ev. Home has discovered that many animals have from one to three suckers on each foot, which, creating a vacuum, enable the animal to proceed securely along a ceiling with its back towards the earth. Some species of insects, particularly grasshoppers, have their feet supplied with another apparatus; that is, round elastic balls, which yield on pressure, and serve to break the violence of their fall from long leaps.

On the 22d of February last, Sir Ev. Home presented to the Royal Society an account of the feet of these flies. It is well known that the house-fly has this property, but its principle had not been hitherto explained, because the animal is too small for the feet to be anatomically investigated. Sir Ev. was not aware that any animal of a much larger size was endowed with the same power, till Sir Joseph Banks told him that the *Lacerta Gecko*, a native lizard of the island of Java, was in the habit of coming out of an evening from the roofs of the houses, and walking down the smooth hard polished chunam walls in search of flies that settle upon them, and then running up again. Sir Joseph, while in Batavia, was in the habit of catching this animal by standing close to the wall with a long flattened pole,

which being made suddenly to scrape its surface, knocked it down. He procured Sir Everard a specimen of a very large size, weighing 5½ oz. avoirdupois, which enabled him to ascertain the peculiar mechanism by which the feet of this animal can keep their hold of a smooth hard perpendicular wall, and carry up so large a weight as that of its own body. Sir Everard particularly described the anatomy of the foot of this lizard, which is so constructed as to enable it to produce a number of small concavities, which act like so many cupping glasses, and atmospheric pressure retains him in his position. Having ascertained the principle on which an animal of so large a size as this is enabled to support itself in progressive motion against gravity, he felt himself more competent to examine into the mechanism by which the common fly supports itself with so much facility in still more disadvantageous situations. An account was then given of the fly's foot, which shewed that it possessed concave surfaces capable of acting in the same manner as those of the *Lacerta Gecko*; and that therefore its progressive motion against gravity was effected by the same means*.

This is the last evidence on the subject; and it comes from a high authority, not controverted, and may be relied upon from the well-known accuracy of the observer, and the thirst for knowledge which has always accompanied his pursuits.

Here I shall therefore leave the research. Indeed I was almost inclined to do so, as soon as the evidence proved a vacuum in the feet; a principle which develops at once the whole secret, and which has so long since, and so clearly, been explained and acted upon, that it seemed to involve and to display the mystery; but I flatter myself that the reader will not regret the time here bestowed.

Distinction, however, is to be always observed between the spider and the fly, in respect to their feet, and different uses of them. The result of the whole seems to be, that it does not appear that either the glutinous substance which belongs to the spider,

* See Proceedings of the Royal Society of London.—The above extract has already appeared in Part I. of our present Volume, p. 620. Err.

or its claw, are given to the house-fly; that their feet are formed on a different principle; that the fly is not vested with the spider's glutinous power of attaching to any wood, or whitewashed ceiling, the cords of a web, from which it can safely spin out a long line to the ground, and by which it can also re-ascend; a property which is not necessary to the fly. That the feet of the fly are rather assisted by fine hairs pointed with claws, forming a vacuum, enabling it to fix them on what appears to our eye a polished surface; and that their length, with the length of their legs and thighs, aided by this vacuum, maintains their bodies beneath them. "The more we reflect on the consummate wisdom and skill of the Creator of the Universe, the less are we able to form adequate ideas of his perfections." (Leuwenhoek, II. 192.) A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Napton Vicarage, Warwickshire, Aug. 14.*

THE general circulation which affords a vehicle to many who are desirous to give their thoughts to the Publick on subjects connected with the national welfare. You have on a former occasion obliged me by inserting some hints on the subject of Briefs for the rebuilding of Churches, and erecting new ones in populous towns. You will there find a statement of the expences attending the collections by Brief, and a suggestion respectfully offered for an improved mode of obtaining those collections. When it is found that nearly half the sum given on a Brief is paid in fees of office and other expences attending it, one cannot be surprized at the universal prejudice which prevails against Briefs. To the numerous instances which have been laid before the publick, of deduction from this charitable establishment, that of the Parish Church of Whittington in Shropshire, is of late and striking notoriety. The Church was rebuilt at the cost of £607. in the year 1605, 703l. 15s. 1d. was collected throughout the Kingdom by two briefs for this Church; but it is stated that only 427. 2s. 1d. was received by the parish of Whittington. Previous to the prorogation of Parliament a Report was made from the Council-office to the House

of Lords, of the comparative statement of the population of parishes; when it appeared that there were in England 4000 Parishes where the Churches of the Establishment were not of a capacity to contain more than one-fourth of the population. In the event of a Church required to be rebuilt, or a new one erected, I would suggest that an estimate should be made by a competent Surveyor, and verified on oath before Magistrates at their next Petty Sessions, who might have a local knowledge of the Parish; that a letter or brief should be then drawn up under the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese, reciting the population, &c. of the Parish, asking assistance for the rebuilding or erecting a Church, and be sent post-free, bearing the superscription of the Church-wardens (as in the case of the parochial returns of Registers), to the Minister of every Parish in the Kingdom; that the officiating Minister should read this letter or brief in Church, and at a vestry inform his parishioners that their contributions would be transmitted, without deduction, to the parish who had applied for it; that the Church-warden should verify on oath, before one of the Magistrates who had allowed the Surveyor's estimate, the sum collected in his respective parish, and pay it to the nearest banker, within a given time, to be transmitted by draft to the parish who has obtained such Brief. If this mode were adopted, and the fees of office, which are acknowledged to be a rigorous tax on these charitable institutions, were remitted, no expence but that of the Surveyor's estimate, and paper, and printing the letter or brief, would be incurred. There are about eleven thousand places of worship to which Briefs are now directed; is it too much to say that, if the above, or an improved mode of collecting contributions for rebuilding Churches were adopted, we might reasonably expect 10s. 6d. on an average, from each parish? Might not the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty be appointed treasurers of this fund, and the overplus applied to the augmentation of small Livings? I took the liberty of submitting these observations to a late eminent and revered Statesman, whose memory is embalmed in a Nation's tears, and who intended,

at a favourable opportunity, to call the attention of Parliament to the subject. T. R. BROMFIELD.

*** The Collections on the Waterloo Charity shew with what facility the least sums may be transmitted from each Parish.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Oct. 12.*
FULLER, in his celebrated Work entitled *The Worthies of England*, published in 1662, has the following curious paragraph respecting the County of Devon.

“ LORD MAYORS.

“ Never one of this Office was a *Devonshire Man* by birth, on my best inquiry; whereof some assign these reasons: 1. The distance of the place, whose Western part is removed from London two hundred miles. 2. Because the *Devonians* have a little London (understand it Exeter) in their own County (besides other Haven towns), wherein wealth is gained near at hand. But, whatever be the cause this County hath made so little use of the *Exchange in London*, no English Shiremen have applied themselves more profitably to the King's Court, and Innes of Court therein, or have attained greater wealth and honour by living in those places.”

As an improved Edition of this Work, with Additions, has been lately published by the accurate and laborious Mr. John Nichols, this respectable Editor will have to record in the next edition, that *the present Lord Mayor*, being a native of TIVERTON, has wiped away the above reproach from the County of Devon! Thus has arisen (and there may have been others) one *Devonshire Man*, who has made free use of the *Exchange in London*, and who is returning back the advantages accruing to him from wealth thus acquired, by discharging the arduous duties of the high office of Magistracy in a manner which, whilst it has secured to him the honours of a *second civic reign*, redounds to his own credit, and augments the municipal glory of the first City in the world.

Yours, &c. JOHN EVANS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 13.*
IT is a strange truth that the profession which was adorned by the name of Lord Nelson, and which he carried to a height that never before was attained, is the only part of the

community that in any manner doubts his having been a great man; and this wholly from his omitting to use the means generally employed in the Navy to accomplish order. His Lordship had no character as being a *Martinet*, or ‘*strict Disciplinarian*,’ a character which officers have heard so much *praised*, that they sometimes imagine it contains every thing that is needful.

It is a well-known remark that these great Disciplinarians have seldom been successful Commanders. Nor can it be otherwise; no man under their command feels any *zeal*; it is destroyed by *terror*. No man does any thing but what he is commanded. He who makes use of those severities which (though the Laws may sanction) create *hatred* in the minds of the people, has a conviction within him, which must tend to *un-nerve* all courage. CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 14.*

I BEG leave through you to inform the Gentleman engaged in the publication of the *Lockhart Papers*, that a copy of *Lockhart's Memoirs*, with manuscript notes by Sir John Clerk, one of the Commissioners of the Union with Scotland, is in the possession of his representative, Sir George Clerk, of Penycuik. It was consulted by Mr. Laing in preparing his *History of Scotland*; and by Mr. Somerville, when engaged with his *Reign of Queen Anne*. I am happy to find that so valuable a collection of *Papers* is about to be presented to the world; and trust that with the *Culloden Collection*, and the *Stuart Correspondence*, it will do much to elucidate the story of the earlier part of the last century, and the expiring struggles of our banished Kings.

Can any of your Correspondents inform me whether there are any original letters of John Hampden preserved in our public repositories, or among the private papers of the representatives of his friends? Whilst preparing for the great struggle with the arbitrary Government of Charles I. he must surely have corresponded with his principal associates, the Earl of Bedford and Lord Say, Eym. Knightley, Fienes, and the younger Vane.

G. W. M.
 Mr.

Mr. URBAN, York, Oct. 19.

HAVING lately looked into Dr. Whitaker's edition of Thoresby's "Ducatus Leodiensis," I was greatly surprised to find that in speaking of my late most excellent friend Mr. Lindsey, as having been a pupil of the eminently pious Mr. Bernard, although he admits that he was "honest and amiable," he subjoins, "but of perplexed understanding and scrupulous conscience, who forsook his former connexions and the Church of England for an Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street." vol. II. p. 72.

On the opinion given by Dr. W. of the understanding of that excellent person, I shall not annadvert, although there are those who would require some further proof of its being "perplexed," than merely that of his having conscientiously seceded from an Establishment, some parts of whose Liturgy and Creeds, and many of whose Articles, he could not reconcile with the leading doctrine of Scripture, namely, the unity of God, and which therefore he considered as being highly inimical to the simplicity of the Gospel, and to the interests of integrity and truth. My object in this paper, which I request you will insert in your valuable Miscellany, is to rectify a mis-statement which would lead all those readers unacquainted with the fact, to draw the erroneous conclusion, that when Mr. Lindsey resigned his living, the step from Catterick to Essex-street was one of easy achievement, a mere every-day occurrence of preferring one comfortable situation to another; a mis-statement which I consider myself as being more peculiarly bound in duty to correct, as I am probably the only person now living who was present during nearly the whole of that heart-rending transaction, and who was intimately acquainted with all the distressing circumstances by which it was preceded and accompanied, and which followed in its train. In as far indeed as that excellent person himself can be implicated, it has long ceased to be of any moment what others may feel or think. — He is placed far beyond the misconceptions of ignorance, or the misrepresentations of bigotry; but to the living it may be of importance that they should have the means of duly ap-

praising his conduct, and that they may be able to

precipitating this part of his conduct, that they may thence learn by example as well as precept, that to the genuine Christian, perfect integrity in the sight of God is the "Pearl of great price," a treasure of inestimable value, which he is imperiously bound to purchase, though he should be compelled "to sell all that he has" in order to obtain it.

Eminently pious from early youth, and uniformly excellent in the whole of his conduct, Mr. Lindsey knew no other desire than to devote himself wholly to the ministry. The splendid prospects that early opened upon him from his intimate connexion with two of the first families in the kingdom, by whom he was regarded as a confidential friend from the very moment of his leaving Cambridge, had no other influence upon his mind, than to put him more seriously on his guard against the allurements of high station, the desire of wealth, or the love of power; and it was his firm resolution from the very first, never to accept of any situation in the Church, in itself however unexceptionable, the duties of which he could not personally fulfil. All offers therefore of further preferment, of which he had many, he firmly resisted; and for the space of ten years, at Catterick, devoted himself wholly to the arduous duties of a faithful affectionate parish Minister. The Living was at that time worth about 300*l.* per ann. although I am told it is now raised by Mr. Lindsey's successors, who for the space of more than forty years have not resided, to the annual amount of 1400*l.*

In this retired situation, it is probable my venerable friend would have ended his days, had he not been from time to time more convinced by a closer examination of the Sacred Oracles, that there are many things enjoined by the Established Church, which they do not authorize; and hence the distressing dilemma, whether to continue in a respectable situation, and one of considerable usefulness, esteemed and beloved by all, or subject himself and Mrs. Lindsey to great pecuniary difficulties, — to the censure or pity of his numerous former friends, and to the prospect of spending the remainder of his life in aimless indigence. — Often have I seen him

him under the utmost anxiety,—not whether he should encounter these difficulties in the cause of truth and a good conscience, but whether he might not be mistaken in making a decision, so contrary to that of almost all to whom he had mentioned the subject; a necessity, which to an affectionate, humble mind is perhaps the most painful part of the trial. When, however, the decision was finally made, with what composure of spirit did not Mr. Lindsey determine, not only to part with his plate and furniture, as a means of present subsistence, but even with a well-chosen library, which he had for many years been carefully selecting; in which Mrs. Lindsey, most highly to her honour, very cheerfully concurred. So far was it from being the fact, that when the resignation of Catterick was signed, a congregation in Essex-street was prepared to receive the seceder, that, on the contrary, at that trying moment, the world was all before them, and, like our first parents, “where to choose” they knew not.

It was indeed Mr. Lindsey’s earnest wish, to form a congregation not bound down by contradictory Articles and Creeds of the 16th Century, a kind of specimen of a reformed Church of England; but so uncertain was he of success, that for some time he had hesitated whether to make the attempt in London or at Bristol. On the 9th of December, 1778, the writer of this paper accompanied her honoured friends on their doubtful pilgrimage as far as Wakefield, where they were kindly received by the late excellent Mr. Turner, the Dissenting Minister in that town. At that trying moment all their former connections, some of whom could have administered essential comfort, stood far aloof; and not one ray of light, save the faithful testimony of an approving conscience, enlivened the gloomy horizon.—Never can I forget what were my sensations when the chaise that conveyed them towards London drove away from the hospitable door!

But it is not my intention, Sir, to take up the time of yourself or your readers with any further details respecting the opening of Essex Chapel, since it has already been done much more fully by the present Minister,

Mr. Belsham, in the memoir of his excellent predecessor, published for J. Johnson and Co. St. Paul’s Church-yard, 1812. If I shall have succeeded in proving that, either through inattention or prejudice, the learned Editor of the “*Ducatus Leodiensis*” has not in this instance given an accurate statement, and that there are subjects on which he should be read with caution, my object will have been obtained. But be this as it may, by inserting the above in the Gentleman’s Magazine, the respectable Editor, to whom it is probable even the name of the Writer is unknown, will evince his liberality and love of truth, and greatly oblige an Occasional Reader,
CATHERINE CAPPE.

Mr. URBAN, *May 1.*
WHEN men are impressed, and more particularly when they enter, they should not be sent immediately on a Foreign Station, until they visit the port to which they belong; which might be done, by permitting them to find a proper substitute, or to give security to a certain amount. There are very few who will not be able to obtain one or the other. A certain time of liberty should then be allowed them.

The *Impress service* should be confided to very different persons from those to whom it is generally entrusted, and who are frequently the refuse of mankind. A seaman never forgives the outrage of being seized upon by such miscreants. This abuse too often arises from the neglect of the Admiralty orders to officers commanding gangs; who leave it to men most improperly selected. A gang is seldom headed by a proper officer. The persons employed upon this service should possess a knowledge of seamen, with a great share of prudence.

When people are impressed from any ship, it should be the duty of the officer who performs that service to afford the ship immediate help, and to take her into her destined port; and their wages ought to be secured to them while on board, and be under the controul of the officers of such ship.

No impress should take place abroad, except under the most imperious necessity, and rules should be laid down for its proper regulation.
No

No ship bound to a foreign station should be permitted to send on board of outward-bound vessels, and take from them one or two men, as is often the case at present, contrary to the orders of Government. It is also necessary that apprentices should be protected by some better rules; which upon any officer presuming to transgress he should be amenable to punishment.

When men have served a certain time in the Navy, according to rank, situation, and trade, they should be free from the impress, agreeably to certain regulations, different situations, and tonnage of ships; making a difference between those who have entered, those who are impressed, and those who have left their country during the time of war, to evade their services in the Navy. Perhaps the following propositions would give the outlines to obtain the object in view.

The East India Trade, as now conducted, is a waste of men, instead of raising them, having no apprentices as seamen (unless officers, servants, and midshipmen are considered such, which I do not); and while they navigate their ships with foreigners and Lascars, no change will take place! This trade ought to raise at least as many seamen as it now gives you, instead of drawing upon the Navy, and other trades, to answer its purpose*. What advantage Government can possibly deem they obtain from the present mode is beyond my comprehension. That it tends to impede the raising of seamen is sufficient proof against it, without advancing any thing farther upon the subject. With respect to this trade, I should propose that, at the commencement of a war, the first and second officers be exempt from the impress either on board, or on shore. If the third officer had served one year in the Navy prior to that time, he should also be exempt. The fourth officer, two years. The fifth and sixth officers of all ships above six hundred

* It is an understood arrangement between Government and the East India Company, or the owners of ships, that each ship shall turn over in India a certain number of British seamen to the Men of War on the station.—This is a negative mode of raising men for the Navy.

tons, three years. Boatswains, carpenters, and gunners, four years. Cooks, stewards, &c. six years. Seamen, eight years. And if it should be necessary to retain them one year longer, in that case they should be allowed double wages. All those who fill such situations at the commencement of a war, not having served in the Navy during war, provided they enter into that service, shall be discharged at the ends of the periods above mentioned; but if impressed, then two years more, to be allowed for exemption. Every ship should carry one apprentice during war for every fifty tons of tonnage; half of whom should be indentured from seventeen years and upwards, for three years. And no apprentice should be impressed under the age of twenty, unless he has been five years at sea. All men who leave their country during time of war, and go into foreign service, or who are in foreign service, and do not return within a limited time, should be liable to double servitude if impressed.

In the West India Trade, the first mate should be exempt as above, the second mate at the expiration of three years, in ships of five hundred tons, and upwards. Third mate, four years. Boatswains and carpenters, five years. Gunners, stewards, and cooks, seven years. Seamen, eight years. And the same regulation should apply to all other vessels trading Southward of the Canaries.

The 'West India Dock' system at present, with respect to apprentices, causes the loss of at least one thousand seamen annually!

In the American, Mediterranean, and Baltic trades, the first mate, if he has served one year in the Navy, should be exempt from the impress. Second mate, four years. Boatswains and carpenters, six years. Gunners, stewards, and cooks, seven years; and seamen, eight years, &c.

In the Coal and Coasting trades, first mate, three years. Second mate, five years. Other officers, seven years, and seamen, eight years, &c.

No vessel under fifty tons should protect a master except he has served three years in the Navy, unless such vessel have two apprentices, belonging to her, one of whom shall be seventeen years of age or upwards when indentured.

Ships employed in the Greenland Trade and Fisheries, should have regulations adapted for their purpose, suitable to the above. Apprentices the same.

All running Ships and Packets should carry four apprentices, to every ton of their complement. Half of each class.

All Ships under the British flag, sailing to, or from Europe, should be manned with British-born subjects; at least to the extent of two thirds of their complement, with their proportion of apprentices.

A certain regulation should take place with respect to men in all other Water-employments, for whom I do not presume to offer regulations, from want of information on the subject.

Transports should have three apprentices to every one hundred tons; half of whom should be above seventeen when indentured.

Apprentices should not be permitted to enter into the Navy, without the approbation of their Masters; and in that case the unexpired term of their apprenticeship should not be allowed as a part of the term of exemption, and the regular bounty should be granted to their masters.

All men who have performed their services in the Navy agreeably to these rules, should have a decided preference as long as their conduct deserves it, during and after a war, in all shipping employments belonging to Government, public docks, pilotage, &c.; and the freedom of any town in the kingdom, where they might choose to settle or reside after the war, should be their's by right.

It would be desirable to institute public schools founded upon voluntary contributions, in or near seaports, devoted to the education of children of persons actually serving in the Navy. And when their service expires, the education might be continued; but this must be regulated by the extent of the funds.

At the conclusion of a war, or at the expiration of time of servitude, the men should be conveyed free of expense to their nearest place of residence.

That no Ship should be allowed to sail outwards at the commencement of a war, with more than one third foreigners for the first two

years. One fourth for the third year. One sixth for the fifth year. One seventh for the sixth year. One eighth for the seventh year, and the remaining period of war. This may be governed as circumstances require.

Four years actually employed in the Merchant service, should be equal to two years in the Navy.

All masters, and half the mates and midshipmen, employed in the Navy, should be required to have served three years in the Mercantile service.

A certain portion of Lieutenants employed in the Navy, should be taken from those brought up in the Merchant service.

All trading Merchant-shipping, in a political point of view, should never have direct taxes laid upon them; with a view, if possible, to restore the carrying-trade we formerly possessed, but which is comparatively much diminished. This is absolutely necessary to keep up the number of seamen required to man our Navy in time of war.

These suggestions are offered, under a strong impression of their great utility; and I feel persuaded that the outline drawn, when systematically arranged, would in the course of a few years war supply the Navy to its full extent with Merchant-seamen, would conquer the aversion our Seamen at present feel for the Naval service, and be fully adequate to render it far more efficient in officer, and men.

By allowing men the liberty of retiring from the Navy at the expiration of a fixed period, it will prevent them from flying their country at the commencement of a war. It will also have the effect to induce them to enter freely, and greatly lessen the temptation to desert. In this case they will have an object in view after a certain servitude, which, commenced at the early part of life, will not appear long, particularly to respectable young men, who look forward to advancement in the Mercantile service, and who will have ties upon them to keep them in the Country. These will not now enter into the sea service, from having fear of being impressed, and all their hopes blasted through life!!!

THE SNAKE OF ALBANY!
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 1.

AS I do not recollect to have seen any recent account of the beautiful remains of Netley Abbey in your Magazine, I am induced to send a few remarks taken this Autumn, hoping they will prove interesting to some of your Readers.

Netley Abbey has two ways of approach, after crossing the ferry at Southampton: one is on the banks of the river, the other passes through the estate of . . . Chamberlaine, esq. but the distances are nearly equal. The first object viewed on arrival by the former, is the Castle, a small building near the river, bearing marks of antiquity, but not very remote, perhaps not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII. The walls are thick, measuring about 8 feet 6 inches. They inclose a small area or court, the proportions of a double cube. Three small square openings admit light towards the river, and the door of the internal wall was strengthened by a portcullis. At each end is a large square bastion entered only from the interior by pointed doors. The whole is battlemented and moated.—The sequestered ruins of Netley Abbey are seated on the banks of the river Anton (vulgarly called the Southampton Water) about three miles from the antient town of that name; and it is rendered an enchanting spot by the addition of delightful woods, which partially obscure its mouldering walls at every point of view. The West front of the Church rises dignified above the uneven ground, and from among a beautiful wood of varied trees and shrubs, on leaving the Castle; the distance is not great, but they are hidden from each other. The elegant sharply pointed window and dismantled walls and buttresses form a fine contrast to the richly-tinted surrounding landscape. We gain admission within the walls by some of the dilapidated dwelling-buildings, which mostly join the Cloisters contiguous to the South side of the Abbey Church, immediately entering the quadrangle of the Cloisters, now a vacant space, shewing only the boundary walls, one of which is the Nave of the Church, with its early Pointed windows appearing. The exterior of the Transept is likewise seen, having windows of corresponding plainness. Southward of the Transept, and ex-

tending nearly to the extreme of this side of the cloisters, is the Chapter-house, between two aisles, that join the transept: one is vaulted with stone, and lighted from the East by two narrow windows, and from the cloisters by one large window, with simple, but mutilated tracery. The corresponding aisle is quite plain. Externally, the Chapter-house was distinguished by three plain but elegant arches, the centre forming the entrance, and that on each side a window; but the original has been walled up, and the present door broken through one of the windows, to the additional disfigurement of this most elegant room. Its proportions are square, having the same number of arches on every side, and, no doubt, had originally four insulated columns in the centre sustaining the groins of the roof, the springers of which remain connected with the walls. Light was chiefly admitted from the East side by two narrow windows and quatrefoil openings. The capitals to all the arches in the Chapter-house, and some others, are sculptured in fine Purbeck marble, while the columns, bases, &c. are of fine free-stone. Among the heaps of rubbish in this area has grown a most beautifully picturesque Ash-tree, whose elegant and tender branches and leaves form the only canopy to the encircling walls: a similar tree flourishes in the cloisters. Southward of the Chapter-house, extending in the line of the cloisters, is a small apartment vaulted with stone ribs, resting on sculptured brackets, which are common in this abbey, and were no doubt adopted in the room of columns, to admit as much space as possible in a church and dwellings of small dimensions. Still more towards the South was the *Refectory*, a handsomely proportioned apartment, groined in a similar manner to the Chapter-house, and lighted from the East side by three different kinds of windows. At the South end still remains the *hatch*, through which the provisions passed from another hatch in the wall of the kitchen, which is situate East and West in regard to the Refectory. The intermediate building was perhaps the pantry or buttery, or some culinary-office. The exterior of these buildings, the walls of the cloisters, the kitchen,

kitchen, &c. form a handsome group, approaching the Abbey. From the refectory we pass to the Kitchen, which is now not the least interesting object among so many as are here exhibited, and afford gratification to those who differ in opinion from a party leaving the ruins on our entrance, who declared that "they should not have fatigued themselves in walking so far, had they expected to see no more than a heap of old ruins." The kitchen is of considerable length, separated into four divisions by brackets which support stone springers, the groins having been destroyed. The large chimney on the North side is curious and remarkable, and has received no material injury. This building is very antient, its East window having two narrow lights under a large arch. Against the line of wall formed by the Chapter-house, the adjoining ailes, and part of the dwelling-buildings,—or in the space between the Choir of the Church and Kitchen, extending Eastward, and entered by the Southern of the ailes connected with the Chapter-house,—is a large quadrangular area, encompassed with an elevated terrace, great part of whose walls remain; and on the North side, they are entire. On the exterior of this (towards the East) are some antient buildings, of which two stone-vaulted rooms deserve remark, but their original use cannot, perhaps, with precision be named. The principal of these, extending North and South, is of considerable magnitude; but the ground has been raised by surrounding destruction, both outside and within. The smaller room, entered by the former, is groined in a similar manner, and lighted by a window at the East end. These buildings have had rooms over them.

Having now generally surveyed the mutilated habitations of the religious Cistercians who once inhabited these walls, I pass round to the West front of the equally decayed and more elegant Abbey Church, of which we have hitherto said but little. This portion of the building is plain, having no other ornamental feature than a large window, the smaller window of each aisle, and narrow, in two openings, the centre door perfectly plain, which, with other dwellings parts adjoining, is walled

up. The interior of the Nave, in particular, is so much crowded with large masses of masonry that have fallen from the roof and walls, that a path could not be formed, so as to make the original grand entrance the present approach to the ruins: the advantage of such an alteration, were it practicable, is obvious, and the effect of the whole buildings would be more striking; whereas you now enter by the transept, thus losing the length, elevations, and beauty of the building in certain points of view. For the sake of description and regularity I pass up the nave and choir, and regret to notice that the arches and columns separating the ailes are throughout destroyed, and the extreme walls now bound the space. These partake of the same simplicity and character which mark the West front, and the best parts of the habitable buildings. The Nave has eight divisions formed by piers, with triple windows under a large arch in each. The cloisters connecting with the South wall, caused the windows of that side to be considerably shorter. The North transept is demolished to the remnant of a wall, and some part of the foundations, but the South transept is in a very perfect state. Its side aile, with the stone vaulting, is nearly entire; and the arches of the sides, the springers of the main roof, their mouldings and ornaments, are exquisitely perfect. The four divisions of the choir differ little from those of the nave; in the South wall is a holy-water niche with a trefoil arch; and by its side, a square recess to contain some decorations of the altar. In the opposite wall is a similar recess. The East window is very elegant, and partially perfect; but the whole so much covered with ivy, that the tracery is scarcely visible through its thick masses. The arch is of great thickness, and subdivided into numerous mouldings, having under it, between arches springing from a central cluster of columns yet remaining entire, a large circle enclosing eight quatrefoil turns, to which are still connected the iron bars for sustaining the glass. The base of destruction seems to have been held out most unrelentingly against this elegant little monastery, and it has left but scattered memorials to convey to the admirers of such interesting

ing relicks, some remembrance of pristine beauty and regularity. Among these fortunate relicks may be noticed a portion of each of the roofs over the aisles of the choir, connected with the East wall: three ribs of one division, or space, on either side remain: that to the South side having an ornamented boss; the opposite has been defaced.

It may be observed that the masonry of the exterior of this Abbey, though good and durable, is not altogether of the most finished kind: the walls not being wholly faced with hewn stone. The arches of all the windows, their mullions and tracery, the doors, columns, capitals, buttresses, cornices, groins, bases, all the angles, &c. are of the most perfect finishing in fine yellow and grey stones; and the remnants left appear as new as when first constructed by the mason.

Few among the numerous ecclesiastical buildings that suffered dilapidation have excited more general interest than the subject these remarks illustrate: whether this arises from its advantageous situation, the peculiar elegance and beauty of its mouldering remains, or the works of Nature, here so charmingly united with those of Art, it is unnecessary to determine; but certain it is, that not only Antiquaries have rendered it eminently conspicuous as to its architectural beauties and peculiarities, but Poets have chosen it as a subject for contemplation; their united exertions have given it the distinction it now possesses, and should be the means of its preservation as long as the perishable materials, and its irreparable condition, will allow us to expect.—That unnecessary havoc is continually making, it is needless to state; but it is satisfactory to learn that if no stop will at present be put to such wanton mischief, it may be at some future time adapted; that a lawless horde of men and school-boys may be prevented following the mischievous delight of ascending the stair-cases, and throwing down the walls and groins piecemeal, and disfiguring those ornamental parts which escaped the barbarians of earlier days. To the care required in the present instance, we are chiefly indebted for the fine preservation of the magnificent ruins of Fountain Abbey in

Yorkshire, to the taste, liberality and praiseworthy exertions of their deserving owner, Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal. It is to be hoped that such an example will be here followed; that the liberal privilege so long granted to the publick may be no longer thus disgracefully and destructively abused.

Netley Abbey was founded by Henry III. A. D. 1239, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edward. The revenue was estimated at 100*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* or according to Speed at 160*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*
Yours, &c. J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 20.

THE remains of the antient Palace of our English Kings so delightfully situated at Eltham, still bear testimony of its former magnificence: their site is a square of considerable extent encircled by a moat, over which an elegant Gothic bridge of three arches conducts us into the court-yard of the Palace, now a farm-yard; and the great banquetting-hall still remains in the centre, converted into a barn.

The curious oaken roof of the hall exhibits a beautiful specimen of the architecture of our forefathers; the elegant Pointed windows are entire, but their appearance is much injured by being bricked up for the exclusion of the weather. The bridge has suffered much from the ivy, which mantled it, being torn down, and the conversion of its arches into sheds and pig-sties. Some of the apartments of the palace still exist in the form of houses; the exterior of their roofs presents some curious antient carving.

Among modern innovations offensive to the eye, a white-washed cockney-box on the right of the bridge particularly obtrudes itself; it is an excellent specimen of Gothic trash.

Eltham Palace lays claim to very singular distinction in our history, for we have certain records of it having been the residence of Henry III. Edward I. II. and III. Richard II. Henry IV. and V. Edward IV. and Henry VIII.; and although antiquaries have endeavoured to assign the traditional name of King John's Palace, to the circumstance of the captive John of France having been kept here in the time of Edward III. it is much more probably has taken its

rise from the actual residence of our English John, the predecessor of Henry III.

A late ramble to Eltham, for the purpose of sketching the Barn, was the occasion of the following lines * ; and pity is it, that the venerable remains of Eltham Palace have yet found no better Bard, and no Regal restorer to rescue them from threatened oblivion. In another century, perhaps, the site of Eltham Palace will be only pointed out in the vague tradition of the rustick. A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, *Com. Duiclm. Oct. 16.*

BEING in the company of an old Clergyman a few days ago, our conversation accidentally turned upon the two great dramatic rivals *Kemble* and *Kean*. I was interrogated to which I gave the preference, and said, to *Kemble*; and being asked why, I said, on account of his understanding the meaning of his Author: this is a qualification which *Mr. Kean* has not yet acquired, and it is doubtful, I added, whether he ever will. His action and various attitudes are fine, and these are the only professional qualities which have been the means of bringing him into such repute; so much so, that he is thought superior even to *Garrick*.—I then related the "bad luck" attendant last year on *Mr. Kemble's* representation of *Sir Giles Overreach*; and I finished all that I had further to say on this subject in the following words—Nothing was wanting in *Mr. Kemble* to please the wolfish part of the congregation, except a few slaps on the forehead, and on his breast: these, I said, *Mr. Kemble* could do if he chose; but we all know that he is not so foolish as to injure his lungs; which, I said, are at present, when at the best, in a very lamentable condition. Having ended, a short pause ensued; when the old Parson in a very humorous manner exclaimed, "Mr. *Kemble* is *Abel*, and *Mr. Kean*, *Cain*." This, *Mr. Urban*, I imagine you will not consider as a bad pun. * * * F. S. A.

MR. URBAN, *Dunkeswell, Sept. 29.*

THE reaping and harvesting of the wheat in the county of Devon is attended with as heavy an exertion, and with practices of so very unwholesome a nature, as to call for the most mark of disapprobation, and

See p. 406.

their immediate discontinuance, or at least a modification of their pastime after the labours of the day. The wheat being ready to cut down, and amounting to from ten to twenty acres, notice is given in the neighbourhood that a reaping is to be performed on a particular day, when, as the farmer may be more or less liked in the village, on the morning of the day appointed, a gang consisting of an indefinite number of men and women assemble at the field, and the reaping commences after breakfast, which is seldom over till between eight and nine o'clock. This company is open for additional hands to drop in, at any time before the twelfth hour, to partake of the frolic of the day. By eleven or twelve o'clock the ale and cider has so much warmed and elevated their spirits, that their noisy jokes and ribaldry are heard to a considerable distance, and often serve to draw auxiliary force within the accustomed time. The dinner, consisting of the best meat and vegetables, is carried into the field between twelve and one o'clock; this is distributed with copious draughts of ale and cider; and by two o'clock the pastime of cutting and binding the wheat is resumed, and continued without other interruption than the squabbles of the party, until about five o'clock, when what is called the drinkings are taken into the field, and under the shade of the hedge-row or a large tree, the panniers are examined, and buns, cakes, and all such articles are found as the confectionary skill of the farmer's wife could produce for gratifying the appetites of her customary guests at this season. After the drinkings are over, which generally consume from half to three quarters of an hour (and even longer if such can be spared from the completion of the field) the amusement of the wheat-harvest is continued with such exertions as draw the reaping and binding of the field together with the close of the evening; this done, a small sheaf is bound up and set upon the top of one of the ridges, when the reapers retiring to a certain distance, each throws his reap-hook at the sheaf until one more fortunate, or less inebriated than the rest, strikes it down. This achievement is accompanied with the utmost stretch and power of the voices of the company, uttering words very indistinctly, but somewhat to this

this purpose—*wé hā in! wé hā in!* concluding with a horrid yell resembling the war-whoop of the Indian savages, which noise and tumult continue for about half an hour, when the company retire to the farm-house to supper; which being over, large portions of ale and cider enable them to carouse and vociferate until two or three o'clock in the morning. At the same house, or that of a neighbouring farmer, a similar scene is renewed, beginning between eight and nine o'clock in the morning following, and so continued through the precious season of the wheat-harvest in this country. It must be observed, that the labourers thus employed in reaping, receive no wages; but in lieu thereof they have an invitation to the farmer's house, to partake of a harvest frolic, and at Christmas also, during the whole of which time, and which seldom continues less than four or five days, the house is kept open night and day to the guests, whose behaviour during the time may be assimilated to the frolics of a bear-garden.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Nov. 12.*

ON lately paying a visit to my native County of Gloucester, I met with an Abridgment of Whitby's elaborate Commentary, edited by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, a respectable Clergyman of the Diocese, and a gentleman well known to the Literary World. In perusing it, I could not fail to approve of the object for which it was published, and the manner in which, in general, it appears to have been executed. In a work which is calculated to do so much good, and which, as the Author in his Preface states, is recommended to the publick under the sanction of all the Bishops, it is a source of regret, that a few inaccuracies, from which indeed no human compositions can be altogether exempt, should be discoverable. There is one to which I am anxious to direct the attention of Mr. Fosbrooke; and I am sure that, for so doing, he will do ample justice to the motives by which I have been actuated, in submitting it to the correction of his better and maturer judgment.

The inaccuracy to which I refer will be found at page 17. St. Matt. xxvii. 45. In a part of this chapter, *Gen. Mag. November, 1816.*

as is well known, an account of the Crucifixion of our blessed Lord, and of the extraordinary circumstances with which it was attended, is given. In the event which was transacted on that tragical occasion, all Nature seemed to sympathize; and it is recorded, that from the sixth hour until the ninth hour, *i. e.* from mid-day, 12, till three o'clock in the afternoon, "there was darkness over all the land." The darkness then with which the whole land of Judæa was overspread, continued for the space of full *three hours*. To account for this darkness, in the note, ver. 45. it is mentioned by Mr. Fosbrooke that "the Sun was eclipsed!" Now, this is directly contrary to all astronomical authority on the subject. The day upon which the Saviour was crucified was the fifteenth day of the month, and it was Full-moon; consequently the Moon must then have been in opposition to the Sun, the Earth being intercepted; and the inference therefore is, that there could not have been any natural or ordinary eclipse of the Sun at the time of which we are speaking. The darkness was supernatural; and the period in which it continued, was so miraculous as to repel the idea of any ordinary solar eclipse; for, it is proved by the best astronomers, that no ordinary eclipse at any time has lasted for a longer time than *two hours*. Now, on a subject of this kind, there is no one whose authority stands higher, nor whose opinion can be more decisive, than Ferguson's; and what is the testimony with which he supplies us? "The darkness," says he, "at our Saviour's Crucifixion was supernatural. For he suffered on the day on which the Passover was eaten by the Jews, on which day it was impossible that the Moon's shadow could fall on the Earth, for the Jews kept the Passover at the time of Full-moon; nor does the darkness in total eclipses of the Sun last above four minutes in any place, whereas the darkness at the Crucifixion lasted three hours, and overspread at least all the land of Judæa." In further confirmation of the above, it may be stated, that in the greatest

*Astronomy, &c. by James Ferguson F.R.S. See Chapt. xviii. of Eclipses, p. 273.

eclipse

eclipse of the Sun that can happen at any time and place, the total darkness continues no longer than whilst the Moon is going one minute thirty-eight seconds from the Sun in her orbit; which is about three minutes and thirteen seconds of an hour.

With respect to the darkness with which the land of Judæa was over-spread, it may be mentioned rather as a matter of curiosity, than as a subject of importance, that Judæa does not appear to have been the only country to which it was confined, but that other places felt the influence of the supernatural darkness of three hours. Suidas, in verbo Διονυσίου, informs us, that Dionysius, when he was at Heliopolis in Egypt, noticed the wonderful phænomenon, and at the time exclaimed, "Either God himself is now suffering, or sympathizing with him that does suffer!"

Yours, &c. JAMES RUDGE.

Preface to the "General Outline of the Swiss Landscapes."

IT is time to explain what was the original intention of this thing; and what should have been the execution of it. In most books of Travels the Landscape is introduced as a circumstance only, and merely to fill up the picture. It might be worthy of inquiry, how far it could be made the principal subject, as in a landscape-painting? That Picturesque Gardening, in the original, may very powerfully affect the human mind, those, who have not themselves actually experienced it, may see exemplified in Sir William Chambers's "Dissertation upon Oriental Gardening." The same work is also a proof that in mere description it may be, not a little, interesting. Its original, however, is an artificial one; and is out of the reach almost of human means, at least among European Nations. In the following pages an attempt is made to estimate how far such a description might succeed where the original is a work of Nature; and secondly, what is its compass.

Sir William Chambers has shewn that Picturesque Gardening, both in the original and in the description, may produce the effect of the highest Epic and Dramatic Poetry. And the Drama, as well as its elder sister Epic Poetry, should always

convey some useful moral; so might also this species of composition. Picturesque Gardening may not only convey a temporary lesson; but it may likewise give a lasting stamp to the taste and character of a Nation. It is connected, therefore, with manners and government. And the high perfection to which two great Nations, ENGLAND and CHINA, so dissimilar to each other, have carried this Art, together with the celebrity of their respective and very dissimilar Governments, might suggest some very important reflections to a philosophical critick. Certain in the mean while it is, that these are the only two Nations, whether in antient or modern times, that have carried the Art of Ornamental Gardening to that degree of perfection, which supposes the knowledge of it as a Science.

In the following work Switzerland is viewed as a single Pleasure-ground. It is divided into nine distinct compartments, under the following titles: Environs of the LAKE of GENEVA to the Westward; Environs to the Eastward; Environs of the JURA; The Oberland, or HIGHLANDS of the Alps; The FOREST-CANTON; The LAKE of the FOREST; The Vallais, or great RECESS of the ALPS; The GLACIERS; and lastly, The SWISS RIVERS. These titles are printed (I should rather say were, for the work itself is no more) at the top of the pages in Roman Capitals; under these was a running title in Italics, denoting the particular scene of each page: as for example, Character and Manners, Dairies of the Alps, Biography, Antiquities, Natural, and Civil History, &c. &c. But let us for a short moment suppose the work still in existence, as it once was, when this Preface was first written. A picture is here attempted, not in colours, but in words. Many parts still remain, and will probably now ever continue so, in the state of a sketch or memorandum only. The outline might easily be filled up; and then the whole task of invention is the previous disposition of the spectator's mind, together with the medium through which he views the landscape, and the order in which he views it. Or it may be said that a mere chart is here laid down of this kind of writing. The Author's profession is not that of Poetry—and

is even particularly uncongenial to works of imagination. Some professed Poet and Critick may, perhaps, execute a more regular and finished work. Modern Europe had long in its ARCHITECTURE a style of its own creation; as it had also in its MUSICK, its TACTICKS, and GOVERNMENT. But its POETRY still remained Grecian or Roman. At length, the Muse of Southey, of Scott, and Byron, civilized the feudal model; and produced a characteristic and national composition, on this side of the Alps, that may vie with the flutes and clarions of the Antients. This chasm in Poetry, so long deplored, has been better filled up than that between Antient and Modern HISTORY has been by the splendid labours of Gibbon.

I cannot but console myself with the anticipation that some one or other of the Southey's, the Scotts, and Byrons, the Craigs, or Campbells, of a future day, may navigate in these roads of Poetry and Criticism yet unexplored. That there are undiscovered worlds of writing, I have no doubt. This may, perhaps, be one of which I now only point out the way. More than this cannot be hoped for by one who has no Patron; whose faculties (strained more than they should have been) are broken by disappointment; and whose powers of life are fast decaying. Let that enterprising adventurer, who has perseverance and good fortune to execute, as well as thought to plan, a new subject, occupy it. Let him who has the sunshine of patronage, or is not chilly enough to want it, and who has the elements themselves combined with, and not against, him, make a new settlement here: and thus being, in fact, not by indication merely (and at a distance) the real discoverer—let him, like another Americus, perpetuate his name—

"I decus, i nostrum — melioribus utere fatis!

Some improvement, still, will be found in this edition, as to views of men and things. One must not always think and talk like a boy. The judicious critick will observe, sarcastically, that there still remains room for many other improvements. The Author is free to acknowledge it. Far is he indeed from being satisfied with a mere abortive attempt—he

only apologizes in excuse, or extenuation of its failing from what it might have been. And he would willingly throw it yet into the fire, as he did not long since with his Fragments on Italy (which some thought worthy of being preserved), from the high conception he has of the subject, if unfortunately *this* thing had not appeared in print already. Once it came out as a mere skeleton of a book; and a second time in its rough form of a hasty journal, without the least arrangement or correction*. The publick, who always play fairly, will allow him to revoke his carus, which he threw down inconsiderately. Perhaps too, in its candour, it may say, in turning over these leaves: "By what fatality has it happened that such a hand as this was not played better?" L. S.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CCIX.

*Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND
in the reign of Queen ANNE.*

(Continued from p. 135.)

BLENHEIM-HOUSE. Internal survey: Basement story, or ground plan. It has been observed, that the contrivance, decorations, uniformity, and grand effect of the whole official part of the arrangement, is by far the most admired portion of the building; nay, it is as strongly maintained that it is superior to any other work of the time or since. Conviction must in some degree subscribe to this position; for, while the principal story over it admits no more than the common-place form of the rooms, &c. here fancy gives a loose to numerous masonic ideas unfettered by precise modes, which are so compatible with the higher departments of life; for what with the intermedial concurrence of lines, the accidental and sudden lights, the glaring, or the gloomy, and retiring half shades, the scene is at once uncommon and enchanting. Nay more, the entire story has received a noble and complete finish, the face of each wall shewing the highest wrought masonry; a cir-

* The title of it was "JOURNAL of a short EXCURSION among the SWISS LANDSCAPES, made in the Summer of the year 1794."

cumstance of strict attention, which is not, perhaps, so demonstrable in the story above. Cellars or vaults under portico, great hall and saloon, sustained by pilasters having bases and caps; that under saloon, double, and central in quaternion groins and ribs; the diagonal of ribs to vault under hall, say 60 feet, a fine work of emulation, after our Saxon architectural flights in this way. The other divisions of wine-cellars, little stone halls, corridores, arcades, stone gallery, &c. peculiarly pilastered and groined. There are a few rooms with wainscotting and flat cielings, as belonging to the steward, housekeeper, &c.; but a doubt arises whether they were originally so. The stairs are many and ample: in short, the communications from and to every point are ready, free, and unembarrassed, each emanating from the thorough-pierced corridores dividing the mass of the building. In centre of divisions, right and left, capacious areas and courts for lighting the corridores, &c. Decorations confined chiefly to the chimney-pieces of steward's and house-keeper's rooms. The first, plain kued architrave with superstructure of pannelled pedestal supporting a busto, sided with scroll vases. The second, architrave and side vases similar, with large guideron shield on centre of the design. Kitchen: extremely lofty, an oblong of two cubes, each marked by pannelled pilasters and tablet caps, from which groins take their rise in pannelled ribs centering with perforated square tablets. The chimney-pieces large, and well befitting the purpose of the office, which indeed is strongly in character with those sumptuous culinary erections of old times, at Glastonbury, Durham, Raby Castle, &c.

Principal floor: after the passing of near a century, it is not to be expected but some alterations in a vast edifice like this would take place, either from an idea of greater convenience, fashion, or some other cause; or it may have so happened the first meditated enrichments were never gone through with. There is certainly not a correspondent, or, as it should be, an increase of splendour from that witnessed externally; it is possible the mind, in contemplating the complete burst of enrichments, is rendered too sanguine in expecting

what should, or what might have been placed on show; as it is, there may be a certain portion of disappointment. Still, taking things as they are, there is much to charm and elevate the senses; the Hero of his Country had his reward, and we must be satisfied.

Noticing the house centrally, the hall breaking up the height of three stories, an oblong, five divisions of open arches, in three tiers, left and right: first tier of arches give windows; second ditto lead to vaulted corridores; third ditto, chimney-piece, now stopped up for bugaglio stoves; fourth and fifth ditto, to grand stairs, through which in view they have an unusual and magic effect. Second tier, right and left, five open arches for similar purposes to those just specified. Third tier, left and right, five arches for windows on each side, which, with others at each end of hall, a sufficient light is given thereto. The end of hall opposite the entrance side is in most respects similar to it; they both rise by Corinthian fluted columns in height the two first tiers of hall; between them Corinthian fluted columns of a lesser dimension supporting a large archway opening to corridore arrangement in pass to saloon: the effect is grand and striking, not alone presenting the entrance to saloon, but a cantilevered gallery over it, being the communication from each side of the building to chambers above. By way of key-stone to ditto large arch-way, royal arms; supporters, angels sounding trumpets; crest, a crown inclosed in palm branches. Upper, or window tier wholly painted with draperies, trophies, and diamond compartments; it is believed a very recent re-paint, as the penciling in no sort accords with the master-touch of the cieling by Sir James Thornhill. In consequence of the oblong form of hall the bounding frame for picture in the cieling is an oval, richly ornamented and gilt, containing a magnificent painting in scene, half pagan half costume, where we have our Warrior Duke in a Roman habit, introduced to a full assemblage of Gods and Goddesses. Allow they are allegorical allusions to great and glorious events, picturesque efforts of the Artist's skill. What then? are they the images of truth, in point of costume representation?

resentation? Amidst this Babel of objects is thrust forth a modern plan of the battle of Blenheim! Thus we find the painter, as well as the sculptor, equally striving to do away the historic warrant of their subjects. What have the manners of nearly two centuries past to answer for in this respect? which class of scientific men first larded facts of their own times with Romanized fables—the Poet or the Artist? we suspect the former: hence has arisen an evil in National record, which it is much doubted will never more be separated from the pen, chisel, or pencil. Door-way into saloon is entirely of marble, in architrave, frieze, and cornice; a superstructure with a busto of the great Hero, still in Romanized guise. It must be confessed, an air, either from the magnitude or characteristic turn of this interior, of grandeur and princely state is everywhere diffused.

Saloon: an oblong like the hall, though of far less magnitude, takes the same height, that is, in the altitude of the edifice. The uprights have on each side large marble door-cases of pilasters bearing arched heads with shell key-stones; a receding and lesser door-way within them; in the heads thereof, the Imperial arms; two plain kneed chimney-pieces on West side of room; on East side ditto two tiers of circular-headed windows; dado of marble. The decorative turn of the uprights, exclusive of the window-side, bears a superb design entirely scenographic, and, with the ceiling, painted by La Guerre, it is uncommonly impressive and commanding, though composed with the most confused and discordant subjects ever encountered in one view. Notwithstanding the brilliancy of the general picture at first sight may banish reflection, and charm awhile discrimination, impartial illustration must be attended to, and then we feast upon our half-completed banquet, fairly and undisguised. The scene rises in a superb Composite gallery of double fluted columns, decorated with large draperies, on a noble run of pedestal, having compartments of fruit and palm branches: entablature consonant to the Order. A superstructure ensues in a second gallery of oval perforations: a second cornice terminates the uprights. In the first gallery, assemblage of various characters, English,

Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and other Europeans, with Asiatics, Africans, &c. all in their proper costume. (The Painter, it may be presumed, had occasionally encountered them in his visits about Town.) Among some very striking portraits, the Artist himself is remarkably conspicuous. Over each door-case, ovals with basso-relievos of angels, &c. Second gallery: the oval perforations are supported by Roman terms, male and female, between them naked prisoners, and costumed armour, banners, and other trophies of Marlborough's day. In the gallery, a variety of Roman soldiers, arranging more costumed armour, and banners of our Hero's conquests. Oval ceiling with excessively rich foliages in frame, inclosing another magnificent group of Pagan gods and goddesses, among whom our Hero is again brought forward, and again marked by a complimentary Roman habit.

Entering the state-apartments commencing at the West end; the North range, then through the East range to the library. Item. No. 1. modernised; 2. ditto. 3. Chimney-piece, kneed architrave, with frieze of sweeping flutes, flat plain ceiling. 4. Ditto, chimney-piece, superstructure of angular terms, compartments, and sided by scrolls, Corinthian columns at sweep of bow-window, modern cove ceiling. 6. Plain architrave chimney-piece with plain superstructure; cove ceiling having a large plain oval compartment. 7. Chimney-piece modern; general entablature of frieze and cornice ornamented. 8. Chimney-piece of terms, scroll-blocks in the frieze, and head in its centre; ceiling rather busy in the compartments, their borders goloched. 9. Chimney-piece modern, cove ceiling with large diamond compartments, golochi border. 10. Chimney-piece, scroll-pilasters, cornice, cornucopia in frieze, tablet with a head; general entablature enriched; rich cove ceiling with large inter-connectings of circular compartments, goloched, and other ornaments. 11. Kneed architrave chimney-piece, modern ornaments introduced thereon; general cornice enriched, oblong compartments in ceiling, their borders leafed. 12. Modern chimney-piece, general cornice enriched, cove ceiling with oblong compartments and golochi border

13. Knead architrave chimney-piece, general cornice enriched, cove ceiling, oblong compartment, its border leafed. The original door-cases and window architraves remaining, have the protruding mouldings; some of the rooms retain their original oak-panneling, the rest, of course, modern papering. It is to be observed that many tapestry hangings are yet exhibited, representing the victories of the great Duke; these are not only most admirably expressed, but rendered invaluable from their strict adherence to the events and costume of the hour thus brought forward; a consideration certainly of more worth to the Historic service of the Country, than all the unnatural and dreaming compositions of artists in general, by their admixtures of mortals and deities, old times with new, fiction and matter of fact, all done, forsooth, under the specious stamp of following the models of the Roman and Grecian schools.

Great gallery occupying the entire line of South front, now the library; its centre, a semi-circle; at each extremity a square in projection, forming in the length five divisions of windows, three in each. Three doorways and two chimney-pieces opposite windows. At two thirds of the uprights in certain divisions, particularly conspicuous at the two extremities, rise Doric fluted marble pilasters, their entablatures ranging round the whole work, with a general superstructure of inferior pilasters, bearing half coved vaultings. The ceiling takes place demonstrating the above five divisions, in circular (centrically) oblong, right and left, and octangular at the two extremities; these latter mounting into dome-heads, the enrichments of which are profuse, being in diamond compartments and other ornaments. The embellishments of the other ceilings are confined to the borders of the compartments. The grand central door-case is of marble, as a Doric frontispiece, including an inferior ditto arched. The windows sided with Doric pilasters, and richly diamonded, as are the attending impost and archivolts. Two elaborately worked chimney-pieces of terra cotta, tablets, a superstructure of compartments, terra cotta breaks, pediments, scrolls, beads and foliage. The absence of furniture decorations, which

take place of the first intended use of a picture-gallery, are a continued line of book-cases fronting windows and at the extremities, on which a continued gallery; its parapet is elaborately worked with foliages. A second line of corresponding book-cases succeed. The magnificence marking this room is carried to a very high degree of taste and skill. At the West extremity an antique busto of Alexander; at the East ditto a whole length statue of Queen Anne, each in their proper costume; this is as it should be; the pleasing ideas they impart are not falsified, and we are presented with the actual resemblances of those who once were so great and illustrious.

Chapel. Altered from original plan by giving the altar end a square finish instead of a semicircular one, noting at same time that the altar end does not stand according to the ecclesiastical observance, full East, but South; an innovation, we may safely assert, holds up Sir John as the first professionalist that turned this obligatory and sacred practice from its due position. An unclerical propensity surely, at least unpicturesque and non-effective, as the Divine table, to say no more of it, is thus thrown into a sombre and half revealed light, while on the point (East) the rays of the sun from the South and West, would have given that luminous display so necessary to impart those sensations allied to prayer and meditation. Plan, an oblong; four Corinthian pilastered compartments on the several sides inclosing East, the windows, and West, large recess. At North end, the state gallery supported by Doric columns; scroll-frontispiece at back of gallery. Altar end, two windows, foliated compartment between them, and below a very uninteresting-conceived Ionic screen. The pulpit of the like common cast. Ceiling, large compartment, with rich border, and central flower. From the visible falling-off of according decorations in this place with preceding parts of the great whole, it is plain, a small portion of Vanbrugh's ability was here put in action. In fact, it has been understood, he left his Blenheim job not so complete as might be wished, but the efficient cause has not been clearly or satisfactorily made out. But every object in this chapel now either gives place, or is rendered

insignificant and diminutive from the gigantic monument blocking up nearly the West side, in six colossal statues of the first Duke and Dutchess, and their two sons, attended by Fame and History.

To say that overdrawn Nature by sculptural propensity is objectionable in any situation, though on

the most enlarged elevation, is a truism not to be controverted; for, surely, to behold a design of a dimension adequate to ~~the~~ conspicuous on any altitude our vast St. Paul's has to boast, thrust into a common-sized apartment, must outrage all just proportion and every pleasing observation.

AN ARCHITECT.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Northampton. East, Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex. South, Surrey and Berks. West, Oxford.
Greatest length 45, *greatest width* 18, *circumference* 138, *square* 730 miles.
Province, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Lincoln, excepting 6 Parishes in Canterbury, and 4 in London. *Circuit,* Norfolk.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Cattieuchlani, or Cassii.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. — *Station.* Magiovinum, Fenny Stratford.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. White Leaf Cross cut on the side of a hill near Risborough. Earth Works at Kinble Hill; Nutley and Medmenham Abbey; Chetwode Priory; Stewkley, Hanslope, and Olney Churches; Eton College, founded in 1441 by Henry VI.

Stewkley Church is one of the finest specimens of Saxon Architecture in the Kingdom.

At Ashridge was the first house of the Bon-hommes, the last Order of Friars that visited England: they were brought over in 1283, by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. THAMES, Ouse, Thame, Coln, Ouzel, Wick, Loddon.

Inland Navigation. Grand Junction Canal, with Buckingham and Wendover branches. Thames and Isis Canal.

Eminences and Views. Chiltern Hills; Salt Hill; Taplow Hill; Kimble Hill; Belinesbury Hill; Hedsor Hill; Tower of Pen Church; Whitechurch.

Seats. Stow, Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Bulstrode, Duke of Somerset.

Chalfont House, Thos. Hibbert, esq.

Danesfield, Mrs. Scott.

Ditton Park, Lord Montague.

Dbrney Court, Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, bart.

Fawley Court, Strickland Freeman, esq.

Sothurst, Miss Wright.

Haddington House, Hon. Lieutenant-General Vere Poulett.

Hampden House, Viscount Hampden.

Harleyford, Sir Wm. Clayton, bart.

Hedsor Lodge, Lord Boston.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Aylesbury, 2; Buckingham, 2; Great Marlow, 2; High Wycombe, 2; Wendover, 2; total 14.

Produce. Corn, Cattle, Butter, Ducks, Fuller's Earth.

Manufactures. Lace, Paper, Malt.

POPULA

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 8; Parishes, 201; Market-towns, 14; Houses, 22,366. Inhabitants, Males, 56,208; Females, 61,442: total, 117,650. Families employed in Agriculture, 13,933; in Trade, 8,424; in neither, 2,844: total, 25,201. Baptisms, Males, 1774; Females, 1746. — Marriages, 962. — Burials, Males, 1186; Females, 1326.

Towns containing not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Aylesbury (Assize town)	750	3,447	Olney	483	2,268
Buckingham (Assize town)	582	2,987	Chesham	425	2,071
Great Marlow	478	2,799	Risborough	324	1,644
Colnbrook	448	2,530	Wooburn	330	1,604
Newport Pagnell	643	2,515	Stony Stratford	322	1,488
High Wycombe	487	2,490	Wendover	283	1,481
Eton	320	2,279	Beaconsfield	288	1,461
Amersham, or Agmondesham	429	2,259	Ivinghoe	274	1,361
			Winslow	223	1,222
Total, Towns, 17;		Houses, 6,989;		Inhabitants, 35,906.	

HISTORY.

A. D. 43, near Buckingham, Caractacus and Togodumnus, sons of Cunobeline (the Cymbeline of Shakspeare) were successively defeated by Aulus Plautius, the Roman General.

BIOGRAPHY.

Aldrich, Robert, Bp. of Carlisle, applauded by Erasmus, Burnham, about 1488.
 Alley, William, Bp. of Exeter, translator of the Pentateuch, High Wickham, about 1510.
 Anderson, George, mathematician and accountant, Weston, 1760.
 Atterbury, Lewis, divine, Caldecot, 1656.
 Arundell, FRANCIS, Bp. of Rochester, Milton Keynes, 1662.
 Bate, George, physician, Maid's Morton, 1608.
 Cox, Richard, Bp. of Ely, one of the composers of the Liturgy, Whaddon, 1499.
 Crab, Roger, "The English Hermit," beginning of the Sixteenth Century.
 Crooke, Sir George, Lord Chief Justice, Chilton, about 1611.
 DREAY, Sir KENELM, Gothurst, 1603.
 Gregory, John, divine, Amersham, 1607.
 Haddon, Walter, scholar, 1516.
 Humpfrey, Laurence, Dean of Winchester, scholar, Newport Pagnell, 1527.
 Lister, Martin, physician and naturalist, about 1638.
 Montague, Richard, Bp. of Norwich, Dorney, 1578.
 Odell, Thomas, dramatic writer, about 1700.
 Oughtred, William, mathematician, Eton, 1574.
 Sharrock, Robert, miscellaneous writer, Adstock, Seventeenth Century.
 Shaw, George, zoologist, Bierton, 1751.
 Wendover, Roger de, historiographer to Henry III. Wendover.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The Chiltern Hundreds, a range of chalk hills, principally in this County, have Stewards appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of 20s. and all fees. By accepting this nominal office, a Member vacates his seat in Parliament.

At Chalfont St. Giles, Milton finished "Paradise Lost," and at the suggestion of Elwood, a Quaker, began "Paradise Regained."

Stoke Poges Church-yard is the scene of Gray's "Elegy," and his burial-place: the old Manor-house is described in his "Long Story;" a distant prospect of Eton is the theme of one of his Odes.

Stoke Golding was the residence of Lord Chief Justice Coke, who died there Sept. 3, 1634. — Hampden was the seat and burial-place of the patriot Hampden. — Clefden, burnt May 20, 1795, was the Palace of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his Majesty, and erected by the witty and profligate Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, "whose character is described by Dryden, whose death by Pope, in lines never to be forgotten." — Whaddon Church was

was the residence of Browne Willis, the Antiquary, the subject of a ludicrous ballad in the "Oxford Struag."—Stow, its gardens, and Lord Cobham, its illustrious possessor, are immortalized in the verses of Pope.—Cowper lived at Weston, near Olney, and has described the scenery in his Poems.—At Beaconsfield lie the remains of Waller and of Burke.—At Hillesdon is the tomb of Godfrey Beate, Judge, the subject of a quibbling Elegy by Swift.—Hartwell was the residence of Louis XVIII.—At Slough lives the Astronomer Herschel.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Lincoln. East, Norfolk and Suffolk. South, Essex and Hertford. West, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford.

Greatest length 45, *greatest breadth* 30, *circumference* 130, *square* 686 miles, *Province*, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Ely, excepting a few Parishes in Norwich and Rochester. *Circuit*, Norfolk.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Iceni.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Station.* Camboritum, Cambridge.

Saxon Heptarchy. East Anglia.

Antiquities. Cambridge Colleges and Halls; St. Sepulchre's and St. Mary's Churches. Ely Cathedral. Thorney Abbey. Barnwell Priory. Burwell, Wisbeach, and Sutton Churches. * Devil's Ditch.

Soham was an East-Anglian Episcopal See. Thorney was a Mitred Abbey. St. Sepulchre's is a Round Church, built by the Knights Templars in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; there are only three other Round Churches in the Kingdom. St. Mary's is the University Church.

The only House of Bethlehemite Friars in England was in Trumpington-street, Cambridge: they came over in 1257.

COLLEGES AND HALLS.

Peter House, founded 1284, by Hugh de Balsbam, Bishop of Ely.

Pembroke Hall, 1348, by Mary, third wife of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

Clare Hall, 1344, by Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare. Corpus Christi, or Benet College, 1344, by the two Guilds of the Body of Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Gonville and Caius College, 1349, by Edmund Gonville, Rector of Terrington, Norfolk, enlarged in 1557, by John Caius, physician to Queen Mary.

Trinity Hall, 1351, by William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich.

KING'S COLLEGE, 1441, by Henry VI. Its Chapel (interior length 291 feet, height 75, breadth 45 feet six inches) "the utmost effort of constructive skill, and the paragon of architectural beauty."

Queen's College, 1444, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI.

Catharine Hall, 1459, by Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's, and Chancellor of the University.

Jesus College, 1496, by John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, and Chancellor of England.

Christ's College, 1506, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

St. John's College, the largest in the University, 1509, by the foundress of Christ's.

TRINITY COLLEGE, a magnificent establishment, 1540, by Henry VIII.

Magdalen College, the only College on the North side of the Cam, 1542, by Thomas Lord Audley, Chancellor of England.

Emanuel College, 1564, by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Queen Elizabeth.

Sidney Sussex College, the least in the University, 1593, by bequest of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex.

Downing College, incorporated 1800, by the will of Sir George Downing.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

River. Ouse, Cam or Granta, Glen, Nen, Rhee.

Inland Navigation. Wisbeach Canal, Soham Lock, Cam, Nen, and Ouse Rivers. Old and New Bedford Rivers or Fen Drains.

Eminences and Views. Gogmagog Hills; Swaffham Two Churches; Castle Camps; Sutton Church.

Seats. WIMPOLE, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Babraham, Gen. Whorwood Adeane. Gogmagog Hill, Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne.

Bottisham Hall, Rev. George Jenyns. Kneesworth Hall, Sir Charles Ethelston Nightingale.

Chevsley, Duke of Rutland. Croxton Park, John Thorpe, esq.

Leeds, bart. Little Shelford, Wm. Finch Finch, esq.

Madingley, Rev. Sir Alexander Cotton.

Modern Public Buildings. Senate House; Downing College, founded in 1800, by bequest of Sir George Downing, bart.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; the University, 2; and the Town of Cambridge, 2: total 6.

Produce. Corn, Butter, Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, Fels.

Manufactures. Coarse Earthen Ware, White Bricks, Yarn, Oil.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 17; *Parishes,* 165; *Market-towns,* 7; *Houses,* 17,489.

Inhabitants. Males, 50,756; Females, 50,353: total, 101,109.

Families employed in Agriculture, 12,831; *in Trade,* 5,303; *in neither,* 2,888: total, 21,022.

Towns containing not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhabit.		Houses.	Inhabit.
Cambridge (capital)	2,017	11,108	Soham	547	2,386
Ely (city)	950	4,249	Thorney	250	1,675
Wisbeach	1,463	6,300	Linton	194	1,373
March	679	3,098			

Total: Towns, 7; Houses, 6,100; Inhabitants, 30,189.

HISTORY.

A. D. 637, Sigebert, King of East Anglia, founded a School at Cambridge, the origin of the present University.

1010, Cambridge plundered and burnt by the Danes.

1066, After the fatal Battle of Hastings, the Isle of Ely was the place of refuge to those English that could not brook submission to the Conqueror. Under Hereward, their General, they defended themselves against William for several years, and were at last subdued only through the treachery of the Abbot of Ely.

1215, Cambridge taken and plundered by the Barons.

1281, A Mob at Cambridge, under John Grantceter, burnt the Records of the University in the Market-place.

1533, July 7, at Sawston, on the death of Edward VI. Sir John Huddleston concealed the Princess Mary, and conveyed her thence behind his servant to Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, where she was first proclaimed Queen.

1533, July 21, John Dudley, the powerful Duke of Northumberland, arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced, intending to seize the Princess Mary.

1647, May 7, at Triplow, by the instigation of Cromwell, a Military Parliament, called the Council of Agitators, was formed, in opposition to the Parliament at Westminster.

BIOGRAPHY.

Balsbam, Hugh de, Bp. of Ely, founder of Peter House, Balsbam.

Bentham, Edward, Professor of Divinity, Ely, 1707.

Bentham, James, Architectural Historian, Ely, 1708.

Bolton, William, physician and botanist, Isle of Ely, (died 1574.)

CASELL, EDWARD, Orientalist, Author of "Lexicon Heptaglotton," Hatley, 1808.

Cheke, Sir John, Greek scholar, Cambridge, 1514.

Cole, William, the Anthony a Wood of Cambridge, (died 1782.)

Collier, Jeremy, Ecclesiastical Historian, adversary of the Stage, Qui Stow, 1690.

Coxe, John, Dissenter, 1714.

Culpeper, David, religious enthusiast, founder of a sect called Culpeperians, last century.

Dumbarland, Richard, "Terence of England," Cambridge, 1732.

Dalton,

Dalton, Michael, Lawyer, Author of "Office of Justice of Peace," Little Abington, Sixteenth Century.

Drake, James, physician and political writer, Cambridge, 1667.

Hall, Thomas, (when three years old, 3 feet 8 inches high; when not quite six, died with all the symptoms of old age) Willingham, 1741.

Hobson, Thos. carrier, on whom Milton wrote an epitaph, Cambridge, (died 1680.)

Lyons, Israel, mathematician and botanist, Cambridge, 1739.

Marvel, Andrew, commentator on the Creed, father of the Patriot, Meldrith, (drowned 1640.)

Masham, Lady Damaris, amiable and learned, Cambridge, 1658.

Paris, Matthew, Historian, Caxton, about 1200.

Purchase, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1497, Gamlingay.

Richardson, Dr. Regius Professor at Cambridge, temp. James I. Linton.

Rubæus, Elias, author of "Contra nobilitatem inanem," Triplow (four. temp. Henry III.)

TAYLOR, JEREMY, Bp. of Downe and Connor, Cambridge, about 1605.

Tenison, Thomas, Abp. of Canterbury, Coltenham, 1636.

Thirlby, Thomas, Bp. of Ely, one of the composers of the Liturgy, about 1500.

Westfield, Thomas, Bp. of Bristol, Ely, (died 1644.)

Whitehead, William, poet laureat, Cambridge, 1715.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Ely is the only English city that does not send Representatives to Parliament. — Newmarket town is principally in Suffolk; but the famous Race-course is in this County. — Sturbitch fair, once the largest in England, begins Sept. 18, and continues fourteen days.

At Burwell, Sept. 8, 1717, 78 persons, assembled in a barn to see a puppet-show, were burnt to death, the thatched roof having been carelessly set on fire.

Babraham was the residence of Sir Horatio Palavicini, of whom see Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting. — Spinney Abbey was the seat of Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland; he was interred at Wicken by the side of his mother Elizabeth, wife of Oliver. — Bottisham was the seat and burial-place of Soame Jenyns. Milton was the retirement of William Cole, the Cambridge Antiquary. — At Wimpole is a splendid monument to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. — At Trumpington lived Anstey, author of the "New Bath Guide."

At Cambridge, in Trinity College Library (length 200, breadth 40, and height 38 feet, built by Sir Christopher Wren) are many Poems of Milton, in his own hand-writing. In Trinity College Chapel, where lie the remains of Bentley and Porson, is the celebrated statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac. In the Pepysian Library, Magdalen College, is an unique collection of ballads. In the University Library is a MS. of the third or fourth century, of the "Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," given by Theodore Beza. The Conduit was erected by Hobson, the carrier, who is buried in St. Benet's Church: he supplied the students with horses, but to give every horse its due proportion of rest and labour, would never let one out of its regular turn; whence originated the proverb of "Hobson's Choice, this or none."

BYRO.

LITTLE CANTERS.

Æschylus. — *Euripides.* — *Sophocles.*
Inest sua gratia parvis.

Mr. URBAN,

TO some of your intelligent Correspondents the following observations may appear nugatory; but to other gentlemen they cannot fail to impart that precise and specific kind of useful information which many are at a loss how to attain. Of that information, Sir, I feel not now ashamed to confess myself to have stood once lamentably in need; for its acquisition, I likewise acknow-

ledge, my pockets often gloriously bled; and to full participation in its advantages every good-humoured Reader of the Gentleman's Magazine is here most heartily welcomed.

William Canter, *de warr,* of Utrecht, died at Louvain, in the year 1575, of a lingering consumption, in his 33d year, deservedly reckoned by Thuanus, *Hist. ed. ang.* 1575, among the most learned men of his age. He was an indefatigable student, and a sound scholar, of no mean critical fame; to whose extreme and extraordinary minuteness of accuracy more than

than one sly modern Editor of towering crest is wholly indebted for the Bird-of-Paradise plumage his vanity displays.

1. The elegant and scarce edition of Canter's *EURIPIDES*, from Christopher Plantin's press at Antwerp, adorned in the title-page with the compass vignette, and the apposite motto "Labore et constantiâ," was printed in 1571.

2. This publication was succeeded by the beautiful and now equally rare edition of Canter's *SOPHOCLES*, in 1579, from the same admirably-regulated press.

3. To these delicate, bright, and sparkling gems was added, in the very next year, *i. e.* in 1580, a similarly choice and immaculate edition of Canter's *ÆSCHYLUS*. The latter curiosity, indeed, I am sorry to state, is seldom to be bought; and it is hardly ever met with either in shops or at auctions in the book-abounding Metropolis, or at any of the country sales: it was, however, the basis of Stanley's approved undertaking.

4. In the course of 14 years from the little Antwerp publication of his favourite *SOPHOCLES*, the admirers of Canter found the literary world so impatiently desirous of fresh copies, that, at length, in 1593, a second edition, or rather a neat fac-simile reprint of that Author, issued from the Plantin Press at Leyden, under the care of Francis Rapheleng. I perceive one singularity, of no great moment, to distinguish this edition of 1593, from that of 1579. It occurs in page 28; and consists in the superfluous repetition of a line horribly inhuman, and fit only for the mouth of a savage Cherokee Chief:

Ὀὐκ ἔνι γέλως ἠδίστος εἰς ἐχθρῶς γέλῳ.

I consider the editions of 1579 and of 1593, to be equally correct in all other respects.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, it may not moderately surprise those persons who are unacquainted with the price-current of Classical Books, to learn from me the enormous rise in the *bibliomaniacal* and *bibliopolish* stocks, [sit, precor, verbis his duobus venis] within some few years, relative to these select scrip. curiosities. In R. Bentley's Catalogue for 1816, p. 191, single copies of Canter's small *EURIPIDES*, alone, are cheaply rated at four pounds fourteen shillings and six-

pence, whilst the other toys are valued by Mr. P. *quem honoris causâ nomine* and the principal London dealers, in just and due proportion.

So pithy is the ryghte merrie, quainte, and aunciente conceite:—
"Set bookworms on their hobbies,
and they'll *canter* to the d * *!"—*in cælum, jusseris, ibunt.*

But, what says honest old Sebastian Brant of the whole *BIBLIOMANIAC* tribe? Why, thus: let the galled jade wince!

"*Inter præcipuos pars est miki reddita stultos.*

*Prima, rego docili vasta que vela manu.
En! ego possideo multos, quos raro libellos*

Perlego, tum lectos negligo, nec sapio.

Primus in excelsâ teneo quod nave ru-
dentes, [lumina vasta *:
Stultivagosque sequor comites per flu-
Non ratione vacat certâ, sensuque latenti.
Congestis etenim stultus confido libel-
lis, [lumina præbent:
Spem quoque nec parvam collecta vo-
Calleo nec verbum, nec libri sentio
mentem †.

Attamen in magno per me servantur
honore, [beliis.

Pulveris et cariem plumatis tergo fla-
Ast ubi doctrinæ certamen volvitur, in-
quant, [pellex

Ædibus in nostris librorum culta su-
Eminet, et chartis vivo contentus opertis,
Quas video ignorans: juvat et me copia
sola. [haberet

Constituit quondam dives Ptolemæus †,
Ut libros toto quæsitos undique mundo,
Quos grandes rerum thesauros esse pu-
tabat: [tenebat,

Non tamen arcanae legis documenta
Queis sine non poterat vitæ disponere
cursum. [tardus

§ En! pariter teneo numerosa volumina,
Pauca lego, viridi contentus tegmine
libri [quenti?

Cur vellem studio sensus turbare fre-
Aut tam sollicitis animum confundere
rebus? [atens.

Qui studet assiduo motu, fit stultus et
Seu studeam, seu non, dominus tamen
esse vocabor: [tro,

Et possunt studio socium disponere nos-

* Diodorus Siculus, lib. I. Eccles. 12.

† Dabitur liber nescientibus literas.
Esaie 29.

‡ Ptolemæus Philadelphus, ejus me-
minit Josephus, lib. 12.

§ Qui parum studet, parum proficit,
glo. in l. unicitque. C. de proxi. sacr.
scri.

Qui pro me sapiat, doctasque et inuictas
artes.

At si cum doctis versor, concedere malo
Omnia, ne cogar fors verba Latina pro-
fari. [auctor,

Teutonicos inter balbos sum maximus
Cum quibus incassum sparguntur verba
Latina. [fertis,

* O! vos doctores, qui grandia nomina
Respicite antiquos patres, jurisque peri-
tos. [libris,

Non in candidulis pensebant dogmata
Arte sed ingenua sitibundum pectus ale-
bant. * [terva †.

Auriculis asini tegitur sed magna ca.

STULTIFERA NAVIS. Basileæ Ex
Officinâ Sebastiani Henricipetri,
Anno recuperatæ Salutis humanæ
M. D. LXXII. Mense Martio.

With this palatable morsel for the
decayed tooth of a sickly taste, I beg
leave for the present to crown my
offering. Æ. Es. Ss.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Sept. 9.*

HAVING occasion to attend our
Bury Assizes at Lancaster last
week, I took an opportunity of riding
over with a friend to Ashton Hall,
the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and
Brandon, in order to examine again
the Picture in his Grace's Collection,
(purchased some years ago from Mr.
Woodburne, of Saint Martin's-lane),
which I have noticed as being a produc-
tion of Hogarth, and but little known,
in my "*Fragments of the History of
Lancashire*;" and of which I have
been requested to communicate an
account to you.

The subject of the picture appears
to be an *Election*. The most pro-
minent figures are, two Jews and a
Quack-doctor in the fore-ground; a
Milk-maid tumbled with her pail
topsy-turvy over an arch chimney-
sweeper, and her milk bespattering a
more decent figure with her male
companion; besides a Sailor with his
doxy, an ass, and numerous other
grotesque figures. Behind appears a
Cavalcade, the movement of which
may have occasioned the Milk-maid's
disaster. The Cavalcade consists
of two row-boats, on wheels, drawn
by horses, with streamers, and a
grotesque party in each, bedizened
with finery, bag-wigs, and every
thing ridiculous and laughable: a

* Reverb. 5. ff. de Ori. Jur. l. 11. post
originem. † Persius.

crowded assembly, jack-ass, coach,
&c. &c.: and the whole company and
various characters, in order and in
confusion, form an association and
composition of fun and vagary. On
the right side as you view the picture
(or sinister side) is a public-house,
the parlour-windows open and men
smoking and drinking, the sign of
"*The King's Arms*," kept by "*Fields*,"
and a direction-board nailed up, "*To
Mr. Frampton's Academy* *." On the
hustings in the middle of the picture,
beyond the Cavalcade, are two Can-
didates: a man with the Candi-
date on the left holding a flag, on
which is written "*Sir John Harper
for ever, and success to his Election*:"
the other Candidate is a Naval Officer
in his uniform, with a dolorous coun-
tenance. Behind the hustings rises a
group of shady trees, which improves
the composition in point of form;
and on the left is a Church, said to be
St. Mary's in Brentford.

I have not described above half the
motley train which the picture ex-
hibits. It displays no mark, that I
could trace, of any thing like a copy,
which is often distinguished by re-
touching and mending; on the con-
trary, it bears every mark of a Master;
a firm and decided pencil; the colours
laid on their proper places at once,
without rubbing one into another or
over and over; freely and hastily
painted in a thin even coat of tints
and colours; and every stroke tells
its tale. The expression of the va-
rious figures is strongly marked,
and has a forcible and risible effect
upon the spectator; and it abounds
in those extravagant beauties and
conceits, for which Hogarth was par-
ticularly distinguished.

The picture is an oblong, 7 feet 9
inches by 4 feet 6 inches high, in a
deal painted frame without any carved
work, and is in very good preserva-
tion. MATTHEW GREGSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Pit-place, Epsom,*

Jan. 6.
YOUR Correspondent, T. S. (vol.
LXXXV. Part II. p. 408.)
mentions "the marvellous account of
Lord Lyttelton's death," and wishes
to see it "authenticated." Having
bought Pit Place, where he died, I
can give the following copy of a

* Qu. Where situated?

document in writing, left in the house as a hair-loom, which may be depended on. Having received much pleasure and instruction from your Work for near forty years, I deem it my duty to assist, in however trifling a degree.

"Lord Lyttelton's Dream and Death" (see Admiral Walseley's account.)—"I was at Pit Place, Epsom, when Lord Lyttelton died: Lord Fortescue, Lady Flood, and the two Miss Amphletts, were also present. Lord Lyttelton had not been long returned from Ireland, and frequently had been seized with suffocating fits. He was attacked several times by them in the course of the preceding month. While in his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, he dreamt, three days before his death, "he saw a Bird fluttering, and afterwards a Woman appeared in white apparel, and said, 'Prepare to die, you will not exist three days.' He was alarmed, and called his servant, who found him much agitated and in a profuse perspiration. This had a visible effect the next day on his spirits. On the third day, while at breakfast with the above-mentioned persons, he said, 'I have jockeyed the ghost, as this is the third day.' The whole party set off to Pit Place. They had not long arrived when he was seized with a usual fit. Soon recovered. Dined at five. To bed at eleven. His servant, about to give him rhubarb and mint water, stirred it with a tooth-pick; which Lord Lyttelton perceiving, called him a 'slovenly dog,' and bid him bring a spoon. On the servant's return, he was in a fit. The pillow being high, his chin bore hard on his neck. Instead of relieving him, he ran for help; on his return found him dead."

In Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," (vol. IV, p. 313,) he said, "It is the most extraordinary occurrence in my days. I heard it from Lord Westcote, his uncle.—I am so glad to have evidence of the spiritual world, that I am willing to believe it." Dr. Adams replied, "You have evidence enough; good evidence, which needs no support."

T. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 31.

YOUR Correspondent SCRAPER (Part I. p. 605) has inquired "for some particulars of those famous Violin-makers, Amati, Stainer, Stradiua-

rius; and of the visible and audible characteristics of their instruments;" and justly observes, that "writers on Musick have paid them but little attention." Though it be the province of a professor, rather than that of an amateur, to satisfy his inquiry, yet as I find nothing has appeared in your pages on the subject, I will venture to communicate what little information I have collected. We cannot be surprised at the few particulars handed down to us of these celebrated makers of musical instruments, as their celebrity is owing in a great degree to *Time*. It is *Time* that brings their works to perfection, and time will, no doubt, stamp a greater value on the Violins of Betts and the Tenors of Forster.

Of the *visible* characteristics of these "admirable artisans" (justly termed so by Sir John Hawkins), the most prominent are these. The Stainer Violins, compared with the Amatis, are *high* and *narrow*, and the *box* more confined: the *sound-holes* are cut more perpendicular, and are *shorter*; there is also a kind of notch at the turn. The Stradiuarius' Violins are of a *larger* pattern, particularly those of Antonius the son, and have a *wider* box than the Amatis, and *longer sound-holes*, which are cut at the ends very sharp and broad with a little hollow at that end which other makers cut flat. The varnishes of the Amatis and Stainers are yellow, as well as those of Stradiuarius the father; the son's varnish is red. Of the *audible* characteristics, surely of the most importance, though too frequently a secondary consideration—generally speaking; the Amatis have a mild and sweet tone; the Stainers, a sharp and piercing tone, and the Stradiuarius's a rich full tone.

Having remarked that the technical phrase *an Amati* leads many persons to suppose there was one maker only of that name, it may be useful information to add the four, viz. Andrew, the father; Jerome and Antony his sons; and Nicholas, Antony's son; of which, those instruments made by Jerome are reckoned the handsomest:—all these individuals, as well as the two Stradiuarius's, were of Cremona.—I am not aware of a more suitable conclusion than by enumerating a few names of other noted makers; viz. Andrew, Joseph, and Jasper

Jasper Guarnerius, (Cremona); Giuliano, (Naples); David Techler, (Rome); Grancingin, (Milan); Schorn, (Inspruck); Matthew Albani, (Tyrol); — and of our English makers, Barak Norman, who lived in Bishopsgate-street; and Jacob Rayman in Southwark, whose Tenors are in great estimation. G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, Deal, Nov. 1.

IN your Index Indicatorius, for Sept. last, p. 194, your Correspondent G. says that he believes Petrarch to be the author of the lines quoted by Le Sage, in *Gil Blas*, "*Inveni Portum*," &c. But the Epigram in Petrarch is a literal translation, excepting the substitution of *requiem* for *portum*, of one of the Greek Epigrams, No. 71, of Johnson's edition, which is as follows:

Ἐλπίς καὶ σὺ Τύχη, μέγα χαίρειε τὸν
 λιμὲν εὖρον. [ἐμὲ.
 Οὐδὲν ἔμοι χ' ὑμῖν παίζετε τὰς μετ'

And the only alteration of Le Sage's lines from this is, the exchange of *Sat me lusistis*, from *Nil mihi vobiscum*. I know not to what Greek of Goldsmith's, G. alludes.

There is also another Greek epigram, the 16th of the same edition, the first two lines of which contain the same thought, and nearly in the same words. M. P.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 11.

IF your Correspondent G. p. 194, refer to the Works of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor to Henry VIII. he will there find the lines he suspects to be a Greek Version, by Goldsmith, of *Inveni Portum*, &c. They are given in his "*Progymnasmata*," and as the production of some unknown Author, with the following Translations subjoined, the former by Sir T. More, and the latter by Lily the Grammarian.

Jam Portum inveni, Spes et Fortuna va-
 lete. [alios.

Nil mihi vobiscum est, ludite nunc

Inveni Portum, Spes et Fortuna valet.

Nil mihi vobiscum, ludite nunc alios.

As the lines in question are to be found in the above-mentioned Author, among various Epigrams from the early writers, *viz.* Lucilius, Lucian, and others, we may, I think, with more probability, suspect the lines attributed to Petrarch, to be a

Latin version of the original Greek; if so, having carried your *Querist*, J. S. p. 160, as far back as the early part of the Fourteenth Century, I must leave his question to be finally answered by some more satisfactory Correspondent, than either G. or your Constant Reader, C. C.

Mr. URBAN, Plymouth Dock, Nov. 16.

IN your present Volume, Part I. p. 321, there is a letter respecting a draft and explanation of what is called Mr. Fincham's Life-boat. Your readers, who have curiosity on this subject, may gratuitously see the original plan and real inventor's name, in Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*, vol. XXI. Nos. 92 and 93, in a letter from Mr. C. Wilson, on Greathead's Life-boat, with a proposition for the construction of one on other principles. The Plate, which should have accompanied the letter, being omitted, was affixed to the following number, and contains a plan, transverse section, and profile, or sheer draft, from which Mr. Fincham took his model.

Some years since, and previously to Mr. Fincham having any thing to do with Life-boats, I lent the above Numbers of Nicholson to an ingenious person, at that time a shipwright, but now a draftsman in Plymouth Dock-yard; who having mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Fincham, the latter requested of me the loan of them likewise: I lent him the Numbers, and from these he took the plan (with a few alterations, in my opinion for the worse) of what he has had the presumption to call his Life-boat.

Mr. Eathorne, foreman of the Boat-house in Plymouth Dock-yard, Mr. Blaney, draftsman, and a young man who copied the plan and description for Mr. Fincham, are witnesses of this fact. Indeed, the fact is well known to several respectable persons in the Dock-yard, whose names it is not necessary here to mention, in corroboration. The persons mentioned were in immediate connexion with Mr. Fincham, as it respects their duty in the Dock-yard. Whatever merit, therefore, may be due to this invention, it belongs exclusively to Mr. C. Wilson: a comparison of the plate above referred to, with Mr. Fincham's Life-boat, will shew an identity of scheme and principle.

Mr.

Mr. Wilson, no doubt aware that wood tubes or boxes would shrink and become dangerous, proposed copper: Mr. Fincham has adopted wood. Mr. Wilson's boat, in the drawing, is a carved one. Mr. Fincham has applied wood tubes to a clincher, and has added cords to the keel, which he calls life-lines; and a scuttle below to let out water. So that Mr. Fincham has just as much claim to the invention of the Life-boat, as the workman who binds a book has to the merit of the Author. THOMAS COULSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Fleet-street, Nov. 8.*

IN this Age for Improvements we are daily producing some new and valuable combinations, and finding some new application for old Inventions. The article of Cast-Iron is now adapted for so many things, that it would appear to most of the world to be a difficult task to find a purpose that it could with propriety be used for, to which it has not already been applied. We have Cast-Iron Bridges, Cast-Iron Boats, Cast-Iron Roads; but I believe we have never yet seen or heard of a Cast-Iron Spire for a *Church Steeple*: for this latter purpose I think this Metal is extremely well qualified. It will be obvious that it would be much cheaper than Stone, in the value of the materials, as well as in the working, moulding, and erecting; and from its being so much lighter, a saving would also be made in the tower that has to support it, the walls of which need not be so thick as if they had to bear a greater weight. It may be cast after the most noble, elegant, or fanciful design, in separate pieces, and from its being so little liable to rust, would be extremely durable. It may be rendered an attractor, and a conductor for lightning, which would insure safety to itself and its immediate neighbourhood. If it was painted white, it would have all the appearance of Stone, and produce a beautiful and light effect. I need say nothing more on the subject, as a Mechanic, an Artist, or an Architect, will be able from this idea to judge of its applicability, and to shew its advantages better than I can. It has often occurred to me that St. Paul's Church in St. Paul's Square, Birmingham (which has been standing without a Spire for so many years in consequence of the great ex-

pence it would take in erecting a Stone one) would be a very proper building for the experiment; and as many of the Manufacturers in the Iron Business in Birmingham and its neighbourhood complain of the want of trade and employment, this would be a very proper time to begin such a plan. It would be a great novelty, that would for many years excite attention; it would be an ornament to the town of Birmingham; it would be a standing pattern of one of the articles they made and dealt in; and, no doubt, would produce them some good orders for the same, both for home and exportation.

Yours, &c. ABRAHAM IRONSIDE.

Mr. URBAN,

A CORRESPONDENT, in p. 99, under the signature of Oxford, observes with much indignation upon the character of Mr. Sheridan which you had copied from the Times. He professes zeal for the memory of the deceased; but I much question if he has chosen the wisest method of serving it: or whether the cause would not have been most benefited by *silence*, and Mr. Sheridan's failings sooner forgotten.

But I cannot allow Mr. S. to be a public loss, nay, I most seriously reprobate the assertion. It is one of the many instances of false estimation, which for ages have led the world astray. We ought to appreciate characters with the Gospel in our hands. Let us no longer have eyes and not see, ears and not understand. He only is a public loss, who has exhibited an example of virtue. Great abilities or acquirements are not virtues. An exuberance of genius unaccompanied by moral virtue may be wondered at, but not admired. It is pernicious, and in some degree criminal, to hold up imperfection to admiration, and thus to lead those, who either want capacity, or are too thoughtless to discriminate, into like errors. The rising generation ought to be the object of our tenderness, rather than that which has passed away.

The other parts of Oxford's letter are immaterial any otherwise than as they demonstrate the wisdom of David's warning to all ages: "Put not your trust in Princes, nor in any son of man, for in them there is no help."

Yours, &c.

CAROLUS.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

58. *Mr. Surtees's History of Durham; continued from p. 240.*

WE with pleasure resume our report of this interesting Work. In an Introduction to Part II. Mr. Surtees has thus concisely sketched the situation and limits of the subject of his labours :

"The County of Durham is bounded by Northumberland on the North, by the German Ocean on the East, by Yorkshire on the South and South-West, and by Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, on the West and North-West. Within these limits it forms a triangle, with the apex towards the West, and the base resting on the German Ocean. The Tyne forms the Northern boundary from its mouth till it receives the Stanley Burn, two miles East of Prudhoe Castle, and near Bradley Mill; the boundary then follows the course of the Stanley Burn Southwards (passing French's Close, Buck's Nook, and Ravenside), to its source, from whence a short imaginary line intervenes betwixt that and the source of the Milkburn, which rivulet then forms the boundary, and runs Southward till it joins the Darwent at Chopwell; from hence the boundary ascends the course of the Darwent, full Westward, as far as Blanchland; here a wild and irregular line of demarcation commences, marked only by crosses and boundary stones, and passing by Boltslaw, Sheriffstone, Shorngate Cross, and Stoggle Cleugh Head, reaches the North-Western apex of the County at the boundary currough near Kilhopelaw, touching both Cumberland and Northumberland; from hence an imaginary line runs South-Westwards, by Kilhope Cross, Shorts Cross, and Headstones, to the head of Tees, which, rising in Yade-Moss*, betwixt Durham and Westmoreland, and flowing South-East, completes the South-Western and Southern boundary till it falls into the Ocean. — The County of Durham, betwixt Tyne, Tees, and Darwent, contains 610,000 square acres; its greatest length from East to West is 45 miles; its greatest breadth 36; and its circumference nearly 180 miles. Besides the City of Durham, the County

includes seven antient Boroughs, by charter or prescription: Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, Auckland, Darlington, Sunderland, Stockton, and Gateshead; and four other Market-Towns, Staindrop, Wolsingham, Stanhope, and Sedgefield. The County is divided into four Wards: Darlington, Stockton, Easington, and Chester.—The County of Durham arose gradually out of Northumberland (a term which originally intended every thing North of the Humber), together with the increasing patrimony of the Church; and, besides the main body of the County, lying betwixt Tyne, Tees, and Darwent, includes several scattered members of that Patrimony: 1. Northhamshire and Islandshire, including Holy Island, and the Farne Isles, and a portion of the main land extending from the Tweed North and North-West, to the sea on the East, and separated from Northumberland on the South partly by the course of the Till, and partly by an imaginary line. 2. Bedlingtonshire, lying in the heart of Northumberland, betwixt the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck. These are usually termed the North Bishoprick, and are included in Chester Ward. 3. The insulated territory of Crake, in the wapontake of Bulmer in Yorkshire, which is considered as parcel of Stockton Ward. —The Population of the whole County amounts, under the latest return, to 178,078; of whom 10,356 belong to the North Bishoprick, and 436 to Crake.

"ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION. — The Diocese of Durham includes the Counties of Durham and Northumberland (with the exception of the Peculiar of Hexham, belonging to the Archbishoprick of York). The Diocese is divided into the Archdeaconries of Durham and Northumberland: the former is subdivided into the Deaneries of Chester-in-the-Street, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton; the latter into those of Aluwick, Bambrough, Corbridge, Morpeth, and Newcastle."

This Portion of the Volume contains a Topographical Account of Easington Ward, the situation and general appearance of which is thus described :

"Easington Ward includes a portion

* "Leland. In modern maps a brook, forming part of the boundary betwixt Durham and Westmoreland, is called the Crookburn, rising in Crossfell and falling into the deep pool of the Weel, where the waters of Tees sleep before they thunder down the precipice of Caldron Snow."

of the sea-coast of the County of Durham, from the mouth of the Wear on the North to a point betwixt Blackhalls and Hartlepool on the South. The Wear divides it from Chester Ward on the North, and on the West, as far as the junction of the Croxdale Beck with the Wear, near Sunderland Bridge. The Croxdale or Tursdale Beck then forms the Western boundary, separating Easington from Darlington Ward, to a point in Tursdale estate, where Darlington, Stockton, and Easington Wards meet. An imaginary line then commences, sometimes following and sometimes leaving the course of Cornforth or Kelloe Beck, and, passing along the extreme verge of Kelloe Parish, and through that of Hart, forms the Southern boundary of Easington Ward, dividing it from that of Stockton. Within these limits Easington Ward forms an oblong square, narrowest at the North, and broadest at the South, and of which the Western boundary is very irregularly formed by the windings of the Wear.—The general aspect of the Eastern coast of Durham is bare and dreary, and the soil, excepting where improved by artificial culture, generally a cold harsh clay, intersected by chains of limestone, whose tame, monotonous forms, destitute of wood, and frequently ploughed to their summits, exclude alike the romantic grandeur of a mountainous region, and the softer features of the Southern grazing districts. Yet there are beauties which may escape the eye of a casual observer. Betwixt the swells of country lie numerous dales or denes almost entirely concealed from the higher grounds. Every brook which falls to the sea has its banks adorned with a profusion of wild and varying scenery; the vales commencing imperceptibly together with the course of their little streamlets, sometimes contract themselves into narrow glens, scarce affording a single rugged foot-path; sometimes open into irregular amphitheatres of rock, covered with native ash or hazel, or deepen into ravines resembling the bed of a rapid river, terminating on the coast either in wide sandy bays, or in narrow outlets, where the stream mines its way under crags of the wildest and most grotesque appearance.”

The Parochial History then commences; and contains the Parishes of Dalton-le-Dale, Easington, Castle-Eden, Hedden, Hart, Kelloe, Trimdon, Billington, Houghton-le-Spring,

Bishop-Wearmouth, Sunderland, and Seaham. From all and every of these Parishes it would be easy to give pleasing extracts, and to multiply instances of the Author's successful exertions. We are, however, almost irresistibly led to Houghton-le-Spring, the residence of that Apostle of the North, Bernard Gilpin, of whose life an excellent epitome is here given, chiefly selected from his first Biographer, Bp. Carleton; but, as the history of this venerable Pastor is very generally known, we shall pass on to the succeeding Rectors of Houghton.

“Inimitable almost as was the character of Gilpin, his Church has never been left destitute; and can boast a succession of Pastors, on all of whom a portion at least of the Northern Apostle's spirit has descended.”

After noticing the charitable Bequests of the Rev. George Davenport and Dr. Bagshaw, Mr. Surtees gives the following interesting Memoir, accompanied by an excellent Portrait*:

“Sir George Wheler, D. D. who succeeded Dr. Bagshaw in the Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, was descended from an ancient family of gentry who had been possessed of property in the Counties of Kent and Middlesex; his father, Col. Charles Wheler of the Guards, suffered for his loyalty to King Charles I. and Sir George was born whilst his parents were on that account in exile at Breda in Holland. In 1667 he became a Member of Lincoln College in Oxford, but before he had taken a degree, he went abroad with Dr. James Spon of Lyons, and embarking at Venice, sailed to Constantinople, and travelled through Lesser Asia and Greece. On his return he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1683, the degree of A. M. from the University of Oxford; he published an account of his travels, and of several antiquities in Greece and Asia Minor, in 1682, and presented several pieces of antiquity which he had collected to the University; his valuable casket of Greek Medals he afterwards gave by will to the Dean and Chapter Library of Durham. About 1683, Sir George entered into holy orders, contrary to the wishes of several powerful friends, who would willingly have supported his interest at Court. His sense of the sacred office which he had undertaken may be best

* Copied from a painting at Houghton Hall, in a surplice and red scarf, black skull-cap, grey hair, and mild venerable countenance.

expressed

expressed in his own words: 'I cannot but wonder how it comes to pass that the dignity of priesthood is so contemned in our days; sure it must be either because those that have the honour conferred on them dishonour it by misusing it, or men ignorantly know not either how to value so great a favour from God and man, or to enjoy so great a happiness. If I have any skill to chuse what in my opinion is best and most eligible, I would much rather be an understanding Vicar of a moderately endowed Church, than to be the most rich, if vicious, Lord of the Manor: for indeed he (the Vicar) is to be esteemed the Chief of a Christian Parish, and General of so many Convents and Monasteries as he has houses in his Parish; and if he lives there and doth his duty, deserves to wear a mitre better than the Abbot of St. Denys, and, in plain terms, a non-resident Bishop who absents himself from his flock upon any terms besides the affairs of his Diocese, or service of his King and Country.' In 1684, Sir George was collated by Bp. Crewe to the second Stall in Durham Cathedral; and in 1708, being then Vicar of Basingstoke in Hants, was promoted by the same Patron to the Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. Lord Crew's political opinions are well known; and Sir George, descended from parents in whom loyalty was an inheritance, participated probably in some degree in the sentiments of his Patron. It is obscurely hinted that one unworthy personage of Sir George's own numerous family endeavoured to bring his venerable kinsman into disgrace and danger, for some unguarded expressions of attachment to the unfortunate House of Stuart. But, whatever might be Sir George's feelings of compassion for the banished descendants of a Prince for whom his ancestors had fought and suffered, his sincere attachment to the Church of England preserved him steady in his allegiance to that Establishment under which religious liberty had found shelter from the attacks of arbitrary power, and 'the integrity of his heart and the innocence of his hands' defied suspicion. At an earlier period Sir George had been accused by a thankless dependent of omitting the usual prayers for the established Government—'a more groundless accusation,' says Sir George, 'could not be imagined, nor one from which I could more easily clear myself. As I submitted to the present Government as I am perswaded in conscience I ought to do, so have I done nothing ever since against, or disrespectful towards it. I am much concerned to be so abused be-

fore their Majesties, for whose health and happiness are still a part of all my devotions both private and publick, though my humble designs never prompted me to importune them at Court.'—Many interesting traits of Sir George Wheler's character and disposition may be gathered from his printed works (which afford the strongest internal evidence of coming from the heart as well as the head), and from much of his correspondence, which is still preserved in the family. His religion, though austere in regard to himself, never rendered him harsh or severe in his judgment of others, and, however strict in his own observances, he was neither an enemy to innocent recreations nor to personal accomplishments, when consistent with the purity of the Christian character; and though sincerely attached, both by judgment and inclination, to the discipline and institutes of that Church of which he was a member, his zeal and charity embraced the whole Christian world. Nor will it on the whole, perhaps, be more than justice to conclude, that few ever more happily united the dignified manners and sentiments of birth and rank with the venerable simplicity and modesty of the Christian pastor, than Sir George Wheler.—Sir Geo. Wheler died at Durham Jan. 18, 1723, and was buried in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory by his only surviving son, Granville Wheler.—With a spirit worthy of the successor of Bernard Gilpin, Sir George Wheler bequeathed all the arrears which should be due at the time of his death from his spiritual promotions, to charitable purposes within the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring. This sum, amounting to upwards of 500*l.* was applied in augmentation of the revenues of Davenport's Almshouses. He also left 600*l.* for the establishment of a perpetual School for thirty poor girls, of whom twelve are clothed. In 1693, Sir George Wheler had erected, principally at his own expence, though assisted by a Mr. Seymer of Lombard-street, a Chapel for his tenants in Spitalfields; and his will intimates an intention of giving up this Chapel to the French Protestants, and of establishing an Almshouse for his decayed tenants there—but neither of these designs were executed. He gave 50*l.* by will to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and an exhibition of 10*l.* a year for ever to a poor scholar that shall be of Lincoln College, Oxford, and bred up at the Grammar-school of Wye in Kent.—Granville Wheler, the youngest but only surviving son of Sir George, took

took holy orders in obedience to a desire expressed in his father's will. He is known as the author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and was Rector of Leak in Nottinghamshire, and Prebendary of Southwell; he rebuilt his father's Chapel in Spitalfields, and rebuilt and endowed the Parish Church of Otterden. In 1727, Mr. Wheeler purchased the Manor of Otterden, which still continues the seat of his descendant."

An excellent Memoir of the Rev. John Rotheram*, A.M. next follows, for which we refer to the Work itself.

Having an opportunity of presenting our Readers with a correct representation of Houghton Hall (*see Plate II.*), we shall select Mr. Surtees's description of this curious specimen of early domestic architecture:

"Robert Hutton, S. T. B. Prebendary of the Third Stall in Durham Cathedral, and Rector of Houghton from 1589 to 1623, acquired a considerable property by purchase from different individuals within the Manor of Houghton. His grandson, Robert Hutton, Esq. bore a captain's commission of a troop of horse-guards in Cromwell's army. He served through the whole of the Scottish campaign, and was with Monk at the storming and plunder of Dundee. After the Restoration he remained zealously attached to the Puritans; which may probably account for his being buried in his own orchard, where an altar-tomb still bears the following inscription:

HIC IACET ROBERTVS
HUTTON ARMIGER QVI
OBIIT AVG. DIE NONO 1680.
ET MORIENDO VIVIT.

—To this gentleman, who is the theme of much village tradition, the building of the family mansion-house is generally attributed — and, if the same tradition be credited, with the plunder obtained at the sacking of Dundee; but the building itself affords strong evidence of an earlier date, and may more probably be ascribed to the Rector of Houghton, the founder of the family, betwixt the years 1589 and 1623. Its external structure is an oblong square, the corresponding sides exactly uniform, and the chief front to the West equally plain with the rest, without façade, or ornamented doorway. The windows are regular, divided into five, or into three lights, by stone mullions; and the leads

are surrounded by a plain pediment. The mansion has undergone little either of repair or alteration; and, as it has been built with a massy solidity, calculated to resist the injuries of time and neglect, it presents, perhaps, at this day one of the most perfect specimens extant of the plain durable style of architecture which distinguished the *Old Hall House*, the residence of the middling gentry in the age of James, or Elizabeth. From Captain Hutton the estate has descended lineally to the present owner; the Rev. John Hutton, M. A."

Under the Parish of Pittington is given a very ample account of Sherburn Hospital, taken from the printed, but not generally published, Collections of George Allan, esq.

An uncommonly fine View of the Iron Bridge at Sunderland, engraved by Mr. George Cooke, in his best style, from a drawing by Mr. Blore, has induced us to extract Mr. Surtees's account of it; more particularly as the Bridge has lately been brought into notice by a public Lottery:

"The antient passage of the river was by two ferry-boats: the Pann-boat, a little below the situation of the present Bridge, and the Low-boat, which still continues nearer to the Harbour. In 1790, Rowland Burdon, esq. conceived the idea of throwing an arch of cast iron over the Wear, and after some opposition, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose in 1792. The use of iron had been already introduced in the construction of the arch at Coalbrook-Dale, and in the bridges built by Payne; but the novelty and advantage of the plan adopted at Wearmouth, on Mr. Burdon's suggestion, consisted in retaining, together with the use of a metallic material, the usual form and principle of the stone arch, by the subdivision of the iron into blocks, answering to the keystones of a common arch, and which, with a much greater degree of lightness, possess, when brought to bear on each other, all the firmness of the solid stone arch. The blocks are of cast iron, five feet in depth and four in thickness, having three arms, and making part of a circle or ellipsis; the middle arm is two feet in length, and the other two in proportion; on each side of the arms are flat grooves three-fourths of an inch deep and three inches broad, in which are inserted bars of malleable or wrought iron, which connect the blocks with

highly-respectable Clergyman is also fully noticed in the VIIIth and IXth of Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."

each*

each other, and are secured by square bolts driven through the shoulders and arms of the blocks and bar-iron, fastened by cotterells or forelocks. The whole structure consists of six ribs, each containing 105 of these blocks, which butt on each other like the voussoirs of a stone arch. The ribs are six feet distant from each other, braced together by hollow tubes or bridles of cast iron; and thus the blocks being united with each other in ribs, and the ribs connected and supported laterally by the bridles, the whole becomes one mass, having the property of key-stones cramped together. The whole weight of the iron is 260 tons; 46 malleable, and 214 cast. The piers or abutments are piles of nearly solid masonry, 24 feet in thickness, 42 in breadth at bottom, and 37 at the top: the South pier is founded on the solid rock; on the North, from the less favourable nature of the ground, the foundation is carried ten feet below the bed of the river. The arch is the segment of a large circle, of which the chord or span is 236 feet; the height from low water to the spring of the arch 60 feet; and its versed sine 34 feet; producing so flat an arch, that ships of 300 tons pass the arch within 50 feet of its centre with great facility, having 94 feet clear at low water, and abundance of depth in the mid-stream. The spandrils of the arch are filled with iron circles, diminishing from the abutment to the centre; the superstructure is of timber, planked over, and supporting the carriage-road, formed of marle, gravel, and limestone. The whole breadth is 32 feet, with footpaths on each side, laid with flags, and bounded by an iron balustrade.—The whole of this magnificent structure was completed within three years, under the able and zealous direction and inspection of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Bishop-Wearmouth, architect. The arch was turned on a light scaffolding, which gave no interruption whatever to the navigation of the river, and the mode of bracing the ribs was so expeditious, that the whole structure was put together and thrown over the river in ten days, and the frame immediately removed. The foundation-stone was laid the 24th September, 1793, and the Bridge was thrown open to the Publick amidst a vast concourse of spectators on the 9th of August, 1796.—The whole expence of the undertaking was 26,000*l.* of which 22,000*l.* was subscribed by Mr. Burdon; the sums thus advanced are secured on the tolls with 5 per cent interest, and all further accumulation goes in discharge of the capital.

All the Plates given with this Volume are deserving of the highest commendation. The subjects of the more principal ones, besides those already noticed, are, Two Views of Durham Cathedral (1. Interior of the Choir, which forms the Frontispiece to the Volume, and 2. Entrance from the Cloisters,) and Hartlepoole Church. These are from drawings by Mr. Blore, who has been ably seconded by the burins of Mr. Henry Le Keux, Mr. Byrne, and Mr. John Le Keux. A Landscape of Lambton Hall, from a painting by Glover, is most delightfully engraved by J. Pye. The five Plates of Seals, also, from drawings by Mr. Blore, are executed with a truth and feeling that cannot be exceeded. Indeed all the Plates in the Volume are so truly excellent, that we hesitate not to say, they are equal, if not superior, to any ever before published in a County History.

We doubt not that this valuable Work will be eagerly coveted by all Topographical Collectors; and from the avidity with which it has been received by the Gentlemen in and near the County of Durham, we venture to predict, that it will soon be ranked among the *Libri rariores*.

59. *Amusements in Retirement; continued from our last, p. 340.*

THIS Volume is divided into the general heads of *Happiness, Music, Literature, and Science*; each of which branches off into numerous subdivisions, set forth in a copious Table of Contents.

The articles in general are as entertaining as those in the "Philosophy of Nature;" but they bear evident marks of that *sombre* turn of thought alluded to in our last.

We take as an example:

"The miseries of those who have no ties of friendship or affection.

"Whatever be his rank, his wealth, or his ability, no one can be esteemed fortunate, who has no ties of friendship, of blood, or of humanity, to chain him to existence. He creeps upon the earth as a worm! The sun sets, the evening star rises, flowers expand, and the autumnal moon lulls all nature; but to him every joy is in perspective, his bosom is void, and his heart is cheerless— for no one hails him as a friend, and no one regards him as a brother, or benefactor.—Well and often has it been said, that

that the world is a wilderness to him who is destitute of a friend. A wilderness, too, not of flowers or of plants, of rocks and of mountains, wild, yet not remote from beauty or sublimity; but a wilderness of weeds, or a sterile, parched, and burning desert. In the deepest recess of Nature, he, on the contrary, who feels the fine impulses of the heart, wanders not alone. In the midst of a Court, the Statesman nauseates the smile and the whisper, which invade him, unless his heart acknowledges to his judgment, that his glory is not wanting in the applause of those, for whose interests and happiness it ought to be his pride and his glory to labour.—I know that our expectations are vain, and our hopes idle, when we presume to expect *common* men to concentrate their hopes, wishes, and interests, in the duties of a Patriot! But I would whisper in the ear of a Minister of State, that if he would satisfy his hopes, his wishes, and his interests, completely and to the consummation of them all, he will divest himself of every thought that has not a collateral, if not an immediate direction, for the interests of the Country whose Minister he is.—If he perform this imperative duty, rewards of every kind are sure to follow: rank, riches, and honour. Rank, conferred by his Prince; riches, in the gratitude of his fellow-citizens; and honour, that will carry him through the heart of an Enemy's country. Like the chryso-magnet of Strada, he will attract iron and gold wherever he goes: for as is the diamond among stones, roses among flowers, and the bird of Paradise among birds, so is Patriotism the best and most beautiful of all the virtues."

We pass on to the article of "Literature," which contains much that is curious. Here, too, we find the old and hackneyed complaint, that Talents are not properly rewarded.

"One of the principal causes why Genius, in this cold and calculating world, succeeds so ill, may be traced to that indifference with which men, whose lives are occupied in a contemplation of the beautiful and the sublime, regard all temporary advantages. Knowing but little of the baseness of men, till experience teaches it in misfortune; easily cheated by others, and too easily deluded by their imaginations, and the excellence of their natures, they feel at length the value of wealth, by becoming dupes to the cunning, and martyrs to the mean and contemptible villainy of others.—It is the principal cause that contributes to make such men indigent, and

to keep them so. Erasmus lived with difficulty, and died in poverty. Cervantes perished in the streets of Madrid. Cambrus, to the eternal disgrace of his age and country, died in an hospital in misery and ruin. Chatterton, the finest youthful genius that ever adorned a country, was left to suicide. Ardi was buried at the cost of another;—and Castell, who devoted a large fortune, and seventeen years of unremitting application, to his *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, and who assisted in the formation of the *Walton Polyglott Bible*, was rewarded neither in proportion to his learning, his abilities, or labour. Butler received no profit for his *Hudibras* from the profligate and worthless Charles: he lived in want, and received interment at the cost of a friend. Linnæus never received more than a ducat a sheet for any of his writings, though he wrote forty different works. 'I have tried,' said that illustrious character, 'whether diligence and unremitting labour can create respect. In this attempt I have enfeebled my frame; and what is worse than all, I am killing myself without the satisfaction of leaving a provision for my children.' In this distressing condition he remained for several years. Here let us stop—it is a subject too painful to be dwelt upon! A Judge is permitted to enjoy his perquisites; a Bishop his rents; a Rector his tenths; a General his pay; and the Statesman his salary: but the Poet—Ob, spirit of the immortal Spenser!—the Poet is doomed to drink the bitter cup of poverty and sorrow. Such is the fate of the Poet! Let no one, therefore, of inferior qualifications, complain, if he receive no compensation for his merits, and no reward for his industry.

"But indigence is not the only evil that literary merit has to dread. The envy which assails it is far beyond the calculation of a good man, and equally beneath the attention of a wise one; yet it operates on the happiness of both! Parmenides, whose code of laws was an honour to Elea, screened himself from the envy of the multitude in the retirement of philosophy. Pythagoras was the victim of a party at Crotona, and died in wandering from town to town. Thucydides was banished from Athens for a period of thirty years; and Libanius was driven from city to city by the envy and jealousy of rivals. Few men were more pestered with the malice of their contemporaries than Cicero;—while Galen was so envied by his brother Physicians, that he became at length apprehensive of his life.—Galileo was imprisoned in the dungeons of the Inquisition;

quisition; Copernicus was screened from persecution only by his death; Ramus, whose writings contributed so much to banish Aristotle from the schools, was twice obliged to quit Paris, to avoid the vengeance of Bigotry, and perished at last in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Dr. Harvey, who taught the circulation of the blood in animals, and Dr. Hales, who proved the circulation of the sap in trees, both encountered the opposition and envy of their contemporaries. Linnæus struggled long against the prejudice of his opponents, while his writings were suppressed at Rome, and condemned to be burnt! The Clergy of the Parliamentary Army heightened the death of the excellent Chillingworth by their meanness and barbarity. Campanella encountered a host of enemies at Rome, Naples, and Bologna; was imprisoned, tried as a criminal, and put seven times to the rack. The reputation of the Cid armed all the wits of Paris against Corneille; and Domenichino was so envied by the painters at Naples, that he became utterly weary and disgusted with life. It is enough to bring the moon from Heaven!—These instances, worthy of occupying a page in Valerianus's Treatise on the Infelicity of the Learned, are sufficient arguments, with the weak and the worldly, to reconcile their vanity to the measure of their ignorance. With opportunities to know, and to feel, the force of all this, who can peruse without indignation the following sentiments of Horace Walpole? 'A Poet and a Painter,' said that Right Honourable Personage, 'may want an equipage and a villa, by wanting protection; but they can always afford to buy pen, ink, and paper, colours and pencil.'—Pen, ink, and paper, colours and pencil! And pray, my Lord, where is the satisfaction of having pen, ink, and paper, colours and pencil, if a man has a large family, and little to eat and little to drink?—Could Vanity ever have so measured its folly as, for one moment, to let you suppose, that you were equal to Homer, to Camdens, to Tasso, to Cervantes, to Erasmus, and to Butler? And yet, I tell you, my Lord of Orford, that every one of those illustrious men not only lived, but died, and were buried in want! One work of genius ought to make one man's fortune. You, my Lord, had meat, and drink, and fine clothes, and fine houses—ah, and you had also talents! Yes, my Lord, you had talents, but you had no genius: neither were you a lover of genius. May Heaven defend the sacred Republick of Letters from such a proud, conceited, superficial

coxcomb as this! A man who, because want never reached him, seems to have supposed that want could never reach the good!"

All this reads well, and there is too much truth in it. But, if we could whisper so much in the ear of the *genus irritabile*, however great the merit of a Poet, it can rarely be expected, in the ordinary course of the world, that he should acquire riches. A Pope, a Byron, a Southey, or a Scott, are not of every day's occurrence. Nor is POETRY to be considered as a *trade*, by which a man is to maintain his family. We speak not this in disparagement of a talent for which we entertain the profoundest veneration; but as a hint that an Author may now and then be too sanguine in his expectation of *pecuniary* remuneration.

We turn with satisfaction to

"Instances of Esteem with which Literary Men have been honoured."

"The whole city of Athens went into mourning for Euripides: on his monument was placed the following epitaph: 'The glory of Euripides has all Greece for a monument.' Eschylus was loaded with honours and benefactions by Hiero; and the Sicilians performed theatrical pieces at his tomb every year. Pindar and Bacchylides divided the favour of the Sicilian king; the figure of Sappho was imprinted on the coins of Mytilene; the Ephesians desired to place Heraclitus at the head of their Republick; the Agrigentines offered Empedocles a throne; Theocritus was valued in the Court of Ptolemy; and three hundred and fifty statues were erected at Athens in honour of Demetrius Phalereus. — The Eleans extended their bounty to the descendants of Phidias; Alexander spared the house of Pindar; Archelaus, king of Macedon, erected a magnificent tomb over Euripides on the banks of a river, the waters of which were so cool, so limpid, and delightful, that they invited every traveller to drink and quench his thirst. Lucius Accius was so much esteemed as a Poet at Rome, that a Comedian was fined for ridiculing him on the stage; Marcellus paid every honour to the body of Archimedes, though an enemy; and few men were more honoured, when living, than Livy. Pliny and Tacitus were the friends of Trajan; Arrian was the preceptor and friend of Marcus Aurelius; Carthage, and several other cities, erected statues in honour of Apuleius; while Ausonius was made Consul by Valentinian, Consul by Gratian, and highly

highly esteemed by the Emperor Theodosius. Cassiodorus was made Governor of Sicily, created sole Consul, and promoted to be private secretary to Theodoric. Arcadius and Honorius erected a statue in honour of Claudian; and Agropolita (one of the Byzantine Historians) was sent Ambassador to the Pope, and to John, Prince of Bulgaria. Alcuin was admitted to the friendship of Charlemagne; Alexander was highly esteemed by Urban VIII.; Alamanni was the confidential friend of Francis I. in whose arms died Leonardo de Vinci. Arnaud was beloved by Henry IV. of France; and Paulus Æmilius enjoyed the favour of Lewis XII. Abulfaragius was made Bishop of Lacabena and Aleppo. The tomb of the Persian Anacreon is the theatre of annual rural amusements; and Lope de Vega, the idol of his age, was buried with a pomp and magnificence never before witnessed in Spain to a private person.—Petrarch, honoured with the friendship of many illustrious men, was crowned as a Poet in the capital of Italy; the daughters of Donatus were portioned at Florence at the public expence; Æneas Sylvius was crowned with laurel by the Emperor Frederick's own hand; Vida was created Bishop of Alba in reward for his genius; and Ariosto was employed as an Ambassador from the Duke of Ferrara to Pope Julius II.; he was made Governor of Graffignana, and crowned with laurel by Charles V. Albani was honoured with the correspondence of several Princes; Rubens became an Ambassador; Newton arrived at wealth and honour; Prior and Grotius were Ambassadors at Paris; Boileau enjoyed the benefits of princely munificence at Auteuil; Addison became Secretary of State; the family of Fontaine were exempt from all taxes; Christina softened the misfortunes of Borelli; while Heinsius was honoured by his Country, and flattered by the approbation of several foreign Monarchs.—Such are the honours and distinctions which have been consecrated to some who have possessed talents and genius. For though, for the most part, men, possessing either the one or the other, are, when mingling with mankind, cheated by the worldly, envied by groups of many orders, and calumniated by the base and ignorant, some minds, rich in their own excellence, have never, even in the iron age, been wanting, who have scattered roses in the paths of Virtue; who have secured from indigence all those labourers in Science, cultivators of the Arts and of who, but for the fortunate chance of some nobler mind, might,

from disease, sensibility, or unrewarded industry, have sunk beneath the burden of a ruined fortune."

From much that is good under the head of "Science," only one short article shall be selected.

"From the difficulty in regard to the origin and uses of evil, a subject on which wisdom itself is taught to pause, though not to doubt, has arisen that most degrading of all mental errors, ATHEISM.—The word Atheist is a term used for the purpose of distinguishing that order of men, whose ignorance is rendered contemptible by the folly of their vanity, and by the arrogance of their pride, presumption, and pretensions. Little knowledge have they of Science, and still less of Nature's primitive forms and qualities.—Involving a vicious imagination, a credulous conception, and a warped judgment, an Atheist is as much a *lusus nature*, as any object that, in any age, has disgusted the eye of a Naturalist. For, presuming to decide where he ought to doubt; and hesitating, when effects allow exact precision; ignorant that chances are the results of secret causes—that it requires the same gigantic power to annihilate, as it did to create—that to govern, requires no greater exertion than to form—and that, even should Necessity have a power of existence, it possesses no power of effecting changes; with a mean idea of man, a superficial knowledge of Nature, and a total ignorance of primitive causes, an Atheist gives eternal life to magnets, yet refuses it to man! His is the hated creed, which makes the day of death the day of ruin!—Beginning in presumption, he continues in doubt; and, meeting with difficulties far beyond the measure of his feeble intellect, his faculties confused—his judgment lost, and his imagination afflicted with the plague—he loathes to die! His food, as it were, is poison, and his drink are bitters. Believing not in a God, he is the artificer of his own misery, and an object of mental disgust, wherever he goes. For a nest of serpents is not more horrible to the fancy, than a faction of Atheists. Oh! for that sacred and exalted time, when we may be permitted to see a new satellite, a new planet, a new sun, perhaps a new system, rising from the void and formless infinite!—To enter into what Marcus Antonius calls an honourable familiarity with Nature, by ranging through the visible sphere with an eye of Poetry, and the judgment of Philosophy, is to form one of the best grounds for theological belief. Since every

every object which we see becomes a monument, attesting the existence of an Original Cause; to whose benevolence every object bears witness; and of whose beauty, harmony, and grandeur, the whole Universe, in detail as in combination, is a temple, through which we are led, step by step, to the sanctuary of the ETERNAL."

60. *A Defence of the Doctrines of the Trinity and the Atonement, as maintained by the Church of England: in an Address to the Inhabitants of St. Alban's, and its Vicinity: occasioned by a Pamphlet, entitled A Letter to Trinitarian Christians, by W. Marshall, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel, St. Alban's, Herts. By the Rev. Thomas White, M. A. Minister of Welbeck Chapel, St. Mary-le-bone. 12mo. pp. 40. Rivingtons.*

NOT having been so lucky as to meet with the good woman who, when applying to Mr. White for relief, "offered Mr. Marshall's Address to him for sale as 'a godly book,' and told him that it was the last of twelve which she had purchased at St. Alban's, and sold about the country;" we shall not further enter into the arguments here used against the 'Address,' than to state, that Mr. White disclaims all personal animosity, and all uncharitable rancour.

"It is my earnest desire that I may not offend in this respect; and that, if my reasoning should not appear satisfactory, my spirit and temper may, at least, be such as to reflect no discredit on the doctrines which I think it my duty to advocate.—May the same disposition prevail in all who turn their attention to this subject!"

In briefly answering the inquiry why the Unitarian opinions ["faith," says Mr. White, "I cannot call them,"] excite so much horror? he adds,

"I will not pretend to say that they are worse 'than avowed Atheism, or the most profligate vice;' but I will assert that they are scarcely less dangerous. Such is the manifest absurdity of Atheism; such the abhorrence universally excited by gross profligacy; that men are not likely to be encouraged in them by the countenance of any respectable characters: but Unitarianism veils itself under the name and profession of Christianity, whilst it robs that religion of its vital principles. It makes great pretensions to reason and philosophy; it flat-

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ters the pride of human nature; it leads men to a false estimate of their own character; and thus throws such impediments in their way, that they are little likely to embrace the humbling but consolatory doctrines of the Gospel."

61. *Christianity liberal according to the genuine and full Import of the Term: a Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Rev. the Archbishop of Wiltz, holden at Marlborough July 23, 1816. By Walter Birch, B. D. Vicar of Stanton St. Bernard's, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Published at the request of the Clergy present.*

THERE is such a regular train of reasoning carried through this Discourse, and one part so much depends on another, that it would in some degree be doing the Author an injustice to select any single passages from it as specimens of the whole. Let it suffice therefore to say, that a vein of no common, but of an unaffected, eloquence pervades it. The design of it is to show, that "the Christian character is essentially and emphatically liberal." For this purpose we are presented with the supposed case of a philosophic Heathen, a man of liberal and lofty sentiments, indulging a train of reflection congenial to such a mind, and gradually led on to the study of the Christian system by the contemplation of some of the great truths of the religion of Nature.

One would, perhaps, have expected that the necessity of an atonement should have entered into the contemplation of this enlightened Heathen, must have been evinced by the propensity of man, in all ages and countries, to seek for a reconciliation with a higher power through the means of sacrifices. Yet we are inclined to give the Preacher credit for having omitted the consideration of this point, not so much from oversight, as from an opinion that it would not have conducted to his main object, which probably was to convince those who entertain a prejudice against Christianity, as it tended to confine and narrow the minds of its professors, but who, no longer seeing the sacrifices that were so generally practised in the Heathen world, do not perceive the need of the one only effectual offering.

In the notes, we meet, amongst many other references to writers of the highest authority, with several passages from Plato, which the Scholar and the Divine can scarcely fail to read with renewed pleasure and satisfaction.

62. *Sacred Sketches from Scripture History; containing Belshazzar's Impious Feast — Jephtha — The Translation of Elijah — The Widow of Sarepta — The Annunciation — The Nativity — The Crucifixion — The Ascension — and other Poems.* 8vo. Law and Whittaker.

THIS is the first Publication of an ingenious and worthy Lady, the Authoress of the Poem on "Moscow" (see p. 54); and it is highly creditable to her, evincing at the same time a thorough knowledge of the subjects selected, and a good taste in describing them.

63. *Essays in Rhyme, on Morals and Manners.* By Jane Taylor, Author of *Display, a Tale, &c. &c.* 12mo, pp. 174. Taylor and Hessey.

WE have been so well pleased with several of the former publications of this Lady, that we opened the present "Essays" with some degree of interest: yet, though we admire the good sense and serious sensations of Miss Taylor, we prefer her works of imagination to any "Rhymes" on religious subjects, particularly when treated in a somewhat too familiar style. Miss Taylor has evidently read Mr. Crabbe's peculiarly excellent Poems; but has not quite attained the exquisite simplicity by which they are distinguished.

We do not mean to blame this well-intentioned lady for being too serious; but we think her pleasantry better than her preaching; and that she can be pleasant, the following description will amply testify:

"In yonder red-brick mansion, tight and square, [the Mayor.
Just at the town's commencement, lives
Some yards of shining gravel, fenced with
box, [knocks:
Lead to the painted portal—where one
There, in the left-hand parlour, all in
state,
Sit he and she, on either side the grate.
But though their goods and chattels,
sound and new,
Remark the owners very well to do, [tray
His Worship's wig and morning suit be-
light indications of an humbler day.

That long, low shop, where still the
name appears, [years:
Some doors below, they kept for forty
And there, with various fortunes, smooth
and rough.

They sold tobacco, coffee, tea, and snuff.
There label'd drawers display their spicy
row— [ing low

Clove, mace, and nutmeg; from the ceil-
Dangle long twelves and eights, and slender
rush, [brush;

Mix'd with the varied forms of genus
Cask, firkin, bûg, and barrel, crowd the
floor, [door.

And piles of country cheeses guard the
The frugal dames came in from far and
near, [here.

To buy their ounces and their quarterns
Hard was the toil; the profits slow to
count; [mount:

And yet the mole-hill was at last a
Those petty gains were hoarded day by
day, [they);

With little cost (nor chick nor child had
Till, long proceeding on the saving plan,
He found himself a warm, fore-handed
man;

And, being now arriv'd at life's decline,
Both he and she, they form'd the bold
design [the quick)

(Although it touch'd their prudence to
To turn their savings into stone and
brick. [snuff,

How many a cup of tea and pinch of
There must have been consum'd to
make enough!

At length, with paint and paper, bright
and gay, [away.

The box was finish'd, and they went
But when their faces were no longer seen
Amongst the canisters of black and green,
Those well-known faces, all the country
round— [ground

'Twas said, that had they level'd to the
The two old walnut-trees before the door,
The customers would not have miss'd
them more.

Now, like a pair of parrots in a cage,
They live, and civic honours crown
their age: [tled there,

Thrice, since the Whitsuntide they set-
Seven years ago, has he been chosen
Mayor: [the same;

And now you'd scarcely know they were
Conscious he struts, of power, and wealth,
and fame,

Proud in official dignity, the dame
And extra stateliness of dress and mien,
During the Mayoralty, is plainly seen;
With nice care bestow'd to puff and pin
The august lappet that contains her
chin."

This is extracted from a Poem
called "Prejudice," but we forbear
to copy the picture of the Mayor's

mind, as it is more cruel than we should have expected from the benevolent heart of Miss Taylor.

64. *Winter Evening Recreations at M—*.
12mo, pp. 135. Hatchard.

“THE inhabitants of the Village of M—, who resembled one large family, were accustomed, during the winter months, to meet once a week at each other's houses, after the different engagements of the day were concluded. As young persons of both sexes composed part of the society, it was proposed that each should exert his talents for the improvement and amusement of the rest. Many pieces, both in prose and verse, were by this means produced; some of which obtained a wider circulation than at first was intended. From these a selection has been made, which is now presented to the publick, with the initials of the Authors annexed.”

The principal feature of this Volume is a well-written and interesting Tale in prose, of 97 pages, intended to display the superior merits of Methodism, but a little overshooting the mark. The Spiritual Guide takes a rich heiress and her large fortune into his own family, breaking off an intended marriage; and the Hero and Heroine of the Tale, after being converted, are both, with a sort of stage-effect, killed off; as is also their worthy Teacher. This Tale is followed by several elegant specimens of Poetry, all on serious subjects: some of the (like the Work we have last noticed) rather too much so.

We make one pleasing extract:

“To —, on leaving M—.

“Adieu then to M—, adieu to each friend; [bend;
Eliza far Westward her footsteps must

Recall'd by Affection to Erin's green shore,
Perhaps to re-visit our valley no more!

As a meteor of light speeds its way
through the sky, [to die;
And, though brightest of stars, only rises
So, leaving our firmament dark as before,
Thou fly'st, with thy ray to delight us no
more!

When with patriot ardour thy bosom
beats high, [den thine eye,
As the sight of thy Country shall glad-
Still a smile, still a sigh, yet bestow on
this shore, [it more!
Though years may elapse ere thou visit
E'en then; though thy footsteps each
scene may retrace,
Some friend may be fled, whom thou
canst not replace; [age o'er,
And, the warfare of life's weary pilgrim-
Sweetly rest in a land knowing sorrow
no more:

Or if, first departing at Death's welcome
call, [speedily fall,
Like a fair fading flower, thou shouldst
Thy spirit shall sit where thou wan-
d'rdst before,
Though the friends thou hast lov'd can
behold thee no more! E.”

Commendable as are the sentiments in the concluding Poem (a comment on a text in the Revelations), we cannot approve of the familiarity with which our blessed Saviour is made one of the Interlocutors.

65. *Nautic Hours*; 8vo. pp. 78. Stockdale.

THIS Work, which the Author modestly styles “a thing of shreds and patches,” is the production of no ordinary mind. It contains eighteen elegant little Poems; several of them tributary to the memories of the illustrious dead; among whom are Columbus, Blake, Benbow, Falconer, Riou*, and Nelson.

Of the two latter, our Readers shall have an opportunity of judging.

* “Capt'n Riou, termed the ‘gallant and good’ by Lord Nelson, is considered by those who knew his worth, as one of the greatest losses the Navy of England sustained during the late wars. In the earlier period of his service, he shewed the undaunted firmness of his character. In 1789, when Lieutenant and Commander of the Guardian store-ship, he had the misfortune to strike upon an island of ice, and received so much damage, that scarcely a chance remained of the possibility of carrying her into port. In this situation, he encouraged those who wished it to leave the vessel, but deemed it unworthy in himself to quit his post; and he was so happy, after incessant exertions for ten weeks, as to succeed in carrying her into port. The noise and the splendour of battle, and the hopes and the honours of victory, may infuse, even into common minds, the courage and the sentiments of a hero; but he, whom an inherent sense of duty leads to meet and brave death, in its lingering and undazzling form, unaided by the triumph which accompanies, and unassured of the same which rewards it, has a mind of no common order.”

* ON THE TOMB OF NELSON.

"Away! nor one vain sorrow breathe—
 Nor shed unwonted tribute here—
 Not twine around the cypress wreath
 As though 'twere common dust beneath,
 As though it ask'd the common tear:
 Hence! this is Valour's, Virtue's dust!
 Immortal Nelson's hallow'd grave!—
 Hence! this is Glory's sacred trust!
 And Glory's meed these ashes crave!
 Go! nerve thy heart to seek such doom,
 With patriot fervour beating high—
 Then heap upon, around, this tomb,
 The laurel,—whose eternal bloom
 Is Valour's wreath and canopy:
 This meed to win—that zeal to give—
 'Twas his—'twas Nelson's godlike
 pride—
 For these—He liv'd as Heroes live!
 For these—as Heroes die—He died!"

"ON THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN RIOU,
Who fell in the Battle of Copenhagen.
 "And shall we not that warrior's fate
 lament, [grac'd?
 Whose parting hour a victor's laurel
 Nor shed due tribute o'er that monu-
 ment †, [doom, are traced?
 Where Valour's deeds, and Valour's
 Yes! when a Hero falls—a Riou bleeds,
 Untimely bleeds—ere Glory's course
 is run— [speak his deeds—
 Though Triumph crown—though Nelson
 Our tears must mourn a battle dearly
 won!
 "Gallant and good!" thy worth had nobly
 shone,
 Reft of the charm to victory allied!
 Where all thy greatness might have
 beam'd unknown,
 And thy undaunted heart blaz'd forth
 —and died!
 Thine was the soul in every scene the
 same—
 Firmly majestic—yet serenely brave!
 And longer life had blended thee with
 fame— [grave!"
 Nor left another wreath to deck thy

66. *The Naiad, a Tale; with other Poems.*
 8vo, pp. 63. Taylor and Hessey.

"THE Naiad," we are told, "is
 founded on a beautiful Scotch ballad,
 which was procured from a young
 girl of Galloway, who delighted in
 preserving the romantic songs of her
 Country."

"Nothing can be finer than the fancy
 and pathos of the original; from the
 necessity, however, of changing the
 name, little, if any, of the imagery
 of the old Ballad could be retained.
 The story is in itself powerfully in-

† In St. Paul's Cathedral.

teresting, and forms one of the richest
 subjects for fanciful and feeling poetry
 that can possibly be imagined. One of
 the ballads of Goëthe, called 'The Fish-
 erman,' is very similar in its incidents
 to it: Madame de Stael, in her elegant
 work on Germany, thus describes it:
 'A poor man, on a summer evening,
 seats himself on the bank of a river, and
 as he throws in his line, contemplates
 the clear and liquid tide which gently
 flows and bathes his naked feet. The
 nymph of the stream invites him to
 plunge himself into it; she describes to
 him the delightful freshness of the water
 during the heat of summer, the plea-
 sure which the sun takes in cooling itself
 at night in the sea, the calmness of the
 moon when its rays repose and sleep on
 the bosom of the stream: at length the
 fisherman, attracted, seduced, drawn on,
 advances near the nymph, and for ever
 disappears.'"

With an evident imitation of the
varied measures of Lord Byron, this
 pretty little story is told in elegant
 language, and the versification, with
 the exception of a few awkward
 rhymes, is harmonious.

Lord Hubert, returning late in the
 evening to a young Bride, accom-
 panied by his little page, enjoys the
 calmness of an Autumnal evening.

"They kept their course by the water's
 edge, [sedge;
 And listen'd at times to the creaking
 Or started from some rich fanciful dream,
 At the sudden plunge of the fish in the
 stream;
 Then would they watch the circle bright,
 (The circle, silver'd by the moonlight,)
 Go widening, and shining, and trembling
 on, [gone.
 Till a wave leap'd up, and the ring was
 Or the otter would cross before their
 eyes, [nook lies;
 And hide in the bank where the deep
 Or the owl would call out through the
 silent air, [lous cry;
 With a mournful, and shrill, and tremu-
 Or the hare from its form would start
 up and pass by; [and there.
 And the watch-dog bay them here
 The leaves might be rustled—the waves
 be curl'd—
 But no human foot appear'd out in the
 world."

"Up rose the scent of the gentle flowers,
 As freshly as though they deck'd ladies'
 bowers; [fair,
 In sooth, we may grieve that odours so
 Are lavish'd so sweetly, when no one is
 there.

The wild rose dwelt on the water's side,
 The lily shone out on the shivering tide;
 Ah!

Ab! who would go dreaming away the
night, [so light?"
When its hue is so fair, and its airs are

Like the Fisherman of Goëthe, Lord
Hubert is seduced by a bewitching
Spirit in the lovely form of a Naiad.

"It rises from the bank of the brook,
And it comes along with an angel look;
Its vest is like snow, and its hand is as
fair, [and air,

Its brow seems a mingling of sunbeam
And its eyes so meek, which the glad
tear laves, [waves;

Are like stars beheld soften'd in summer
The lily hath left a light on its feet,
And the smile on its lip is passingly
sweet; [earth;—

It moves serene, but it treads not the
Is it a lady of mortal birth?

Down o'er her shoulders her yellow hair
flows, [glows;

And her neck through its tresses divinely
Calm in her hand a mirror she brings,
And she sleeks her loose locks, and gazes,
and sings."

Lord Hubert, forgetting his Bride,
listened to the Enchantress, and was
irrecoverably lost.

"She stept into the silver wave,
And sank, like the morning mist, from
the eye; [sigh,

Lord Hubert paus'd with a misgiving
And look'd on the water as on his
grave. [the stream,

But a soften'd voice came swget from
Such sound doth a young lover hear in
his dream; [derly hollow:

It was lovely, and mellow'd, and ten-
'Step on the wave, where sleeps the
moon-beam, [cate gleam;

Thou wilt sink secure through its deli-
Follow, Lord Hubert, follow!"

He started—pass'd on with a graceful
mirth, [earth.

And vanish'd at once from the placid
—The waters prattled sweetly, wildly,

Still the moonlight kiss'd them mildly;
All sounds were mute, save the screech
of the owl, [dog's howl;

And the otter's plunge, and the watch-
But from that cold moon's setting, never
Was seen Lord Hubert—he vanish'd for
ever; [young day,

And ne'er from the breaking of that
Was seen the light form that had pass'd
away."

Five small Poems, not devoid of
merit, accompany "The Naiad."

§7. *Emigration; or, England and Paris;*
a Poem. 8vo, pp. 52. Baldwin & Co.

WE readily give credit to the Au-
thor of this Poem, as to the "patri-
otic motives" in which it originated.

"He had witnessed, with a grief
which he is sure he participates in com-
mon with his countrymen at large, the
present system of travelling or emi-
grating to various parts of the Conti-
nent, and particularly to Paris; and he
felt that every individual ought to add
his effort, feeble as it may be, to coun-
teract so injurious a practice. —With
regard to the political effects of the sys-
tem at the present serious juncture, no
language can possibly be too strong.
At a moment when labour is so scarce,
that charitable institutions are actually
engaged in discovering new modes of
employing thousands of persons, who
are both able and willing to work, but
who cannot procure occupation, it is no
trifling offence to subtract from the de-
mand for national industry, by residing
in Countries where none but foreign
provisions and foreign manufactures are,
of course, required. It is surely not
just or patriotic to pamper foreign arti-
zans and labourers at the expense of our
own. The periodical prints inform us
that there are not less than 60,000 ab-
sentees, and reckoning that each of
these, taking the average, derives from
home an income of 200*l per annum*,
the loss to the Nation will be more than
thirty thousand pounds sterling per day,
or twelve millions a year!

"The enormous sums which have
been expended in mere traveling, —
or, in other words, in enriching un-
keepers and postillions, — from the
three guinea fare to the most splendid
equipage, would have formed no mean
item in assisting the labouring and ma-
nufacturing poor, many of whom are
suffering all the calamities of war in the
midst of plenty and of peace. Even if
expended on luxuries, these immense
sums would have greatly assisted the
numerous tradesmen who are ruined by
the absence of their late customers,
without a possibility, as things now
stand, of obtaining new ones. In so
closely compacted a society as that of
England, every link which is taken
away weakens and disjoins the rest.

"Nothing is intended to apply to those
who really travel on business, and who
are therefore benefiting their Country
as well as themselves. Yet even to
these it might not be inappropriate to
suggest the necessity of guarding against
that moral contagion which they are
destined to encounter; nor is it too
precise to remind them specifically of
the religious veneration due to the Sun-
day, and to that Sacred Volume which
is the best, and only effectual antidote
to the poisonous atmosphere in which
they are likely to be placed."

We admire the manly indignation with which the Poet apostrophizes the various classes of Emigrants; and the proper respect he shews to female delicacy, and to the education of youth, in which he takes occasion to pay a just tribute to his *Alma Mater*, the University of Oxford.

On this subject we copy a note illustrative of the observations of Mr. Wainwright in our last, p. 343.

"In addition to the idea of obtaining *accomplishments*, the plea of *economy* is urged in favour of a foreign education. In this point, many of our best establishments, and certainly our Universities, are very defective; so that it is quite impossible for a parent of moderate fortune to bestow on a large family what is usually termed a *finished education*. Perhaps, in connexion with the great recent improvements at Oxford, this point may ultimately obtain the requisite degree of attention; and also another point connected with both the English Universities, namely, the necessity of providing more liberal means for *specific* education. It is obviously incongruous that nearly the same line of study, with some trifling ceremonial differences, should qualify equally for a degree in Arts, Physick, Law, and Divinity. Still, however, economy is but a poor plea for subjecting one's son to the contamination of foreign manners and example. Where the choice lies, as in the case of parents of limited fortune it often must, between what is considered a *second-rate* education at home, with a power of regulating the morals and instilling correct principles, and a *first rate* education abroad, where those morals and principles are almost sure to be vitiated,—it needs but one grain of patriotism, or religion, or right feeling, to turn the scale in favour of the former."

Describing the progress of luxurious dissipation, after lamenting the change of manners which led the wealthy to exchange their rural abodes for a residence in the crowded Metropolis, he adds,

— "Thus madly rose
The Bath, or Watering-place, where Summer's self,
Parent of Freedom, coop'd in narrow cell
Of boarding-house, soon learnt the joyless modes
Of artificial life, nor felt a wish [smiled
In solitude and groves. Stern Ocean
New where late uprose the lonely hut
Of simple fisherman, yon gay hotel

Extend its ample sweep, and boldly woo
The flutterers of a Court, where shine
alike

The varied seasons and the varied hours,
So pomp, and rout, and rivalry, be there.
—Yet tasteless though the change, and
dire its aim,

When each Bethesda, rising to a mart
For civic pleasures, saw the pride
Of wide domains, deserted and forgot—
All was not lost. The edifying wealth
of fools [land.

Still flow'd at home, nor grac'd a rival
—But ah! what counterpoise for yonder
heaps [their design'd
Of hard-earn'd wealth, by spendthrift
To deck a foreign shore. What in return
Shall fawning Paris yield, but what, pos-
Makes poverty more poor?" [seas'd,

One more extract must be given.
Speaking of past times, he says,

"Yet there was one, one truly British
heart;

Blest be the memory of a name endear'd
By native principles, and native taste,
And Christian faith, and home-bred
courtesy,

And all that woos or wins a patriot soul!
He glow'd no meteor in the frighted sky,
No momentary flash to shock the world
With sudden blaze, and hurl destruction
round;

A softer radiance mark'd his daily fires,
And, like yon orb, with constant light
he rose [impede

To scatter blessings. Storms might oft
His generous path, and veil the steady
beam [clouds:

That calmly shone behind opposing
Yet still we lov'd his light, which ne'er
diffus'd

Its wish'd-for ray unblessing or unblest.
Father of Britain, hail! Stern Time has
roll'd [wheels

Through yon ethereal space the silent
Of more than twice five *lustra*, since sub-
lime [tongues,

Echo'd the shout that burst from British
To tell thy lov'd accession. Then beneath
Thy orient beams our reverend sires fore-
told [in love

Thy proud meridian glories; — Heaven
Conceal'd the mist that clouds thy even-
ing ray. [ing breast,

Then would they clasp us to their glow-
And teach our infant tongues to lisp thy
name, [my King,

And shout for George and England. Oh!
I would not thou couldst see thy desert
realms

And alien fashions of degenerate days:
'Twould rend thy heart, with deeper,
deadlier pang,

Than war, or riot, or intestine strife,
Or lost America, or Junius, gave.

JUNIUS!

JUNUS! What demons waken at the sound!
 Record in brass indelible the name,
 That ages yet unborn may learn a world
 To designate each new and darkest shade
 Of infamy and guilt. Ah! no, conceal'd
 In blackest night he lies; black as the
 deed [stard hand
 That made him infamous. Guilt's das-
 'Midst unknown caverns seiz'd the trem-
 bling pen, [night torch,
 And quaked at every breeze. The mid-
 'Enkindled by the breath of laughing
 fiends, [wrapt,
 The growing work beheld. In silence
 While man, and beast, and Nature sought
 repose,
 The fell assassin shudder'd to review
 His murderous lines. Great Brutus, see
 thy name [U'rous hand
 Usurp'd to shield a wretch who-e trait-
 Would scatter discord round our peace-
 ful shores, [throne!"
 And tear a guiltless Monarch from his

68. *The Battle of Waterloo, a Poem ;
 in Two Cantos. By John Haskins.
 8vo, pp. 63. Black and Son.*

THIS memorable Battle will conti-
 nue to be celebrated in the Annals of
 British Glory to the end of time.
 Though little now remains to be told
 on the subject, Mr. Haskins has re-
 putably performed his task. We will
 give his conclusion of the contest.

"One desperate effort now the Gauls
 intend,
 To bring the contest to decisive end,
 Their chosen troops, with animated cry,
 March gaily on for death or victory.
 Once more th' artillery 'gan its dreadful
 play, [away,
 True to its aim, and swept whole files
 Unaw'd they march, though still as they
 proceed, [lions bleed ;
 From each discharge the throng'd batta-
 Now near advanc'd, the glorious sight
 imparts
 New life and vigour to the British hearts.
 Instant their squares each compact front
 enlarge, [' Charge!
 Prompt to obey, they hail the word to
 'Tis done; they fly! the Gallie armies fly!
 And from the bayonet turn th' averted
 eye. [line resounds,
 'Charge!' 'Charge!' along the British
 'Charge!' on their rear from rank to
 rank rebounds. [their host!
 What dreadful carnage now o'ertakes
 Shot, shells, and steel, an equal ven-
 geance boast! [shout,
 Struck with a panick at the conquerors'
 Quickly the flight becomes a broken
 rout. [the way,
 Here cannons, tumbrils, baggage, choak
 Clinging to life, impatient of delay,

The flying wretches, each for self alone,
 Destroy their comrades' lives to save
 their own: [fear,
 E'en then, how few escape the fate they
 The sword still hangs upon their broken
 rear,
 But such the fury (Oh! the cause bewail)
 Scarce one remains to tell the dreadful
 tale."

69. *Catalogue of Pictures, representing
 Christ Rejected, Christ Healing in the
 Temple, and a Design of Our Saviour's
 Crucifixion; with Sketches from other
 Scriptural Subjects; painted by B.
 West, Esq, President of the Royal
 Academy, and Historical Painter to
 the King; now exhibiting in Pall Mall,
 near Carlton House. 8vo. pp. 16.
 Reynell.*

THE subject of the principal Pic-
 ture is; *Christ rejected by the Jewish
 High Priest, the Elders, and the People,*
 when brought to them by Pilate from
 the Judgment Hall.

"The wonderful events, of which this
 incident forms so striking a portion,
 took place when empire had reached its
 zenith under the Romans, and universal
 peace prevailed. They had been dis-
 tinctly foretold by the Inspired Writers,
 and no meaner agents than Angels from
 Heaven had announced the advent of
 the Messiah, 'glorifying God in the
 highest, and proclaiming on earth peace,
 and good will towards men;' thus
 awfully preparing the minds of men
 for the approach of an epoch, in which
 a new and mighty influence would over-
 turn all the established moral and reli-
 gious systems of the civilized world,
 making darkness and destruction vanish
 before, and give place to, light and im-
 mortality.—For such a subject an Epic
 composition was demanded; for it
 seemed every way proper that the prin-
 cipal characters in the History, as well
 as the Divine Chief himself, should be
 brought together on the canvas, and re-
 presented by the pencil, as they had
 been described by the hallowed Pro-
 phets and holy Evangelists."

For the purpose of assisting the
 beholder in a proper understanding
 of the Picture, several selections are
 made in the Catalogue from the Sa-
 cred Writings, and, after a description
 of the several other Pictures and
 Sketches, we are told,

"Mr. West feels that he should be
 deficient in his gratitude to the Supreme
 Being, who gave and continued to him
 life and health, and to his King, who
 graciously bestowed on him the equi-
 site

site means of persevering exertion in the exalted department of Historical Painting,—if he did not embrace this favourable opportunity to acknowledge these invaluable favours. They have enabled him to present these Pictures as his *Fifty-first* Annual Exhibition to the Publick, without an omission; his *Forty-seventh* under his Majesty's benign patronage; and the *Fourth* under his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been graciously pleased to honour these Pictures and the Arts with his protection. — Mr. West also avails himself of this opportunity to announce, that the present Pictures are the precursors to the entire Body of his Works, produced in the last half century, which he intends shall appear in Exhibition before the Publick in the course of the two subsequent years."

70. *A short Account of the Proceedings of the Society for Superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys. Published in consequence of the General Meeting of the Inhabitants of London and Westminster, convened at the Mansion-House, on the 12th of June, 1816, for the Purpose of promoting the Use of the Machine.* 8vo. pp. 24. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THIS Pamphlet contains much important information; and we recommend it to the attention of the Humane; who will not think either the *sixpence* it costs, or their attention in perusing it, misemployed.

71. *A Treatise on Profits, Discounts, and Interest: explaining how to compute the Gross Amount of any Net Sum to secure a certain Net Profit, after a Discount has been allowed therefrom; and to compute, by short Rules, Interest of Money; with many Tables.* By John Lowe, Birmingham. 8vo, pp. 160.

"THE motives which cause people to become Authors are various; but every mite of information on any subject tending to public utility and benefit, ought to be considered a sufficient inducement thereto, as adding to the general record or fund of literature. — Great Britain having arrived at the highest pinnacle of glory, wealth, grandeur, and importance in the scale of Nations, by aid of her numerous commercial resources, which are now unrivalled in every part of the Globe, it becomes all individuals of that Empire to improve and secure, by every means in their power, that present and elevated situation so nobly and honourably obtained."

Thus far we perfectly agree with Mr. Dove. What follows is *Hebrew-Greek to a Reviewer*:

"The commercial dealings between Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, in various and numerous articles, is by making an extra charge on the net cost or value and the profit to be gained thereby, and to allow a discount or abatement on such gross charge, to regulate the various fluctuations in the cost of such goods, occasioned by the variable price of materials, wages, &c. &c. It is therefore of the highest importance, to all persons whose dealings any way require the aid of Discounts, to know, with the utmost exactness, what is to be charged as the gross amount of any article they make or sell, to secure the intended net gain or profit, after such discount or abatement has been allowed."

This conclusion, however, is perfectly intelligible; and we believe his book may be of considerable use.

72. *An Investigation of the Errors of all Writers on Annuities, in their Valuation of Half-yearly and Quarterly Payments, including those of Sir Isaac Newton, Demoivre, Dr. Price, Mr. Morgan, Dr. Hutton, &c. &c. With Tables, showing the correct Values when Payments are made in less Periods than Yearly, and a Specimen of a Set of Tables on a new Principle (now in the Press), for the Valuation of Leases, Estates, Annuities, Church Livings, or any Income whatever.* By William Rouse, Author of *The Doctrine of Chances; and Remarks on Freehold and Copyhold Land, Advowsons, &c.* 8vo, pp. 40. Lackington & Co.

WE believe that no one will dispute Mr. Rouse's introductory paragraph:

"It may appear a bold assertion for an obscure individual to make, that all the Mathematicians who have written on the subject (even including Sir Isaac Newton and Demoivre) have given erroneous rules and theorems for the valuation of half yearly and quarterly payments of Annuities or Incomes, whether for life, for years, or for ever. But truth is equally valuable, from whatever quarter it may flow, and mathematical truths seem to have an advantage over all others; for as they admit of demonstration, they disarm the sceptick, and must be equally received without dispute both by the enemy and the friend."

How far what follows may be correct, we leave to the decision of
more

more experienced calculators than ourselves :

"When it is considered, that much the greater part of the income of the whole Country is received in less periods than yearly, it must surely be of importance to have correct notions of the difference in the values between such payments and yearly payments. If the case be applied to the National Debt, by supposing the interest 32 millions of pounds per annum, we shall find a considerable difference in the amounts, whether the same be paid yearly, and increased at 4 per cent. per annum, or paid in four quarterly payments of 8 millions each, and increased at 1 per cent. per quarter, and the usual mode of payment."

The pamphlet well deserves very serious consideration.

73. *Conversations on Political Economy, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. By the Author of "Conversations on Chemistry."*

OF this excellent Work, it would be a decisive but very inadequate commendation to observe, that it is the only Introduction to the science of Political Economy existing in the English Language. Singularity is no criterion of merit; but, were the Juvenile Library crowded with Tomes of a similar description, we should still expect that a work in which utility was embellished by elegance, good sense associated with simplicity, and sound philosophy united to genuine benevolence,—such a Work, in short, as the "Conversations on Political Economy"—would always keep its place among the *rara aves* of Literature.

74. *Lines on the Departure of a great Poet from this Country. Bro. Pp. 14. Booth.*

The "Great Poet," whoever he is, will not be very thankful for these severe valedictory "Lines;" amongst which those we shall copy are far from being the severest.

"Truth must be felt to give such sor-
rows birth, [worth—
Affection pure, and consciousness of
But sacred Truth, neglected and de-
spised. [trest priz'd;
By that base heart which nought but in-
Truth, heavenly teacher, whose inspiring
ray [his lay,
Should warm the Poet's heart and guide
GARR. MAG. November, 1816.

With his own hand* convicts his last-
ing shame [name."

And from her honour'd page expels his

The following address is energetic :

"Oh, Genius! sacred pow'r, to whom
belong [vinest song,
Honour's bright theme, and Truth's di-
By Heav'n to few entrusted, that the
rest [be blest;
From those might gather wisdom, and
Chain'd to that spot by some resistless
spell, [dwell,
Where Nature never destined thee to
Methinks I see thee spurn the shameful
chain,

And seek thy lost simplicity again.
Inspiring Goddess! in the circuit ruder
Of wanton Fortune's wild vicissitude,
Oft has it been thy lot, too oft to see
Thy Sons in woe, in want, and misery;
The Great have frown'd upon thy fa-
vour'd race, [embrace,—
The World has shut them from its cold
Stern undeceiver of the Poet's dream,
Famine ere now has check'd thy swell-
ing theme,

Despair has chill'd the laurel on thy
brow— [till now—
But Guilt was ne'er thy mansion—ne'er
Strange seeds have brought thee to un-
nat'ral birth, [on earth;
Strange fruits attend thy monstrous course
The wild flowers wither in their native
gloom, [tue's tomb!
Where Genius strangely smiles on Vir-
"And thou, possessor of this wasted mine,
By thee in barren splendour doom'd to
shine,

Thou vain asserter of mysterious woe,
Which only those who falsely feel could
know;
Blind to the source whence honest grief
might rise, [eyes;
And teach repentant tears to grace thine
Thou motley compound of unhonour'd
Fame,

Of shameless feeling and unfeeling shame,
While evil Nature, to thy master's hand,
Reveals her darkest tints at thy com-
mand,

Imparts to Guilt a dang'rous wild relief,
And robes her in the majesty of grief,

* "Compare the first part of this Au-
thor's works with his later productions.
The one, abounding with gross abuse of
certain well-known characters; the other,
consisting of fulsome compliments and
flattering dedications to the very same
persons. Taken together, they show
how little credit is due to either. Taken
separately, each is a monument of the
Author's assurance and presumption."
Sway'd

Sway'd by the powerful magic of thy
 muse, [fuse,
 Our gen'rous sympathies we scarce re-
 'Twixt horror and applause our hearts
 are shar'd, [the Bard"
 And while they praise the Song, condemn

75. *Monody to the Memory of the Right Honourable Richard Brimsley Sheridan* By Thomas Gent 4to pp. 15. Longman and Co, Taylor and Hessey.

A just compliment to Mr. Sheridan; particularly to the active part he took during the disturbance in the Navy; and not less so to his unrivaled dramatic talents.

"How long, perverted, had the Comic scene [age)
 (The flattering reflex of a sensual Shewn prurient Lolly's rank licentious men, [stage

Refin'd, embellish'd on the pindar While Vanbrugh, Congreve, Farquhar, heav'n endow'd less rod,

To scourge bold Vice with Wit's resist Embrac'd her chains, stood forth her priests avow'd, [she trod,

And scatter'd flowers in every path Inglorious praise! though Judgment's self admired [blush'd to hear,

Those wanton strains, which Virtue While pamper'd Passion from the scene retired [career

With wilder rage to urge his fierce At length, all grac'd in fancy's orient hues, [bright,

His native fires with added culture Rose SHERIDAN' to vindicate the Muse, And gild the drama with meridian light

Him, skill'd alike great Nature's genuine form, [trace,

On Fashion's light fantastic traits, to The scene confess'd,—with glowing pathos warm,

Or gaily sportive in familiar grace With what nice art his master-hand he sung [polish'd breast,

O'er each fine chord which thrills the Let Faulkland tell' with woe's ideal stung, [attest!

Let gentle Julia's generous flame Satire, that oft with castigation rude,

Degrades, while zealous to correct mankind,

Retain'd by him, more generous aims pursued, [wound behind.

And cured the vice—but left no Yet though with Wit's imperishable bays laureat'd, he held an uncontested throne;

Enough circular volumes, unanimous in praise, [own'

Condemn'd the partial suffrage of his

In careless mood he sought the Muse's bower, [strung,

His lyre, like that by great Pelides The soft'ning solace of a vacant hour, Its airy descant indolently rung

But when, portentous 'mid the storms of war, [thuring din,

Glar'd public danger—when, with wit The spoil-flush'd foe strode furious from afar, [in-

And, direr dread! Rebellion rag'd with- Then, SHERIDAN! dilating to the storm, Bright as the pharos, as the watch-tower strong,

With all the patriot's inspiration warm, Thy Genius pour'd its thundering voice along."

76. *The Ruby Ring, or, The Transformations* By Eliza Lucy Leonard. pp 64 Hailes.

"THE Ring of Amurath," a Tale of great moral and descriptive beauty, has been given to the Publick in all the splendour of Asiatic diction; and from this, lowered even to almost childish language. "The Author has worked upon these diversified materials, preserving what appeared the best, and offering what, it is hoped, may be considered as a medium between the too lofty on the one hand, and low on the other; venturing to interweave some original machinery and sentiments, without, she trusts, diminishing the interest or moral of the original story."

Such is the fair Author's statement; and such the Reader will find it on perusal; simply elegant, and well adapted to the Oriental imagery.

This little volume is neatly printed; adorned by eight prettily designed plates; and is dedicated by permission to the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia.

77. *Cato; or interesting Adventures of a Dog of Sentiment. interspersed with many amiable Examples and real Anecdotes.* By a Lady. pp. 176. Harris.

IN introducing himself to the Publick, Cato acknowledges that he has been influenced by "The Life and Opinions of Felisa, a Kitten of Sentiment," from which Work, many young Readers have, doubtless, derived great entertainment; and they will find that Cato has at least an equal claim to their kindness and patronage.

Trinity College, Dublin. The Vice-Chancellor proposes to give Prizes of Ten Guineas each, to two Bachelors and two Under-Graduates, who shall give to the Senior Lecturer, on or before Jan. 18, 1817, under fictitious signatures, the best compositions on the following subjects: *For Bachelors*, Greek or Latin verse, "Othryades Trophæum inscribens." English verse, "The Flight of Darius after the Battle of Arbela." *Under-Graduates*, Greek or Latin verse, "Mors L. Papirii Mugilani." English verse, "Colony of Pitcairn's Island."

Mr. BRITTON has completed his "History and Antiquities of *Norwich Cathedral*," being the Second Volume of his elegant work devoted to those interesting National Fabricks. This volume contains twenty-five Engravings, most of which are executed by J. and H. Le Keux, from drawings by J. A. Repton, Architect, F. Mackenzie, and R. Cattermole.—The First Number of his "Illustrations of *Winchester Cathedral*" has also appeared, which will be comprised in five Numbers, and will contain thirty Engravings, representing the general and particular Architecture and Sculpture of that truly interesting edifice.—He has, thirdly, commenced at the press, "The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church at Bath," with eight Engravings by J. and H. Le Keux, &c. from drawings by F. Mackenzie. This latter History will comprise an "Essay on Epitaphs" (by the Rev. JOHN CONYBEARE, Professor of Poetry to the University of Oxford), elucidated by examples of various styles and classes of Epitaphs.

Nearly ready for Publication:

From the Rev. T. MAURICE, the learned and worthy Author of "Indian Antiquities," may soon be expected an Illustration of the wonderful Fulfilment of the Scripture Prophecies respecting Babylon, under the title of "Observations on the Ruins of Babylon, as recently visited and described by CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq. Resident for the East India Company at Bagdad (with illustrative Engravings); proving that the famed Tower of Babel was a *Temple to the Sun*, and the whole of that vast City was constructed upon an *Astronomical Plan*; showing also the high advance of the ancient race of *Fire-Worshippers*, its Founders, in Metallurgic Science, in Architectural Design, in Geometry, in Mechanics, in Hydraulicks, in the Art of Engraving, Colouring, &c. together with Structures on the Babylonian Bricks, and their Inscriptions, preserved in the British Museum.—On the Ruins of *Persopolis*, or *Chetseunar*; including a Dis-

sertation on a lately discovered *Persopolitan Monument*, of high importance to Astronomers, and supposed to contain a portion of the antient *Babylonian Sphere*—On the presumed Antiquity of the *Arch*, no where to be found amid these Ruins — On the Origin of Alphabetic Writing, and various other subjects connected with Antient History, sacred and profane; but in a more particular manner marking the gradual and complete Accomplishment of the *Scripture Prophecies* that predicted the Downfall and utter Destruction of that vast City and widely-extended Empire.

Two distinct Works by Lord BYRON; viz. "The Prisoner of Chillon; a Dream; and other Poems:" and a Third Canto of "Childe Harold."

Mr. LEGH's (M. P. for Newton) Travels beyond the Cataracts of Egypt, in company with Mr. SMELT, whose Journal also has been contributed.

A very small Edition, in quarto, of the First Volume of MUNGO PARK's Travels in Africa, with the Portrait, Maps, and Plates, accompanied by the valuable Memoir of Major RENNELL.

Mr. MARINER's Account of his Shipwreck and long Detention and Adventures at the Tonga Islands.

Life of RAFFAEL. By Mr. DUPPA.

Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. CHARLES BUCK, collected and arranged from his Papers, and interspersed with Observations illustrative of his Character; with a brief Review of his various Publications. By JOHN STYLES, D. D.

Sermons on important subjects; by the Rev. JAMES RUDGE, M. A. F. R. S.

Another Volume of Sermons, by the Rev. ROBERT STEVENS.

Letters to a Mother, on the Management of Infants and Children; embracing the important subjects of Nursing, Food, Dress, Exercise, &c. with cursory Remarks on the Diseases of Infancy. By a Physician.

Journal of Science and Arts; edited at the Royal Institution, by Mr. BRANDE.

The Scientific Tourist in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Colonel PASLEY's valuable work on Military Fortification.

A Treatise on Sphericks; comprising the Elements of Spherical Geometry, and of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; together with a series of Trigonometrical Tables. By D. CARRSALL, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Free Suggestions and Political Reflections, submitted to the Legislature of the United Kingdom. By W. H. YARN.

"Tales of my Landlord," containing three Novels, descriptive of the Manners of the Covenanters, &c.

No. V. of "HAVELL'S Villas," &c. containing Views of Cassobury, and of Corsham House; with historical and descriptive Accounts. By J. BRITTON, F. S. A. To imitate coloured Drawings.

A series of Thirty-five Outlined Etchings, by S. MITAN and COOKE, from Original Designs by Capt. JONES, on the subject of the Battle of Waterloo, illustrative of the general and leading features of the memorable Event.

Elements of Design, for the use of Students, Part I. "Of the Proportion of the Figure." By Mr. GOUBAND.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. WILLIAM GIFFORD, the Editor of Massinger and Ben Jonson, is preparing an Edition of SHIRLEY, of whose Plays no Collection has yet been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the Poet, has determined to proceed with his "Critical Lives of the Poets, with Specimens."

The Statesman's Manual; or, the Bible the best Guide to Political Skill and Foresight. By S. T. COLERIDGE.

The valuable Works of the late Professor ROBISON on Practical Philosophy, which will be enriched by a complete History of the Steam-Engine, contributed by Mr. WATT of Soho.

Mr. CHURCHILL is preparing Corrections and Additions to REVS'S Cyclopædia, which will extend to the whole of that Work, and form a Companion to it.

Dr. SPURZHEIM has just prepared for publication a Work intitled "Pathology of Animal Life; or the Manifestations of the Human Mind in the State of Disease termed Insanity." The Author, who has spared neither time nor expense during a long course of Physiological studies on this subject, and who has been inspecting the principal Mad-houses of Europe, has determined at length to submit the result of his labours to the publick, in hopes of throwing new light on the hitherto imperfect state of medical knowledge respecting Insanity. The public attention has of late been attracted to this subject by the investigations recently made before a Committee of the House of Commons, and the numerous and horrid instances of ignorance, neglect, and cruelty, by which the Insane Poor often suffer in the cells of our Lunatic Asylums.

A Work on the Commencement and Progress of the Art of Engraving, as far as relates to the advantages Art has derived from the tasteful productions of the Italian School; chiefly confining the Chronological Catalogue to the Florentine and Roman Artists; including only those the study of which is eminent and useful to those who wish to acquire a distinguished and chastened
By Mr. G. CUMBERLAND.

A new Edition of "Clavis Hogarthica; or Hogarth illustrated."

A complete and compendious Illustration of the Principles of Harmony, exhibiting, in a progressive order, every Branch of the Science of Musical Theory, on an entire new and original Plan. By Mr. RELFE, of Camberwell.

A store-ship lately arrived at Portsmouth with a number of valuable presents of statuary from the Pope to the Prince Regent and others. The following list of these articles has been published. Most of the specimens are, of course, mere casts.—*For his Royal Highness the Prince Regent*: Testa di Bacchante; Testa di Semele; a bust of Ocean; a bust of Ajax; Torso di Belvedere; Menandro Sedente; Proserpina Sedente; Antinoo o sia Mercurio; Apollo Citaredo; the Nine Muses; Julius Caesar; Discobulo; bust of Jupiter Serapide; Meleagre; Group of Laocoon; Apollo Belvedere; Dying Gladiator; Venus; Antinoo; Flora; Mars; Juno; Group of Love and Psyche; Letitia Sedente, Concordia Sedente, Paris, and Venus, by *Canova*. Un Rocchio di Portico con sua base de Marmo che serve di Piedestallo alla Tuzza quadra e tonda; La Tuzza, by *Canova*; Il Piantalo del Monumento di Rosso Antico; four Pillars to sustain the lower part, and Quattro Erge and Quattro Canelonne, for the upper part, of the Monument to be erected in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo; with sundry ornaments for the same. — *For Mr. Hamilton*: Una Fanciulla, Sei Teste, and Petio della Testa, all by *Canova*; two Obelisks of Rosso Antico; Due Quadre; un Libro delle opere di *Canova*; Testa di Peggio; Due Cassettine.—*For Lord Castlereagh*: Quattro cassette che contengono quattro Fame con i loro emblemi di metallo dorato, with the base for the same; i. e. we suppose, four boxes containing four figures of Fame, with appropriate emblems of gilded metal. — *For Cavalier Clark*: One of the Muses, and marble pedestal.—*For Marquis Camden*: Testa di Marmo; Stampe e Libri; a marble statue. — *For Lord Holland*: Quadro Moderno, opera del Signor Wicar.

Dr. ZINCHINELLI, of Padua, has published an Essay "On the Reasons why People use the Right Hand in preference to the Left." He will not allow custom, or imitation, to be the cause; but affirms that the left arm cannot be in violent and continued motion, without causing pain in the left side, because there is the seat of the heart, and of the arterial system. Nature herself, therefore, compels man to make use of the right hand.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

EPICEDIUM

*On the Death of Admiral Lord NELSON.**By the Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Shrewsbury.*

WHILE notes of triumph swell the gale,
Why sits Britannia sad and pale
In the hour of victory?

She mourns her gallant hero dead;
She weeps that matchless Nelson bled;
And pensive bows her laurel'd head,
In the hour of victory.

"O chief!" she cries, "to Britain dear,
For thee be shed Britannia's tear
In the hour of victory!

Chief of the Lion's dauntless soul!
From Egypt's shore to Norway's pole,
'Twas thine to bid my thunders roll
In the hour of victory!

"For thee shall spotless Honour grieve,
And cypress 'midst her laurels weave
In the hour of victory;

On thee shall grateful Mem'ry dwell,
And age, yet unborn shall tell
How Nelson fought—how Nelson fell
In the hour of victory!

"Heir of immortal glory! now
Protector of the brave be thou
In the hour of victory!
Teach thou the valiant, good, and great,
Thy high exploits to emulate;
And, like thee, fearless smile on fate
In the hour of victory."

EPISTLE

To RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, *Esq.*
Written in June 1799.

FORLORN, foreboding, solitary, slow,
Musing upon the sacred dust below,
Late in the Abbey as I roam'd along,
And lightly step'd amidst that silent throng
Where Kings, where Heroes, and where
Poets lie,

In pleasing dreams of Immortality;
Methought a voice I heard (or seem'd to
hear)—

'Twas Garrick's ghost that whisper'd in
"Stop, gentle youth, that tak'st thy lonely
round

Within the precincts of this hallow'd
Go, bear this message to St. Stephen's
walls,

And tell dear Sheridan 'tis Garrick calls.
"Shall on whom Wit and Elegance design
In every sphere of polish'd life to shine,
Enrich'd with talents both of heart and
head,

To lead admiring crowds, and not be led,
In tinsel numbers moral truths dispense,
And guide to Virtue thro' the paths of
Sense;

Shall he to Brawl and Faction give his days,
To catch a siffle of unmeaning praise?

"Shall he whom Nature early taught to
please,

To wear the Buskin or the Sock with ease,
To catch the living features of the age,
And stamp each character upon the stage,
Life's varied scenes to copy or correct,
And teach us what to choose, and what
reject,

Where to withhold, and where to give ap-
plause,

And rule the heart by salutary laws;
In every harvest of theatric praise,
The first and brightest genius of his days,—
Shall he descend to Party and to Spite,
Pleas'd with the short-liv'd triumphs of
a night?

Shall such unstring his lyre, his vein
abuse?

Forbid it, Fate! forbid it, every Muse!

"Lo! where the Sisters court Thee to
their arms, [charms.
Awake soft music, and unveil their
Lo! where Apollo waits to lead along,
And guide thy footsteps thro' bewitching
song!

And canst thou then, my Sheridan, resign
The dulcet strains of all the tuneful Nine;
With Morpheus, or a Minister to grapple,
In clay-cold slumbers of St. Stephen's
Chapel?

Ah! no, my Friend, aspire to better praise,
Thine be a chaplet of far greener bays.

"Let placid Placemen act the Farce of
State, [bate;—

And dreaming drones delay the dull de-
Let beardless Statesmen, fresh from school
or college, [knowledge,
In Greek and Latin phrase display their
Sweat thro' the ordeal of a maiden-speech,
And hear the House exclaim "Impeach!
Impeach!"

Battle a Tax with Demosthenic fury,
And hang a Minister without a Jury;—

"Let trimming Patriots with distended
throat

Now catch a Pension, and now give a vote;
Now plead Prerogative, now preach up
Rights, [bites;

As conscience whispers, or—as maggot
Now join in chorus with the Treasury-
bench,

And Philippize the frenzy of the French;
Now draw the picture of a ruined Nation,
And plead for leuity and moderation;
How fast the dire eclipses of Britain wax,
Shorn of her beams by imposts and by
Taxes!

(Now Fox, now Pitt, now Nation up, now
King,

Just as Self-interest twitches at the string.)
When such a lot the Senator befalls,
Quit, quit, O Sheridan, St. Stephen's
walls.

To lasting triumphs make a just pretence,
And flee from crooked Courts to walks of
Sense.

"I grant thee that wherein the world
agree,
Sheer wit, and lively phrase, and repartee,
What Athens, or what Rome produc'd of
yore,

Both Attic salt, and Ciceronian ore:
I grant thou hast hereditary glee,
And that the Friend of Swift * still lives in
thee: [sense,

I grant thee fancy, taste, and polish'd
And all the copious pow'rs of Eloquence,
The bad to scourge, the injur'd to defend,
To charm the senate, or to fix the friend,
To soothe domestic cares, or civil strife,
And shine in private, or in public life:—

Yet if thou wouldst without an equal reign,
Thine be the Sceptre of old Drury-Lane.
Long as the *Rivals* shall unrival'd be,
Or *School for Scandal* charm with repartee;
So long Thalia shall deplore the day
When Politick's purloin'd your heart away.
Shakspeare and Congreve, Rowe and ho-
nes' Ben,

(Immortal shades of dear, departed men,
That hover still, tho' lost to mortal sight,
O'er former scenes of transport and de-
light)

All summon thee to re-assume the Stage,
Enchant the heart, and meliorate the age;
In thee would warble in melodious strain,
In thee would speak, in thee would live
again.

Ah! scruple not to fill the proffer'd
throne;

To their entreaties Garrick adds his own.

"Farewell! I sunk into the quiet tomb,
Remember thou the Poet's 'life to come.'

The Muses seek, debate and discord flee,
Then come, and fill the niche reserv'd for
thee." B. WALLER, A. M.

ON THE REMAINS OF THE PALACE AT
ELTHAM. (See p. 407.)*

FLED is the festal pomp, and mute the
martial throng

Which o'er thy ivy'd bridge so oft hath
pass'd along;

Hush'd are the minstrel sounds which
shook the hall,

And dry thy fencing moat, and low thy
battled wall.

Yet o'er thy ruin wide still rises high
One grey old pile in Gothic majesty,

Her pointed windows and her rich-
wrought roof

Still giving of her antient grandeur proof;
For here in martial pomp and splendid

state [sate
Our gallant Edwards and our Henries

On the proud Deis † elevated, high
Beneath the rich-embroidered canopy.

Here the silk surcoat ‡ shone, the chained
mail,

The targe, the anlace, sword, and aventayle;
The tonsured prelate trail'd his flowing

vest, [feast;
And § wimpled dames came tripping to the

While in the court, array'd in Lincoln
green; [were seen;

With bows and shafts the yeomen || stout
And here, in council deep and grave debate,

On Eltham's Statutes ¶ the stern Barons
sate.

'Tis past, 'tis vanish'd as a midnight dream:
For pageant shows, the ploughman and
the team;

* Dr. Thomas Sheridan, grandfather of the late Mr. Sheridan.

† The Deis was an elevated platform at the upper end of our antient halls; it was the place of honour.

‡ The surcoat covered the armour, and was painted with the bearings of the Knight; the chain mail was composed of links like a modern steel purse; the anlace was a dagger; the aventayle has been employed in the poems called Rowley's for the helmet.

§ The wimple was a hood or veil which came closely round the neck, and covered the lower part of the face.

|| The Yeomen frequently constituted the body-guard of our Kings, and in process of time gave rise to the institution of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Yeomen by their skill in archery constituted in war the strength of our English army, and obtained for us those victories which, since the undeserved disuse of the long bow, appear almost chimerical.—The Yeoman is thus described by Chaucer, attending on his Lord the Knight.

A yeman hadde and servaunt no mo,
At that tyme for him liste to ridden so,
And he was cladde in cote and hose of grene;
A sheaf of peacock arrowes bright and keene
Under his belt he bare full thriftily,
Well could he dresse his tikel yemanly;
His arrowes drouped not with fetteres low,
And in his hands he bare a mighty bow.

¶ The Statute of the Parliament held here in the year 1400, which enacted the

Unrightly bricks now fence the wint'ry sky,
 And loop-holed chinks a darkling light
 supply;
 The owl flits hovering in thy lofty roof,
 Thy floor is trodden by the heifer's hoof;
 There the gay milk-maid fills her frothing
 pail,
 Thy walls re-echo to the sounding flail,
 And erst where banquetted the courtly
 train, [grain!
 The clucking poultry pick the scatter'd
 O transitory state of human things,
 Vain pride of nations, empty pomp of
 kings!
 When will they learn this high behest of
 Heaven—
 "To worth alone is fair duration given"?
 Thus, when in kindred dust dissolve their
 works—their frame—
 Lives through the nations still, their good
 or evil fame.

A. J. K.

Blackheath, Kent, Oct. 1816.

A PARODY

ON DRYDEN'S ALEXANDER'S FEAST.

By the Rev. Dr. FORD.

"T WAS at the venison feast, the Borough
 won
 By _____'s patriot Son,
 At top in pleasing state
 The portly Mayor sat
 As on judicial throne.
 His Aldermen were placed around,
 Their robes of scarlet with furr'd honours
 bound,
 (A rich dessert the banquet crown'd.)
 The lively Sheriffs by his side
 Each with each other vied
 In suits of newest fashion's pride:
 Genteel, gallant, and courtly pair,
 Well ye deserve the charming fare!
 The Chaplain sleek arose,
 At bottom in his place,
 With hasty accents to say grace:
 Instant the keen-edg'd guests sit close,
 And social joys embrace.
 The course began with fish,
 As fresh as one could wish,
 Brought down by th' mail, a lordly dish!
 A turbot's spreading form bespoke the treat,
 With luscious lobster-sauce complete;
 Soles, whittings, dorys—Quin's great
 boast, [coast,
 Who first them sought on Torbay's
 Tasted—nor from his palate hur'd,
 But stamp'd their worth—himself the glut-
 ton of the world.
 The guffing crowd admire the ample size;
 A present rarity, one shouting cries;
 A present rarity, another loud replies.
 With ravis'd ears
 The Town-Clerk hears;
 Affects the smile,
 And carves the while,
 And seems all great with Peers.

The prime of Sudbury's champaign park
 now chm'd in pat:
 The bucks so flavour'd, and the does so fat.
 A sovereign haunch in triumph comes,
 Greeted with soft-applauding hums.
 Now bring the jelly-sauce—it comes! it
 comes!
 Venison ever fat and young
 Foremost does 'mong dainties range;
 Venison's dainties are a treasure,
 Venison fills up Lord Mayor's leisure.
 Rich the treasure,
 Sweet the pleasure,
 Only business after 'Change.
 Charm'd with the sight our Chief grew vain,
 Talk'd his great dinners o'er again,
 And how he outdid all, the Judges once to
 entertain:
 He felt importance big arise,
 With glowing cheeks and rolling eyes,
 Yet check'd his pride—call'd for the tan-
 kard,
 And of the nutmeg beverage drank hard;
 But first, for zest, did choose
 Squeez'd lemon to infuse.
 He saw the surloin great and good,
 Of which to fill his plate
 Became his high estate
 (Old English royal food),
 Deserted now—for why the need?
 On this he every Sunday fed:
 Not so the ham and fowls go by
 Untouch'd, the hare, gogge, pigeon-pie.
 With napkin under chin he now fetch'd
 breath,
 Revolving, with a frequent smack,
 The quick removes above, below;
 How some did this, some that attack;
 And wit began to flow.
 My mighty masters, pleas'd you see
 Our viands rare of each degree,
 'Tis but your favourite taste to move
 And melt the mouth with what you love.
 Savory, sweet, stew'd, roast, and boil'd,
 Nicely cook'd, and nothing spoil'd:
 Beef to-day cures toil and trouble,
 To-morrow makes nice squeak and bubble:
 Ever welcome, ever winning,
 Filling still, and still uncloying;
 On the rump if you're beginning,
 Mustard makes it most enjoying.
 What's worth all beside is near you,
 Take your full, nor surfeit fear you.
 The many set the table in a roar,
 The beef was prais'd, but venison ten times
 more.
 The Mayor, his glee unable to contain,
 Seiz'd on the haunch
 To fill his paunch,
 And cut and cram'd, and cut again.
 At length the fat all gone and slices best,
 The pamper'd Prater fell upon the breast
 ————
 Now let our mirth in hampers pass,
 A fuller yet, and get a fuller glass,
 The King—now—now—distinct—around
 With three cheers, like a rattling peal
 thunder.

Harl

Hark! Hark! the loyal sound!
 Has rais'd the Recorder,
 Who sets forth in order
 The blessings of Britons around.
 "A song, a song," the Toastmaster cries;
 See Britannia arise,
 To rule o'er the waves,
 Nor shall her tars be slaves,
 While sparkles do flash from their eyes.
 Behold the martial band
 Each a sword in their hand;
 These, like veteran troops in battle they
 wield,
 Nor undaunted do yield,
 All glorious in the field,
 Give the huzzas due
 To our valiant crew.
 Behold how they toss off their cans full
 of flip;
 Then point, as they eager advance,
 Their battering cannon 'gainst proud hos-
 tile France.
 The Freemen encore with furious applause,
 And the Mayor drank a bottle in zeal for
 the cause.
 And now is the Mace come
 To lead him safely home,
 When, like another hero, he knock'd the
 beadle down.
 Once long ago,
 Ere patent kitchens learnt to glow,
 While taverns made the wine,
 Our sires content at twelve to dine,
 All stout and hale,
 Could on old stingo with a pipe regale.
 At length commodious Dolly came,
 Inventress of the chop-house fame;
 And now each wasteful cook pours spicy
 store,
 Enlarging former luxury
 With poignant sauces season'd high,
 Gives to pall'd appetite a whet unknown
 before.

Let turbot yield to haunch the prize,
 Or haunch to turbot—whether?
 Rather with happy compromise
 Be both brought in together.
 Your voices raise, ye Voters pure,
 Still echo from the Hastings sure
 Your generous Member's name.
 Venison unbought to them you owe;
 This blessing Corporations know;
 Who shall their wisdom blame?
 Let ne'er this annual feast decline!
 And may our meetings all combine
 Gratitude, harmony, good cheer, and
 wine.

MODESTY.

As the thin veil half hides the Virgin's
 face,
 And adds to beauty a peculiar grace:
 So seem'st thou, Modesty, retiring maid,
 In all thy native simplicity array'd—
 Thou show'st the public eye in silent ways,
 And shrink'st from thy own deserved
 praise;

Thou thinkest no neglect, for in thy eyes
 Thyself art low, nor ever seem'st wise;
 Thy voice is never in the bustling crowd
 Heard to impress in accents hoarse and
 loud,

But when thou speakest, Silence bids attend,
 And even truth itself thou seem'st to mend;
 Thy own perfections never fill thy mind,
 To make thee turn from others' counsel
 kind, [ear,
 To others' faults thou lend'st the lenient
 Yet when thyself hast fail'd thou 'rt most
 severe. T. H.

LINES,

By the Hon. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, of Virginia.

[The following sweet and touching lines
 were written on being solicited to know
 why the Author had ceased to court the
 inspiration of the Poetic Muse.

A CONSTANT READER AND ADMIRER.]

DAYS of my youth! ye have glided
 away; [grey;
 Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted and
 Eyes of my youth! your keen sight is no
 more, [all o'er;
 Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrow'd
 Strength of my youth! all your vigour is
 gone; [are flown.
 Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions
 Days of my youth! I wish not your recall;
 Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should
 fall;
 Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have
 seen! [ye been;
 Cheeks of my youth! bath'd in tears have
 Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me
 astray; [decay?
 Strength of my youth! why lament your
 Days of my age! ye will shortly be past;
 Pains of my age! yet awhile can ye last;
 Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight;
 Eyes of my age! be religion your light;
 Thoughts of my age! dread ye not the cold
 sod;
 Hopes of my age! be ye fix'd on your
 God!

* * * A CONSTANT READER wishes to
 obtain the musick of the following old Song.
 "I have long," he says, "been endeavour-
 ing to procure this beautiful piece, but
 without success: I believe it originally
 came out in some Dramatic performance,
 the title of which I am unacquainted with."
 FOR England's Peace I quit ignoble ease,
 Sweet Girl, adieu! 'tis Glory calls afar;
 Yet, wheresoe'er I sail o'er swelling seas,
 Thou art my compass and my guiding
 star.

Farewell, brave Youth! since Honour calls
 thee hence,
 May Valour ever in thy bosom dwell;
 Eternal Love shall be thy recompense,
 And every wish shall hail thy safe return.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

India-board, Whitehall, Nov. 8.

A Dispatch, dated Fort William, 30th of March, 1816, has been received at the East India House from the Governor-General in Council, with inclosures, of which the following are extracts and copies.

The early receipt by your Honourable Committee, of the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the State of Nepal, has appeared to us to be of such importance as to induce us to dispatch the Hon. Company's cruizer Malabar to England without delay, for the express purpose of conveying that intelligence. We have already, in our dispatch of the 11th instant, expressed our high sense of the merits and services of sir D. Ochterlony, and the gallantry, spirit, and zeal of the troops under his command: we now solicit the attention of your Hon. Committee to a General Order, published by the Governor-General in Council on the 20th instant, in which we have promulgated to the army those sentiments of applause and admiration, which the conduct of that distinguished officer, and the forces acting under his orders, has so justly excited; we have deemed it proper to mark our peculiar sense of the zeal, bravery, and endurance, under considerable privations, manifested by the Native troops in a service so singularly foreign to their habits, by the distribution of silver medals to the native commissioned officers, and to such of the non-commissioned officers and privates, as shall be recommended by

the commanders of their respective battalions, for conspicuous zeal or gallantry. The early termination of the war prevented the employment of either of the detachments assembled under the command of Major-general J. Wood and Colonel Nicholls, as well as the projected movement of Lieutenant-colonel Adams, from Kemaon on the back of the Goorkha positions. Those officers had respectively assumed the command of their detachments, and were proceeding to the destined quarters in which their operations were to be directed, when information of the conclusion of peace was received by them: the corps composing these detachments have separated, and retired to their respective stations. The operations of the Siceem Rajah's troops had been continued with tolerable success, and with a view to support them, and to encourage the revolt of the Kerants against the Nepaulesse Government, Captain Latter had entered the hills with a portion of the force under his command, and advanced to within three miles of the Fort of Nuggur, which the Siceem troops had invested. In this position he received from sir D. Ochterlony intelligence of the conclusion of peace; and he accordingly directed a cessation of hostilities on the part of the troops of Siceem, and discontinued all the proceedings which he had commenced against the Goorkha Government and troops. The conduct of Captain Latter in these transactions appears to have been marked with his usual judgment, discretion, and zeal.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On Sunday the 3d inst. at half past eleven, his Majesty, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and the Duke and Duchess of Berry, and all the members of his family, &c. went in state to the church of Notre Dame, to attend divine service. They were received at the principal gate by the Chapter. M. Jaibert, one of the Vicars-General, addressed his majesty, who replied in the following terms: "I sensibly feel the sentiments which the Metropolitan Chapter of Paris has expressed to me through you. I invite the Chapter to unite its prayers to mine, in order

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that, through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, the Holy Spirit may deign to shed light on me and on the two Chambers which are about to be occupied with the destinies of my kingdom."

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION OF 1816.

This solemnity, the fourth of this kind since the Restoration, had excited more anxiety than ordinary, and attracted on the 4th inst. a much greater concourse of spectators. The two rows of upper benches, usually set apart for the Deputies, were adorned by near 200 ladies. The tribunes and the galleries presented a great number of persons of distinction and foreigners; among whom

whom we remarked Mr. Canning in his robes, as an English Minister. Near the large tribune of the diplomatic body, places were prepared for the Count de Diepholtz (the Duke of Cambridge) and his suite. M. de Diepholtz betrayed *à l'incognito* by the dignity of his person, his brilliant uniform of Lieutenant General, and by the grand ribbon of the Order of the Garter. At one o'clock the Peers of France entered in their grand robes of state. This is the first time they had assumed them in public sitting; it consists of a cloak bordered with ermine, over their ordinary dress, and a hat of Henry IV. Six guards *de la Manche* were placed behind the throne; the elegance of their new uniform was very remarkable. In place of the gold-laced hat, a cocked hat has been substituted, adorned with feathers. About two o'clock salvoes of artillery, and acclamations from without, announced the arrival of the King. His Majesty was received by two deputations, one of five Peers, and the other of twenty-five Deputies, and rested a few minutes in the saloon of the President. The entrance of the King into the hall excited the most lively enthusiasm. Cries of "*Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!*" burst from every quarter, and were frequently repeated. His Majesty having ascended the throne, his Royal Highness Monsieur took his place on the right, the Duke of Angouleme on the left, and the second place on the right was occupied by the Duke of Berry. The three Princes were in the costume of Peers. The Prince de Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain, M. the Chancellor of France, M. the Marquis de Dreux-Bréze, Master of the Ceremonies, occupied their accustomed places. The benches at the foot of the Throne were occupied by the Ministers, the Marshals, the Ministers of State, and the Counsellors of State. The King uncovered, and saluted the Assembly. He invited the Peers to be seated. The same invitation was transmitted to the Deputies by the Chancellor of France. The spectators sat down without any invitation.

The King, being covered, delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen,—In opening this new Session, it is extremely agreeable to me to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has deigned to bestow upon my people and upon me. Tranquillity reigns throughout the kingdom; the amicable dispositions of the foreign Sovereigns, and the exact observance of treaties, guarantee to us without; and if a senseless enter-
prise for an instant caused alarm re-

lative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to elicit a further proof of the attachment of the Nation, and of the fidelity of my Army. My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for you know my brother's are mine) with a young Princess, whose amiable qualities, seconding the attentions of my family, promise me a happy old age; and will give, I trust, to France, new pledges of prosperity, by confirming the order of succession, the first basis of this monarchy, and without which no State can be in safety. To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the season has delayed the harvest: my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption. Great charges are unhappily still necessary: I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expences that are indispensable, and of the means of meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of the administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so. Always united in sentiment and intention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last: and for the rest, I rely upon your attachment, and your zeal for the good of the State, and the honour of the French name. I continue with more activity than ever my negociations with the Holy See; and I have a confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France. But this is not all; and you will be of opinion with me, no doubt, that we ought—not to restore to Divine Worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it (that would unfortunately be impossible), but—to ensure to the Ministers of our holy religion an independent income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of Him of whom it is said, *that He did good wherever He went*. Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of Religion, let us be also attached to that Charter which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the pre-eminence that is due; and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon this fundamental law: my Ordinance of the 5th of September sufficiently shows it.

In fine, Gentlemen, let all hatreds cease; let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same father, be really a people of brothers; and from our past evils, let there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object; and to attain it, I rely upon your co-operation; but above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union so necessary between the three branches of the Legislature. Rely also upon the same dispositions in me; and let my people be well assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of a too ardent zeal."

The Speech being read, the Peers, the Deputies, and the whole Assembly, rose amid shouts of *Vive le Roi! Vivent la Famille Royale!* M. Laine, Minister of the Interior, called upon all the Deputies in succession, and each of them took the oath severally.

"I swear to be faithful to the King, to obey the constitutional charter and laws of the realm, and to conduct myself in every thing as becomes a loyal Deputy of the Departments."

The chancellor then formally closed the sitting.

An Ordinance of the King, dated Nov. 5, states as follows:—"The Princes of our family and of our blood, who are now in France, are authorised to take in the Chamber of Peers, during the present Session, the rank and seats which belong to them by right of birth."

Both Chambers have voted addresses to the King, in reply to his speech: the Address of the Deputies is a moderate and sensible production, and sugars well with regard to the future proceedings of that important Assembly. His Majesty most warmly thanked the Chamber, and requested they would lose no time in entering upon the discussion of the Budget. That important subject was brought before the Chamber on the 14th, by M. Corvetto, Minister of Finance. Under the present circumstances of France, it would be unreasonable to look for a very favourable report of its financial state. When, however, it is considered through what scenes that kingdom has of late years been doomed to pass, the picture of its resources presented on this occasion by the Minister of Finance may on the whole be deemed as by no means bearing a very discouraging complexion. The instalments to the Allies have all been regularly paid, as have also their own Annuitants and Stockholders; their funds have maintained a fair price; public works

are still carrying on; and even the sciences have not been neglected. The Minister states, however, that in consequence of so many demands an arrear of upwards of eighty-three millions of francs is to be provided for in the Supplies for 1817. The whole Budget for 1817 is 1,088,294,957 francs, about 47 millions of English money, exceeding that of 1816 by the sum of 248,699,296 francs. The Minister thus concludes his Report:—"Peace is restored to us. If the price be onerous, it does not equal that which the perpetuity of war and perils, in which we have been engaged for 25 years, would incur. At least the effusion of blood is stopped. Our youth breathe again. Our commerce is not harassed with exactions. Its channels are no longer obstructed. It no longer dreads monopolies; and if we suffer still, the term of our distresses is known. Thus our present position is more tolerable than that which preceded it."

Pasquier has been chosen by the King President of the Chamber of Deputies, and took the Chair, for the first time, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

There was a public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th; when the President reported the presentation of the Address to the King. The Count de Marcellus addressed the Assembly, for the purpose of stating that he opposed the wording of the address in the Secret Committee, particularly with regard to the liberties of the Gallican Church; and he was going on to say something about the pending treaty with the Pope, when he was interrupted, on the ground of his being altogether irregular. Some disorder ensued; and another Member, M. Clauzel de Coussergues, also declared that he had opposed the Address. It seems a little whimsical, that after the address had been presented there should arise a dispute about the wording of it; but, it appears, some of the Journals had stated that the address was agreed to unanimously, which these gentlemen were determined to prove was not the fact. This little incident serves to shew the sort of spirit which actuates some of the Members of the Chamber.

Preliminary conferences have commenced at the office for Foreign Affairs, with the Ministers of Austria, Russia, France, and Prussia, for the execution of the measures already agreed upon at Vienna, relative to the Abolition of the Slave Trade; including a general system of defence against the Barbary Powers. The Council of Revision at Paris have annulled

annulled the decision of the Council of War as to its incompetence to try Gen. Grouchy (absent), and sent the case back for trial.

Lieut.-general Baron Ameil has been convicted, in his absence, by the first permanent Council of War, of treason against the King on the 23d March, 1815, and sentenced to death.

The occupiers of land in France pay their part of the contributions to the Allies, by a tax of eight shillings and fourpence an acre per annum (British currency), in regular monthly instalments; and a considerable sum is raised by a small stamp duty upon all posting-bills, hand-bills, shop-cards, &c.

NETHERLANDS.

The Belgian papers contain an account of the proceedings of the Second Chamber of the States-General on the 31st ult. On that day, a message was read from his Majesty, with a Treaty concluded between the King and the Prince Regent, as Sovereign of Hanover. It stipulates, reciprocally, for the abolition of all the antiquated restrictions upon the natives of both countries in the purchase of lands or possessions. No Hanoverian or Belgian is in future to be considered as a foreigner in making such purchases.

SPAIN, &c.

Letters from Madrid, of the 2d inst. mention a change of Ferdinand's ministry, without giving any reasons for the measure. Don Pedro Cevallos, it appears, has been succeeded by Pizarro, late Spanish envoy at Berlin, and at one time a Minister under the Cortes. The new Minister is considered as an energetic man; but it is extremely dubious, whether any change will take place in the debased system by which Spain is now governed.—The new Queen of Spain is placed at the head of an Order of noble Ladies formed by the Ex-Queen, under the name of the Royal Order of Maria Louisa—her name.

Letters from Oporto mention that the equinox has set in with immense rains, beating down and causing the grapes to rot; added to which, the scantiness and inferiority of this year's vintage has created great distress in the wine districts.

Lord Beresford's late visit to the Brazils, from which he has recently returned to Lisbon, appears to have been the consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the Portuguese Regency. The latter, knowing the advantage of pre-occupying the royal ear with the best story, sent out a commission before his Lordship's departure; but the winds favoured the latter, and

he arrived at the Brazils a day or two before his opponents had an interview with the Sovereign, and settled every thing to his satisfaction.

ITALY.

Sir Thomas Laurence, Mr. Fuseli, and Mr. Flaxman, have been elected members of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Rome.

So perfect is the tranquillity of the Mediterranean in consequence of Lord Exmouth's victory at Algiers, that all the vessels of the petty states of Italy are to resume the colours of their nation, under severe penalties: they were formerly allowed, for safety, to sail under British colours.

GERMANY.

The new Empress of Austria left Munich for Vienna, on the 5th instant.

We learn from Vienna, that, at the request of the new Empress, the *fetes* ordered on the occasion of the Imperial marriage have been countermanded in consequence of the distress of the people; and that the sums destined to be laid out upon them are to be applied to the relief of the indigent.

It is reported in Germany, that Miss Caroline Murat, the eldest daughter of the late King Joachim, is about to espouse a Hungarian nobleman. She brings him three millions of dowry furnished by her mother.

We have this month to announce the death of the King of Wurtemberg, at Stutgard, on the morning of the 30th of October, in his 62d year. (See p. 471.) His death seems to have been very sudden; as letters from Stutgard mention his having given audience, on the 24th, to President Von Baumbeck, who demanded the hand of his Majesty's niece, the Princess Amelia, for the hereditary Prince of Saxe Hildburghausen. He is succeeded by the Crown Prince, now in his 36th year, the offspring of his first union, lately married to the Duchess of Oldenburgh, who was happily delivered of a princess the day after the decease of her father-in-law. The Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, it is expected, will speedily return to England. Her Majesty has been long in a bad state of health.

The deceased King of Wurtemberg left the Queen Dowager (our Princess Royal) two palaces and a house at Ludwigsberg; but passed over in his will his son Prince Paul, and Princess Catherine his daughter (Jerome Bonaparte's wife).—Jerome and the Princess have been both invited to reside at Stutgard by the present King, but declined the offer. They are now living with Murat's widow in Austria.

The

The German Papers put us in possession of an Address of the States of Wurtemberg to their new King, and his Majesty's Answer. The States are profuse in praise of the King's conduct as Crown Prince, both in the Field and in the Cabinet. The King, in reply, explicitly declares his resolution to give his subjects a representative Government; without which, he says, the true welfare of the people cannot be secured. He also observes, that in the constitution about to be formed, the aim of all parties should be, to approach again to the spirit of their ancient institutions, but modified and adapted to that of the present times.

We have to announce the decease of another relative of the Royal Family; the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the brother of her Majesty, and father of the Duchess of Cumberland. (See p. 477.) By this event pensions on the English and Irish establishments have become extinct.

RUSSIA.

An official journal published in the Russian language, at Petersburg, lately contained an article expatiating in the warmest terms on the benefits that resulted to States from the liberty of the press. "The Liberty of the Press (says the writer) is acknowledged by all enlightened Governments as the most powerful spring for creating a public and national spirit. To it England is indebted for that noble energy, and enthusiasm for the public good, which have doubled her force and her power in the critical circumstances, in which Europe has been placed." These are sentiments which Russia was unaccustomed to before the reign of Alexander.

SWEDEN.

The Ex-King of Sweden, it is said, intends to require of his son a renunciation of any rights he may suppose himself to have to the Swedish throne.

TURKEY.

A striking exemplification of the strictness of Turkish etiquette is furnished by the accounts from Constantinople, respecting the fire at the Seraglio. It appears, that the Palace was ordered to burn for three hours; it being thought of more importance that the women, who had fled in confusion from their burning apartments into the surrounding gardens (all the avenues to which were in consequence closed) should be secluded from the gaze of the vulgar, than that the progress of the conflagration should be checked.

The Grand Signor has ordered various articles, particularly cut glass, to be manufactured in England for the decoration of his Seraglio.

ASIA.

From Bombay it is stated, under date of the 25th June, that a force of 6,000 men from thence was assembling at Baroda; the object of which was, to effect a treaty of alliance with the Rajah of Jypore. To accomplish this end, Lord Moira was on the point of taking another journey up the country.

From Madras we learn, that Lord Meira had prevailed on the Rajah of Nagpore to receive a subsidiary force. A force is also to be stationed in Bopaul; and if Scindia will not receive one of his own accord, he is to be attacked forthwith; but, rather than quarrel with the British, it is believed he will submit to the proposition. These arrangements, it ought to be understood, are intended to put an end to the further incursions and devastations of the Pindarees. Their depredations in the Circars have been dreadful; and the Government is much blamed in India for having left that part of our possessions so entirely unprotected.

The Cornwallis, 74, arrived at Plymouth from the East Indies, has brought the ratified treaty of peace concluded between the Nepalese and our Indian Government. Perfect tranquillity reigned throughout the Peninsula at the time of the Cornwallis's departure from Madras. The dethroned King of Candy had landed at Madras, and was to reside at Vellore: the island of Ceylon, since his capture, has been in a flourishing state. (See p. 449.)

The merchant ship Alphonso arrived at Civita Vecchia on the 28th ult. having on board two missionaries from Canton; who relate, that on Sept. 3d, Kia-King, the Emperor of China, was dethroned by the guards of his palace, headed by two great officers of the army. A woman, named Son-Kan-Tax, was, it is said, the mover of this revolution, which was occasioned by recent decrees on matters of religion. The people, more fanatical than Kia-King, were excited to rebellion in the name of the *Gods of the Empire*, in whose faces the Emperor had flown.

AMERICA, &c.

The Americans, it is said, are fitting out two vessels for the purpose of exploring the North-west coast of that continent, and making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. Their equipment is represented as being on an extensive scale, and they will be put under the direction of some of their most scientific officers.

The people of America complain loudly of commercial as well as agricultural distresses; to which the Government answers, that the "administration

tion can no more control the state of Europe, than it can the state of the elements."—Very extensive fires have taken place in the woods, particularly in the district of Maine, the county of Oxford, including the towns of Paris, Albany, Bethel, &c. New Hampshire has greatly suffered. Europeans can have little idea of extensive districts being on fire, carrying destruction for 20 and 30 miles. These papers state, that the atmosphere was darkened at such a distance at sea, that several shipwrecks had taken place on the coast: two near Boston.

The Achilles, from London to New York, with 180 passengers on board, put into Philadelphia on the 20th of September. She sailed from Ireland a few months ago with nearly 300 emigrants on board; and, being 18 weeks on her passage, her provisions were nearly exhausted before she reached her destination: the consequence was, that about 100 of these unfortunate emigrants were obliged to be put on shore at Cape May, in a most miserable plight. The remainder were landed at Philadelphia in a distressed situation. Some of the emigrants are represented to have been so reduced to poverty and wretchedness, that they were actually dying in the streets.

The running of the boundary lines between the British and American settlements continues: the Americans claim all the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, as well as Grand Manan. The Commissioners are to meet finally, to adjust the claims, at Boston, in May next.

From Jamaica we have important intelligence; viz. an official communication from the Spanish authorities at Carthagená to Admiral Douglas, notifying that the blockade of that port had been taken off. The trade between our Colonies and the Spanish main is now open, on condition that all foreigners concerned in that trade shall carry it on through Spanish consignees and agents.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 27th of August, state, that Artigas and the Buenos Ayres Government had been brought to a compromise by the threatened Portuguese invasion. The affairs of the Independents, altogether wear rather an auspicious appearance.

The British sloop of War, arrived at Portsmouth last week, left St. Helena on the 25th of September, when Bonaparte was well; but it is reported, that on his pleasure with the Governor, Sir David Bove, continued, all access to the island by strangers, or communication with the residence, was cut off. It is

stated, that when he was informed by Sir Hudson, that Government had ordered the reduction of his allowance from 20,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* per annum for himself and establishment, he instantly requested that an armorer from one of the regiments might be sent to him, to strike off the eagles and other Imperial emblems from his plate, estimated worth nearly 20,000*l.*; being determined to dispose of all that part of his property. It is said, that he wishes by these means to make himself independent of the British Government; and that, in future, he will never make any application for money, but live on his own resources. His suite receive their regular allowances from Government.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—At length we have authentic accounts relating to the expedition of Lord Selkirk: they are very important, as many *ex parte* details have been published—his taking Fort William by storm, making all the partners of the North-West Company prisoners, &c.; but the cause of the expedition has never been explained. The Canadian Company puts it in a very clear point of view:—Mr. R. Semple, the Governor General for the Hudson's Bay Company on the Red River, towards the close of 1815, took possession of two establishments belonging to the North West Company, which had obtruded themselves on the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. The North West traders then altered their route, going into the Upper country by circuitous ways, by which much delay took place; and in order to try Mr. Semple, they sent two cart-loads of provisions by the former tract in June last, with a guard of 50 men; the advance, 22 of the number, fell in with a native, whom they took forward with them to prevent discovery. The rear-guard passed within four miles of the settlement; they were perceived by the Governor, and were attacked by a party from the garrison, consisting of about 30 soldiers; an engagement took place, stated on the 19th of June. Mr. Semple and 21 of his men were killed, the rest of his forces returned, defeated, to the fort. It was on this account that the expedition of Lord Selkirk was undertaken. The manner of Lord Selkirk's conducting the expedition we do not justify; nor indeed can we form any opinion on the subject without further authentic details. It is, however, but justice to say, that the Hudson's Bay Company have rights, and are a chartered Company; the North-west Traders, though a most respectable body, are only an Association of Merchants.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 10. An interesting circumstance occurred in the parish of St. James, Bath; the baptism of George Gerson, a respectable Jew, between 30 and 40 years of age, into the faith of Christ, by the Rev. R. Warner. His mind had been for some years impressed with a conviction of the truth of the Christian religion, but motives of prudence seem to have prevented his public avowal of it. The approach of dissolution, however, in consequence of consumption, conquered all his fear of man, and determined him to bear his testimony to the Cross in the face of the world; although the most strenuous endeavours were made to prevent him, by several of the members of his former Church, in a way not quite consistent with a regard to the liberty of conscience, or the delicacy due to a dying man.

Oct. 10. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a piece of ground at *Stourton*, given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. and to be added to the Church-yard at *Stourton*; and on the following day his Lordship consecrated another piece of ground at *Horningsham*, to be added to that Church-yard, and given by the Marquis of Bath.

Kingsgate, near Margate, Oct. 13. An extraordinary and awful incursion of the sea has produced a complete revolution in that part where stood a house, for time immemorial, called the Admiral Digby's Head. During the prevalence of one of those hurricanes which at times beset our coast, an Eastern gale carried away the whole of the house, except a part of one wing, wherein a servant-boy slept. From the details given by a resident in the vicinity (for the family were all providentially absent at Margate), it appears that the surf rose considerably above a hundred feet, and broke with such force over the cliff as to inundate every object around.

Oct. 18. An experiment was tried at *Durham*, to dry corn in the sheaf, by means of a stove in the centre of a large room, which had been placed there for manufacturing purposes. The wheat, which at eight o'clock in the morning was in a very wet state, was at seven in the evening fit for the thresher. A Provincial Paper suggests the propriety of constructing brick flues round the interior of barns, where, by setting the sheaves upright, the farmer might dry a considerable quantity of corn in twelve hours, and thus rescue his crops from destruction.

Oct. 19. A public exhibition took place at *Dart*, which carried conviction to the minds of upwards of a thousand spectators, that our intrepid boatmen will yet be enabled to attend their assistance to the numerous vessels wrecked on the *Goodwin Sands*. Mr. Mallison, as Actuary to the

Institution for the Preservation of Life and Property when Wreck occurs, arrived at that place lately, for the purpose of distributing gratuitously among that class of boatmen termed the *Hovellers*, an invention called "The Seaman's Friend," equipped with which, it becomes impossible to sink when wrecked, or in deep water, permitting at the same time the free use of the limbs in rowing or working the boat. Four men and one boy 13 years old (one of the men incapable of swimming) were selected for the experiment; and such conviction did it carry of their future safety, in case of the boat upsetting, through the impossibility of their being drowned (having simply to remain in the water until they are rescued by their companions, or reach the shore), that the whole body of boatmen are desirous of possessing them. They remained swimming, floating, and playing about for nearly an hour.

Oct. 20. The Exeter mail-coach, on its way to London, was attacked this night at *Winterslow-hut*, near Salisbury, in a most extraordinary manner. At the moment when the coachman pulled up to deliver his bags, one of the leaders was suddenly seized by a ferocious animal, which was perceived by the coachman and guard, by the light of the lamps, to be a huge lioness. The horses kicked and plunged violently, and it was with difficulty the coachman could prevent the carriage from being overturned. A large mastiff-dog came up, and attacked her fiercely, on which she quitted the horse, and turned upon him. The dog fled, but was pursued and killed by the lioness within about 40 yards of the place. It appears that the beast had escaped from a caravan that was standing on the road side, belonging to the proprietors of a menagerie, on their way to Salisbury Fair. An alarm being given, the keepers pursued and hunted the lioness into a hovel under a granary; and secured her so effectually, by barricading the place, as to prevent her escape. The horse, when first attacked, fought with great spirit, and, if at liberty, would probably have beaten down his antagonist with his fore feet, but in plunging he embarrassed himself in the harness. The lioness had attacked him in front, and springing at his throat, had fastened the talons of her fore feet on each side of his neck, close to the head, while the talons of her hind feet were forced into his chest. In this situation she hung, while the blood was seen spilling, as if a vein had been opened by the lance. The expression of agony in the tears and moans of the horse was most pitiable and affecting. He was the only leader, and at the mail-draw up, stood exactly abreast of the caravan from which the lioness made

the assault. Had the carriage been a little more advanced, she would probably have darted upon the coachman or guard. The coachman at first proposed to alight and stab the lioness with a knife, but was prevented by the remonstrance of the guard, who observed, that he would expose himself to certain destruction, as the animal, feeling herself attacked, would turn upon him and tear him to pieces. The prudence of the advice has been clearly proved in the fate of the dog. It was the engagement between him and the lioness that afforded time for the keepers to rally. But for that interference, the mischief at the mail would have been more considerable.

The disturbances among the Colliers and Iron-workers in Wales are happily terminated. Nothing can be more gratifying to every one who regards the public welfare, than the latest accounts from the disturbed Counties. All was peace, good order, and, apparently, contrition, on the part of those whose proceedings had been of so menacing and alarming a nature. The Magistrates of Glamorganshire, emulating those of Monmouthshire, had been equally prompt, resolute, and energetic. Indeed, there never has been an instance on record of the conduct of the Magistracy in any place, or on any occasion, in which more zeal, intrepid spirit, and at the same time, good temper and conciliating moderation, had been shewn than on the recent disturbances which at one period bore so threatening an aspect. Sir Henry Protheroe ought particularly to be noticed, as shewing active spirit, and yet forbearing spirit, during these unhappy dissensions; and as a proof we need but refer to the Address he issued on the occasion, and which has been fully productive of the desired effect, in convincing the misguided men of the danger and guilt of their late proceedings:

Address of the High Sheriff to the Men employed in the Collieries and Iron Works in the county of Monmouth.

Workmen—I thus publicly address you not less for the sake of yourselves and families, than for the peace of this county, which it is equally my duty and determination to preserve.—Riotous meetings have taken place, and outrages been committed disgraceful to the character of Englishmen; if ignorant of the consequences of such proceedings—listen in time to the friendly voice that would guard you against them.—What excuse can you have for such conduct? What motive for making that which is already bad, much worse? Complain of distress, and that your distress is to be in common with all classes of the county, you feel the pressure of the distress, but look to the situation of your

employers—is not half a loaf better than no bread, and is it not wiser to work at reduced wages, than to deprive yourselves altogether of employment?—Besides—one moment's reflection must shew, that the steps many of you have taken to remedy the evils of which you complain, can only serve to increase them, and to involve yourselves in guilt, misery, and ruin.—Let me therefore invite you, and intreat you, for the sake of yourselves, your wives, and children, to return instantly and peaceably to your several employments. The present clouds, it is to be hoped, will be soon followed by sunshine, and better times may soon relieve the distress you now suffer. But I feel it right seriously and most solemnly to caution you against the repetition of any riotous proceeding whatever. As the Keeper of the King's Peace in this county, I must and will do my duty; and if circumstances render it necessary, I shall immediately direct in person such a civil and military force as will ensure tranquillity, whilst the most prompt and decisive punishment is sure to overtake the guilty.

HENRY PROTHEROE, Sheriff.
Llangatarnum Abbey, Oct. 20.

Oct. 26. About two o'clock this morning an alarming fire broke out in *Belvoir Castle*, the splendid seat of the Duke of Rutland, near *Grantham*. It is said to have commenced in the carpenter's room, in the Western wing, in which workmen had been employed during the preceding day, and thence communicated to the painters' apartment, where there was a considerable quantity of oil, turpentine, and other inflammables. The flames spread with great rapidity, and communicated to the centre; but an alarm having been given in time, the children and servants were removed from danger. Much alarm was entertained for the new building, as the flames forced their way up the grand staircase, and were with difficulty prevented from extending their ravages farther. So near an approach had the fire once made to the new part of the Castle, that the flames burst into the Regent's Gallery, which is 140 feet long, and is filled with the choicest productions of Art. The grand staircase was destroyed; but the Regent's Gallery was happily saved, as the wind changed, and took the flames another way: every window, however, was broken to pieces, each pane of glass in which (of very great size and thickness) cost 15 guineas. Great was the eagerness of the country to preserve the furniture, and all attention as to its safe removal was disregarded; pictures, books, cabinets, statues, velvet hangings, and tapestry, with every description of costly and magnificent decorations, were thrown out of the windows, and scattered on the lawn.—The gold plate belonging to

to the Chapel was melted; but the family plate was saved. The whole of the Picture-gallery is destroyed, and most, if not all, the fine family pictures, the whole of Sir Joshua Reynolds's, and many others of great value. Amateurs will learn with regret, that the celebrated picture of "The Nativity," by Sir J. Reynolds (for which his Grace lately refused ten thousand guineas) is consumed—from the few Historical or Scriptural Pieces this great Master executed, the loss is irreparable.—The loss, at a moderate computation, cannot be less than 120,000*l.* as nothing was saved in the part which is destroyed. The Duke (who, with the Duchess, had been on a visit to the Duchess Dowager at Cheveley), arrived at the Castle about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, and displayed a degree of firmness and greatness of mind on this trying occasion truly astonishing.—The Grantham troop of yeomanry cavalry arrived at the Castle at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and were of infinite service in protecting the valuable articles which lay scattered about in all directions; they remained in attendance the whole of Sunday, to prevent the admission of improper persons.—The premises were insured for 40,000*l.* (but 10,000*l.* of this was on the stables) The pictures alone are said to have been worth that sum. The Duke of Rutland has expended at least two hundred thousand pounds upon Belvoir Castle within the last five years; and it was estimated, before the fire took place, that twenty thousand pounds more would be required to complete the alterations and additions to this venerable residence.—Suspicion having arisen as to the cause of the fire, a letter from Grantham, dated Nov. 1, says, "A strict investigation has been made at the Castle by Mr. Beaumont, of the County Fire Office, and from the depositions taken on oath it appears, that the room used by the carpenters had been entered, and found to be safe, some time after the fire had broken out. In this inquiry it was also discovered that the fire was seen to burst from two different places, which had no practicable communication, nearly at one time. It was further given in evidence, that, when the alarm was raised, the nearest inhabitants found as many as nine or ten strange men already in the Castle, and an outer gate open, which the domesticks declare they had previously locked, and had not opened. There is now no doubt that the fire was occasioned by a wilful act; and the prevailing opinion is, that it has been done by the *Luddites*.—These miscreants are now more than ever the terror of this part of the Country. Threatening letters are daily received from them. This morning four men were detected in setting fire to

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some hay-stacks belonging to Sir William Mauherel, the fire was extinguished, but the incendiaries escaped."—An advertisement has been circulated in the newspapers, stating, that though many articles saved from the fire have been returned, numerous others of different descriptions are still missing, particularly a painting by Poussin (subject, "Mary anointing the feet of Jesus"), about 3 feet 11 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, exclusive of the frame; requesting all persons having any such articles in their possession to return them, and offering a liberal reward to any person giving information where any such property may be secreted, and 100 guineas to the person whose information may lead to the conviction of any person secreting the painting above described.

Oct. 28. This night a disturbance occurred at *Birmingham*, occasioned by the resentment of some persons being excited by seeing in a printer's window a Reply to the inflammatory Resolutions of the Nottingham men. The poor printer was speedily taught what sort of liberty the press would receive from the hands of its pretended friends. He was falsely accused of having said, that nine shillings a week was enough for any working man; and the dispensers of popular justice proceeded summarily to attack the printer's house, the windows of which they soon demolished. Further mischief was prevented by the promptitude and vigour of William Hamper, Esq. the Magistrate, who called out the military. No lives were lost, though the mob at first displayed some violence, throwing stones at the soldiers, by one of which an officer and a serjeant received rather serious contusions. The Magistrates of Birmingham issued a very spirited and proper address to the publick on the occasion.

At *Manchester*, a very large meeting, but of a much more orderly nature, assembled. Resolutions were passed; and the people, very much to their credit, though amounting, it is said, to 30,000, and these chiefly of the lower classes, did not proceed to any violence. Possibly had they been addressed in a reasonable and friendly way by persons of superior weight and information, they would have seen cause to reject great part of the Resolutions prepared for their acceptance, and have confined themselves to the statement of those real grievances, for which they might eventually expect a remedy from Parliament.

An inflammatory hand-bill having been thrust under the doors of public-houses at *Bristol* during the night, calculated to excite alarm among the well-disposed citizens; a copy of it was immediately forwarded to the Secretary of State. The

respectable

respectable Editor of *Felix Farley's Journal* remarks, that "No importance need be attached to it, when it is considered how easy a single designing scoundrel may give circulation to such a seditious production. Watchfulness and precaution, however, must be used; but we are confident that there is not likely to be any serious and deadly division of the public body, where its absolute strength lies. The security of every decent fire-side, every respectable father's best hopes for his children, every spring of private enterprise, and desire of public glory, all still connect themselves with the great institutions of the State. In these there may be cause for blame and correction; but out of them there is neither confidence of good, nor even the natural expectation of improvement."

Nov. 6. A full-grown female whale, 68 feet long and 18 feet high, was found by some Ipswich fishermen, floating dead near the buoy on the Sied-way; they hauled it in on Ipswich river, where it now lies in Denham Reach.

The Hon. Charles Noel, of *Barham-Court*, in Kent, was lately convicted, on the information of the Earl of Romney, of the singular offence of having admitted persons in the neighbourhood, to the number of more than twenty, to attend Divine service in his house with his family and domesticks. The Act of Parliament for this offence is impetative; and Mr. Noel immediately paid the penalty, one half of which, after discharging the expences of the prosecution, goes to the poor of the parish, the other to the informer!

The Dean and Chapter of *Hereford* have added to their Cathedral Mr. Leeming's beautiful picture from the Altar-piece of *Magdalen College*, Oxford. The painting is very much admired, and reflects high credit on the young Artist.

Among the public benefits produced by the Royal Geological Society of *Cornwall*, is the introduction of an alloyed Tamping-bar, instead of the common iron bar formerly employed by the Miners, which promises to be as efficacious in preventing explosions in the Mines of that County, as Sir *Humphry Davy's* safety lamp in those of the North.

Full 3000 acres of marsh and fen lands have recently been embanked, drained, and prepared for cultivation, near *Liangsdock*, in *Carlisle-shire*, and another embankment is begun, which will gain a still larger tract for husbandry.

Mr. *Cole*, of *Holkham*, was the purchaser, at Mr. *Roscoe's* sale, at *Liverpool*, of a portrait of *Leo the Tenth*, for £1000; and the drawings 738*l.* A stupendous undertaking, the *Leeds-Liverpool Canal*, is at length com-

pleted. It was commenced in 1770, runs through a stubborn hilly country, 127 miles in length, and connects *St. George's Channel* with the German Ocean: A similar project is in contemplation in the West of England, to cut a Canal across, and join the Bristol and English Channels.

A subscription for the relief of the poor has been raised at *Scarborough*; and one hundred and fifty men are employed in clearing away a considerable portion of accumulated rubbish from the harbour.

Lord Melville has lately sold the estate and castle in the neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, from which he derives his title, to the wealthy heiress of the late Mr. *Cumming*, the banker, at the price of 80,000 guineas. This property was purchased by the late Lord Melville.

The New Bridge over the *Doon* is now completed. Like the "Auld Brig," it is formed of one grand majestic arch. The arch of the old bridge is 72 feet wide and 46 high; that of the new is 80 feet wide and 50 feet high. The structure is rather more substantial than beautiful—more useful than ornamental. Still, however, it adds to the beauty of the surrounding scenery—scenery which struck the young fancy of our inspired Bard, and which has received a charm from his poetic effusions. This additional beauty is most apparent from the "keystone" of the "auld brig," where *Tam O'Shanter* escaped from the fangs of the "hellish legion." From this point is seen the dark-rolling water beneath, a beautiful little island, seemingly in the centre of the circle of the arch, the new bridge itself, the woody bank in the back ground appearing both below and above the bridge, the continuation of the banks, still beautiful and diversified, and the cloud-capt mountains of *Arran*. The scenery on the other side has been often admired and described. The situation is about 200 yards below that of the old one, and the banks are nearly levelled down to the top of the arch. This is an infinite improvement to that part of the road.—*Ayr Paper*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 2.—"His Majesty was rather less composed than usual during the saddest part of last month; but his Majesty has since resumed his tranquillity, and is in good bodily health."

Saturday, Sept. 16.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of a Theatre, called "The Royal Coburg Theatre," took place in the presence of a very large concourse of people. The site is about the centre of the New Cut, in the direct line of *Waterloo-bridge*, from which it is distant about a quarter of a mile. On the exterior surface of the foundation-stone was cut the following inscription:—

"This

"This first stone of the Royal Cobourg Theatre was laid Sept. 14, 1816, by his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by their Serene Royal Highnesses' proxy, Alderman Goodbehere."—The performances will be somewhat similar to those of the Surrey Theatre.

Friday, Sept. 20.

Vaughan, Brown, and Mackay, (see p. 79) were tried at the Middlesex Sessions, for conspiring to procure certain evil-disposed persons to break open and rob the house of Mrs. Macdonald, at Hoxton, with the intent to get them apprehended and convicted, and thereby obtain the rewards given by Act of Parliament upon such conviction. The witnesses produced were the persons whom they had instigated to commit the burglary. The Jury found the prisoners guilty; and the Court sentenced all three to be imprisoned five years; and Vaughan, in addition, to pay a fine of 80*l.*—At the Old Bailey Sessions, Tuesday, Sept. 24, one Dannelly was tried for committing, with other persons, a burglary on the premises of Mr. Poole, in Bloomsbury; and the above mentioned Vaughan, for being accessory to the crime, and concealing Dannelly after he had committed it. The Jury acquitted Dannelly of the burglary, but found him guilty of felony. They found Vaughan guilty, inasmuch as he had aided one of the robbers. It was insisted that, Dannelly being acquitted of the burglary, Vaughan must be acquitted as a matter of course, being charged as an accessory to that offence. Mr. Baron Graham observed that he was charged not only with burglary, but with felony: the objection, however, should be moved in arrest of judgement. The verdict has since been confirmed.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Much anxiety was felt this day respecting the current silver. Some shopkeepers suddenly began to refuse all plain shillings and sixpences, under an idea that none but those on which the Sovereign's head was visible would be received at the Bank. Great inconvenience was instantly felt in all the transactions of retail trade; for it has been justly observed, that the plain shillings are to those which bear a distinguishable impression in the proportion of nearly 30 to 1. The difficulty, however, was soon removed by a notice stuck up at the Mansion-house, by order of the Lord Mayor, distinctly stating, that the Bank of England does not refuse any shillings or sixpences on account of being plain, provided they are English. This assurance gave general satisfaction; and the momentary hesitation in taking the current silver immediately ceased.

Oct. 15.—An Order appeared at the

London Gazette, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Monday the 4th day of November, be further prorogued to Thursday the 2d day of January next.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

A house in the Haymarket, about to be pulled down, fell with a tremendous crash; an old woman who lived in it, and three others, were buried in the ruins but fortunately were dug out with an unmaterial injury: on being found, her first thought was on her Guinea pigs, which, to her great joy, the workmen likewise got out alive.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A fire broke out about half past 5 o'clock at a warehouse in Bow Churchyard, occupied by Mr. Henderson, a job warehouse, communicating to the upper part occupied by Messrs Bell and Broderick, solicitors, which shortly consumed the same, as also the adjoining back warehouse, and damaged the house occupied by Mr. Meyrick, communicating to a large stack of warehouses of Mr. Harkness, an Irish factor, which consumed the same, and an immense stock of Irish linens. The premises of Messrs. Stirling, Brothers, and Co. sustained a partial damage. Several houses on the West side of Row-lane sustained considerable damage, as also a window of Bow Church.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

A fatal consequence of the disgraceful practice of pugilism occurred this day at Moulsey Hurst, where a contest took place between Turner and Curtis, and the latter, after obstinately struggling against every disadvantage one hour and 28 minutes, became disabled. He was put to bed in a deplorable state, and died in the evening from the violent blows he had received. A Coroner's inquest have brought a verdict of Manslaughter against Turner. He has since been tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of Manslaughter: the Jury, however, recommended him to mercy for his humanity in the contest, his sorrow for its issue, and his most excellent character.—If pugilists, and those who encourage them, are not wholly callous to human feeling, surely such a deplorable event must operate to the discontinuance of this savage practice.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated with unusual splendour. On the Lord Mayor being presented to the Lord Chief Baron by the Recorder, his Lordship, in the course of a warm eulogium on the character of the Lord Mayor, characterised him as "the father of the poor, and the vindicator of the oppressed." Instead of returning from Westminster Hall by water, in the accustomed manner, the Lord Mayor and City Officers proceeded in state from Palace-yard, through Parliament-street, the Strand, &c. attended by

an immense concourse of people. In the procession were three men in complete suits of armour; one of these, steel, was Henry the Fifth's, from the Tower; the other two were of brass. There were likewise six horsemen in half-armour, besides a party of life-guards, a few of whom wore cuirasses taken at Waterloo. The populace took the horses from the Lord Mayor's carriage in the Strand, and drew it all the way to Guildhall.—At the dinner several of the Nobility and other distinguished persons were present.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

This morning the Sun was visibly eclipsed. The eclipse commenced at 11 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning; the middle at 17 minutes past 9, at which time rather more than three-fourths of the Sun were obscured; and the eclipse terminated at 27 minutes past 10. The moon made her first impression on the Sun's disk on the right hand. The morning was very favourable for observing the eclipse; and a thin mist enabled beholders to observe it without inconvenience with the naked eye.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

THIS DAY our venerable and revered Sovereign has completed a reign of 56 years and 29 days, exceeding in duration any since the Norman Conquest. Henry III. reigned 56 years and 28 days. Edward III. 50 years, 5 months, and 1 day. Elizabeth, 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days.—He has likewise lived longer than any other Monarch since that time, having on the 4th of June last attained 78 years; his grandfather, George II. the next oldest, only reached 77 years, and no other even the age of 70.

A handsome tribute of gratitude has been paid to the persons who were the Almoners of British Bounty to Sufferers by the War in Germany, which, from its judicious distribution and application, has been productive of the most essential and extensive benefits. So highly did the King of Saxony appreciate the relief afforded to his afflicted subjects, that some months ago he presented, through Baron de Just, his Ambassador in London, his portrait in a magnificent gold box, set with diamonds, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President of the Westminster Committee, and diamond rings to three of the Secretaries, Messrs. Marien, Howard, and Watson; and conferred the Order of Civil Merit on Mr. Ackermann, the fourth Secretary; with an intimation to those Gentlemen that an appropriate memorial for each was preparing at the porcelain manufactory at Meissen. This promise was fulfilled on the 8th of October, when each of the Secretaries received, through his Excellency Baron de Just, a case con-

taining a magnificent vase of exquisite workmanship and classical design, and groups of figures from the antique, accompanied with letters from the principal Committee at Dresden, expressive of the warmest gratitude for the extraordinary exertions of British munificence. All the contributors to the German Subscription will feel interested in these facts, which prove the spirit in which their liberality has been received and acknowledged.

A new sort of road-way has been laid down at the foot of Blackfriars Bridge, on the Surrey side. It consists of cast-iron squares, in the form of paving-stones; gravel is laid upon the iron-work, which is intended to form a hard foundation.

A medical gentleman who has read the account of the dreadful effects of the oxide of copper on two servants of Lord Rotsmore, produced by eating fruit stewed in a copper pan, observes, that in his practice he has frequently witnessed, when mineral poisons, technically called oxide, whether of copper or arsenic, are taken inwardly, that one table-spoonful of powdered charcoal is a complete antidote, mixed with either honey, butter, or treacle, taken immediately; within two hours administer either an emetic or cathartic: in this way the effect of the poison is prevented. By administering charcoal, a chemical decomposition takes place in the stomach; the oxygen unites with the carbon, and the copper or arsenic regains its metallic properties, in which state it is perfectly harmless.

The legacies of the late Duke of Queensberry are at length to be paid, by an order of the Court of Chancery, from the funds paid into Court, subject to the claims of the tenants, who had paid large sums for the renewal of their leases, some of which have been reduced; but the great cause, in which the Countess of Yarmouth and two of her children are plaintiffs, and Lord Yarmouth and others are defendants, is still in dependence. The accumulations of interest on the money bequeathed by the Duke are immense. They will make a handsome addition to those legatees who may survive the proceedings in Chancery.

The wealth of Mr. Watson Taylor, the purchaser of Moughton Hall, is stated to be immense. For that mansion, and a large quantity of land round it, he gave the Marquis Cholmondeley three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, still, however, not purchasing the whole of the Marquis's estate in Suffolk. Mr. Taylor, as we hear, is bound, by the will of his ancestor, to expend seven hundred thousand pounds in landed estates; and, besides the income which may arise from them, he has ninety-five thousand pounds a year.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COTENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 29. *The Careful Servant, and the Careless Master*; a Comic Interlude.

Nov. 12. *The Slave*; a Musical Drama, by Mr. Morton. The Music by Mr. Bishop.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 5. *The Guardians*; a Comedy by the late Mr. Tobin.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 19. James Clarke, esq. Attorney General in the Isle of Man.

Oct. 26. W. Edward Powell, esq. M.P. Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire.

Nov. 9. Frederick Lindeman, esq. Consul General in Sicily; and Adolphus Palucedo, esq. Consul in Corsica.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

John Herriot, esq. Comptroller of Greenwich Hospital.

John Charles Herries, esq. Auditor of the Civil List.

Mr. William Wilmot, Commissioner of Hackney Coaches.

Edward James Mascall, esq. Collector Inwards of the Customs in the Port of London.

William Archibald Armstrong White, esq. a Magistrate of Shadwell Police Office, *vice* Gregg, resigned.

Capt. Richbell, a Magistrate of Thames Police Office, *vice* Herriot, resigned.

Rev. J. H. Mason, one of the Deputy Riders and Master Foresters of Dartmoor.

Oct. 24. W. Hustler, esq. Registrar of Cambridge University, *vice* Rev. W. A. Pemberton, dec.

Nov. 1. Rev. Dr. Kaye, Divinity Professor in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Rev. Dr. Marsh.

Nov. 8. Rev. Dr. Wood, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University for the year ensuing.

Mr. Thomas Key, Librarian and Curator of the Fitzwilliam Collection, Cambridge.

Rev. W. H. Hawkins, Master of Cheltenham Free Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Wickens, Swyre R. Dorset.

Rev. H. Mann, Mangan and Martin R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Taylor, B. A. Llanarthney V. co. Carmarthen.

Rev. W. Keary, Bilton V. co. York, *vice* Dixon, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Edward Gray, M. A. Wiltshire R. *vice* Orville, resigned.

Rev. T. P. Turner, Ambrosden V. co. Oxford.

Rev. H. G. Norris, Prebendary of Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. John Scott, M. A. St. Mary Perpetual Curacy, Hull, *vice* Barker, dec.

Rev. Francis Rowden, B. D. one of the Select Preachers before the University of Oxford.

Rev. John Townsend, Cleghanger R. Devon.

Rev. F. Goforth, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. Thomas H. Coventry, Pirton and Croom united RR. Worcestershire.

Rev. C. N. Wodehouse, Geldeston R. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Colby, B. A. Thelnetham R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Chevalier, M. A. Bardingham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Alexander John Scott, D. D. one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

DISPENSATION. Rev. John Timbrill, D. D. Bretforton V. co. Worcester, with Beckford, co. Gloucester.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 8. At Drayton Manor, co. Stafford, the wife of G. R. Dawson, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—13. In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. James Allan, a son.—15. At Humberstone Hall, co. Leic. the lady of Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart. of Fulstone Hall, Notts, a son and heir.—16. In Wimpole-street, the wife of George Dashwood, esq. M. P. of Kirtlington Park, Oxon, a son.—19. The wife of E. H. Stonehouse, esq. a son and heir.—26. At West Retford Hall, Notts, Lady Nightingale, a son.—31. Lady Fitzherbert, a daughter.

Lately. In Charles-street, Manchester-square, Lady Ogilby, a son.—In Albemarle-street, the wife of Hon. Col. Oslow, a dau.—In Gloucester-place, the wife of Col. Hughes, M. P. a dau.—The wife of T. Knox, esq. M. P. a son.—At Langley Lodge, Lewisham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Webber Smith, a dau.—At Greensted Hall, Essex, the wife of Rev. George Hughes, a son.—At Heath House, Ashton, the wife of Hugh Smyth, esq. a dau.—The wife of Charles Wulmsley, esq. of Westwood House, Lancashire, a son.—At Beauport, Lady Montgomerie, a son.

Nov. 7. At Airley Hall, co. Stafford, Rt. Hon. Lady F. Somerset, a daughter.—9. At Rolleston House, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. a dau.—12. At Studley House, Oxon, the lady of Sir Alexander Croke, a son.—15. The wife of H. Ellis, Esq. of Buntingford, a son.—19. The wife of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. Bolt-court, Fleet-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 11. At the Mauritius, Charles Collet D'Escury, esq. Inspector General of Woods and Forests at the Cape of Good Hope, to Clotilda Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Robert Barclay, bart.

Sept. 28. At Valenciennes, Capt. Bunworth, 88th foot, to the eldest daughter of James Yeo, esq. and sister to Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo, R. N.

30. Rev. George Chamberlaine, Rector of Wyke Regis and Weymouth, to Margaret, second dau. of Rev. John Dupré, D. D. of Melcombe Regis.

Oct. 1. At Kensington, R. P. Cotton, esq. to the only dau. of R. Payne, M. D. late of Kensington-square.

3. At Melville House, co. Fife, Francis Pym, esq. eldest son of F. Pym, esq. M. P. to Rt. Hon. Lady James Leslie Melville, second dau. of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

7. George Williamson, esq. Captain in the East Company's Naval Service, to Delia, second dau. of Rev. Dr. Rose, Rector of St. Martin's Outwich.

8. E. W. Dickenson, esq. of Dalifords, co. Chester, to Catherine Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rt. hon. Isaac Corry.

10. Mat. Bell, esq. of Woosington, High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, to Elizabeth Anne, only surviving dau. of H. A. Reay, esq.

11. By special license, Lieut.-col. Sir Robert William Gardiner, K. C. B. to Caroline Mary, dau. of Lieut.-gen. Macleod.

12. Capt. Fuller, R. N. son of the late T. T. Fuller, esq. to Eliza, only dau. of William White, esq. of Exminster Villa.

14. The Earl of Erroll, to Harriet, third sister of Lord Somerville.

15. William Carter, M. D. of Canterbury, to Sophia, third dau. of the late S. Holworthy, esq. of Elworth Hall, Cambridge.

17. Rev. Edw. Fane, son of the late Hon. H. Fane, to Maria, fourth dau. of Walter Hodges, esq.

Rev. F. I. V. Arundel, of Landulph, Cornwall, to Anna Maria, second dau. of Isaac Morier, esq. Consul General at Constantinople.

18. Richard Donovan, esq. of Ballymore, co. Wexford, to Frances, eldest dau. of Edward Westby, esq. of High Park, co. Wicklow.

19. Maj.-gen. Sir J. Lambert, K. C. B. to Jane, dau. of the late J. Marant, esq. of Brockenhurst Park, Hants.

21. Capt. S. Hood Inglefield, R. N. to Priscilla Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Vice Admiral Otway.

24. Capt. Barris, R. N. to Julia Wharton, fourth daughter of the late Sir J. Inglefield, bart. of Ripley Park, co. York.

25. Lieut. Charles Tindal, R. N. to Anne, youngest dau. of J. Grant, esq. of Merry Priory, Mountnessing, Essex.

Charles Hoar, esq. of Twyford Lodge, Hants, to Miss Clerk, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

26. J. S. Girdler, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Mauleverer, only surviving dau. of the late B. Mauleverer, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

31. His Excellency Baron Frederick William Drissen, General in the Russian Service, &c. to Miss Aiken, daughter of Mr. Aiken, of Hampstead.

Col. William Raban, of the East India Company's Service, to Miss Calton, of Brampsford Speke, Devon.

Lately. William, only son of W. Ashton, esq. of Downham Hall, co. Lancaster, to Frances, dau. of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton.

At Leamington, Aug. Edw. Hobart, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Serjeant Williams.

G. Peach, esq. late of the 9th dragoons, of Forston House, near Dorchester, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Rev. Thomas Fox, Rector of Mapperton, co. Dorset.

Capt. G. Robinson, R. N. to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Reece, Rector of Colwall, co. Hereford.

Rev. T. Tudhall, of Stapleton Cottage, Taunton, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Archdeacon Daubeny.

At Dawlish, Hon. George Lysaght, to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of the late J. D. Foulkes, esq. of Tiverton.

R. Harding, esq. Royal Horse Artillery, to Harriet Alicia, youngest dau. of Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Moyles Court, Hants.

Rev. Thomas Pigot, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Edward Kearsley, esq. of New Brook House, co. Lancaster.

At Brodsworth, co. York, Wm. Sweetland, esq. Maritime Master and Captain of the Port of Gibraltar, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Mr. William Flint, many years one of His Majesty's Messengers.

At Auckland, co. Durham, Robert Kaye Greville, esq. to the youngest dau. of the late Sir John Eden, bart.

G. Swiny, esq. Captain in the Bengal Artillery, to Julia Anne Catharine, only dau. of Rev. H. Usher, of Templeoran, Westmeath, Rector of Clonfad, &c.

At Meerut, Bengal, Robert Lowther, esq. son of Col. Lowther, M. P. to Theophila, daughter of R. L. Gwatkin, esq. and great niece to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Nov. 1. Henry Meux, esq. of Great Russell-street, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Smith, esq. of Bolton-street.

4. Rev. B. Boothby, Rector of Kirkby, Notts, to the Hon. Louisa Henrietta Vernon, youngest dau. of Lord Vernon.

5. James Day, esq. of Homerton, to Sarah, only dau. of late Counsellor Gould.

12. Philip Western Wood, esq. of Russell-square, to Anna Maria, dau. of J. Cowley, esq. of Upper Gaudford-street.

MICHAEL WODHULL, Esq.

Nov. 10. Died, at his seat at Thenford, Northamptonshire, aged 76, Michael Wodhull, esq. a gentleman of large fortune, great benevolence, and extensive learning. This elegant and accomplished Scholar favoured the publick. in 1782, with the earliest English translation of "The Nineteen Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides," in four volumes, 8vo; which have been recently reprinted in three volumes, 8vo. He also printed in 1804, for the use of his friends, an elegant 8vo volume of "Poems*," with his portrait prefixed, drawn by Gardiner, and engraved by E. Harding. This elegantly printed Work was thus introduced:

"All the following Poems were printed in 1772 and 1798; it would be tedious to enumerate the various changes, additions, and retrenchments which have since taken place: let it suffice to mention, that, under much bodily weakness, they are not dictated by the spirit of a modish proselyte.—No Candidate for Ecclesiastical Dignities, the Author has invariably asserted the principle of occasional conformity to both the two "sound and Apostolic Churches in this Island by law established;" pleading the cause of Toleration, he came forward a disinterested Advocate: his Politics are those of a British Whig, not run away by National Prejudices; in deprecating a War which had for its object, the Restoration of the Bourbons, and auguring success to France against swarms of Confederates, he anticipated for a moment the voice of his Country; that voice, to his great sorrow, soon took a contrary direction. If he fail in obtaining either the smiles of the powerful, or the shouts of the multitudes there yet remains a consciousness that he is burning his incense on the Altars of Truth.—Thenford, June 12, 1804."

Mr. Wodhull first imbibed the love of song at Twyford, Bucks, at the school of the Rev. Mr. Cleaver (father of the late Bp. of St. Asaph, and of the present Abp. of Dublin, and of the Rev. John Cleaver, deceased, M. A. who was his eldest son and student of Christchurch, Oxford); to whom Mr. W. addressed one of his Po-

etic Epistles. He was afterwards removed to Winchester school, as appears by another of his "Epistles," addressed to his schoolfellow, Wadham Wyndham, esq. From Winchester he was admitted of Brazen nose College, under the tuition of the Rev. William Jwyn, M. A. afterwards Principal of that Society, who died in 1770. It will be seen, in almost every page of Mr. Wodhull's "Poems," that he was a zealous friend of Liberty, Civil and Religious. His politics were of the school of Sydney and Hampden; and he warmly asserted the "Equality of Mankind" in a Poem, so intitled, in which, whilst tracing the Progress of Liberty in the History of the World, he pays the following well-merited compliment to the present Reigning Family:

"Till she broke
The force of Stuart Kings, the Pontiff's
yoke,
By Boyne's swift current, Freedom rear'd
her head.
As from Hibernian realms the Tyrant fled:
Then every vale with lo Pœans rung,
While the glad Reaper at his harvest sung
Thee, great Nassau, benevolently brave,
'Twas thine to conquer, and 'twas thine
to save.—
"Crown'd with Heaven's choicest gift,
a liberal mind, [kind,
Friends to the native rights of Human-
The Brunswick Line improve th' adopted
plan,
And rear the fabric which Nassau began.
Thrice happy Albion! in whose favour'd
land,
Impartial Justice, with a steady hand,
Poises the scale of Empire; where the
names
Of servile tenure, and the feudal claims
Of Norman Peers, in misty tones decay,
Swept by obliterating years away"

Mr. Wodhull was not less esteemed in the neighbourhood of Thenford for his humanity and general benevolence, than he was in the literary world as a gentleman of profound erudition, and a very skilful Collector of rare and valuable Books. For many years, under a variety

* These "Poems" consist of Five Odes, dedicated, 1. To the Muses; 2. To Miss Sarah Foster; 3. To the Dryads; 4. To Discretion; 5. To Romance;—two Songs;—the Equality of Mankind, Mr. Wodhull's longest Poem;—on Mr. Hollis's Print of Dr. Mayhew;—the Use of Poetry;—and Thirteen Epistles on the following subjects; 1. Life, to C. Watkins Meysey, esq. 2. Death, to the Rev. T. Bly. 3. The Tears of Atrop, to Miss H. Bisset; 4. The Optimist, to R. A. Johnson, esq.; 5. Retirement, to Miss Mary Ingram; 6. Toleration, to H. Hobhouse, esq. 7. Philosophy, to Rev. H. Bathurst; 8. Inconsistency, to R. Moland, esq.; 9. to Rev. John Cleaver; 10. to Miss Sarah Fowler, with Rousseau's New Eloise; 11. St. Preux, to Julia, on her Marriage; 12. St. Preux, to Lord Edward Rosslyn; 13. The Abuse of Poetry, to Wadham Wyndham, esq.

of signatures, he was a frequent Correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Wodhull's mother (the relict of John Wodhull, esq.) died at the great age of 92, Dec. 12, 1794, (see vol. LXIV. p. 1157.)—Mr. Wodhull married Miss Ingram, of an antient and highly respectable family, seated at Walford in Warwickshire. This excellent lady, universally loved and admired, Mr. W. had the misfortune to lose, May 28, 1808, (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 563.)—A just character of Mrs. Ingram, a sister of Mrs. Wodhull, a venerable and respectable lady, who died in 1812, may be seen in vol. LXXXII. p. 493.

Mr. Wodhull left no family, and has bequeathed the bulk of his property to Mrs. Mary Ingram, another sister of Mrs. Wodhull, who is sole executrix. His Collection of Books, we understand, will not be sold.

We know not whom Mr. Dibdin had in his mental eye, when he sketched the character of ORLANDO, in his truly-amusing "*Bibliomania*," but, in our opinion, it assimilates in so many points with the highly-respectable subject of this brief notice, that we cannot help fancying that Mr. WODHULL sat for at least some feature of the Portrait. At all events, whether we are right in our conjecture or not, we are inclined to think our readers will more than pardon our inserting the extract:

"Last year I went with my uncle to pay *Orlando* our annual visit. He appeared quite altered and shaken, from the recent misfortune of losing his wife.—The eyes of *Orlando* were sunk deeply in his forehead, yet they retained their native brilliancy and quickness. His cheeks were wan, and a good deal withered. His step was cautious and infirm. My wife, said he, has recently left me for a better place; and I confess, that I begin to grow desolate, and anxious to take my departure to join my family. In my solitude, dear Philemon, I have found these (pointing to his books) to be what Cicero, and Seneca, and our own countryman De Bury, have so eloquently and truly described them to be—our friends, our instructors, and our comforts. Without any affectation of hard reading, great learning, or wonderful diligence, I think I may venture to say, that I have read more valuable books than it falls to the lot of the general sort of book-collectors to read; and would you believe I have profited by my studies. Although not of the profession of the Church, you know that I have always cherished a fondness for sacred stores; and there is hardly a good edition of the Greek Testament, or a Commentary of repute upon the Bible, fo-

reign or domestic, but what you will find some reference to the same in my interleaved copy of Bishop Wilson's edition of the Holy Scriptures. A great number of these Commentators themselves are in my library; as well as every authoritative edition of the Greek Testament, from the Complutensian to Griesbach's. Yet do not suppose that my Theological books are equal in measure to one fourth part of those in the Imperial Library at Paris*. My object has always been instruction and improvement; and when these could be obtained from any writer, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, Arminian or Calvinistic, I have not failed to thank him, and to respect him too, if he has declared his opinions with becoming diffidence and moderation. You know, that nothing so sorely grieves me as dogmatical arrogance, in a being who will always be frail and capricious, let him think and act as he please. On a Sunday evening I usually devote a few hours to my Theological studies (if you will allow my Sabbath-meditations to be so called), and almost every summer evening in the week, saunter amidst yon thickets and meadows by the river side, with Collins, or Thomson, or Cowper, in my hand. The beautiful sentiments and grand imagery of Walter Scott are left to my in-door avocations; because I love to read the curious books to which he refers in his notes, and have always admired, what I find few critics have noticed, how adroitly he has ingrafted fiction upon truth. As I thus perambulate, with my book generally open, the villagers treat me as Sir Roger De Coverley made his tenants treat the Spectator—by keeping at a respectful distance; but, when I shut up my volume, and direct my steps homewards, I am always sure to find myself, before I reach my threshold, in company with at least half a dozen gossiping and well-meading rustics. In other departments of reading, history and poetry are my delight. On a rainy or snowy day, when all looks sad and dismal without, my worthy friend and neighbour Phœnix, sometimes gives me a call—and we have a rare set-to at my old favourite volumes—the '*Lectiones Memorabiles et Recœditæ*' of Wolfius, a commonplace book of as many curious, extraordinary, true and false occurrences, as ever were introduced into two ponderous folios. So much, dear Philemon, for my desultory mode of studying; improve upon it—but at all events, love your books for the good which they may produce; provided you open them with simplicity of heart—that is, a sincerity of mind."

* "Il y a 300 pieds cubes de livres de Théologie."

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1816. ON his way from the Cape of Good Hope to England for his health, Capt. Richard Higgott, of the East India Company's service. His character stood eminently high, as a soldier, a friend, and a gentleman.

July 31. At Sierra Leone, John Donovan, esq. H. M. advocate. He had resided in that colony only a few months before he was attacked by the fever of the African Coast, in the form of an intermittent, under which he laboured a fortnight, when the disorder suddenly assumed the form of remittent, and, after much suffering, he expired. He was a member of the Irish Bar, and of a respectable family in the county of Wexford. A more upright, honourable, kind-hearted man never existed.

Aug. 29. At Florence, the son of Lord Bingham, British Minister to the Court of Tuscany.

Sept. 12. At Barbados, Mr. Richard Maltby, merchant.

Sept. 13. At Tattingstone, near Ipswich, in his 80th year, Rev. Andrew Grant, A. B. upwards of 40 years rector of Tattingstone and Troston, Suffolk.

At the Mansion-house, Cork, Capt. Henry Sadler, 8th or King's Own regt. only son of the chief magistrate of that city.

Sept. 14. The wife of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

At his seat near Owestry, aged 72, Sam. Harwood, M. D. in the commission of the peace for Salop, and physician extraordinary to the Salop Infirmary.

At Enniscorthy, in his 29th year, D. Tuckey, esq. sovereign of that town, son of Rev. Chas. Tuckey, of Tipperary. His death was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel, owing to his horse falling with him into a sewer, which had been unguardedly left open, in the town of Armagh, through which he was passing at night-fall, on his return from the North.

Sept. 15. At Feltham-hill, in his 62d year, J. Camroux, esq.

At Hastings, Alex. Mackenzie, esq. brother of Colin Mackenzie, esq. surgeon-general of Bengal.

At his seat, Corsham-house, Wilt, aged 54, Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. in whose character were exemplified all the social virtues which endear the husband and the parent, with the charities and graces of the Christian; while the purity of his life was evinced by the possession of one of the first collections of pictures in this country. His dissolution was preceded by severe bodily affliction, but it was borne with becoming fortitude. He was father of P. C. Methuen, esq. M. P. Wilt, who by his event inherited very considerable landed property.

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At Whitelaw, Mr. John Walker, merchant, many years one of the magistrates of Edinburgh.

At Ripon, aged 77, Wm. Tancred, esq. formerly captain in the 2d drag. guards, afterwards colonel in the yeomanry cavalry. He had served his Majesty upwards of 50 years.

At Neston, Cheshire, in his 67th year, Stephen Bond, esq. M. D.

At Dunbar, in his 65th year, William Wightman, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

Sept. 16. At Widford, co. Gloucester, aged 82, Mr. Henry Secker.

At Swauage rectory, co. Dorset, aged 69, Rev. Samuel Gale, a native of Scruton, co. York, and precentor of Llandaff.

Sept. 17. At Rev. H. Charleton's, Woodhouse, co. Glouc. at a very advanced age, Mrs Honor Pigott, second and last surviving daughter of the late Robert Pigott, esq. of Chetwinch, Salop. She was a lady of considerable mental endowments, and one who might justly be styled a perfect gentlewoman. She possessed liberality without ostentation, friendship without flattery, and religion without hypocrisy.

At Thame, Oxon, in his 82d year, Mr. H. Dimmock, a most interesting member of society, and highly respected.

Sept. 18. At Clifton, Edw. Wm. Morse, esq. of Pitshanger, Middlesex.

In Dublin, John Reid, esq.

Sept. 19. At Squerries Lodge, Kent, Anne, wife of C. Warde, esq. sister of Arth. Annesley, esq. of Bletchington Park, Oxon.

At Frankville, near Ayre, Scotland, Lieut.-col. Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldstream guards, and deputy governor of Hull.

At Bagshot, Geo. H. Mitchell, esq. of West Hill, near Titchfield, in the commission of the peace for Southampton.

At Bath, the wife of Wm. Maxwell, esq. daughter of the late Hon. Edw. Bouyerie.

At Englesham, aged 66, Rev. W. Findlay, minister of that parish.

Sept. 20. At the Abbey House, Tavistock, aged 68, Edward Bray, esq.

Sept. 21. At Old Bridge, co. Meath, in his 88th year, Henry Coldingham, esq.

At Crediton, aged 51, Major W. Langworthy, late of the 24th foot.

Sept. 21. At Antigua, Lieut. J. Adamson, of the Royal Marines. He was on his return home from Trinidad, where he had been to settle his Black Corps in American Refuges, when, down by a storm into Antigua, he was attacked by the fever then raging there, which terminated his existence after an illness of three days.

Sept. 22. At Horth, near Northampton, in his 87th year, Sir Robert Goring.

ning, bart. K. B. He was nominated, in 1765, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, where he resided till 1771, when he was named Minister Plenipotentiary to the late King of Prussia; and in the following year went, with the same character, to the Court of Petersburgh, where his conduct meeting with the approbation of his Majesty, he was honoured with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath; and, at the request of the King, was invested with them in the most distinguished manner by the Empress of Russia. After some years' residence there, he had, upon his return home, a further mark of his Majesty's gracious sense of his services, being created a Baronet, Oct. 17, 1778. He married, in 1767, Anne daughter of Robert Sutton, of Scofton, co. Lincoln, esq. and by her had issue: Charlotte, wife of the Hon. Stephen Digby, deceased in 1794; and George William, his successor in the title, M. P. for Wigan in 1796, and for Hastings in 1802.

On the day she attained her 19th year, Mrs. Shaw, formerly Miss Rennell, of Covent Garden Theatre.

Sept. 24. At Peckham, in his 76th year, W. Peacock, of Salisbury-square, the original manufacturer of those elegant pocket-books which bear his name.

At Ealing, Mrs. Pitt, widow of the late Joseph Pitt, esq.

At Plymouth, John Manley, esq. vice-admiral of the red.

At Longridge, at an advanced age, Mr. John Hayhurst, late of Whittingham, near Preston. By his will he directed that a sermon should be preached at his funeral at Longridge Chapel, and that his executors should afterwards distribute a loaf to each poor person in the neighbourhood that applied: which was accordingly done, and upwards of 300 loaves delivered.

Sept. 25. Maria, wife of Thomas Lechmere, esq. of Bath.

At Leadenham, at a very advanced age, Thomas Fowler, esq. one of the few remaining officers of the Old Lincoln Militia, and upwards of 40 years high constable of the Hundred of Loveden.

Sept. 26. At Nottingham, Mr. Alderman Coldham. Little more than twelve months ago he lost his brother: his mother died shortly after; a few months since two of his daughters were committed in one day to the same grave; and now, by his own decease, he has left a family of female orphans awfully bereaved, within the short space of thirteen months, of an uncle, a grandmother, two sisters, and a brother.

At Limerick, Mrs. Preston, wife of the Rev. Dean of Limerick, daughter of the late Abp. of Tuam, and niece of the late Abp. of Clonfert.

Sept. 27. At Teignmouth, owing to the bursting of a blood-vessel, Lieut. James Arscott, R. N.

Sept. 28. In Southwark, aged 75, Robert Kent, esq.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Barnett, relict of the late Charles B. esq. of Stratton-park, co. Bedford.

At Alphington Lodge, near Exeter, aged 33, Capt. Samuel Ashmore, R. M.

At Chirton, near North Shields, in his 100th year, Mr. William Elliott, who never knew a day's illness till his death, and could read without spectacles to the last. A few years ago he lost his hearing, but recovered it again, and enjoyed it during the rest of his life.

At Shooter's-hill, a victim to the effects of disease contracted in the service of his country in the Island of Ceylon, in the prime of life, Col. Paulet Welbore Colebrooke, R. A. He possessed a truly benevolent heart, and a comprehensive mind, and supported a lingering, painful illness with the greatest firmness, never shrinking from his duty. In him his King and Country have lost an indefatigable and intelligent officer; the soldier a zealous friend; and to his disconsolate family his loss is irreparable.

In his 59th year, Thomas Jones, esq. of Castellmai, near Carnarvon, coroner of that county, and secretary to the Carnarvonshire Agricultural Society.

Sept. 29. At Nottingham, aged 62, Mr. John Severn.

Oct. 1. In his 82d year, Mr. Ballard, of Presteign, co. Radnor.

Oct. 2. At Worthing, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hankey.

At Edinburgh, lately arrived from India, after an arduous service of more than 20 years, Major Samuel Sinclair Hay, Bengal artillery, second son of the late Dr. Thomas Hay. This gallant and meritorious officer had, by uncommon perseverance, brought that very useful corps Golandazes or Native artillery, to a state of perfection which has excited the admiration of the Bengal Army. He possessed a truly benevolent heart. In him his country has lost a most intelligent officer; and his family an invaluable friend.

Oct. 3. At Lockington, co. York, suddenly, in his 67th year, Rev. F. Lundy, M. A. upwards of 40 years rector of that parish, vicar of Lund, and many years in the commission of the peace for the East-Riding of York.

On-board the Queen Charlotte, of 2000 tons, captured at Algiers, aged 23, Lieut. J. F. Johnston, M. N. youngest son of the late Major Johnston, York Militia, and grandson of Lady Cecilia and the late Gen. Johnston, colonel of the 5th, or Inniskilling dragoons.

Oct. 4. In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 55, Francis Boynton, esq. formerly of Hutton-lodge, near Malton, co. York.

Oct. 5. Mr. Patrick Keating, Roman Catholic printer, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Margate, Frances, daughter of John Thompson, esq. of Frognall Priory, Hampstead.

At Newport, Salop, at an advanced age, John Jones, esq. of Chilton-grove.

Oct. 6. At Newington, Surrey, aged 64, John Allen, esq. formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

At his apartments near Chelsea Hospital, Rev. T. Norris, late chaplain to the Forces in the Leeward Islands.

John Goodere, esq. of South Okendon, Essex.

At Bath, aged 82, Robert Harvey, esq. M. D.

At Auteuil, near Paris, at an advanced age, H. B. Sharp, esq.

Oct. 7. In Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, John Theodore Wratlaw, esq.

At Brighton, in her 23d year, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Joseph Maryat, esq. M. P.

At Bath, Mrs. Ellis, relict of Thomas Ellis, esq.

Oct. 8. In Grafton-street, in his 94th year, Thomas Scott, esq. of Shepperton, Middlesex.

In Red Lion-square, the wife of John Hodgson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Greenwich, in his 78th year, James Hurdis, M. D. last surviving son of the late Thomas Hurdis, D. D. canon of Windsor, and canon residentiary of Windsor.

At Bristol, the widow of the late worthy rector of St. Michael's, Rev. Geo. Wilkins; having survived her husband one month.

Oct. 9. At Haseley House, Oxon, in his 65th year, F. Wastie, esq. late one of the deputy lieutenants of the county, and lieutenant-colonel of the third division of the Oxfordshire local militia. His remains were interred at Church Cowley, attended by many neighbouring gentlemen. The sincere regret testified for his loss, affords the strongest proof of the estimation in which he was held by all classes who had witnessed a life dedicated not only to the correct discharge of all social obligations, but to the most zealous and assiduous attention to those duties which either resulted from his situation as an officer, or as a country gentleman, during the arduous struggle in which this country has been for so many years engaged.

At Preston, in his 60th year, Henry Fielding, esq. deputy lieutenant of the county, senior partner in the house of Fielding and Co. calico printers, Catterall, Lancashire, distinguished by his en-

gaging manners, talent, integrity, and virtue.

Oct. 10. John Hall, esq. of Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place, and Notting-hill, Kensington.

At her brother's, Charterhouse-square, in her 75th year, Mrs. Sarah-Maria Shackleford, sister of Rev. Dr. Shackleford, vicar of St. Sepulchre's.

At Bilton, Rev. John Batchellor, vicar of that parish, with the chapelries of Olands and Hanham annexed, co. Gloucester; and vicar of Chitterne St. Mary, Wilts. He was in the commission of the peace for Somerset, and one of the sons of the late Rev. Batchellor, of Freshford, near Bath.

At Matlock, in his 24th year, John, eldest son of John Hague, esq. of Crownest, near Dewsbury, co. York.

At her son-in-law's, Leeds, the wife of John Gee, esq. of Haldenby Park, York.

Oct. 11. At Fleming Villa, Old Brompton, Rt. Hon. Joseph Henry Blake, Baron Wallscourt, Baron of Ardfrey, co. Galway, 1800. He was born July 23, 1705, succeeded his uncle Joseph-Henry, the late Lord, in 1803; and is succeeded in his title and estates by his first cousin Lieut. Joseph Blake, 85th regt.

Oct. 12. In the Clapham-road, Catherine, wife of J. P. Crowder, esq. She possessed a truly benevolent heart and comprehensive mind.

Ambrose Rigg, esq. formerly of Hampshire and Sussex.

In Dublin, aged 43, Thomas Richard Babington, esq. barrister-at-law, and one of the magistrates of the head police-office, Dublin; whose valuable services to the publick, whose piety and domestic qualities, whose gentleness and benevolence, endeared him to all who knew him.

At Paris, Mrs. Caroline Amberst, relict of the late Wm. Kerril Amberst, esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

Oct. 13. In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Richard Smaler, esq.

At Homerton, aged 67, Wm. Hood, esq.

In his 76th year, Rev. Samuel Strong, rector of Marchwiell, and a canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Near Mold, co. Flint, Thomas Dury, esq. late major of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and paymaster in the Royal Flintshire militia (Rifle corps).

Oct. 14. In Hanover-street, Hanover-square, aged 64, Dr. S. H. Jackson.

At Isleworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Bland, widow of the late Lieut.-general Humberrey Bland.

General Thomas Bland, general of His Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 5th dragoon guards.

At Rev. Robert Halifax's, Standish, co. Gloucester, Robert Crafon, esq. of Dalwich Common.

In his 70th year, Mr. Byegate, of Oxford, who was presented with the honorary freedom of that city for his indefatigable attention as Adjutant of the Volunteer Corps during the war with the Republic of France.

Aged 68, Rev. John Barker, 34 years minister of St. Mary's, Hull.

At Sidmouth, in her 26th year, Mrs. Charles Satterthwaite, widow of the late Charles S. esq. of Lancaster, eldest daughter of the late Charles Francis Sheridan, esq. formerly secretary of war in Ireland.

Oct. 15. Aged 83, Rev. John Smythies, rector of Alnsford, Essex, and of Alpheton, Suffolk.

At Birch-house, near Bolton, suddenly, aged 77, Rev. T. Taylor, upwards of 50 years an itinerant preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist connexion.

At Appledore, near Bideford, Devon, aged 62, Rev. Richard Taprell, Dissenting minister.

Oct. 16. At Hendon, in her 26th year, Harriet Frances, only surviving daughter of T. Ryder, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Islington, in his 75th year, James Bigger, esq. late of the East India House.

At Cheltenham, J. King, esq. master of the ceremonies of that place, and of the Upper Assembly Rooms, Bath. He was of a highly respectable Irish family, and had distinguished himself in the British Army during the American war.—G. Wyke, esq. has been elected his successor at Bath.

At Brighton, in her 13th year, Eleanor, eldest daughter of J. Cross Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury Hall, Cheshire.

Oct. 17. In Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, in his 77th year, Mr. William Rhodes, upholsterer.

At Islington, aged 74, Mr. John Patrick.

At the Manor-house, Walworth, Roger Smith, esq.

At Ashley Lodge, Surrey, aged 85, Catharine, relict of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. daughter and sole heiress of the late Henry Lintot, esq. of Southwater, Sussex, and niece of the late Sir Tho. Aubrey, bart. of Ilantrysid House, co. Glamorgan, and of Borastall, Bucks.

At Bath, in her 84th year, Mrs. Hungerford, relict of the late G. Hungerford, esq. of Studley-house, Wilts.

At Shaerheck, near Brussels, aged 15, Louisa, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Robert Fitzgerald.

Oct. 18. At Hackney, P. James, esq.

In his 73d year, Rev. Thomas D'Oyley, A. seventeen years the highly respected rector of Walton-upon-Thames, and upwards of thirty years chaplain in ordinary to the King, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Sunning-hill, the wife of James

Stephen, esq. Master in Chancery, sister of William Wilberforce, esq. M. P.

In his 64th year, Sir Arthur Davies Owen, of Glad Severn, co. Montgomery, in the commission of the peace, deputy-lieutenant, and late high sheriff for the same county; a person eminent in talents and knowledge, and particularly distinguished for the zeal and ability with which he applied them to the service of his friends, his neighbours, and the publick.

Oct. 19. At Turweston, Bucks, in her 13th year, Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. T. Causton, prebendary of Westminster.

In her 21st year, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Grant, esq. of Manchester, eldest daughter of Thomas Worthington, esq. Shaison-hall, Cheshire.

Oct. 20. At Preatwold Hall, Leicestershire, aged 90, Charles-James Packe, esq. a gentleman most deservedly and universally esteemed. He had been for a few days on a visit to a neighbouring Clergyman, and returned home in perfect health; but was soon after attacked by a stroke of palsy, which he survived only one week.—Mr. Packe was the great, great grandson of Sir Christopher Packe, knt. * Lord Mayor of London in 1655, who was a Commissioner of the Customs and Treasurer at War, and sat in Oliver's "other House of Parliament," for a short time, under the title of "Lord Packe."—Mr. Packe succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1735: consequently he had inherited them more than 80 years.—He served the office of High Sheriff for Leicestershire in 1765. Mr. Packe possessed the entire lordship of Preatwold, and built a handsome family-mansion on the site of the old manor-house. "The seat is delightfully shaded with wood, being ornamented with large plantations of forest-trees, Mr. Packe having, perhaps, planted and raised, within the last 40 years, more trees than any gentleman in Leicestershire. The land is good; and their progress is very great; being at present very beautiful, and many of them fit to cut for various purposes; and to the next generation they will be highly productive. Not a hedge, nor even a gravel-pit, is here to be seen but what is planted with oak, ash, or elm †." Mr. Packe is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Charles-James Packe, esq. of Hanthorpe House, Bourn, Lincolnshire, some time Lieutenant-colonel of the Leicestershire Militia.

* A good portrait of Sir C. Packe may be seen in Nichols's "History of Leicestershire."

† Of which an excellent View is given in the same work.

‡ Ibid. vol. III. p. 553.

Oct. 20. In Bewell-street, Hereford, Mr. William Clarke, who for many years had exhibited philosophical fire-works in various parts of the kingdom. He had retired to bed in good health, requesting to be called in time for church on Sunday morning; but, not answering the summons, his chamber-door was burst open, and it was discovered that he had expired from an apoplectic seizure in the course of the night. He intended to have sent off a balloon on the 22d, to which he had procured a number of subscribers; and as he was found destitute of money, nearly the whole generously gave their subscriptions to defray the expences of his funeral. His remains were interred in All Saints burying-ground, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, attended by Mr J. Allen, junr. and Mr. T. Howdy; the former of whom kindly undertook the arrangement of the affairs of the deceased. Among his papers some notices of his family were found, from which Mr. Allen communicated the following interesting particulars to the "Hereford Journal:"—"Mr. William Clarke was a native of Ireland, and was born at Annasmvery, or Summer Island, near Castledillon, in the county of Armagh. His father, Downham Clarke, was a Magistrate, and a gentleman of considerable landed property, who had served the office of High Sheriff of the county, but whose imprudence had so completely embarrassed his affairs, that, at his death, the family estate, amounting to near 1500*l.* per annum, was taken possession of by his creditors, and his children (the eldest of whom was the late deceased) 'turned out of doors, with no means of support but from the residue of their father's personal effects, which did not exceed the sum of 500*l.*' At this period Mr. W. Clarke was about fourteen years of age, and found (to use his own words) 'that he must depend for a future subsistence, not on a patrimonial estate, which for more than a century had been in the family, but on the precarious and hard-got earnings of his own industry.' And hard, in truth, has been his lot, in his journey through life, the latter years of which appear to have been clouded by disappointment, and embittered by adversity.—His letters and remarks, written at different times, and on the impulse of the moment, feelingly evince, how severe the struggles must have been, between his pride and his poverty. Unwilling that those who had known him in his better days should be made acquainted with his difficulties, he seems to have preferred distress to the probabilities of coolness, neglect, or indifference.—He was a widower, and without children, and, at the time of his sudden death, upwards of 73 years of age, forty-four of which had been spent

in England.—The following melancholy extract will too strongly prove how deep the canker of affliction had eaten into his very heart; and shew, that he had no friend, no relative, who might mourn his loss. 'My family, I may say, are extinct, and gloomy in the extreme are my prospects; doomed at an advanced age to be a wandering outcast, seeking a precarious existence amongst strangers to my person and hard fortune.'—Mr. Clarke had resided in Hereford for some weeks previous to his dissolution, and from his dejected appearance and meekness of manners, had excited much interest in his behalf. Unfortunately, his exhibitions of philosophical fire-works (probably from the pressure of the times) did not meet with the encouragement they deserved, and his sole hope of extricating himself from his little debts rested on the subscription to his Balloon. Death, however, his best and kindest friend, has closed alike his accounts and his troubles.—Gratifying, indeed, is the reflection, that a protracted illness was not added to his many burthens, but that it pleased his Maker, in his infinite mercy, to recall him before disease had joined with accumulated years and poverty, in bowing down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.—I trust it will be no displeasing remembrance to the minds of the subscribers, that by their charitable contributions, a man of science and a gentleman (though depressed by misfortune) has been deposited in his grave, if not with the pomp of his ancestors, at least with decency, feeling, and respect."

To mark the place of his interment, a head-stone with the following inscription has been erected by the members of the Hereford Chess Club:

"Here rest in peace
the mortal remains of
WILLIAM CLARKE,
a Gentleman
who gained a precarious livelihood
by exhibiting for public amusement
Philosophical Fire-Works.
He closed a life of care
by a tranquil death,
in the midst of strangers,
unknown, but not unpitied.
Whilst calmly sleeping,
he was suddenly summoned to the bosom
of eternity,
on Sunday, October 20, 1816;
an awful instance of the uncertainty of life,
and the vanity of human expectations.
Mr. CLARKE was born at Annasmvery, in the
County of Armagh, Ireland; and died
in the 74th year of his age."

Oct. 24. Rev. Jacob Samuel, Chief Rabbi
of the Hebrew congregation, Liverpool.
Oct. 22. At Mitcham, Lieut. General
Forbes Champagne, col. of the 70th foot.

Oct. 22. At Grange, Lancashire, Mrs. Pontlethwaite, relict of R. Postlethwaite, esq. of Lancaster.

At Much Wenlock, Salop, in her 94th year, Mrs. Prytherch, relict of Rev. Stephen Prytherch, M. A. vicar of Leighton and Much Wenlock.

At Carlisle, aged 94, Rev. Richard Dickinson, M. A. rector of Lamplugh and Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and a minor canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

Oct. 23. In Orchard-street, Portman-square, the wife of Rev. C. Mordaunt, daughter of the late Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland.

Aged 79, much respected, Abraham Rhodes, esq. F. S. A. of St. James's, Clerkenwell, solicitor. He had been vestry-clerk of that parish forty-one years.

At Brompton, Mrs. Bruce, widow of the late Dr. Bruce, of Bruce Vale, Barbadoes.

J. A. Reed, musician; a man who possessed great musical talents. He was born in America, and came to this country in 1783 as steward to the late Captain (since Admiral) Russell, on board the Hussar frigate.

At Cheltenham, Rev. Benj. Capel Heming, D. D. rector of Rotherfield Grays, Oxon, late fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, M. A. 1792; B. D. 1802; D. D. 1807.

At West Retford, Notts, Thomas Lacy Dickenson, esq. twenty years a magistrate of that county.

James Joliffe, esq. of Padmore, Isle of Wight.

Oct. 24. In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Mul-o, of Bath, relict of the late Rev. John Mulso, of Teywell, co. Northampton, vicar of South Stonehouse, Hants, and sister of Wm. Hallett, esq. of Denford, Berks.

In York street, Portman square, aged 56, Geo. Wroughton, esq. of Newington-house, Oxon, late of Aldwick Hall, near Doncaster.

At Walthamstow, in his 65th year, John Locke, esq.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Grove, relict of Major Grove, R. A.

Rev. T. F. Chevallier, M. A. rector of Badingham, Suffolk.

At Newton-St. Loe, Somerset, in his 84th year, William Anderdon, esq. eldest surviving brother of the present chief magistrate of Bath.

Oct. 25. At Tottenham, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Hayward, esq. late of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

At Sir Geo. Thomas's, bart. East Cowes, John Welsh, owner of Lady Thomas's

at Laithy, Northumberland, after a long illness, distinguished by the uniform serenity of his mind, and by the affection, and the respect of all who knew him, died at 10 o'clock, on the 25th inst. aged 74 years.

At Mendlesham Vicarage, Suffolk, in his 53d year, Rev. R. Corbould Chilton, vicar of that parish, formerly of Sidney College. While an under-graduate, he was the author of a little tract, well known in its day, called "Ten Minutes' Advice to Freshmen;" and of the Prints, "College Fagging," "Lecture-room Attention," and "The Master of Arts." His pedestrian powers were very extraordinary. He was a man of very considerable abilities, highly-cultivated taste, and of great information. Though ardent in his pursuits, he was of a mild, charitable, and benignant disposition, and strict in his moral and religious principles. He devoted himself to his professional duties; and the poor of his parish will sustain a heavy loss. He was greatly beloved and esteemed, and his memory will long be cherished by those capable of appreciating his talents. His parishioners testified their respect by attending his funeral with every mark of affection and sorrow.

In his 60th year, Rev. Stephen Stephens, B. A. minor canon of Ely, and perpetual curate of Trinity parish, Ely.

At East Looe, Cornwall, aged 96, Mrs. Anne Campbell, mother of Capt. Campbell, R. N.

Oct. 26. At Turnham-green, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Leach, late of H. M. Board of Works.

Aged 76, Rich. Day, esq. of Brighton.

Oct. 27. At Balham-hill, in his 58th year, William Cotton, esq. F. A. S.

At Westow Lodge, co. Cambridge, in his 12th year, Sir William Blackett, bart. of Matson Hall, Northumberland, and Therpe Lee, Surrey. He was born in Feb. 1805.

Oct. 28. At Brentford Butts, in his 77th year, John Rowe, esq. formerly secretary of the New River Company.

In his 59th year, John Hill, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

In his 78th year, John Barchard, esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth.

Oct. 29. At Waresley Park, co. Cambridge, the wife of Hon. Gen. Needham.

At Cheltenham, Major-gen. Sir George Holmes, K. C. B. of the Bombay Establishment; after a lingering illness, brought on by the most zealous, active, and unremitting exertions in the service of the East India Company during thirty-six years in India.

In her 69d year, the wife of Robert Russell, esq. of Exeter.

Aged 65, the wife of Battie Markland, esq. of the rectory-house, Cheddle, Cheshire. Pious towards God, benevolent to her fellow creatures—in her last hours, amid the anguish of protracted suffering, she was sustained by the hopes and consolations of Christianity.

In Dublin, after going to bed in perfect health, William Turner, esq. died at 10 o'clock, on the 25th inst. aged 74 years.

at-law, and one of the commissioners of police.

Oct. 30. At Stuttgard, Frederic William I. King of Wurtemberg. His Majesty had been long troubled with a liver complaint, attended, as the disorder increased, and particularly just before death, by fever and shiverings, resembling ague. He was born on Nov. 6, 1754. He married, first, a Princess of Wolsbuttle, by whom he had the Prince Royal, aged 35, now King; and, secondly, the Princess Royal of England. He succeeded his brother as Duke of Wurtemberg, Dec. 25, 1797; and soon after made his peace with the French Republick. It is remarkable that both the commencement and the close of his reign were distinguished by differences between him and his States, who complain of the infringement of their privileges. In consequence of the Peace of Luneville, he was, in 1803, raised to the dignity of Elector; and, on the Peace of Presburgh, his States, which were then aggrandised, were converted into a Monarchy. He was proclaimed King Jan. 1, 1806, and since that period a colossal crown has been placed on the top of his palace at Stuttgard. This new dignity was, however, dearly purchased, by the enormous Contingents of men he was compelled to furnish for the ruinous expeditions of Buonaparte. He was also obliged to give his daughter Catherine in marriage to Jerome Buonaparte, and to marry his eldest son to the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria; but they never cohabited together, and the marriage was dissolved as soon as the author of that forced union was precipitated from his throne. The sister of the King of Wurtemberg was married to Paul I. and is now Empress Dowager of Russia, still enjoying all the consideration which her virtues merit. On the 26th of October, three days before his death, her brother celebrated the birth-day of this Princess at Stuttgard. Frederick William had experienced many reverses of fortune. During the French Revolution, when the Republican Army advanced on the Danube, he was obliged to fly, and abandon his capital to foreign troops. It was perhaps from a wish to avoid such occurrences again, that he afterwards shewed himself one of the most zealous of the Sovereigns of the Rhenish Confederacy; and that he rigorously executed Buonaparte's Conscription-laws in his States. This was one of the principal grievances of which the country had to complain. It must be added, however, that he did not appear insensible to the loss of so many subjects, immolated to gratify the ambition of a foreign despot. After the retreat from Moscow, while Buonaparte was passing the winter gaily at the Thuil-

leries, the King of Wurtemberg prohibited all public amusements. Frederick William was of an impetuous and violent character. He loved justice, and maintained it rigorously in his States. Only in some particular cases his own will was substituted for the law. He was well informed in geography and natural history, and conversed well on the sciences. His palace was decorated with indigenious productions. He was pleased to see foreigners visit the royal edifices, and the servants were particularly instructed to shew them all the works of art which had been executed in Wurtemberg. There is one monument which will perpetuate the memory of this Sovereign; namely, Frederick's Haven, a little port which he constructed on the Lake of Constance, and which greatly facilitates the commerce of the Wurtembergers with the other countries situated on the Lake.—The six brothers of Frederick William entered for the most part into foreign service: one of them had a chief command in the Austrian army; another a Prussian corps at the battle of Jena.—His son, who succeeds him, in addition to the reputation of a gallant soldier, acquired by his distinguished services in the two last campaigns against France, is considered also as a liberal statesman, and one likely to conciliate the differences now existing between the people and the throne. He is married to the Duchess of Oldenburgh, whose enlightened curiosity excited so much respect for her while she was lately in England.

Oct. 30. In the New road, Tavistock-square, aged 67, Gen. Bell, an old and most respectable inhabitant of the parish of Trelawny, Jamaica.

In London, Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, of Gurnegaud, co. Perth, and Sparrowhead, co. York, minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield.

At Finchley, in his 86th year, Thomas Gildart, esq.

Aged 71, Mrs. Eliz. Smythies, relict of Rev. John Smythies, of Colchester.

At Liverpool, in his 64th year, Edward Buckley, esq. of Beaumont Hall, near Lancaster, one of the deputy lieutenants for that county.

At Falsgrave, near Scarborough, John Beilby, esq. of Trontsdale.

Oct. 31. Rev. James Penny, M. A. vicar of Preston, Lancashire.

In his 79th year, highly respected, Mr. Thomas White, of Leighton Buzzard, co. Bedford.

Lately. In London, aged 65, Rev. S. Bradburn, late of Chester, 42 years a faithful and zealous minister in the late Rev. John Wesley's connection.

In his 71st year, N. Berry, esq. of Southampton-row.

Daniel Gosset, esq. of Edmonton.

In his 45d year, Mr. Wm. James, surgeon, Gerard-street, Soho.

M. Maunde, esq. late of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, banker.

Aged 60, Mr. John Oxley, vinegar-merchant of London, formerly of Norwich, one of the Society of Friends.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. Davies, relict of Arthur Davies, esq. of Forest-hall, co. Carmarthen.

In Greenwich hospital, Capt. Ellison, R. N.

At Fulham, Capt. J. Turner, R. N.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Muthwaite, relict of the late Rev. Peter Muthwaite, B. D. of Ipsden, Oxon.

At Uxbridge, aged 63, John Hull, a native of that place, and one of the Society of Friends. He was truly a friend to the whole of his species. Having many years since retired from his trade of a mealman, he devoted himself to works of charity and benevolence. Besides contributing largely to the wants of the poor that came to his immediate knowledge, he subscribed liberally to most of the institutions whose objects are to administer to the temporal wants or to the eternal interests of our fellow-creatures, appropriating a large portion of his income (which was considerable) to these purposes. He was particularly active in procuring petitions from the town and its vicinity, for the abolition of the Slave-trade; and again, lately, to prevent its renewal by the present Government of France. It was principally to his exertions that Uxbridge is indebted for a free-school for boys, on the Lancasterian plan, which was established in 1809, and an Auxiliary Bible Society in 1810. Many have tasted of his bounty in various ways, though his constant efforts to conceal his benevolent acts have, in numerous instances, prevented their coming to the knowledge even of his most intimate friends. The writer of this was privy to many of his anonymous gifts.

Bedfordshire—At Woburn, G. O. Osborn, esq.

Berks—At Reading, James Brown, esq. of Llwynger, South Wales.

Dr. Tolledon, of Hampstead-Norris.

Anne, wife of J. Roberts, D. D. vicar of Sonning.

At Whitley-park, near Reading, Thomas Newell, esq.

Rev. James John Hume, M. A. rector of West Kingston, and vicar of Hanney.

Cambridgeshire—At Cambridge, on his return home, Richard Rawson, esq. alderman of thatford.

Aged 61, Rev. J. Ford, of Fordham, near Newmarket.

Cheshire—At Chester, Edw. Holt, esq.

Essex—Rev. Thomas Trevelyan, vicar of Lurgan.

At Efford, aged 74, Wrey L'Anz, esq. of Whitestone-house. He had been one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Cornwall and Devon, for upwards of half a century, a deputy-lieutenant, commissioner of taxes, &c. In the early part of his life he was in the army, and served as an officer in Germany. Afterwards he was in the North Devon militia. He was appointed colonel of the Provisional Cavalry of Cornwall. In 1803, he raised a volunteer regiment of infantry, of which he had the command for many years, and which regiment became in Sept. 1808, the "3d or North Cornwall Regiment of Local Militia," of which he was lieutenant-colonel commandant, until it was disembodied. His conduct as a magistrate and an officer; his integrity, firmness, decision of character, and loyalty; his active benevolence; his sincerity of friendship; his cheerfulness and vivacity, gained him the veneration of the publick, and endeared him to a numerous and respectable circle of friends.

At Morwinstow, aged 76, the wife of — Fry, esq. aunt of Sir Arthur Chichester, bart.

Cumberland.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mrs. Rebecca Duquery, sister of the late Counsellor Duquery, many years a member of the Irish Parliament, and first cousin to Lords Donoughmore and Hutchinson.

The wife of J. O. Yates, esq. of Skirwith Abbey, youngest daughter of Henry Angthonby, esq. of Nunnery.

Devon.—At Exeter, aged 84, Thomas Le Marchant, esq. of Guernsey.

● Plymouth, J. M. G. Grenfell, esq. brother of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M. P.

At Plymouth, aged 23, Lieut. George Pearson, R. N. youngest son of Rev. T. H. Pearson, of Queen Camel, Somerset.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Fortescue, relict of R. J. Fortescue, esq.

Aged 74, the wife of Rev. Wm. Davey, of Lustleigh.

At Gilt's End, near Exmouth, aged 96, John Warren, esq.

Dorset.—At his father's, Dorchester, Capt. John Garland, 73d foot. This gallant young officer served the greatest part of the campaigns in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington, and was in most of the great battles in the Peninsula. He was desperately wounded at the battle of Waterloo, at the close of the action (only two men of his company being then left); and was confined at Brussels till his recent return to England.

At Poole, Thomas Slade, esq. merchant.

At Weymouth, Benjamin, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Crachell, minister of the Independent Chapel there.

At Weymouth, aged 74, Thos. Speed, esq. late of Cannon street, London.

Durham—Rev. John Cranke, vicar of Gainsford, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1771; M. A. 1774.

At Cocker-hall, near Durham, Mrs. Nayler, relict of Capt. T. N. of Ennom Bank, Cumberland, sister of John Dalton, esq. of Turnham-hall, near Lancaster.

Essex—At Colchester, J. Sack, esq. captain and adjutant in the East Middlesex militia.

At Mistley, in his 62d year, J. Phillebrown, esq.

Gloucestershire — At Gloucester, John Le Motteux, esq. an attorney of the Royal Court, Jersey.

At Gloucester, in his 91st year, D. Brehm, esq.

Aged 52, Thomas Jones, esq. attorney-at-law, of Cirencester.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Thomas, daughter of the late Rev. G. Bagnal, canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral.

At Cheltenham, Rev. G. Evans, of Buckland, co Hereford.

After a momentary illness, William Lovesay, esq. of Charlton King's, near Cheltenham.

Mary Anne, relict of T. B. Green, esq. late of Chipping-Camden.

At Fairford, Mrs. Bishop, last surviving daughter of Charles Craven, esq. governor of South Carolina in the reign of Queen Anne.

In his 70th year, Rev. John Thomas, 40 years dissenting minister at Cam.

W. Coke Preston, esq. eldest son of Rev. A. Preston, rector of Edgworth.

At Huntley, W. Harvey, esq.

At Forest Green, aged 47, Rev. Christopher Pam, pastor of the Independent Church.

Hants—At Winchester, aged 77, Mrs. Robertson, widow of the late Rev. B. Robertson, of Holybourn, Hants.

William Cave, esq. an alderman of Winchester.

At Fareham, Mrs. Ridge, relict of T. Ridge, esq. many years distributor of stamps for the Eastern division of Hants.

At his father's rectory of Bramdean, aged 32, Capt. James Alexander Goum.

Suddenly, John Atkins, esq. of Romsey.

At Spring-hill, aged 50, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Scott.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Godling, sister of Sir J. Pinhorn.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 71, E. Brasnet, esq. many years an alderman of that borough. He possessed immense property; the principal part of which he amassed by a careful attention to business, and rigid economy, which, it is said, equalled, if not surpassed, that of the eccentric John Elwes.

GEN. MAG. November, 1816.

At Guernsey, in his 39th year, Capt. R. Balfour, R. N. son of the late Admiral Balfour. This gallant officer was attended to the grave by Admiral Sir James Saumarez, bart. and all the Naval officers in the Island, as a tribute of respect to a departed and much-esteemed brother-officer.

At St. Helier's parsonage, Jersey, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the very Rev. Dr. Dupré, dean of Jersey.

Herefordshire — At Hereford, Miles Coyle, esq. a gentleman well known and highly respected: his professional eminence in conducting the triennial music-meetings at that place, during a long series of years, and his ability in forming in his numerous pupils a chaste and correct execution, will render his memory an object of public regard.

At Hereford, Henrietta, wife of Thomas Wollaston, esq. late of Moor-court.

Mrs. Terry, relict of G. Terry, esq. formerly receiver-general for the county of Hereford.

Aged 73, Mr. Dew, late of Gatsford-farm, near Ross; justly eminent for his benevolence to the poor, having, at a period when wheat was at 25s. supplied the necessitous with that useful article at 10s. the bushel.

Mrs. Cheese, relict of Edm. Cheese, esq. of Ridgebourne.

At Bughill-lodge, near Hereford, William Lingen, esq.

Rev. John Powell, late of Eye, many years curate of Much Cowarne, and perpetual curate of Morton Jefferies.

Herts—At Cheshunt, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in his 70th year, Thomas Sanders, M. D.

Hunts—At his father's, Diddington, of a consumption, in his 24th year, Alfred S. Withams, esq. B. A. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Kent—At Chislehurst, in his 81st year, John Davidson, esq.

At Broadstairs, James Erskine, esq. R. H. Solly, esq. of St. Margaret's at Cliffe.

Lancashire—Elizabeth, wife of Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, rector of Liverpool; a conspicuous example of religious and moral virtue.

At Manchester, aged 73, Mr. Isaac Clark, an eminent bookseller, whose general integrity of character, and accuracy and punctuality in business, gained him high respect.

In Lancashire, Mr. Walmesley, leaving, among other property of immense value, 50,000 guineas in gold.—Mr. Walmesley, late assistant surgeon to Mr. Hughes, of Stafford, succeeds to his property.

R. Banks, esq. of Holme-house, near Wigan.

Aged

Aged 77, Thomas Ridgway, esq. of Wallsuches, near Bolton.

At Littleborough, Rev. John Rutter, *Leicestershire*—At Leicester, aged 81, Mrs. Gresley, relict of Rev. Thomas Gresley, M. A.

At the Pasture Farm, Nether Seile, Thomas Barber, esq.

Lincolnshire—At West Barkwith, near Wragley, in his 83d year, Rev. Johnson Keyworth Holland, rector of that parish.

Monmouthshire—In her 80th year, the wife of Rev. Henry Williams, vicar of Undy, and mother of Sir Edm. Keynton Williams, K. C. B. &c.

Norfolk—Aged 92, Rev. John Fayerman, late of Loddon, Norfolk. He was instituted to the rectory of Chelgrave in 1749; and to that of Geldeston in 1754.

At Norwich, aged 85, Richard Moss, esq. nearly 40 years deputy register of that diocese.

Aged 62, J. South Morse, esq. of Braccondale, near Norwich.

At Browston-hall, near Yarmouth, aged 47, M. Chitty, esq. of Ipswich, late captain in the East Kent militia.

In her 74th year, Jane, wife of Rev. Charles Browne, rector of Blownorton.

Northamptonshire—At Brackley, in her 91st year, Mrs. Derbyshire, relict of the late Wm. Derbyshire, esq. and daughter of Dr. Richard Grey, author of "Memoirs Technica," &c.

Anne, second daughter of Rev. William Master, rector of Paulerspury.

At Paulerspury, in his 81st year, Mr. Edm. Carey, surviving his second wife only fifteen days. He regularly and faithfully discharged the duties of a schoolmaster and clerk in the above parish 48 years. His memory will long be cherished in the hearts of those who knew him, as one of those unassuming Christians whose only ambition is to pass through life unnoticed in some humble sphere. He was father of Dr. W. Carey, professor of the Oriental languages, and resident at Serampore.

Northumberland—At her father's, Chipchase Castle, Mary Neville, wife of Robert Allgood, esq. of Nunwick-house, in the same county.

At Hartley-lodge, aged 74, Samuel Hathwaite, esq.

Notts—Rev. Pendock Neale, rector of Tollerton, formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge.

Oxon—At Oxford, aged 68, Mr. John Baker, who has bequeathed the greatest part of his property for the erection and endowment of almshouses at Aynho, co. Northampton.

In his 77th year, Rev. Arthur Saunden, M. A. rector of Baraden.

At the seat, Wilcott, James Cary, esq.

At Bath, Cooper, esq. of Dinthill.

In his 80th year, at Ludlow, Thomas Matthews, esq.

John, eldest son of Rev. John Churton, rector of Wheathill, near Ludlow.

At Boraston, aged 63, John Dallaway, esq.

At Chetwynd Park, aged 62, Mrs. Anne Rayner, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Rayner, esq. of Leeds.

Somerset—Mrs. Allin, of Bath, who has bequeathed 1000*l.* 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities for the benefit of the Bath Hospital.

Julia, daughter of W. Dickinson, esq. of Bath: this young lady, with a younger sister, whose recovery is doubtful, went a short time since on a visit to their brother, who resides on the coast. By way of preparation for sea-bathing, they took what was supposed to be a dose of salts each, from a medicine-chest in the family. In less than half an hour, however, the violence of the effects discovered that some deleterious drug had been administered by mistake; the consequences of which have baffled the skill of the faculty and the aid of antidotes.

At Bath, aged 72, Jas. Margerum, esq.

Charlotte Lucy, daughter of Lieut.-col. Grey, of Bath.

At Bath, Lucy Anne, wife of Major J. H. Poole, of the Scots Greys.

At Clifton, John Fydell, esq. of Bath and of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Charterhouse Hinton, Sam. Skurray Day, esq. in the commission of the peace for Somerset.

At Tremlett-house, near Wellington, Rachael, wife of J. T. B. Notley, esq.

At Chard vicarage, Hester, wife of Rev. W. S. Bradley, prebendary of Wells Cathedral, and daughter of the late Rev. Aaron Foster, of that city.

In his 82d year, Thomas Lax, esq. of Horrington, near Wells.

Mrs. Tyndale, relict of the late G. B. Tyndale, esq. of Bathford.

At Pitminster, near Taunton, Simon Billet, esq.

At Barleywood, aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. More, sister of the celebrated Mrs. Hannah More.

Staffordshire—Daniel Johnson, esq. of Portway-hall.

At Johnson-hall, Mary, relict of Rev. Francis Meeke.

Aged 79, Rev. L. Perry, 35 years vicar of Clent and Rowley Regis.

S. Eborail, sen. esq. a member of the corporation of Lichfield.

Warwickshire—At Warwick, in her 76th year, Mrs. Mary Shuckburgh, eldest and only surviving sister of Rev. J. Shuckburgh, rector of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, and vicar of Wolston.

At Gurst-hall, aged 93, John Steward, esq. late of Stone.

Suffolk—At Southwold, L. Davie, esq. late surgeon of Bungay.

Surrey—At Hardwick Farm, Chertsey, R. Hardham, esq.

At Cobham, Mr. Henry Beckford, many years a respectable farmer there, highly respected by rich and poor, to the latter of whom he was a great friend and benefactor. He is succeeded in his estates by his only surviving son Henry Beckford, of Church Cobham.

Sussex—At Brighton, Lieut. Ross, R.N. brother of Col. Ross, 74th foot, and son of the late Gen. P. Ross, chief engineer at Madras.

Warwickshire—At Leamington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Thackeray, mother of the Provost of King's college, Cambridge.

At Sutton Coldfield, in her 97th year, Mrs. Duncomb, widow of J. Duncomb, esq.

Aged 75, Rev. H. Matthews, rector of Wishaw, and vicar of Curdworth.

At Lapworth Rectory, Rev. James Way, M. A. rector of Adwell.

Wills—At Cricklade Vicarage, in his 32d year, Rev. Thomas Thompson.

At Chippenham, in her 82d year, Hannah, relict of A. Guy, esq.

At Trowbridge, the wife of Charles Bythesea, esq.

Rev. Gilbert Jackson, D. D. rector of Donhead St. Mary, formerly of Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A. 1784; B. and D. D. 1796.

At Groundwell-house, near Swindon, in her 87th year, Mrs. C. Wayte, relict of Simon Wayte, esq. She has left an estate worth from 60 to 70,000*l.* to the Rev. A. Evans, of Overton, and other members of his family.

At Westbury, in his 55d year, T. W. Lowe, esq. an eminent medical practitioner.

Worcestershire—At Worcester, Charles Tisdall, esq. formerly captain in the 6th dragoon guards.

At Worcester, aged 70, Mrs. Glover, late of Pool-house, Astley.

Aged 60, Rev. David Davies, of the Rocks.

At Stourton Castle, near Stourbridge, aged 60, T. W. Grazebrook, esq.

Yorkshire—At Doncaster, Rich. Tyas, esq. of the Stock Exchange, London.

At Acomb, near York, aged 83, Frances Mary, relict of Jocelyn Price, esq. of Camblesforth.

At Acumb, near York, in his 63d year, J. Barlow, esq.

William Richardson, esq. of Fulford.

At Tickhill, near Doncaster, aged 82, William Toone, esq. father of Mrs. Green, of Sheffield, upwards of 30 years steward to the late Earl of Scarborough.

Aged 60, Rev. James Baily, vicar of Oley, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Wood Laith, Barnsley, William Foster, esq.

At Farnley, Rev. R. Hawksworth. He was shooting with his brother, when the gun accidentally going off, shot him in the head, which he survived but a few hours.

At Roos, aged 40, Rev. Thomas Lowthion, who performed his duty with scrupulous punctuality for seventeen years.

Wales—Rev. Benjamin Howell, vicar of Bôchrwd, co. Brecon, and rural dean for that district.

Rev. David Griffith, 40 years the respected and venerated master of the College Grammar-school, Brecon.

Rev. John Williams, many years pastor of the Catholic congregation at Brecon.

At Glanbrydan, co. Carmarthen, David Jones, esq. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, who for many years attended the Welsh circuit.

At the Bear-inn, Llandilo, co. Carmarthen, on his return from Tenby to Bath, Joseph Shaw, esq.

H. S. Pocklington, esq. of Swansea.

Rev. William Gwynne Davies, M. A. vicar of Llangathen and St. I-hmael's, and perpetual curate of Llangain, co. Carmarthen.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Pembrey, co. Carmarthen.

At Presteign, John Fencot, esq.

Rev. Thomas Price, master of the Free Grammar-school, Carmarthen, vicar of Llangunor, co. Carmarthen, and of Llan-dewy-aberarth, and rector of Llanfair-Orllwyn, co. Cardigan.

At Castle Hall, near Milford, co. Pembroke, aged 61, Charles Levett, esq.

At Llangowen, near Bala, aged 76, Rev. Evan Jones, 34 years rector of that place.

At Rose Vale, near Lostwithiel, aged 75, Capt. William Samuel, R. N.

At Thornton, near Haverfordwest, Capt. John Crymes, R. N.

Aged 87, the wife of Joseph Adams, esq. of Holyland, near Pembroke, aunt of Lord Cawdor.

At Denbigh, in his 63d year, John Price, esq. high sheriff for the county of Anglesey.

SCOTLAND—At Lady Eliz. Murray's, Holyrood-house, aged 16, Miss Charlotte Lindsey.

At the college, Elgin, James Robertson, esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.

At Nairne, Major J. G. King, of the Portuguese service.

IRELAND—Capt. Merrett Saincock, R. N. of Gravel-hill and Leesmers.

At Dublin, Lady Martha Saunders, sister of the Earl of Aldborough.

In Dublin, aged 67, Peter Urbani, professor of music, a native of Milan, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Music.

sic. The celebrated Rauzzini and Urbani were the only remaining two of that great school of science. They finished their studies about the same time, quitted their native homes together, and arrived in London. After some years Rauzzini went to Bath, and Urbani to Edinburgh, where he resided many years with distinguished *eclat*. He formed a partnership in the music-business, became embarrassed, and arrived in Dublin in 1804.

In Dublin, Mrs. Isabella Quin, eldest daughter of the late Dr. H. Quin, many years a physician in Dublin, and sister of Dowager Viscountess Monck: and, maternally, first cousin to Elizabeth, late Marchioness of Waterford, and Isabella, Dowager Viscountess Hawarden.

In Dublin, Lieut. Amphlett, of the Rifle Brigade. His death was occasioned by the bite of a dog, which he had found by the side of its former master, an officer of his own regiment, as he lay dead on the field of Waterloo. It became mad about three months ago, and bit several persons: Lieut. Amphlett was the first victim.

At her brother's, Sir Ralph Gore, bart. Lodge Park, suddenly, the wife of Right Hon. St. George Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.

At Athlone, the wife of Capt. Lyster, of the Galway militia, daughter of Col. Caulfield.

At the Glebe-house, in his 57th year, Rev. George Gustavus Baker, many years rector of Killeely, and prebendary of Lattin, co. Tipperary.

At Maydown, (Armagh,) aged 90, Mr. Arthur O'Neill, professor of the Irish Harp, a pleasing companion, full of anecdote and historical information. He was a perfect *reservoir* of antient Irish harmony. Many of the Irish national airs would have been lost but for his retentive memory and pure taste. His performance on the harp was unrivalled; but he adhered tenaciously to the genuine style and simple taste of the Irish musical compositions, rejecting with disdain the corrupt adscititious ornament with which it has been loaded by modern performers. Like Ossian, Carolan, and Stanley, he was blind. In Irish genealogy, in heraldry, and in bardic lore, O'Neill was pre-eminent. He was, better than all this, an honest worthy man.—There is an excellent portrait of him in Mr. Bunting's Collection of Irish Airs.

At Birdhill, co. Tipperary, Richard Golag, esq.

At Tramore, aged 76, Robert Lyon, esq. Alderman of Waterford.

At Kesh, Lieut. John Newell, R. N. formerly governor of the county of

Down, esq. of Kiltinane Castle, Wex. Co.

Nov. 1. At Narford-hall, Norfolk, Thomas Penrice, esq. of Great Yarmouth. He was formerly long distinguished at the latter place and its neighbourhood, as a most eminent surgeon; and afterwards more known to the world as the fortunate residuary legatee of the late Lord Chedworth. Having been blessed with a natural strong mind, improved by a good education, he made considerable attainments in the study of History and the Belles Lettres; in Musick he was an adept; and to the Polite Arts he was much attached: of his knowledge in the latter, his Rubens, Titian, Wouvermans, Ostade, &c. &c. will ever give respectable testimony; and his liberality in communicating a sight of these treasures to all whom he thought capable of appreciating their excellence, will be long remembered by his surviving friends. His immense property he has most justly bequeathed, in equal shares, to his surviving five children, with the exception of his house to Mrs. Penrice for her life, and in remainder to his eldest son: his savings also, about 20,000*l.* are given in addition to the latter. He was buried in the church at Reddenhal, Norfolk, on the 15th, near his father, an eminent surgeon at Harleston; the son of another eminent surgeon of Westminster; who was a descendant of the antient family of his name in Worcestershire; and they the descendants of a still more distinguished family, long seated at Penrice Castle, co. Glamorgan, whose heiress of the eldest branch carried that property into the family of Mansel, Lord Mansel.

In his 84th year, Rev. C. Browne, more than half a century rector of Thelneyham, Suffolk, and the adjoining parish of Blow-norton, Norfolk.

Nov. 3. In Harley-street, in her 75th year, Mary, widow of Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, bart. of Sedbury, and Winestead, co. York, and daughter of Sir Edw. Dering, bart. of Surenden Dering, Kent. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Winestead on the 15th inst.

At Elston, near Newark, aged 93, Robert Waring Darwin, esq. M. D. in the commission of the peace for the county of Nottingham, brother of the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions and other periodical works, he was author of a work intitled "Principia Botanica; or an Introduction to the Sexual System of Linnæus."

Nov. 4. At Kensington, in his 79th year, John Paddy, esq. whose mother, Lady Anne Paddy, was daughter of Chas. Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, son of King Charles II. The deceased was the last surviving descendant in the third degree of King Charles by the Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter and heir of William Villiers,

Villiers,

Villiers, Viscount Grandison, who was slain fighting for the King at the battle of Edge-hill, in 1642, and whose father was brother of the great favourite, George Duke of Buckingham.

Nov. 6. At Strelitz, His Serene Highness Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The *Hamburgh Correspondent* gives the following account of the decease of this Prince:—"Our respected Grand Duke was in good health during the whole of his tour last summer, to Rebburg, Schwabach, and Hildburghausen, and returned amongst us in the same state. Some days after his return he was attacked by an inflammation of the lungs, from which, however, he seemed to have recovered in three days, and was quite well on the 5th of November. But on the 6th, about 5 in the morning, he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy so severe that he lost his faculties; and in that state remained till 4 in the afternoon, when he expired. Of his children, the second son, Duke Charles, was alone present, as the Hereditary Prince had not returned from a journey which he set out upon in autumn.—To his subjects this Prince was a true father, who endeavoured to mitigate the distresses of the times with prudence, fidelity, and affection, and by the sacrifice of his own personal interests. Germany also will not forget that he was amongst the first of the minor powers to declare against the oppressor, and support the common cause with all his vigour. The Prussians will respect in him the father of their late venerated Queen; and the English, the brother of their excellent Queen.—Charles Louis Frederick was born Oct. 10, 1741, lived long in the Hanoverian service, and in 1794 succeeded his brother in the government of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The sovereignty, which the extorted Rhenish Confederation guaranteed to him, he did not exercise to the oppression of his own subjects; and upon the liberation of Germany he received an extension of territory and the dignity of Grand Duke. He was twice married, and to two sisters of the House of Darmstadt. By the first marriage he left four children; — the present Grand Duke George Frederick Charles, born in 1779, and the wives of the Duke of Hildburghausen, the Prince of Tour and Taxis, and the Duke of Cumberland. By the second marriage he has left Duke Charles Frederick Augustus."

Nov. 7. At Mr. Littleton's, Teddesley, co. Stafford, Hyacinthe Gabrielle, Marchioness of Wellesley, only daughter of Pierre Roland, and born in France. She was married to the Marquis in November 1794, and has left two daughters. Her late husband had a separate income of 1,000*l.* a year, which now reverts to the Marquis.

Her remains were interred at Penkridge, on the 14th inst.

Nov. 9. In Great Prescott-street, suddenly, aged 72, Peter Bertram, esq. of the firm of Mackenzie, Bertram, and Fichet, Great Tower-street; a man of extensive commercial knowledge, whose dealings through life were universally marked with the strictest punctuality, honour, and integrity.

At Pewsey Parsonage, at an advanced age, Rev. Joseph Townsend, M. A. rector of Pewsey, Wilts. He was formerly fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1762; M. A. 1765; and at one time studied physic under Dr. Cullen at Edinburgh. At his outset in the Ministry, he distinguished himself as a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists, and occasionally officiated at Lady Huntingdon's Chapel at Bath: but of late years his zeal on that side was considerably abated. In early life he fell under the lash of the late Rev. R. Greaves of Claverton, who described his peculiarities in his keen satire "The Spiritual Quixote." He was author of the following publications: "Every true Christian a new Creature," 1765, 12mo. "Observations on various Plans for the Relief of the Poor," 1788, 8vo. "Journey through Spain," 1790, 3 vols. 8vo. "Free Thoughts on Despotism and Free Governments," 1791, 8vo. "The Physician's Vade Mecum," 1794; tenth edition 1807. "A Guide to Health," 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. "Dissertation on the Poor Laws," 1796, 8vo. "Sermons on various Subjects," 1805, 8vo. "The Character of Moses established," 1812-1815, 2 vols. 4to.—As a scholar, a mineralogist, a fossilist, and conchologist, he stood pre-eminent. His "Travels in Spain," and his "Character of Moses established as an Historian," will best speak his literary abilities. As a preacher, he was sound in doctrine and consistent in practice.—Mr. Townsend was one of the principal projectors of, and a very considerable shareholder in, the Kennet and Avon Canal.

At Middleton Hall, aged 78, Dowager Lady Lawley. She was Jane, only dau. of Beilby Thompson, esq. of Creech, York.

Nov. 10. Aged 72, Mr. Richard Tallmach, solicitor, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Weston Helyar, esq. of Newton Park, Cornwall.

Nov. 11. At Guernsey, the wife of John Santharez, esq.

Rev. Thomas Radford, M. A. formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, minister of St. James's, Sheffield, and rector of Hardmead, Bucks.

Nov. 12. At the Castle-house, Calne, aged 62, W. P. Bendry, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Wilts.

Nov. 13. Mrs. Wade, wife of Mr. Wade, grocer, of Skinner-street, Spow-hill.

At Longport, co. Stafford, in his 83d year, Hugh Henshall, esq.

Nov. 14. At Windsor, aged 64, Rob. Brown, esq. Paymaster of H. M. Pensions and Salaries, a faithful and attached servant to the King for 39 years.

At Gatcombe House, Hants, Sir Roger Curtis, bart. Admiral of the Red. He was son of Roger Curtis, esq. of Downton, Wilts, and was knighted Nov. 29, 1782, for his gallant and judicious conduct at the siege of Gibraltar. He was on board the *Royal Charlotte*, with Lord Howe, in the memorable action of the 1st of June, 1794, after which he was created a baronet; and was commander in chief at the Cape of Good Hope in 1801. During the time the late Viscount Melville was First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Roger Curtis was appointed one of the Commissioners for revising the Civil Affairs of the Navy, and was subsequently appointed Commander in Chief at Portsmouth. He married Sarah, youngest daughter and coheiress of Matthew Brady, esq. of Gatcombe House, in the Isle of Portsea, Hants; by whom he had issue two sons, Roger and Lucius, both Captains R. N. and one daughter.—He was at once a very able and a very good man, beloved for the kindness of his heart and the benignity of his manners, and his death is alike a public and a private loss.

Nov. 16. At St. Pelage, Gen. Bouaire, who was condemned by the first Council of War to deportation.

Nov. 17. At Barbaraville, co. Roscommon, Rt. hon. Patrick Dillon, 11th Earl of Roscommon and Baron of Kilkenny West. His lordship was born March 15, 1769, and succeeded his father, John, the late Earl, in August 1783. He married July 1797, Barbara, youngest daughter of J. Begg, esq. of Belrea, Roscommon; and has left issue, one daughter, Maria, born June 1798.—Wentworth Dillon, the fourth celebrated Earl of Roscommon, was only son of James, the third Earl, by Elizabeth Wentworth, sister of Thomas, the celebrated Earl of Strafford.—His lordship dying without issue male, is succeeded in his titles by his cousin Michael James Robert Dillon, a minor, son of Capt. Michael Dillon, late of the county of Dublin militia, killed at the battle of Ross in 1795, during the Rebellion.

Nov. 18. At Leatherhead, in her 74th year, Hon. Henrietta Beaucherk, second daughter of the late Lord Beaucherk.

At the Virginia coffee-house, aged 26, Joseph, only son of [?], esq. of the Island of Barbados, whence he had lately arrived completion of his education; a

youth endeared to his friends by the most amiable and promising qualities. He fell a victim to the small-pox; an awful and instructive example of the uncertainty of human life, and of the destructive effects of that inveterate disease. He was interred in the vault of St. Michael's, Cornhill, on the 22d instant.

In his 78th year, J. H. Sequeira, M.D. of Mark-lane.

In Nassau-street, in his 83d year, J. Pike, esq.

Nov. 21. At Glasgow, John Wyld, esq. agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland there.

At Sandford, near Enstone, Oxon, in his 19th year, Edward, son of Rev. William Thorpe, vicar of that place.

Nov. 23. At his son's, Chelsea Hospital, in his 72d year, William North, esq. late of Grosvenor-row.

In her 60th year, Sarah, relict of Rev. William Walford, of Hatfield Peverel.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 375. Mr. *George Leigh* was ninth, but not *youngest* son of the Rev. Egerton Leigh, LL. D.; and his father was not, as there stated, *archdeacon of Salop*, but was rector of Lymne and Muddie, and canon residentiary of Hereford, and possessor of the West Hall of High Leigh in Cheshire.—The Archdeacon of Salop of the same name, with whom Dr. Leigh is confounded, was *M. A.* rector of Lymne, and canon residentiary of Lichfield, and was *half-brother* of Mr. George Leigh by a former marriage. L. C.

P. 382. Mr. *Stephens* never lived in Birchm-lane. He was perhaps one of the most steady men of his time, as to residence. He was born in Bartholomew-lane, where his father was a stationer; and after his death removed about three doors farther in the same lane, to the house now the Banking-house of Messrs. Bruce, Simpson, Freer, and Co. When Mr. Stephens sold this house to these gentlemen, he returned to the old one in which he was born, then inhabited by the parish-sexton, and remained there until it was pulled down to make room for the Auction Mart. He then removed to Throgmorton-street, to which he paid his daily visits until about a month before his death. He was the father, i. e. oldest inhabitant, of the parish of St. Bartholomew-Exchange. He was interred on Wednesday Oct. 30, in the South aisle of the church of St. Bartholomew, the burial place of his own and his father's family. He has left a widow, with three sons and five daughters.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 27, to Nov. 26, 1816.

Christened.	Buried.	} 1702	Between	2 and 5	174	50 and 60	153
Males - 1075	Males - 861			5 and 10	75	60 and 70	134
Females 1010	Females 841	} 468	}	10 and 20	68	70 and 80	106
Whereof have died under 2 years old				20 and 30	133	80 and 90	61
		30 and 40	147	90 and 100	13		
		40 and 50	170				

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Nov. 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex 93 6 56	11 42	8 35	0 55	9	Essex 88 6 54	6 44	0 34	6 54	3
Surrey 95 0 50	0 49	4 37	8 61	4	Kent 93 6 00	0 48	4 38	4 51	8
Hertford 84 4 42	0 44	10 31	6 29	0	Sussex 102 2 00	0 54	6 33	6 68	0
Bedford 85 7 48	0 39	2 38	3 60	0	Suffolk 90 3 52	0 45	7 35	3 54	3
Huntingdon 84 9 00	0 50	7 31	4 43	0	Camb. 92 1 00	0 46	6 25	11 59	0
Northamp. 90 8 00	0 51	0 35	8 55	6	Norfolk 91 7 55	4 46	2 31	8 00	0
Rutland 91 0 00	0 57	9 34	9 55	0	Lincoln 88 8 59	0 44	9 30	3 59	5
Leicester 96 4 56	0 56	8 55	0 47	0	York 86 10 59	7 46	5 29	0 57	7
Nottingham 105 6 64	0 56	2 35	0 56	2	Durham 87 0 00	0 42	7 29	0 00	0
Derby 115 4 00	0 57	0 35	9 60	4	Northum. 96 7 56	0 40	9 29	7 69	9
Stafford 111 5 00	0 57	4 54	6 56	8	Cumbri. 100 0 80	8 46	11 28	6 00	0
Salop 105 4 56	8 59	10 33	3 78	2	Westmor. 102 0 20	0 54	4 32	0 00	0
Hereford 102 5 64	0 45	3 28	8 46	3	Lancaster 104 4 00	0 00	0 32	10 54	0
Worcester 105 5 41	8 51	2 32	4 50	7	Chester 89 11 00	0 60	10 30	2 00	0
Warwick 110 0 00	0 49	8 35	1 55	0	Flint 111 5 00	0 54	11 29	0 00	0
Wilts 95 0 00	0 50	4 34	4 63	0	Denbigh 99 0 00	0 56	5 29	0 00	0
Berks 86 7 00	0 33	6 32	10 56	11	Anglesea 00 0 00	0 40	0 21	0 00	0
Oxford 105 6 00	0 52	6 50	10 56	6	Carnarv. 101 8 00	0 44	8 28	0 00	0
Bucks 86 6 00	0 46	1 54	10 53	8	Merioneth 116 4 00	0 58	6 31	4 00	0
Brecon 119 2 76	8 57	5 32	0 00	0	Cardigan 104 7 00	0 44	0 20	0 00	0
Montgom. 121 7 64	0 57	7 27	5 00	0	Pembroke 91 7 00	0 36	11 17	2 00	0
Radnor 118 5 00	0 54	11 39	4 00	0	Carmart. 93 2 00	0 38	6 15	6 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter					Gloucest. 102 6 00	0 54	8 36	6 67	2
98 9 58 9 49 5 50 8 56 10					Somerset 110 4 00	0 54	10 28	1 69	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter:					Monm. 92 5 00	0 56	9 00	0 00	0
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0					Devon 109 9 00	0 54	3 25	7 00	0
					Cornwall 96 9 00	0 49	1 23	0 00	0
					Dorset 95 3 00	0 46	8 27	6 00	0
					Hants 94 11 00	0 46	0 29	10 60	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Nov. 25, 100s. to 105s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Nov. 16, 36s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Nov. 20, 46s. ¼d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, (Nov. 25 :

Kent Bags 10l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.	Kent Pockets 11l. 11s. to 17l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto 9l. 9s. to 12l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto 11l. 0s. to 15l. 15s.
Farnham Pockets 0l. 0s. to 25l. 0s.	Essex Ditto 11l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 25 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 14s. 0d. Straw 2l. 3s. 6d. Clover 6l. 15s. 0d. --- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. --- Clover 7l. 10s. 0d. --- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 15s. 6d. Straw 2l. 2s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef 2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb 2s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 25 :
Veal 3s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts 3,140
Pork 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves 160.
	Sheep and Lambs 15,360. Pigs 300.

COALS, Nov. 25: Newcastle 41s. 0d. to 50s. 9d. Sunderland 43s. 0d. to 45s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 5d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 9s. Curd 9s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Nov. 1816 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—
 Oxford, 400*l.* ex dividend, 13*l.* bonus, 5*l.*—Grand Junction, 125*l.* with div. 2*l.*—
 Grand Surrey, 48*l.*—Ellesmere, 63*l.*—Leicester Union, 70*l.*—Grand Union, 30*l.*—
 Worcester and Birmingham, 19*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 11*l.*—Stratford-upon-Avon, 11*l.*—
 Chelmer, 70*l.* div. 4*l.*—Lancaster, 16*l.* 15*s.*—West-India Dock, 145*l.* div. 10*l.*—
 London Ditto, 65*l.*—Globe Insurance, 105*l.*—Rock Ditto, 3*s.* disc.—Vauxhall Bridge,
 30*l.*—Waterloo (late Strand) Bridge Annuities, 6*l.* disc.—New Ditto, 10*s.* premium.—
 Gas Light, 3*l.* disc.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1816.

Day	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	R. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sib Sea	India Bonds.	E. Bills 3d.	E. Bills 3d.
1	Holiday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
2	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
3	Holiday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
4	Holiday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
5	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
6	Holiday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
7	Holiday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
8	Holiday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
9	Holiday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
10	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
11	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
12	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
13	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
14	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
15	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
16	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
17	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
18	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
19	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
20	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
21	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
22	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
23	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
24	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
25	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
26	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
27	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
28	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
29	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.
30	Sunday 216½	61½	61½ 2½	76½	94½	15½							13 pr.		10 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Builders, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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GENERAL EVENING
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Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15th Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
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Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CRESSLE'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-st. London; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAYED.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Day	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.44	60	42 M	Blowing hard with sm. rain.	29.45	62½	28 do.	Fair but windy.....	29.53	61	25 do.	Wet haze & mod.
2	29.50	61½	30 M	Cloudy and blowing hard...	29.42	62	19 do.	Do.....	29.56	59	19 do.	Do.
3	29.75	55	24 M	Very fine; at 12 small rain.	29.75	58½	20 do.	Small rain.....	29.73	60	22 do.	Cloudy, mod sm.
4	29.70	59	41 M	Cloudy and gloomy.....	29.70	61	30 do.	Do.....	29.70	59	44 do.	F. & C. [rain.
5	29.64	60	37 M	Gloomy & hazy with sm. rain.	29.66	60	47 do.	Gloomy and hazy.....	29.64	60½	62 do.	Fine.
6	29.64	62	61 M	Gloomy & hazy with sm. rain.	29.64	61	52 do.	Gloomy with wet haze.....	29.64	61	62 do.	F. & C.
7	29.64	62	57 M	Gloomy and hazy; fine.....	29.66	65	29 do.	Fine but cloudy.....	29.66	60½	28 do.	Cloudy, a little ra.
8	29.76	62½	54 M	Cloudy, fine.....	29.76	63½	24 do.	Fine with clouds.....	29.76	60	38 do.	F. & C.; wind and
9	29.72	62	41 M	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.80	62	38 do.	Do.....	29.79	64	37 do.	Rain. [rain.
10	29.96	63	49 M	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.89	65	48 do.	Do.....	29.89	58	54 do.	Fine.
11	29.90	58	45 M	Fine.....	29.95	61	27 do.	Very fine.....	29.95	54	30 do.	Do.
12	29.95	52½	44 M	Very fine; after 12 cloudy.	29.95	59	33 do.	Cloudy, lowering.....	29.95	58	35 do.	F. & C; wet haze.
13	29.92	56½	40 M	Gloomy and hazy.....	29.91	59	32 do.	F. & C.....	29.91	51	40 do.	Do.; frosty.
14	29.95	51	33 M	Fine though cloudy.....	29.98	60	27 do.	Do.....	29.95	53	23 do.	F. & C.
15	29.98	43	32 M	Foggy.....	29.98	59	21 do.	Fine, with clouds.....	29.95	57	46 do.	Fine.
16	29.84	43	44 M	Gloomy.....	29.70	58	32 do.	Do.; lowering.....	29.66	54	28 do.	F. & C.
17	29.66	52	38 M	Very fine.....	29.66	57	1 do.	Fine though cloudy.....	29.64	54	28 do.	F. & C.
18	29.72	49	38 M	Very fine.....	29.76	52½	6 do.	Do.....	29.80	51	24 do.	Fine
19	29.82	52½	32 M	Fine, aft. 10 sm. drops of ra.	29.72	57½	26 do.	F. & C.....	29.66	54	24 do.	F. & C.
20	29.63	49½	21 M	Fine; aft. 10 cloudy.....	29.63	51½	5 do.	F. & C. ..	29.61	53	1 do.	Do.
21	29.64	49½	14 M	F. & C.; aft. 12 fine.....	29.64	53	0 do.	Fine.....	29.67	48½	17 do.	Do.
22	29.56	51	46 M	Very fine; aft. 9 small ho f.	29.66	52	23 do.	Cloudy, w h some sm. show.	29.70	48½	4 do.	Fine.
23	29.83	44½	52 M	Fine, frosty.....	29.79	50½	7 do.	F. & C.....	29.68	52	3 do.	Do.
24	29.51	49	30 M	Rain; after 12 fair.....	29.46	51	15 do.	Fine.....	29.37	47	27 do.	Do.; rain.
25	29.10	42	62 M	Rain; aft. 12 fair.....	29.23	49	3 do.	Fine through nazy.....	29.25	49	6 do.	Fine.
26	29.31	42	26 M	Foggy, aft. 10 cloudy with	29.51	52	21 do.	Cloudy through squalls.....	29.54	47	30 do.	Small rain.
27	29.30	52½	29 M	Cloudy, lower. [wind & rain.	29.33	56	43 do.	Do.....	29.54	53	44 do.	Small rain.
28	29.31	53	45 M	Squally; with rain.....	29.32	54	41 do.	Do.....	29.52	54	34 do.	Some small rain.
29	29.31	53	42 M	Fine.....	29.27	55	29 do.	Showers, F & C.....	29.64	52	33 do.	Do.; snows.
30	28.88	54	37 M	Rain; aft. 14 F. & C.....	28.83	54½	53 do.	Showers; F & C.....	23.89	54	35 do.	Do.
31	28.94	52	39 M	Fine; a small ho-ver.....	28.05	57	37 do.	Do. a -n ll ho-ver.....	29.09	44½	37 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1816.

Mr. URBAN, *Laeken, Brussels,*
Dec. 3.

I BEG you will allow me a short space in your Magazine to notice a report, mentioned by Mr. Belsham, with regard to the opinion of the late Lord Thurlow, upon the controversy between the late learned Prelate, the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the late Dr. Priestley. All the argument of the question has been perfectly stated by my Lord the Bishop of St. David's; to shew, that Lord Thurlow cannot, in reason, be thought to have held any such opinion. If he never held that opinion, he never expressed it. I do, indeed, absolutely believe that my late noble and venerable Relation never thought, and, consequently, never expressed himself in the terms of that report. And I believe this, as well upon the grounds advanced by the learned Bishop of St. David's, as upon my own knowledge of the respect and friendship which dwelt in the bosom of the late Chancellor towards that great and deceased Prelate. I beg you to believe me, Mr. Urban, your obedient and faithful servant,

THURLOW.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampton-court,*
Nov. 28.

IT is stated in p. 61, 'That the celebrated Bible which Junot carried off from Portugal was not in the sale of his Library which took place in Pall Mall; and that the Government of Portugal were so anxious to redeem this great curiosity, that they had offered Madame Junot 80,000 livres, but she had required 150,000.'

I am enabled to assure you for a fact, that the munificence and justice of his Majesty Louis XVIII. (to efface, if it were possible, the remembrance of this sacrilegious theft) purchased this celebrated Bible of Junot's widow, and paid her 80,000 francs for it. It was remitted to the Chevalier de Brito, Chargé d'Affaires de Por-

tugal, in the month of March 1815, by order of the King, to be restored to the Convent of Balem, near Lisbon.

I had the opportunity of examining this Bible, unique of its kind, for several successive evenings, in the apartments of that excellent diplomatic character, in the Hotel de Brancas at Paris. It is written entirely with the pen, in nine folio volumes; and is illustrated with engravings, which form pictures in the most expressive and brilliant style.

The Chevalier de Brito had the good fortune to consign this invaluable Work to the care of Capitaine Le Chevalier Beaurepiere, a few days before the return of Buonaparte from Elba; and I have been recently informed that it again ornaments the Library of the Convent de Balem, near Lisbon. You will have pleasure in stating to the publick a circumstance which reflects so much honour on his Majesty Louis XVIII.; a King, who, in retirement and on the throne, has been a bright example of every religious duty. H. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 4.*

HAVING noticed in a French Journal a statement that Literature in England meets with no encouragement, either public or private, I beg you to insert the following answer to it from one of our periodical prints.

"It is well known, that a living Writer of Poetry has received a sum for his productions which it would startle a Frenchman to name. We believe we may safely state, that his gains, for one year, by mere Literature, have amounted to 6000*l.* In England we know nothing of Government-encouragement of Literature; with the exception of the Laureate's 200*l.* a year? we leave the Government to its proper business, and confine the remuneration of our writers to the Booksellers, who very wisely buy nothing that will not sell. What they can afford to give, therefore, and do give to our Authors, is good and faithful proof

of the means and intellect of our people; and hence it affords important information as to our general national condition and character. Mr. Moore's new Poem is eagerly expected; and the Booksellers, we believe, hold themselves prepared to give 2 or 3000*l* for it. Madame D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) is now living in France; she can declare, we apprehend, that for her last Novel, which was not her best, she did not receive less than 1500*l*. Mr. Murray bought the last tragedy (the Gamesters) for 400*l*. Mr. Coleridge's *Caprice of Christabel* procured him, we are assured, a Bank Note for 100*l*. The copy-right of *The Rejected Addresses*, and a few Parodies of Horace, was purchased for 1000*l* of the Authors; and 16,000 copies at least have been sold. Lord Byron's Poetical Works have produced, to one person or another, a sum that may fairly be described as forming a considerable fortune. Mr. Southey has amassed a large and most valuable library, and lives in comfort and great respectability, solely by his literary exertions. The *Edinburgh Review* sells nearly 12,000 copies four times a year. It is a splendid property to its Editor and its Publishers; while 40, 50, 60, and 100*l* are given for each of the Essays of which it is composed.—We believe we have stated enough to make our French Author lick his lips at English encouragement of letters. He has been most unlucky in his assertions; for almost each of them admits of a denial as to the matter of fact. Ignorant, indeed, must he be, who represents Literature as neglected and unsupported in England of late years. If he had said, that the popular eagerness and liberality had done mischief in the opposite way to that of starvation, he might have written to the prejudice of the Country, which he hates for its superiority, with some effect."

Yours, &c.

B. N.

Mr. URBAN, Dec 8.

FROM Boswell's *Life of Johnson* it appears that line 420 of Goldsmith's Poem of "The Traveller," and the concluding 10 lines, except the following couplet, were furnished by Dr. Johnson.

"The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel."

Of Luke it is stated, that in the "*Repubblica Hungarica*" there is an account of a desperate rebellion in 1514, headed by two brothers, Luke and George Zek. When quelled, George, not Luke, was punished by

his head being encircled with a red-hot iron crown.

Damien was a fanatic, who in the year 1756 attempted to assassinate Louis XV and actually wounded him in the presence of his son and his guards. When put to the torture, he declared it was not his intention to kill the King, but only wound him, that God might touch his heart, and incline him to restore peace to his dominions, which had been much agitated by the disputes between the Parliament and Clergy respecting the Papal Bull *Unigenitus*, which was enforced by the King, in opposition to the Parliament and people, and by which the Jansenists were declared heretical.

Although the insanity of Damien was evident from his expressions, he was put to a most cruel and lingering death by the rack, which is figuratively called a "a bed of steel."

As possibly some of your Readers might not have been aware who the persons alluded to were, your insertion of the above will much oblige,

Yours, &c.

J. S.

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 392.)

IN travelling upon the Continent, especially through France, Germany, and the Netherlands, the researches of the inquisitive Tourist are greatly facilitated by the local maps and statistical accounts which are to be met with in most of the principal towns. To these sources of information I am indebted for many sketches of History and Biography, which otherwise would have escaped my notice; and which, I flatter myself, your Readers are not displeased to see occasionally interwoven with the narrative of my travels and adventures. My invariable practice on landing at my inn (and which I would recommend to all who travel for information) was to hire a *valet de place*, to conduct me to the booksellers' shops, where my first inquiry was, whether they had any local maps, topographies, directories, or almanacks; from which last I have often derived much useful instruction, as well as entertainment. I found the booksellers in general well informed and obliging, many of them capable of conversing tolerably in Latin; and some not undeserving of the praise of scholarship (par-

(particularly in Saxony and Holland), whom Frobenius, the friend of Erasmus, would have recognized as kindred spirits; and to whom Robert and Andrew Foulis of Glasgow, and, though I do not least, your honoured friend Bowyer, would have given the right hand of learned fellowship. You, friend Urban, can best tell how many Booksellers and Printers of that description a learned Foreigner would find among us in the present day. I anticipate your answer—" *Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*" And yet I acknowledge with pleasure, that I know no set of men more kind-hearted, hospitable, and liberal, than the Booksellers and Printers of London, or at whose tables a Scholar finds more rational enjoyment. But whither am I wandering? At the close of my last letter I gave you a brief sketch of the various turns of fortune which the town of Ath, in the province of Hainault, had undergone since it came into the possession of Louis XIV. in 1667. I mentioned that, after reverting to its old masters, the Spaniards, by virtue of the treaty of Nimeguen, and remaining in their hands nine years, it was taken in 1697 by a French army, under the command of Marechal de Catinat; a truly great man, whom it would be unjust to dismiss with so cursory a notice. At an early period of his military career, he attracted the notice of the illustrious Condé, who possessed an intuitive sagacity in discerning merit. The Duke of Savoy having joined the powerful confederacy which had been formed against Louis the XIVth in 1687 by the league of Augsburg, the French monarch sent an army into Italy, under the command of Catinat, who established his fame by a signal victory over the Duke of Savoy, for which he was rewarded with the *baton* of a Marechal; in bestowing which the King complimented him by saying, that Valour had received its just recompence. When the war of the Spanish Succession broke out in 1701, Catinat was sent into Italy, to oppose Prince Eugene; where, having experienced some reverses of fortune, he was superseded in the command of the army by the Marechal de Villeroy, to which he submitted with a command of temper that redounded more to his honour than all his former achievements.

"I strive," said this patriotic hero, in a letter to a friend, "to forget my misfortunes, that my mind may be more at ease in executing the orders of Villeroy." One of the distinguishing characteristics of a great mind is a noble superiority to the frowns of Fortune, as well as her smiles; and this praise belongs to Catinat. He had the mortification to experience, in common with many of the first names recorded in history,

"The unwilling gratitude of base mankind."

And he who had gloriously reaped so many laurels in the field, found himself unable to resist the shafts of envy and malice; and at length became the victim of female court intrigue:

—— Diram qui contudit hydram,
Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.
Hor.

The instruments of Catinat's disgrace, if that term could be applied to such a man, were Madam de Maintenon, the well-known favourite of Louis the XIVth, and the Duchess of Burgundy, whose displeasure is said to have arisen from his want of assiduity in paying court to them. Catinat, who, to borrow the words of the Historian of Modern Europe, "united the coolness of a philosopher to the fire of a hero," retired with philosophic dignity, in possession of the richest of all treasures, *conscious integrity*, to a small country house near Pontoise, happy in the enjoyment of "alternate study, exercise, and ease." In that calm retreat he spent the evening of his days,

Great without titles, without fortune
blest, [while oppress'd.
Rich e'en when plundered, honour'd

Some of the Generals who were employed after him behaved so ill on various occasions, that the whole kingdom felt indignant at seeing a man of such transcendent merit suffered to remain in a state of inaction; but he never complained of the injustice which had been done to him. He was not insensible of fame, "that last infirmity of noble minds;" but he scorned to purchase it at

—— so dear a price,
As soothing folly, or exalting vice.
Vanity, which hath obscured the
lustre of many a hero, formed no part
of the character of Catinat. He declined

clined the *Cordon Bleu*, which the King offered him after he had been two years in retirement; and when upbraided by some of his family for refusing so flattering a mark of distinction, he calmly replied, "If you are not satisfied with my conduct, let my name be struck out of your genealogy." And, as he was superior to vain-glory, so he was neither the slave of ambition or avarice. He could boast that he had never once solicited a place or a favour; and he carried with him into solitude the comfortable reflection, that he had never practised those arts of simulation and dissimulation so common at courts. And he might justly say to himself in the following lines which were applied to him by one of his eulogists:

*J'ai regardé d'un œil de Demeerite
Les sots comblés d'honneurs dus au mé-
rite :*

*Et je me suis, de l'orage battu,
Elevé dans ma propre vertu.*

He died at his country seat, Feb. 25, 1712, at the age of 74.—And now to resume the narrative of my tour.

After gratifying our curiosity at Ath, we directed our course through a rich and beautiful country towards Enghein, which is about 12 miles North-east of Ath. It is situated in a valley, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. The Premier Baron of Hainault once derived his title from this place, which came by marriage in 1485 to Francis of Bourbon, Count of Vendome, who left a son, Charles de Vendome, who died in 1536, and was father of Antony of Bourbon, King of Navarre, whose son, the great Henry the Fourth, King of France, sold the town of Enghein, with its bailiwick, comprising 18 villages, to Charles de Ligne, Duke of Aremberg. The title of Duke of Enghein has long been established in the House of Bourbon Condé. The Palace, the Park, and the Gardens of the Duke of Aremberg at Enghein, well deserve the attention of travellers. Near this town is the village of Steenkirk, which I surveyed with interest, on account of its being the spot where a memorable and sanguinary battle was fought on the 3d of August, 1692. The Allied army was commanded by William the Third, King of England, and the French army by the Duke of Luxem-
bourg. Never was the personal cou-

rage of William more conspicuous than on this occasion; but the palm of Generalship must be given to his great Antagonist, who, to the most intrepid display of personal valour, united unrivalled sagacity and presence of mind in the midst of difficulties and dangers. William was forced to retreat, and leave his adversary in possession of the field. Seldom has History recorded a battle more hot than that of Steenkirk, or more bloody during the time it lasted; for it has been said, that not less than 10,000 men fell on both sides in the course of two hours. The joy of the French Court was extravagant upon this occasion; notwithstanding it was a victory which produced no result to compensate for the loss they had sustained. The victory, if it may be so called, must be wholly ascribed to the genius of Luxembourg, which surpassed that of William.

"Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi."

The village of Steenkirk is between Enghein and Hall, to which I proceeded after surveying the field of battle. Hall is prettily situated upon the River Senne, on the confines of Brabant, and on the high road from Mons to Brussels, at the distance of seven leagues from the former place, and three from the latter. But I must defer some observations I have to communicate respecting this place, as well as the province of Hainault in general, till my next letter. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

I WAS much struck with the ingenuity of the learned Correspondent, who, in the First Part of your present Volume, pages 20 and 134, has demonstratively corrected, not only the "Monasticon," but that grand Record the Government DOMSDAY; and am not a little surprised that the correction has since passed unnoticed by your numerous and ingenious Correspondents. I am far from pretending to any accurate skill in such subjects; but you will allow me to point out one error in the Note in p. 20; where, in lines 12 and 16, for *Ad*, should be read *Ade*. In p. 134, also, lines 2, 3, 4, the words "near together in Derbyshire, Hales, Bomesleage, Scipton, I take to be Shirley," appear superfluous.

Sir

Sir Herbert Croft (vol. LXXXVI. p. 470), printed, in the year 1784, "for the purpose of collecting the Opinions of the Author's Friends," a few copies of an octavo volume, intitled, "Sunday Evenings;" on the 92d page of which Sir Herbert says, "These are all which the Author is at the expence of printing for private perusal. The hints or suggestions of any Readers into whose hands they may chance to fall, will be thankfully received. H. C. *Holywell, Oxford, June, 1784.*"—Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," says, "Mr. Croft was somewhat mortified by Dr. Johnson's not being highly pleased with some *Family Discourses* which he had printed. They were in too familiar a style to be approved by so many a mind."

The Sir *Eyre Coote*, whom your Reviewer, p. 347, recollects having assisted in his Election for Leicester in 1768, died at Madras, April 26, 1783. He was Uncle, I believe, to the present Sir *Eyre Coote*.

The *Sunderland Library*, p. 396, is preserved at *Blenheim*, not at *Althorpe*. The Noble Owner of the last-mentioned place is the Founder of his own magnificent and unrivalled Collection of Literary Treasures.

Bp. Warburton, in an unpublished Letter, written in 1764, mentions some Rents that were due to him, as Rector of Frisby (or Firsby) in Lincolnshire, *forty years* before that date. This preferment is not noticed by any of his Biographers. He was ordained in 1723; presented to Grieseley in 1726; and to Brent Broughton in 1728. Perhaps the present Rector of Frisby, or some neighbouring Divine, would kindly ascertain this fact, and the date of his presentation.

Edward Capell, esq. the learned Editor of Shakspeare, died Jan. 24, 1791, in his 68th year; and was buried, probably, either at *Troston*, the place of his nativity, or at *Hastings*, where he built a house, and resided many years. The communication of his epitaph would be deemed a favour.

The Picture of Hogarth, p. 421, is the Mock Election of Mayor of Garrett at Wandsworth. The church there is near Garrett-lane. There are three Prints of the ceremony, one of which is probably taken from the picture above-mentioned.

I shall be obliged to your Corre-

spondents for any particulars relative to the Rev. Nicholas Bound, D. D. Author of "The Unbelief of St. Thomas laid open for the Comfort of all that desire to believe," and of "A Comfortable Treatise for the Afflicted." His prefaces are dated Norton in Suffolk, 1608. He was, I believe, a Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 27.

I BEG to call the serious attention of your Readers to the truly alarming list of Fires that have happened in the Metropolis in the year 1816. They are in number 41 (though many are, no doubt, omitted); and above 61 houses, warehouses, and shops, have been burnt or damaged, and of course a considerable number of other buildings in danger. I should hope this enormous evil will attract the notice of the House of Commons, and particularly of the Police Committee. The loss of Property by Fire in the Metropolis in 1816 may be estimated at 80,000*l.*; and yet there has been no building of consequence burnt, nor have the fires extended to many adjoining houses.

In this year several persons have been burnt to death, and several others injured; and many families escaped with difficulty. How long is the Metropolis to suffer for the want of a public Establishment, by which light carts, laden with fire-escapes, might be had always in readiness, and the inhabitants of houses on fire rescued from imminent danger, and the most dreadful deaths?

List of Fires in London in 1816.

- Aldersgate-street, 1 house burnt, several damaged.
- Aldersgate-street-court, 1 house burnt.
- Bermondsey, 1 house burnt.
- Bermondsey, another house burnt.
- Bolton-street, 1 house damaged.
- Bond-street, 1 house burnt, 3 damaged.
- Bow-lane, 1 house and warehouses burnt, several damaged?
- Borough, 1 house damaged.
- Broad-st. Carnaby-market, 1 house burnt.
- Brunswick-square, 1 house burnt.
- Bunhill-row, 1 house burnt.
- Chelsea Military Asylum, 2 rooms damaged.
- Chelsea, 1 house burnt.
- Chelsea, King's-road, 1 house damaged.
- City-road, 1 house burnt.
- Crown-street, Finsbury-square, 1 house, warehouse, and shop burnt.

Dere-

Devereux-ct. Temple, 1 house damaged.
 Dowgate, warehouses burnt.
 Exeter-change, 4 houses burnt.
 Garden-street, Walworth, 1 house burnt.
 Gloucester-street, St. Luke's, 1 house burnt, 6 damaged.
 Grafton-street, Bond-st. 1 house damaged.
 Great Marylebone-st. 2 houses burnt.
 Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, 1 house damaged.
 Holborn, 3 houses burnt.
 Holborn, 1 house damaged.
 Lambeth, 1 house burnt
 Lambeth-marsh, 1 house burnt, 1 house damaged.
 Market-street, Oxford-st. shop burnt.
 Mecklenburgh-square, 1 house burnt
 Milk-street, Cheapside, 1 house damaged.
 New Cavendish-street, shops damaged.
 Poplar, 1 house burnt.
 Poplar, 2 houses burnt, 1 life lost.
 Red-lion-st. Clerkenwell, shop burnt.
 Shire-lane, Temple-bar, 1 house burnt, 2 damaged.
 Stock Exchange (Old), 2 houses burnt.
 Wapping, near the Docks, several houses and warehouses burnt.
 Whitechapel-road, 1 house burnt, 2 damaged.
 Wilnot-street, Brunswick-square, 1 house damaged.

I shall be obliged by any alterations or corrections. This list is perfectly new, and, I fear, not accurate.

I consider, the damage done in town and country by fire, in 1816, amounts to between 3 and 400,000*l*.

Yours, &c. PALATINUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

A SHORT time ago there was, in one of the public prints, a virulent letter, in which the Writer, subscribing himself "H. Bathurst," said the King was *One of the Three Estates of the Realm*. With the politics of this Reverend Divine I have no concern; but a Clergyman, an Archdeacon, ought to have known that the King is *not One of the Three Estates* in our excellent Constitution; but that there is in the Book of Common Prayer "A Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving for the happy deliverance of King James the First, and the Three Estates of England, from the most traiterous massacre," intended against them by those whom some in these days are anxious to invest with power.

Give "the King and the Three Estates, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of the United Kingdom, in Parliament assembled, is the sincere prayer of Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

THE "Hints respecting Briefs," by the worthy and intelligent Vicar of Knapton, p. 399, deserve and require consideration. He suggests, very properly, that the Briefs should be "sent post-free to the Minister of every parish in the Kingdom." But how are the necessary directions to be attained? for at present, I presume, they are not known, nor easily procurable by one Churchwarden, nor probably by one Rector, in the 1,000 places to which it is said Briefs are sent. Should the necessary documents be deposited in the Post-office in certain districts? or, as I suppose is the case at present, should the requisite number for each Diocese be transmitted to the Registrar of the Diocese, to be by him delivered at the half-yearly visitations, or forwarded by post to the several parishes of that Diocese? In this case it should be known how many are requisite for each Diocese (as 177 for Landaff, 1255 for Lincoln, &c.), according to the number of parishes.

Again, instead of the Churchwarden verifying on oath "the sum collected in his respective parish," would not the signature of the Minister and Churchwardens, as at present, be a sufficient voucher?

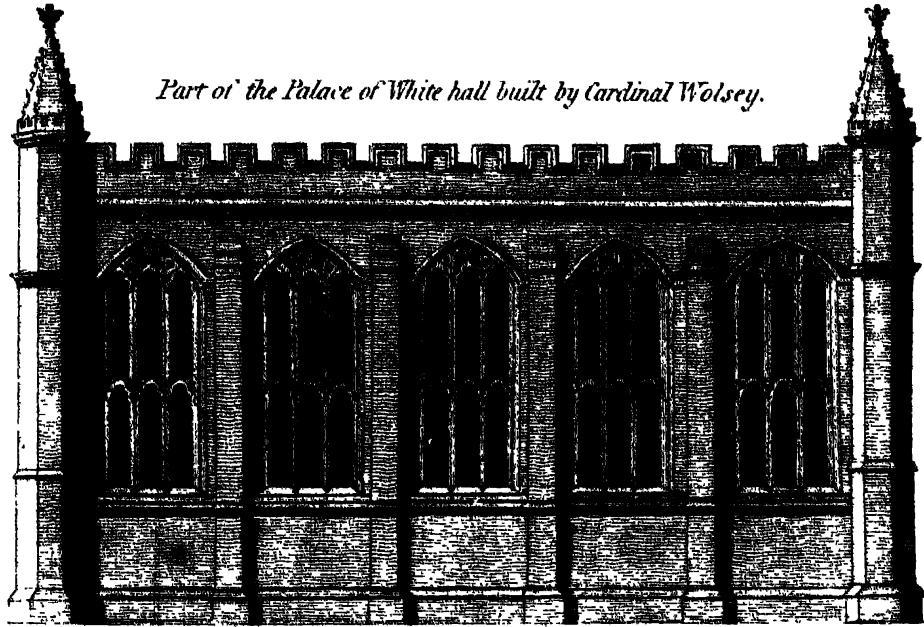
These and other difficulties in the plan might, I have no doubt, be easily obviated, should Parliament, in their wisdom, and among other weighty matters, find leisure to take this not unimportant subject into their serious deliberation.

It is said, p. 213, that the late "Dr. Eveleigh presented a Portrait" of the learned Joseph Sanford "to Exeter College." Yet another Correspondent, p. 388, *b*. well acquainted, as I take it, with Exeter College, says, he knows of "no regular portrait of him." How is this? Dr. Eveleigh, I well remember, had a remarkable painting in his study; but whether he called it a portrait of the memorable Veteran of Balliol, or of some other Sanford *very like him*, I am not certain. Some of your Oxford friends can inform us.

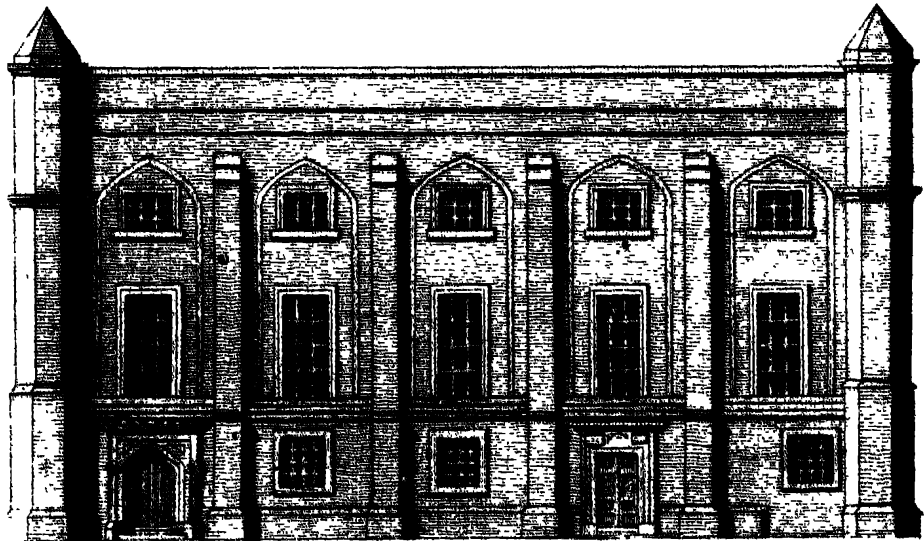
104. *b*. I remember to have seen, perhaps five and thirty years ago, a curious account of an Archdeacon of Richmond travelling with, I think 40 or 50 attendants and retainers in his train. If "Richmondian" is not in possession of the anecdote, I wish I could direct him to it. Perhaps it was in Madox, or in Rymer's *Ædæra*. R. C.

Mr.

Part of the Palace of White hall built by Cardinal Wolsey.



Restored.



as it appeared 1815.



as it appears 1816.

Mr URBAN, Dec. 9.
ACCORDING to promise (Part I. p. 494.) you may now submit the remaining lines of the Palace of Whitehall in its Restored state; as it appeared in 1815; and as it now appears, 1816.

Restored. Battlements and spires to turrets, which remained in Charles II's reign, were restored; the mouldings and tracery to windows are our own suggestion. Upon the general style there is the Tudor era.

As it appeared in 1815. We witnessed the demolition, about forty years ago, of spires to turrets. The three tiers of windows inserted after the filling-up the great ones; as well as right-hand doorway, with Crown and initial C. R. in Charles II's reign. Suppose the battlements taken down, general cornice cut away, and parapet set up not long afterwards. Left-hand doorway lately done on the Tudor principle.

As it appeared in 1816. All the remaining mouldings cut away; five splay to buttresses introduced in lieu of two; whimsical tri-formed pedestal for two stacks of chimneys set upon parapet; and the entire face of turret, parapet, and grounds to upper stories, masked over with a three or four inch thick brick-work; for what purpose it is difficult to say, as the upright (already noted) was in the most pleasing state of repair, as is still to be found in the basement-story, that being left untouched. Unaccountable trifling, to give the business no other name—still, if opinion must be dragged forth, it is to render our Antiquities vile and contemptible! AN ARCHITECT.

Mr URBAN, Dec. 11.
HAVING lately been induced to investigate the fate of the Alien Priors, and of the revenues with which they were endowed, I have very unexpectedly found the subject one of considerable difficulty; and I have also been surprised at the very meagre and scanty information to be found in most of the authors where such information might reasonably have been looked for. My inquiry was originally directed to the drawing the interest in the question, revenue of the Alien Priors; but the question is in general accepted.

tation is one of considerable historical and antiquarian interest, independently of the reference it bears to the private property of many individuals besides myself.

In the Preface to Tanner's *Nobilia*, I find the following Historical Notices.

"Edward I. seized all the Alien Priors during the wars with France, and removed the Alien Monks to Wales from the coast. See *Priores Records*, III. p. 620."—This statement is in *Booth's Statutes*; where I found, 25 Edw. I. Stat. 1. 1307. Statutum de Apportis Religiosorum. This Statute is against tallages and impositions set by Priors Aliens, and enacts that no revenues of any kind shall be sent to superiors of Alien Priors beyond the sea, by merchants or others, either secretly or openly, by any device or means, &c. Also, that the common Seal of Alien Priors shall not remain in the custody of the Abbot or Prior only, as formerly; but in that of the Abbot or Prior, and some of the most worthy and discreet men of the Convent. But Abbots and Priors Aliens may visit the Monasteries in this kingdom, subject to them in those things only that belong to regular observation, and the discipline of their order.

Edward II. Statutum de Terris Templariorum, Stat. 8. 17 Edw. II. A. 1324. Now as the Templars were suppressed in 1312, and as they had, confessedly, little to do with the Alien Priors; I only mention this Statute concerning their lands to observe that none of their spiritual possessions seem to have been temporalized. Their lands indeed, though chiefly given to the Hospitaliers, were in some instances granted to various Noblemen. "It seemed good to the King, the Nobility, and others, assembled in Parliament, for the health of their souls and the discharge of their consciences, to grant that the said lands, &c. according to the will of the givers, shall be sold, and delivered to other men of good religion, &c." But what I am chiefly concerned to notice is, that the King seems to have authorized the sale of the lands of the Alien Priors to the Hospitaliers, as a condition of their suppression.

likely, by parity of reason, that the same was done afterwards in the case of the Alien Priors?—particularly as the anomaly of *Lay tithes*, to the best of my observation, was unknown before the general dissolution by Henry VIII. But to proceed:

25 Edward III. Stat. 6. a^o 1350. Statute of Provisions. This Statute sets forth, that the Pope was accustomed to bestow spiritual benefices on Aliens not resident in England, and the inconveniencies that arose therefrom: and it enacts that such appointments shall no longer be valid:—that patrons and founders, and their heirs, shall have the presentation to such benefices when void;—and that where the Pope maketh provision to a dignity, the King shall present. Penalties are also enacted against such as, by Provisions from Rome, shall disturb such presentations as others ought to make. This Statute is frequently referred to on the subject of the Alien Priors: but I cannot see that it relates to them at all. Tanner refers to Rymer, vol. II. p. 178, and to Dugd. Baron vol. II. p. 74; but I have not these works within my reach, in a country village. Perhaps some of your friends who enjoy that advantage would furnish the extracts which bear on our inquiry.

2 Ric. II. cap. 3. a^o 1379. Against taking benefices of an Alien, or conveying money to him.—The preamble of this Statute is very similar to 25 Edw. III. which it confirms. It has, however, very little to do with Alien Priors, although quoted frequently as applicable to them. Tanner says, that Richard sequestered the Alien Priors during the war only, and that the Head Houses abroad had the King's licence to sell their lands to Religious houses here, Mon. Ang. I. 943. 966; and sometimes to sell them to particular persons for the endowment of Houses denizen. Appropriations, however, even after the Statute of Mortmain, continued to be granted for the support of Religious Houses, as they were held not to be *Lay fees*. Richard appears also to have given some of the Alien Priors, which had been seized by his grandfather, to sundry Monasteries and Colleges.—A list of these Alien Priors is a consideration.

Henry IV. according to Tanner, was a favourer of the Alien Pri-

ories. He restored a^o 1. all the *Conventual* Alien Priors (of such as had the choice of their own Prior); only reserving in time of war, to the Crown, what they paid in time of peace to the foreign Houses: for which he quotes Rymer, vol. VIII. p. 101. Now I find nothing like this in Ruffhead. But in a^o 4. cap. 12. he confirms 15 Ric. II.*; annuls all appropriations since made; and enacts that from henceforth, in every church appropriated, the minister appointed shall be a secular, and *not a religious man*. These are the very words of the Statute, however oddly they may sound in our ears at the present day. A^o 9 Hen. IV. cap. 8. is sometimes quoted on this subject, but has no reference to it whatever.

1 Hen. V. cap. 7. confirms 13 Ric. II. (should not this be a^o 2 Ric. II?) restraining Aliens taking Benefices in England: and sets forth that whereas it was ordered by that Act, that “whenever any Priors Aliens Conventual, or any other Benefice or office, should become void by the cession or decease of the Priors and other occupiers during the war, honest Englishmen should be placed in their stead, to perform Divine Service,—the said Statute should be confirmed, &c.” Now how do these provisions agree with what Tanner tells us took place in the Parliament held at Leicester the following year: viz. that all the Alien Priors were given to the King, with their lands and revenues, except such as were Conventual? Of this Statute a^o 2 Hen. V. I find nothing in Ruffhead; but I suppose there is such an one extant: as it is ascertained that the Alien Priors were dissolved about this time: Eton and King's College, Cambridge, having been chiefly endowed out of their spoils by Henry VI.

The questions that seem then to remain for decision, are these: When were these Alien Priors, in fact, dissolved? Were they dissolved *at once* or the Non-conventuals first, and afterwards the Conventuals?—What became of the *tithes* which had been appropriated to them? Did they revert to the Churches from which they had been taken?—as in the case of the Templars;—or Did they pass into *Lay hands*, in

* Concerning the endowment of Vicarages in Churches appropriated.

contradiction to the general belief that Lay tithes were first known under Henry VIII? Is there extant any account of the revenues of the Alien Priories, both spiritual and temporal? are there any records to shew what these revenues were, while they were seized into the hands of the Crown? and if so, where are they to be found? These inquiries, and any other connected with the subject, may fairly be regarded as curious and interesting to the Historical Antiquary: and, however obscure the subject may appear to me, I have no doubt that many of your learned Correspondents are able to cast light upon it. If they would do this through the medium of your pages, they would, doubtless, gratify many others, besides

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

THE causes of very thin Congregations in some of our Churches, even where the Service is conducted by worthy and learned Ministers, and the thronged Congregations in others, have very frequently excited my surprise, and led me to no small difficulty in my endeavour to account for them. In order to satisfy myself in this particular, I have, with cautious care to avoid offence, as occasion offered, led to some inquiry on this subject. I have never found that the former arose from any dislike to the Established Minister; but sometimes I have been told that many of the inhabitants of a parish were Dissenters; at others, that most of the houses had been let into separate counting-houses, and the families live out of town: but these causes must be comparatively few; some further and more latent reason must operate to injure and reduce the established social worship in those Churches. I am, Sir, very much disinclined towards, and am apt to censure others for, waudering about to hear different Preachers—curiosity seldom begets improvement, though it may create surprise, which is too transient for permanent edification;—but I have occasionally, during a course of years past, been at most of the Churches in the Metropolis, and I think the cause may be discovered by a Hearer, when the Preacher himself would never find it out: the distinction is probably not known to him, but it is made by his hearers. It is this: The refinement

of his own education leads him to reflect philosophically on the duties he would enforce, and he represents them in a light convincing to himself, and to any other scholar in his Congregation; but his people at large are not scholars: even the most respectable of his parish, who are not devoid of the fruits of a good, and, I may say, classical education, are perhaps not inclined, or capable, to trace their duty through a course of reasoning entirely philosophical: therefore, when they hear of the words *Virtue—Obligation—Morality*—they are led rather to the speculations of the antient or modern Moral Philosophers—their wives and children, apprentices and servants, lose their attention in the impression that the discourse is either very learned and abstruse, or very dry and tedious, and not intended for them: and thus all parties return home unedified and unimproved! This continues a little time; and then some acquaintance tells them of a Divine who is very much followed, and they go after him; from whom they hear something which, by the efforts of energy, emphasis, and by the change of the terms abovementioned into those of *Godliness, Prayer, Obedience, Righteousness*, they better understand, and can more effectually apply in their common modes of life: it is then that their Religion acquires an influence on their conduct and manners, and their minds are kept in a fit state for private devotion, for the public ordinances, and for their last hour! It is thus that these Philosophers, although willing to teach the people, and who continue preaching the sermons which they received from their fathers in the beginning of the last century, fail, by adopting the kind of instruction now no longer in use: it is, though we are come to an enlightened period, far too speculative, too abstracted, delicate, and profound; it does not enlighten the common understanding, much less warm the heart! and this must be said, notwithstanding the strides which Education has made during the last thirty years: These excellent men ground their exhortations on moral principles; and they are elucidated by natural objects, the elements, and the progress of the human mind; and they are closed in the name of their Redeemer!

doem!—whereas the distinction is, that scripturally religious principles are by much the best adapted for a Christian Congregation, and to influence the generality, as being most simple, strong, and most nearly allied to those principles on which ordinary persons act habitually in common life. Those Divines who prefer this mode of instruction take their demonstration from the manner in which our Blessed Lord or his Apostles elucidated their doctrines—illustrations from some fact recited, and most apt to awaken conviction, and dispel every doubt or shadow of speculation—proofs from the corroborating passages of Holy Writ—and their conclusion from the sublime perorations with which on all Christian subjects they are amply furnished in the writings of the New Testament. This seems to be the accepted criterion of a Christian Preacher—he is followed, because he is understood, and he makes the Gospel better known among his people.

In addition to this, their reading the Service would acquire considerably greater interest to themselves, as well as their Congregations, if they would invariably peruse the Psalms and Lessons carefully before they are called upon to read them in public; and every individual would also reap the same advantage, if they would adopt the same plan.

Dr. Hey*, from whose Lectures on Divinity I have taken some of these ideas, and applied them to my present purpose, adds, vol. I. 328 :

“ If we would have a more particular conception of this matter, we must distinguish Virtue from Religion, and compare the efficacy of one with that of the other. He who performs his duties from any principle which extends not beyond mankind, acts from motives of *Virtue*, whether he speaks of rectitude, honour, benevolence, prudence, moral sense, the general good, the law of Nature, or the fitness of things:—he who

performs his duties from any view to *God*, to pleasing him, gaining rewards from him, or avoiding his displeasure, acts from motives of *Religion*. These latter set of motives seem more intelligible than the former:—the obligations of the former are much more easy to be evaded, than Omniscience or Omnipresence—act much less forcibly when any difficulties arise, or strong temptations occur, in the performance of duty, than the firm expectation of rewards or punishments unbounded in their intensity and duration—all this more especially in the case of persons of more ordinary and contracted apprehensions. Moreover, religious principles do not preclude moral ones; on the contrary, religious affections strengthen love of merited praise, sense of honour, beauty, harmony, enlarged prudence; and they tend to refine benevolence, which of itself may suffice to shew the weakness of Lord Shaftesbury's objections to religious motives. (Leland's View, Letter 6.)”

These practical expedients of preaching, to call back the wandering mind, to place it in a state for the service of God, as well as of man, prove their efficacy by the fact—that they are listened to in preference to others; and this also shews that there is a ready disposition in the people for religious instruction, and they throng to those places where they believe that they can procure it. The Rev. Divines who favour their dereliction of the worship in their Churches will, I sincerely hope, pardon me for the hint which is here offered, to adopt the more modern spirit of preaching, and to compose a few *new Discourses* on the foregoing suggestions; and they will probably recall their wandering flock, and have the pious satisfaction of being beloved, instead of deserted. The experiment repeated, will soon be circulated through their parish; and when their people learn what they have lost in their absence, it is probable that they will return to their seats before the *new series* can be exhausted. A. H.

HEROIC ACTION.

Temple, Dec. 1.

THE Royal Humane Society, at their Quarterly General Court, held on Wednesday, the 30th of November last, were pleased to grant their Silver Medal to Thomas Robson, of Houghton-le-Spring, county of Durham, pitman. A detail of the circum-

* Dr. Hey was Norwician Professor at Cambridge and fellow of Sid. S. Coll.; and published in 1796, his Lectures in 4 vols. 8vo. dedicated to Bp. Porteus; a republication of which would be a most acceptable present, to every Theological Student. They constitute perhaps, the best Enlargement of Bp. Pearson on the Creed, which was the design, of the venerable Founder.

circumstances attending the Case of this Hero in humble life is well deserving the attention of the Publick.

On Friday, June 2, 1815, the inflammable gas in a colliery near Newbottle, Durham, exploded; at that time, horrible to relate! seventy-two persons and several horses were in the mine. The state of the air in a mine after an explosion makes it a matter of most serious danger to venture into it; and, though the pitmen are ever ready to risk their lives to save their countrymen, in this particular instance it was considered nearly certain death to make the attempt.

Two hours elapsed before Robson arrived: he found many persons at the mouth of the pit, waiting in dreadful anxiety to know the fate of their relatives. Some persons had gone down the shaft, but none of them had courage to venture into the recesses of the mine where the sufferers were. Robson dauntlessly pushed forward.

Few persons know how to appreciate such conduct: in all human probability, before he had gone 20 yards, the carbonic acid gas would have stupefied him, and he would have fallen down never to rise again. The air of the mine was in a dreadful state; yet he persevered, and in a short time came to a place where lay 7 horses miserably scorched. Proceeding forwards, he found 4 men and a boy; these he examined, and they were all dead. The air was now bad to excess. He soon afterwards found 11 men, all with life, but in a state of insensibility; he took one up, and carried him to the shaft. He returned immediately to the recesses of the mine, and carried out two more. He waited some little time to recover himself, and again ventured, when, shocking to relate, his aid came too late, the remaining 8 were no more! On this he went to other parts of the mine; and on examining the bodies of the other unfortunate sufferers, the vital spark was extinct in the whole of them.

It will be a matter of astonishment and admiration to know, that this intrepid fellow was thus employed six hours, almost every minute of which his truly valuable life was in the most imminent danger.

Besides this noble proof that Robson has both a good and a stout heart, it is satisfactory to state, that in his

neighbourhood he bears a most excellent character, as an active and industrious man: he and his wife are both advanced in life; he has a family of two children; and it is hoped that the British Publick will distinguish an effort at once so perilous and successful, by adding a substantial reward to that honorary one already granted by the Royal Humane Society. *A Member of the Sunderland Society for preventing Accidents in Coal Mines.*

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 18.

YOUR Correspondent, G. V. (p. 386.) who is seeking information on the subjects of baking bread and "manufacturing" yest, may consult with advantage Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, and the Edinburgh Encyclopædia by Dr. Brewster.

The following observations, on the subjects of his inquiry, I translate for his use, from the recent publications of the eminent French Chemist L. J. Thenard.

"Ferment is a substance which separates, in the form of flakes more or less viscous, from all fruits that undergo the vinous fermentation. It is commonly procured in making beer; and thence it is known in commerce by the name of *levure de bière*, yest, or barm*. Men called *levuriers* sell it in Paris in the form of a firm and brittle paste, of a greyish white colour. We shall here consider its properties in that state. Ferment in the form of paste, left to itself in a closed vessel, at a temperature from 15° to 20° (59° to 68° Fahrenheit), is decomposed, and undergoes in a few days the putrid fermentation. Put in contact at the same temperature with oxygen gas in a glass receiver placed over mercury, it absorbs that gas in a few hours, and the results are carbonic acid gas and a little water. Submitted to the action of a gentle heat, it dries, loses more than two-thirds of its weight, becomes hard and brittle, and may then

* "The brewers separate it as much as possible from the beer, and afterward sell it to the *levuriers*. The latter put it into bags to wash it in a stream, and free it from the beer and from the bitter principle of the hop which it contains: by this means they give it the consistency of a firm and brittle paste." —The French blue-dyers employ barm in setting their woad-vats.

be preserved for an indefinite time. More strongly heated afterward, it undergoes complete decomposition, and gives all the products obtained from the distillation of animal substances. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol. Boiling water speedily deprives it of its fermentative property, at least for many days. In effect, when it is put in contact with a solution of sugar, after being held for ten or twelve minutes immersed in boiling water, the solution remains a long time without fermenting: in this operation, the Ferment does not appear to lose any of its principles, nor to acquire others. Its action on the acids, alcalis, and salts, has not yet been well ascertained. The Ferment is used only by bakers for raising their dough, and in places where there are breweries: every where else leaven or stale dough (*pâte aigrie*) is employed.

Flour owes its property of making dough with water to *gluten*. Dough, in fact, is only a viscous and elastic tissue of gluten, the small cavities of which are filled with starch, albumen, and sugar. Hence it may be conceived that it is also to the gluten that dough is indebted for the property of rising by its mixture with barm or leaven. The yest, by acting on the sugar of the flour, gives rise successively to the spirituous and the acid fermentations, and consequently to alcohol, acetic acid, and carbonic acid gas. This gas has a tendency to fly off, which is opposed by the gluten; but the latter giving way, becomes extended like a membrane, and forms numberless small cavities, which impart to the bread lightness and a white colour, and prevent it from being close or heavy. Hence it follows, First, that in panification, too much care cannot be taken to mix the barm well with the paste; for whenever they are not intimately mixed, the bread will be necessarily heavy: Secondly, that the dough will be so much the longer in rising, and be more capable of rising, and the bread will be so much the whiter and lighter, as the flour contains more gluten. Bakers are well aware of this, and therefore, when they would know whether flour is good or bad, they knead it into dough, which they afterwards allow to rise in contrary directions, so that the longer it can be drawn,

the better the flour is: it is for this reason that wheaten flour, independently of its being more nutritive, is preferred to the flour of the other cereal grains: Thirdly, that by kneading either pure starch, or starch that is mixed with parenchyma, such as the flour of manioc (an American shrub, from the root of which a kind of bread is made called *cassavi*), a mass will result which will never rise, even by the addition of matters fit for developing fermentation, and which will make only a very close heavy bread."

In a tour through part of France, last summer, I was frequently obliged to put up with very unpalatable bread, particularly at Elbeuf, Rheims, and Marle. It was, doubtless, prepared without yest; and this practice, I conceive, must be very general, from the scarcity of breweries. Even the best French bread in Paris, if I may be allowed to decide in a matter of taste, is far inferior to the bread commonly made in London.—Their beer is fined like their wine, and bottled in three days afterward. It is drunk within ten or twelve days, and will spoil in the course of six weeks, or two months. The bottles which I partook of had the character of rapid small beer. French cyder is but little better. "They manage these things better in" England. A French Dictionary (1810) defines Ale to be a kind of English beer made without hops!

Yours, &c. A. MERRICK.

* * X. Y. Z. says that a publication upon the subject of Bread was printed in 1805, called "The Art of Bread-making by A. Edlin of Uxbridge;" and he has a very good work in French, called "Le Parfait Boulanger."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.

ADMITTING the observations of your Correspondent A. B. vol. LXXXVI. p. 502, to be strictly correct—suppose that one of those vehicles runs from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, to the White Swan, Pavement, York, and back again, those of course are the only Inns which it can be said to *set out at*; and unless a passenger be booked at one of them, he cannot insist on such measurement.—Now, if one of those ingenious "Makers, or Interpreters," should happen to be obliged to take a place, at

at a distance from either city to go to the other, and the luggage happen to be above the standard, by reason of which the coach is thrown over, and he gets a couple of broken limbs, with "other wounds and bruises whereby his life is despaired of," and for which he brings his action; I presume the Coach-proprietor need only plead that the plaintiff was "*no passenger*," and by that plea completely bar the action; for, if a person is not a Passenger "within the true intent and meaning of the Act" for the former purpose, he certainly is not for the latter, and consequently must suffer his defeat and injury with patience. NO COACH-PROPRIETOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Camberwell, Dec. 4.*

THE Query I am about to propose may appear at first sight a little irrational; but, aware that whatever has a tendency to afford relief to suffering human nature always receives attention in your Magazine, I am confident you will permit it to appear before the eyes of your numerous and learned readers, as it may be the means of affording a lasting consolation to the friend of an unfortunate person. My inquiry is for a rational mode of treating mental disorder, in a case of *very relent attack*, with a well-grounded prospect of benefit. The subject is a young woman, a native of the sister-kingdom. Her mind has ever been extremely susceptible, and her nervous system inclined to great irritation, which habit has been much aggravated by some afflictive occurrences in life. The first symptom of this melancholy complaint occurred some few weeks back, and resulted more immediately from a tedious confinement of many months in-doors, during a long, constant, and affectionate attendance on a sick friend. The common practice, of merely confining the patient, appears to me to be impossible to do any good, without a strict attention to a number of *et cæteras*, which I should be happy to have pointed out through the medium of your useful publication. In the late French Imperial Calendar, under the head "*Hospice de Charenton*," it is remarked: "*On reçoit et l'on traite des fous dans quelques maisons; mais si on en excepte un très petit nombre, où la qua-*

lité d'homme est respectée, ces établissemens sont un objet de *pure spéculation*. L'insensé, *totalemen t sequestré de sa famille*, victime des calculs de la parcimonie, se voit souvent exposé à des traitemens cruels, et dont il n'a pas les moyens de se plaindre.

"Des terrasses du grand jardin, sont destiuées à la promenade; on conduit dans la campagne les malades dont l'état permet de sortir au dehors; enfin on y reunit tous les genres d'amusemens et de distraction, car l'isolement est un moyen d'augmenter la folie, tandis que la société et la vie commune en sont un de l'adoucir."

These observations appear very just. I believe it frequently happens that the unhappy beings lose what little reason they may be possessed of, by a long, and too often cruel confinement, in those abodes of misery and despair.

This is a case that will not admit of great expence. Should therefore any of your medical friends feel inclined to notice it, and point out a probable mode of relief, it will afford the most sincere gratification and heartfelt pleasure to your constant reader,
MALHEUREUX.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 6.*

IN a publication entitled, "*A complete Collection of the Papers respecting the York Lunatic Asylum, published originally in the York Newspapers, York, 1816*," is the following very striking passage: "I can take care my friend shall be ill-used no more, but I will not advertise him in all the York papers for a Lunatic." This is introduced by Godfrey Higgins, after mentioning his having had the "thanks of numbers for taking up the cause of their relations and friends. Yet in several instances, when I have urged them to let me bring forward their individual ease, the answer has been, 'I can take care my friend shall be ill-used no more, but I will not advertise him in all the York papers for a Lunatic'."—The very great impropriety of publishing the names of those unfortunate people alluded to, in Newspapers, must, it might be supposed, be obvious to all considerate men; and that no benevolent person would contribute to encourage this practice, we might also imagine; yet such

such names have appeared, not only respecting the York Asylum, but other houses of the same description. That the Inquiries into the Abuses committed in several of the Hospitals for Insane persons has been productive of much benefit, I do not doubt; but I cannot think that there is any necessity whatever for disclosing to the publick the names of the patients.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

THE CANTER.

Quadrupedante putrem aqnitū quatit
ungula campum.

VIRG. ÆN. VIII. 596,

Good Sylvanus Urban,

HERE am I, shaken, and splash-
ed, and jaded to death: all owing to your friend Æ. E. S. who, in your Magazine for November, pp. 419, 420. so temptingly demonstrates the rarity of his Greek Tragedians in miniature. On perusing his Letter, I lost not an hour; I let no grass grow under my hobby's feet: but, bridling and saddling forthwith, thrust plenty of cash into my purse, and your Magazine into my pocket, and with a light heart and rein set off on a Cantering expedition to No. 143, High Holborn, where I found the dear good man most luckily at his desk. Rubbing my knuckles with joyous eagerness, I exclaimed without alighting, to the amazement of gaping passers-by: "Come, Mr. P. make haste. Shew us your little thingumbobs! *Mullum in parvo!* hey! Icod! you know what's what: you know how to make hay while the moon shines; you know how to charge for a choice article."—Judge of my disappointment.—By Aldus and Elzevir! By Caxton and Wynken de Worde! there was not one *Æschylus*, *Euripides*, or *Sophocles*, of either *Plantin* edition, left in the shop!!!

Thence I briskly trotted to all the other courteous retailers of Greek Literature. Alas! Sir, with the splendid but solitary exception of Mr. H. in Piccadilly, who exhibited one green-wood *Euripides* with his *Œtus Achates* *Æschylus* in a similarly verd-antique garb, [viridi tegmine, *Brant, Stutt.* &c.] for six pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence, I inquired of all, without success.

Yet, oh! how soothing the assiduities of these gentlemen!—Mr. A. putting hand to chin, did certainly remember having seen such books. Mr. B. was pretty sure he once sold a *Plantin*, or it might perhaps have been a *Franklin's*, *Sophocles*. Mr. C. shewed several copies from the presses of *Bliss* and *Foulis*. Mr. D. said, very confidently, he knew all the three publications, that he did, and nobody better, he might own that; but they were out of print just now: and, upon his word, in his own opinion, the *Oxford* and the *Glasgow* editions were very well got up, and were upon much better paper. Mr. E. put into my hands a huge folio work on *Plants*, finding I talked about planting: he called it *MILLER'S DICTIONARY*. Lastly, Mr. F. positively could not say; he really did not know: he was rather out at present; but (politely bowing) he would get some from the printer's for me, if I would leave my address, or let him know when I meant to call again.

In this dilemma, I betook me to *Book Auctions*. At *THE MART* are generally put up modern editions. In *Fleet-street*, Mr. S. has now Mr. *Bagster's* voluminous sale. In the *Strand*, Mr. S. late *Messrs. L. and S.* had the valuable property of *Wm. Alexander, esq. F. S. A. and L. S.* of the *British Museum*. In the *Catalogue* there I noticed, as a last resource, lot 351, 'Lincolne Nosegay, beyng a brefe Table of certaine bokes in the possession of Maister Thomas Frognall Dibdio, clerk. Which Bookes be to be sold to him who shall gyve the moste for the same.' *Qu. Where is his shop?* *Messrs. K.* had trade sales. In *Pall-mall*, Mr. E. had the late *D. of N's* library, and immediately afterwards that of the *Rev. R. O.* under his thumb and hammer. Not one of my beloved, my darling little rarities among all the lumber! Alas! my beautiful, my brave! *

Tired of Cantering, I now draw my rein.

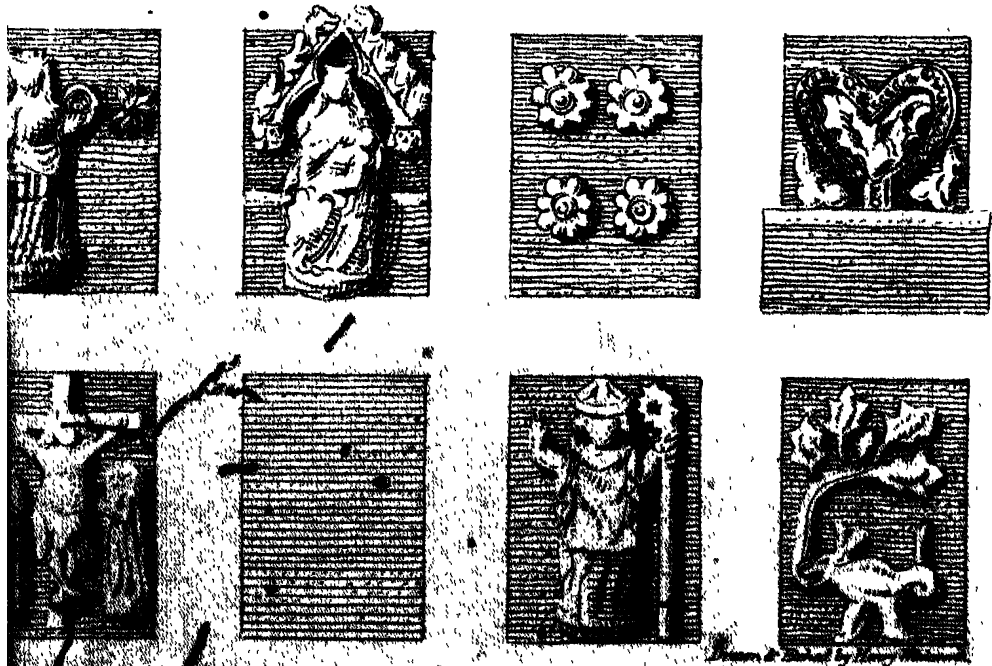
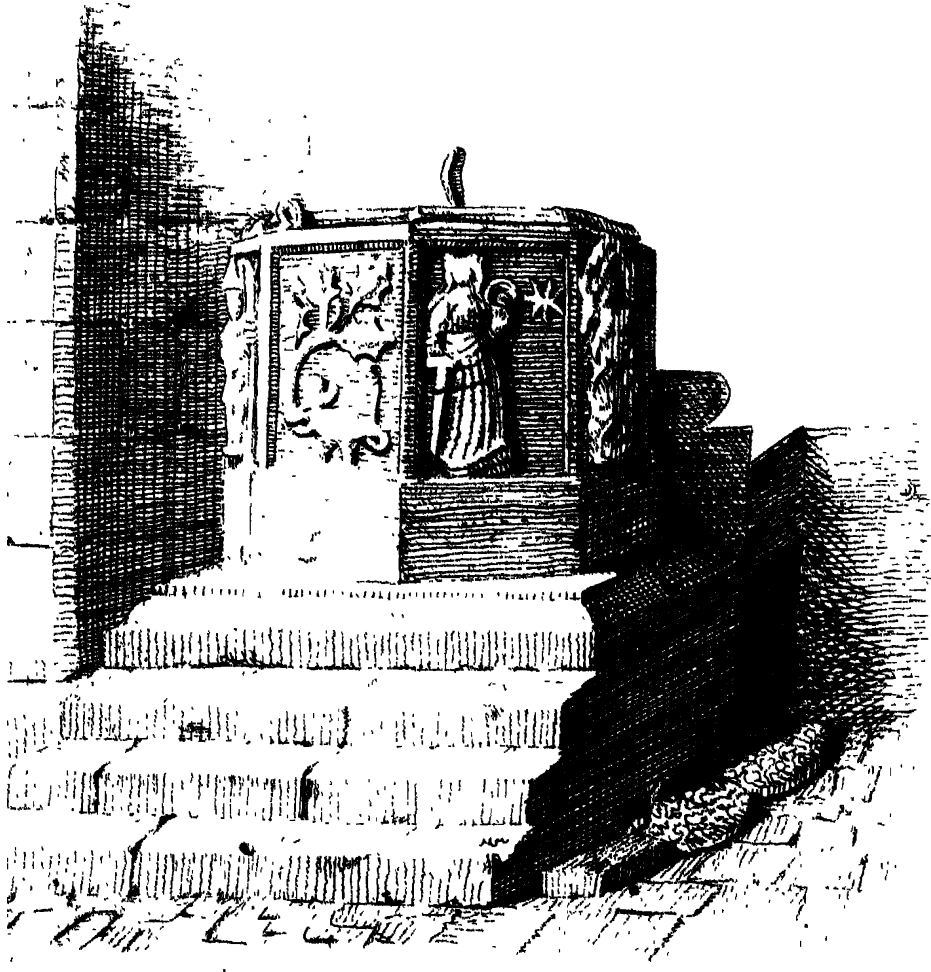
Inveni portum; spes et fortuna, valete:
Set me lasistis:—Ladite nunc alios.

*Merrinos, a Cantab. M. A. yet who
hides a hawk from a heron-
shaw.*

* *DOUGLAS.*

† *HANLEY.*

Mr.



See in Leckhamsted Church, Buckinghamshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Horton, Dec. 9,*
IN the summer of 1815, I had it in my power to make a short excursion into Buckinghamshire in search of Antiquities; and, as a memorial of the pleasure I enjoyed in that expedition, as well as to gratify those of your Readers who are fond of Antient Sculpture, allow me to send you the following representation of the curiously ornamented Font in Lekhamsted Church, mentioned by Mr. Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, vol. I. p. 489; and to solicit that it may obtain admission into your Magazine. Perhaps I ought also to inform you, that although it is not my first attempt at drawing, it is absolutely my first at etching upon copper.

The figures represented on the panels of this Font are, 1st. St. Catherine; 2d. Mary and the infant Jesus; 3d. Four roses; 4th. Two leaves within a garter in the figure of a heart; 5th. The rood; 6th. Not visible, owing to the font standing against a pillar; 7th. A Bishop; and 8th. a grotesque figure, perhaps a dragon, out of whose mouth, as it appears to me, proceeds a tree. A friend of mine, who is versed in Antiquities, has informed me that the tree was used in Monkish tunes to represent the Church, and the Dragon the Evil Spirit, or Devil. He therefore suggests that the present sculpture may be designed to figure the dragon gnawing at the root of the tree, or without a metaphor, Satan trying to undermine the Church.

This antient Church of Lekhamsted has about it many traces of Norman or Saxon architecture; particularly a circular-headed and much ornamented Door on the North side; of which I have a drawing that shall be much at your service.

Yours, &c.

H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Nov. 27.*
AS a rare book is an article which interests many, allow me to inform you that I have lately had one come to hand, of which I have never noticed an account in Catalogues, or seen any where described; and from its miniature size, in the space of more than 200 years, it could be scarcely noticed. The little volume is a

GENTL. MAG. December, 1816.

Delights for Ladies,
 to adorn their persons,
 tables, closets, and distillatories: .
 with
 beauties, hanquets, perfumes, and waters.
Reade, practice, and censure.
 At London,
 Printed by H. L.
 1608.

The book consists of 90 leaves not paged, letter-press 1½ inch wide by 3¼ long, with an ornamented border to every page; the Author's name, H. Plat, appears at the end of a poetical Epistle preceding the body of the Work, of which the following is an extract; and from this little specimen I presume you will not deem him a very contemptible Poet for those days.

“*To all true Lovers of Arts and Knowledge.*”

Sometimes I write the formes of burning balles, [wrought:
 Supplying wants that were by woodfals
 Sometimes of tubs defended so by arte,
 As fire in vaine hath their destruction sought :

Sometimes I write of lasting beverage,
 Great Neptune and his pilgrims to content; [able,
 Sometimes of food, sweet, fresh, and durable,
 To maintaine life, when all things els were spent ;

Sometimes I write of sundrie sorts of soile, [maiden knew.
 Which neither Ceres nor her hand-I write to all, but scarcely one beleeves,
 Save Dve and Denshire, who have found them true. [mantles clad,

When heavens did mourne in cloudie And threatned famine to the souldes of men : [fruit
 When sobbing earth denied her kindly To painfull ploughman and his binds; even then

I write relieving remedies of dearth,
 That Arts might helpe where Nature made a faile: [arte
 But all in vaine, these new-borne babes of In their untimely birth straitway do qualle.

Of these and such-like other new-found skills, [set large
 With painefull pen I whilome wrote Expecting still my countrie good therein, [obtain
 And not respecting labour, time of But now my pen and paper are perished
 I come to write with oppress, or with gait; [quill

Barbarian canes, and now become
 Rosewater is the lute I write with

Of sweetest the sweetest I will now commend,
[doth bears:

To sweetest creatures that the earth
 These are the Saints to whome I sacrifice
 Preserves and conserves both of plum
 and pear. [wals

Empaling, now adieu! tush, marchpane
 Are strong enough, and best befits our
 age:

Let piercing bullets turne to sugar bals,
 The Spanish feare is husht, and all
 their rage.

Of marmelade and paste of Genua,
 Of musked sugar I intend to write,
 Of leach, of sucket and quidima,
 Affording to each ladie her delight,
 By fancie framde whitin a theorique
 braine. [eares.

My Muse presents unto your sacred
 To win your favours falsly I di-daine;
 From painefull practise, from experi-
 ence,

A sound, though costly mysterie, I derive:
 With frie flames, in scorching *Vulcan's*
 forge,

To teach and fine each secret I do strive.
 Accept them well, and let my wearied
 Muse

Repose her selfe in ladies laps awhile:
 So, when she wakes, she happily may
 record [ing stile."

Her sweetest dreames in some more pleas-
 Yours, &c. S. WOOLMER.

Fragments of Literature.

No. XI.

Extracts from one of Richard Symonds's Pocket-books, preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum. No 991.

Fol. 7.

The King had written a booke with his owne hand, wherein were many things concerning Government, and in it a model of Government for this nation according to that of France; and to effect it, he bringing in the German horse, thereby to settle it. Old Ea. of Bedford had seen or heard of this booke; and being familiak with Oliver St. John, since Chief Justice, told him of it, who by all means wrought with the E. of ~~Bedf.~~ that he might see this booke, which he accomplisht, and made use of ~~against~~ the King; which the King perceivd, and found it to be Bedford, with whom he was very angry. Mr. Crisp, Jan. 1659.

George Lord Villiers Duke of Buck-
 ingham and in his prosperity twenty-
 six thousand pound a year in Eng-
 land and Ireland.

Mr. Traylman, that was Surveyor-
 general and his servt. told me so.
 June 1659.

CROMWELL.

Vpon Friday, December 16, 1658, in great state attended by the chiefe officers of the army, except Major-general Harrison, he went to the Chancery Court in Westminster-hall; habited in a black plush suit and cloake, where he stood bare-headed an houre; and Lisle the Commissioner of the Great Seal read to him the new Charter, as also his oath, which oath he repeated after Lisle, and signed this Charter, and then sealed it with the Great Seale. The Judges were all present except Chief Justice Rolls, and the Mayor of London Vyner; then Lambert and Whaley were the chief officers, and assisted him to his seat, which was a stately chayre with costly foot clothes and most rich cushions; and then he sate in it, and put on his hat, none els being covered in the Court.

The Mayor gave him his sword, and he rendered it him againe. The Keepers the seale, and he gave it them againe.

Then the Mayor went afore him through Westminster-hall, which was thronged with people, and with a great guard to his coach.

Fol. 23.

At the marriage of his daughter to Rich in Nov. 1657, the Protector threw about sack posset among all the lades to soyle their rich clothes, which they tooke as a favour; and also wett sweet-meates; and dawbed all the stools where they were to sit with wett sweet-meates; and pulled of Rich his perucque, and would have throwne it into the fire, but did not, yet he sate upon it.

Fol. 24.

When the King was beheaded, the body and head put into a coffin and set in the Banqueting-house, Oliver Cromwell came with one Bowtell of Suffolk, near Framingham, and tried to open the lid with his staffe, but could not; then he tooke Bowtell's sword, and with the pummell knockt up the lid, and lookt upon the King, shewing him to Bowtell. Then at that time this Bowtell askt him, what Government wee should have? He said, the same that is now. This Bowtell told Col. Rolston.

Fol.

Fol. 51.

PARSON RUPERT.

'Tis very remarkable of Prince Rupert, that his ship having sprung a plank, and there was not likelihood of safety in the mids of the sea, he seemed not ready to run into the boat for safety, nor did intend it. They all, about sixty, besought him to save himself, and take some others with him in the boat to save him, telling him, he was deferred and appointed for greater matters, and prest him to leave them; and they all with constancy and courage stayd in the ship, and he in the boat saw them all sink.

Sir Rich. Wellys.

BRADSHAW,

The most impudent Lawyer that judged the King to dye, was the son of a collar-maker in Chester. He dyed Nov. 1659.

Fol. 90.

The manner of the King's escape from the battayle of Worcester, as the Lady Wood relates it, who heard the King tell it his mother.

At first he goes off the field with a good body of horse, then selects thirty, of which he after a while takes onely the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Wilmot, and a mosse trooper knowing of the wayes: with these he goes to a gentleman's house, who afore the battayle had told him all he had was at his service; but dare not shelter him. The King goes with the mosse trooper into a great wood, having quitted D. of Buck. afore; now he desires Lord Wilmot to leave him, because his face was so knowne. The King and the m. trooper quit their horses and go into a hollow yvy tree, ten or twelve yards from the rode side, where they saw the enemy goe by; there they stay'd till evening: the trooper quaked and shak't so much, the King imagined by shaking the leaves he'd betray him. In the duske of the evening, and the coast clear, they quit the tree and go about to get out, and in the wood meets Wilmot againe. Then the King quitted the trooper, and they two go together, the King back to the tent, and Wilmot being hungry goes afoore to spy and prevent, and on a heath was a mythe's den. Wilmot was to prevent. The mythe's den Wilmot had a mythe's den. Mrs. Lane, living hard by, was there.

Wilmot found that this was wife to an officer of his once, and by working by the mythe, who willingly sheltered a poore cavalier, as Wilmot told him, Mr. Lane was brought up, and Wilmot pulled out of the hay-mow, and then both go together and fetch the King out of the tree and carry him to Mr. Lane's howse, where he is nobly receiv'd, shay'd, dy'd, and put into parke-keeper's clothes, and was to ride with Mrs. Lane as her man, and Wilmot to come at distance behind; and thus they convey'd him to night to Bristol, where going into the ship. But stay, in the journey, and by the way, the King was to pretend to be sick of an ague, and by that meanes to be sent to bed early to avoid being scene; and using to sitt in the chimney-corner, Mrs. Lane would say, This boy will never recover, hee'le n'ere be good againe, and the like. One night a foot soldier was in their company, and seeing him have an ague, "Here, boy, here's to thee, The King's health," and made him pledge him, "that will cure thee." Well, at Bristol going into the shipp the master said, "This is the King of Scott, but I'll carry him safe over." And so they went to Deep, where his greene cloathes were kept, and showne for money. Mr. Crisp, March 1659.

FALL OF THE RHINE.

From the General Outline of the Swiss Landscapes.

BUT to return to the Rhine: the numerous waters of this river have been ever since rushing after, and ever resounding over the steep above mentioned. While we were yet at some distance, we could distinguish a mist rising up as if it had been from so many boiling springs; these announce the cascade to your eyes—as its din long before does to your ears, like a hundred forces all blowing at once. We hurried to the bank, and stood by the mill above the fall. Here in a wilderness of rocks we saw through our curtains the rocks against or undermining each other, their joining and shuffling, and their rain against the rocks, the noise all followed close by others, and with tremendous way, the noise of the descent, for the

lies them straight forward, a great way, to a rock on which a tower stands. This divides them in two: one part recoils off to the left, and pursues its course—the other part is turned round to the right in a prodigious whirlpool, slowly but irresistibly kept in motion by the column of water which darts for ever from the fall. This whirlpool would be fatal to any boat, for the upper current is drawn round again under the lesser falls: the force of which, equal to many pile-engines, jars the waves, so that in their re-action they rise up, and beat against the shores at that part like a furious surf of the sea. In the mean while, as the reservoir is fresh supplied, it communicates with the lower channel by an under-current, and pursues its way.

In front there is a view of the Rhine for some way before, and for a considerable way after its fall, when it bends off in a sharp angle to the left by Lauffen-Castle; and enters into a forest. Here, indeed, I saw Sir William Chambers's fiction realized. "In one place a whole river is precipitated from the summits into the valley beneath; where it foams and whirls among rocks till it falls down other precipices, and buries itself in the gloom of impenetrable forests. In another place the waters burst out with violence from many parts, spouting a great number of cascades in different directions; which, through various impediments, at last unite, and form one great expanse of water. Sometimes the view of the cascade is in a great measure intercepted by the branches which hang over it. Sometimes its passage is obstructed by trees, and heaps of enormous stones, that seem to have been brought down by the fury of the torrents. And frequently rough wooden bridges are thrown from one rock to another over the steepest part of the cataract. Many winding paths are carried along the edges of the precipice; and mills and huts are suspended over the waters, the seeming dangerous situation of which adds to the horror of the scene."

On the opposite side of the river is a tower on the Lauffen bank, the distance in that distance, of the tower, appears a ship-lantern, and in this pavilion there is a bird's-eye view of the river. You see it ar-

ter its descent sliding swiftly forward, brushing along the edges of that whirlpool, and overtopping it at the same time: it is diffused along it in continued boughs that blossom the sea-green deeps with foam. The eye broods with a pleasure that nothing can glut, on the rich and sparkling sea-green shuffled among the foam and smoke that half-smother it; as well as on the globes and pyramids of mist spun off perpetually from the smaller masses. In some parts the water springs and bubbles up in jets; from the smaller masses only, the main one being hid ever in impenetrable gloom. The paintings that one sees commonly do not express any thing of this; but still less the colours, whose freshness, to say nothing of their incessant shifting, surpasses any pencil. The artist ordinarily confuses them together, as if he had flung a sponge upon the picture from incapacity and despair—so clumsily is it done!—At first the waters standing high above the edge of the precipice lap over it, smooth as a round piece of blue marble. In a moment they are snatched down—then begin the veins of foam, over which, if the sun shines, is dropped a rainbow. They do not in any part drop plumb down: but are fretted over an obliquely-winding precipice full of gulphs. And at the very point where they begin to shelve down they are divided by immense crags into three principal masses (one of these masses is larger than the two others together—this next the Lauffen bank). The dividing crags are covered on this side with moss and shrubs; they have evidently been reft asunder by the currents. They do not stand in a line—and one has been hewn across, so that a transverse passage is afforded to a part of the stream. Another of these crags has been bored through and hollowed out, serving as a muzzle to a column of the torrent that bursts through it like a cannon-ball.

So that there are several smaller members of the cataract, besides the three main ones; all together putting you in mind of Virgil's *Rhone caverns*, through the crevices of which and doors, the winds rush in every direction. But the ledge (at the bottom of the Lauffen bank) is attached out and held close to the principal cataract, which rushes by it like a

mountain-blast, flinging off eternal clouds, whose impetuosity, not yet spent, bears them up a long time forward in the air, in a deep-moving body. The eyes and ears are incapable of following any thing distinctly—you pant for breath—while the lodge beats and rocks violently to and fro under you.—In a word, this fall is a combination of all the cascades and falls in Switzerland, and is well worthy of the time and fatigue it cost us of coming a journey of four days to see it and nothing more. "It is probable," says Coxe, "that the space between the banks was once a level rock, and considerably higher; that the river has insensibly undermined these parts on which it broke with the utmost violence: for within the memory of several inhabitants of this town, a large rock has given way, which has greatly altered the scene. The fall is diminished every year by the continual friction of so large and rapid a body of water; and there is no doubt that the two crags in the midst of the river will in time be undermined and carried away. The Rhine for some way before the fall, dashes upon a rocky bottom, and renders the navigation impossible for any kind of vessel: the whole bottom indeed of the river is rock as far as Schaffhausen."

After having mused upon it for a considerable time, giving ourselves up to a pleasing sensation of amazement and terror, we returned to Schaffhausen by a private path, along the bank of the river:—recalling to our imagination the stupendous scene we had just witnessed, our ears still ringing with the roar of waters, and our eyes still figuring them in their thousand forms; just as the senses, when strongly impressed with any object, retain the appearance of it, and hold it up to the mind, for a considerable time after it is removed from view. L. S.

Mr. Urban,

Dec. 3.

IN the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 455. Mr. Nichols has noticed the magnificent Edition of Strabo, in two volumes folio, published from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1807.

Mr. Falconer, in the Preface, gives some account of the MSS. consulted for the edition.

When the present Dean of Ripon (Robert Darley Waddilove) accom-

panied the late Lord Grantham, as Chaplain, to the Embassy to Spain 1771, Mr. Falconer's researches were recommended to his attention by Dr. Markham, then Bp. of Chester, and the late Archbishop of York. Upon occasional visits to the Escurial, Mr. Waddilove was apprized that the Library there (rich in MSS.) contained a MS. of Strabo; this MS. did not appear to be very old:—still, upon some specimens of variations being sent to Dr. Markham, he recommended the Collation; and this was, afterwards, partly effected, through the favour of Don Francisco Perez Bayer, by one of the Friars of the Convent, and R. D. Waddilove. For his assistance in this business, the Delegates of the press presented him with a copy of the Strabo, 1808.

Don F. P. Bayer, a canon of Toledo, and a Doctor of Valencia, was then the Preceptor of the Infants Don Gabriel and Don Antonio. He published in 1772, that fine specimen of printing, the Infant Don Gabriel's Translation of Sallust.

Dr. F. P. B. was afterwards Principal Librarian of the Royal Library Madrid (but never of the Escurial, as Mr. Falconer says). He succeeded — Santander, who succeeded Don Juan Iriarte.

Don Juan Iriarte published in folio, 1769, the first volume of an Account of the MSS. in the Royal Library at Madrid; and it is not known whether any further volume has since been published. His sons were men of learning, and their names were known in the Revolution at Madrid.

One of your Correspondents, Mr. Urban, Part I. p. 489, was much mistaken in supposing that the late Bp. of London (Parsons) had any thing to do with Mason's Work. Q.

Mr. Urban,

Dec. 12.

IN attention to the request of R. E. R. in p. 386, I beg to inclose a fac-simile of Sir Philip Sidney's Letter to his sister Lady Pembroke, prefixed as a dedication to an edition of the Arcadia in my possession: it is thus entitled:—"The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, written by Sir Philip Sidney, knt.; now the third time published, with sundry new additions of the same Author. Edinburgh, printed by Robert Waddilove, Printer to the King's Majesty. *Comprivilegio Regio*, 1596." There is like-

wise

with a Dedication to the Reader, printed on the other side of the leaf containing that to Lady Pembroke.

Yours, &c. MARTHA.

"To my deare Ladie and sister, the Countesse of Pembroke. Here now have you (most deare, and most worthy to bee most deare Ladie) this idle Worke of mine: which I feare (like the spider's web) will be thought fitter to be swept away, then worne to any other purpose. For my part, in very truth, (as the cruell fathers among the Greeks were wont to doe to the babes they would not foster) I could well find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetfulness this childe, which I am loth to father. But you desired me to doe it; and your desire, to my heart is an absolute commandement. Now, it is done only for you, onely to you: if you keepe it to yourselfe, or to such friends who wil weigh errors in the ballance of good wil, I hope, for the father's sake, it will be pardoned, perchance made much off, though in itselfe it have deformities. For, indeed, for severer eyes it is not, being but a trifle, and that triflingly handled. Your deare selfe can best witnes the maner, being done in loose sheetes of paper, most of it in your presence, the rest, by sheetes, sent unto you as fast as they were done. In sum, a yong head, not so well stayed as I would it were (and shall bee when God will) having many many fancies begotten in it, if it had not bene in some way delivered, would have growen a monster, and more sory might I be that they came in, then that they gat out. But his chiefe safetie shall be the not walking abroad; and his chiefe protection, the bearing the Siverie of your name, which (if much goodwill do not deceave me) is worthy to bee a sanctuarie for a greater offender. This say I, because I know the vertue so; and this say I, because it may be ever so; or to say better, because it wil be ever so? Reade it then at your idle times, and the follies your good judgement will finde in it, blame not, but laugh at. And so, looking for no better stuffe, than, as in a Haberdashers shop, glasses, or feathers, you will continue to love the Writer, who doth exceedingly love you, and moste moste heartilie prayes, you may long live, to be a principall ornament to the familie of the Sneyes.

Your loving brother,

PHILIP SIDNEY."

A Correspondent at Exeter will receive thanks for another copy, which has been transcribed from a later edition, now the eighth time published.

ed, with some new additions. London: printed for Simon Waterston and R. Young, anno 1633:—in which the Letter is intituled "The Epistle Dedicatory."

Mr. Urban, Penance, June 1.

MR. Bryant, in his Antient Mythology, vol. 1. p. 311 informs us that the offerings which people in antient times used to present to the Gods, were generally purchased at the entrance of the Temple, especially every piece of consecrated bread, which was denominated accordingly. Those sacred to the God of light, *Peon*, were called *Piones*, &c. &c. One species of sacred bread, which used to be offered to the Gods, was of great antiquity, and called *Boun*. Hesychius speaks of the *Boun*, and describes it as a kind of cake with a representation of two horns. Diogenes Laertius, speaking of the same offering, describes the chief ingredients of which it was composed. "He offered one of the sacred cakes called a *Boun*, which was made of fine flour and honey."—The Prophet Jeremiah takes notice of this kind of offering when he is speaking of the Jewish women at Pathros in Egypt, and of their base idolatry. "When we burnt incense to the Queen of Heaven, and pouzed out drink-offerings to her, did we make *sakes* to worship her." Jer. xlv. The Prophet in another place takes notice of the same idolatry, "The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead their dough to make cakes to the Queen of Heaven." Jer. vii.

Can there be any doubt that the English word *Bun* is derived from the cake *Boun*; and that the Cross-bun, which is baked on Good Friday, was a substitute for the cakes used in the worship of idols, in the same manner as many of our Christian Festivals were adopted instead of Heathen Feasts or Holy Days? Perhaps, Mr. Urban, I am only stating what might to Antiquaries have been known before; but Mr. Bryant himself does not make the remark which appears so obviously to have presented itself; and Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, seems to have had no conception of the kind, as he derives *Bun* from the Spanish word *Bunale*.—I have been very curious in the extract from Bryant, and therefore refer the Honorary

if he wishes to see a fuller account of these *Caxms*, or *Bonus*, to his work, vol. I. p. 371. The etymology of the word, and the curious custom of marking the symbol of our faith in opposition to idolatrous symbols, mutually confirm my conjecture.

I take this opportunity of remarking another curious coincidence, which lay at the feet of Mr. Bryant, though he did not see it, or perhaps would not condescend to pick it up. See vol. I. p. 59.

Mr. B. tells us that the symbolical worship of the Serpent was of the most remote antiquity, and very extensive, and that the Greek *Python* is the same as *Opis*, *Ouspis*, *Oub*, and *Ob*. The woman at Endor who had a familiar spirit is called *Oub* or *Ob*; and it is interpreted *Pythonissa*. This idolatry is also alluded to by Moses (Deut. xviii. 11.) who forbids the Israelites ever to inquire of those demons *Ob* and *Idcone*, whose worshippers are called charmers, consultants with evil-spirits, or wizards, or necromancers.—The curious coincidence which I mean to remark is, that the witchcraft practised by the Blacks in the West Indies at this day is called *Ob*, or *Obi*; the ignorant Negroes are under the most superstitious dread of those who profess the art.

“*Obi*, or Three-fingered Jack” is the title of a Dramatic Piece founded on the above circumstance.

Yours, &c. C. V. L. G.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 7.

IT has for many years been generally supposed, and a decision by the present Lord Chancellor gives weight to the opinion, that the title “Grammar School” designates a seminary exclusively devoted to the cultivation of the learned

languages. A practice in conformity to this character seems from Mr. Locke’s * Treatise on Education to have prevailed in his time; and to this, as a distinct cause, the falling off of boys, not of the lowest, but of the inferior ranks, (confessedly entitled to almost gratuitous instruction) is properly attributed. The parents of such are induced, by the paramount necessity of the minor branches of learning in the common affairs of life, to desert the Grammar-school for others, where the Elements are taught, and Morals, a constant object with Founders, little enough attended to. The Chancellor has, upon this view of the subject, in the case of Leeds School, above alluded to, justified the addition of the minor branches to classical studies. This is an improved system undoubtedly. It is the only one which is found to fill a stipendiary school, unsupported by extraneous circumstances. But the expences of a suit in Chancery for the sake of this change confine the introduction of it, when not admitted by the good sense of the Masters, to rare instances; and even if a Law should make it general, the expence of classical books for a purpose of remote and only occasional utility, would still render the lower classes less inclined to resort to these schools than the Founders seem to have anticipated. The obvious conclusion is, that we have not preserved from year to year the spirit of these Endowments, or that they are injudiciously planned in respect of the professed purposes of them. From an examination of several sets of original papers, *ordinances* as well as charters, it has appeared to the writer of these observations, that the latter opinion is not to be hastily taken up; and many circumstances incline him to attribute

* Mr. Locke speaks only of the practice in his own time, without appearing to have had in view the intention of the Foundations.—That intention, as one of exclusion, has been again and again attributed to Grammar schools, and complained of, during the last 100 years, but in no instance more strongly than the following: “Arithmetic was long considered in England as a higher branch of science, and therefore left, like Geometry, to be studied at the University. Most of the public or grammar-schools of the South were, on the suppression of the Monasteries, erected a little after the Reformation, during the short but auspicious reign of EDW. VI. They were accordingly destined by their founders merely for teaching the dead languages; and the too exclusive pursuit of the same system is now one of the greatest defects in the English plan of liberal Education.” Suppl. to the Encyclopædia Brit. p. 622.—The inaccuracy of the statement that most of these schools were founded in the reign of Edward VI. has convinced me that the common opinion of their destination has been taken up by this writer without a consideration of authentic documents.

the mischiefs to the neglects more or less culpable of successive administrators, either under the character of Trustees or Masters *. With the intention, therefore, of exciting a discussion of the subject, among those who are the official Guardians of these Foundations, and an examination of records which may lead to the occasions of decline from, or a clear conviction of inadequacy in, the original design of pious institutions, he takes the liberty of submitting to your Readers the following questions.

1. What proof is there that *all* Grammar-schools were founded upon an intention of having every hour of the day devoted to classical study?

2. What proof is there that in *every* Grammar-school every boy was to learn Latin, whatever he might learn besides?

3. Is there not proof that in many instances the devotion to classical or to minor studies, is to depend on the talents, or on the condon of the pupils?

4. Is there not proof of its having been the intention of all Founders that improvements in the modes and subjects of study should in discretion be admitted into their schools?

5. Have not these improvements been in many instances adopted?

6. Ought not similar improvements, or such as would be equally suitable to the circumstances of each case, to be universally admitted?

7. How has it happened, that in the free Grammar-school of St. Olave's, Southwark, boys are not only taught the minor branches together with the learned languages, but in very numerous instances the minor branches alone?

8. How has it happened that the varied instruction in this school is really gratuitous; the books being paid for out of the funds of the Endowment? And did not Founders in general mean that, the *free* boys should be provided with books in a similar manner out of the funds?

Yours, &c. A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

Mr. Ingham,

Dec. 7.

LARGE Marble Tablet (or Monument) is finished and im-

mediately to be erected at Church Gresley in Derbyshire, with the following inscription:

“ Sacred to the Memory of Nigel Gresley, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. of Drake-low House in this county. On the 19th May 1816, and in the 16th year of his age, Death terminated his life, which for the last ten months of his amiable, but too short-lived existence, had been gradually sinking under disease; and he was thus untimely cut off in the bloom of youth. The happy consolation of his friends during his long illness, was the peculiar fortitude and patience with which he bore it, though at various times their hopes were alternately elevated and depressed, with regard to his temporal recovery; but his resignation and blameless life entitle them to indulge the hope, that he must now enjoy that happiness which he could not possess in this world.—This tablet, as a sincere testimony of affection, and to evince her unceasing grief for her irreparable loss, and as an inefficient tribute to his worth, is erected by his ever most afflicted mother, Maria Eliza Gresley.

Sepulchral Marble, wilt thou bear

An Epitaph too mean,

In just remembrance to declare

The Merit that hath been?

No—thou shalt only tell, beneath

Yon vaulted arch there lies

A mortal that has suffer'd death,

To live above the skies.”

I wish to add, that the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, who died in March 1808, and was interred in the Abbey Church at Bath, could claim as high ancestral honours as any family in the United Kingdom: indeed very few now can trace so high a descent, as he was descended from the famous Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and Roger de Toeni, standard-bearer of Normandy (at the time of William the Conqueror), whose two sons Nigel and Malahucius accompanied that Monarch into England, being related to him, who was also descended from Rollo. The late Sir N. B. Gresley was succeeded in his title and estates by the present Sir Roger (a minor), so named from his Norman ancestor Roger de Toeni.

Yours, &c.

Yours,

Mr.

COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Lancaster and York. East, Derby and Stafford. South, Salop. West, Denbigh, Flint, and Irish Sea.

Greatest length 58, *greatest breadth* 50, *circumference* 200, *square* 1050 miles.

Province, York. *Diocese,* Chester. *Circuit,* Chester.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Cornavii or Cornabii.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Stations.* Deva, Chester, head quarters of the 20th legion styled "Valens Victrix," Condate, Kinderton.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Chester Cathedral, Church of St. John, castle, bridge, rows, walls 1 mile 3 quarters and 101 yards in circuit. Beeston and Halton castles. Birkinhead Priory. Astbury and Nantwich Churches. Moreton Hall.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Dee, Mersey, Weaver, Dane, Wheelock, Bolling, Tame, Goyt.

Inland Navigation. Bridgewater's, Chester, Trent and Mersey, Ellesmere, Peak Forest Canals. Dee and Weaver Rivers.

Lakes. Oak, Budworth, Rostherne, Mere, Tatton, Comber, Broad, and Bag meres; Petty, Rookery, and Ridley Pools.

Eminences and Views. Alderley Edge; Beeston and Halton Castles; Kelsal Hill on Delamere Forest; Broxton Hills; Car tor near Mottram; Eccleston Hill; Frodsham Beacon Hill.

Seats. Dunham Massey, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Alderley Park, Sir John Thom Stanley, bart. | Lyme Hall, Thomas Legh, esq. |
| Bramhall, William Davenport, esq. | Mollington Hall, John Fielder, esq. |
| Cholmondeley Castle, Earl Cholmondeley. | Oulton Park, Sir John Egerton, bart. |
| Combermere Abbey, Ld. Combermere. | Over Peover Hall, Sir Henry Mainwaring, bart. |
| Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe. | Poole Hall, Sir Henry Poole, bart. |
| Doddington Hall, Sir John Delves Broughton, bart. | Tabley Hall, Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. |
| Eaton Hall, Lord Grosvenor. | Tatton Park, W. T. Egerton, esq. |
| Hooton Hall, Sir Thomas Stanley Massey, bart. | Vale Royal, Thomas Cholmondeley, esq. |

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Chester, 2; total 4.

Produce. Salt, Cheese, Potatoes, Coal, Freestone.

Manufactures. Cotton, Muslin, Silk, Leather, Ribbons, Gloves.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 7, and the County of the City of Chester; *Parishes,* 86; *Market-towns,* 13; *Houses,* 42,420.

Inhabitants. Males, 110,841; Females, 116,190: total 227,031.

Families employed in Agriculture, 16,396; in Trade, 23,043; in neither, 5,063: total, 44,502.

Baptisms. Males, 3,447; Females, 3,199.—*Marriages,* 1725.—*Burials,* Males, 2466; Females, 2535.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.
Chester (capital city)	3,457	16,440	Runcorn	358 2,060
Stockport	3,324	17,545	Altrincham	412 2,022
Macclesfield	2,777	12,299	Mottram	268 1,446
Congleton	974	4,616	Northwich	322 1,388
Nantwich	873	3,999	Parkgate, with Great Neston	328 1,838
Knutsford	584	2,358	Middlewich	200 1,232
Sandbach	515	2,111		
Total Towns, 13;		Houses, 14,417;	Inhabitants, 68,132.	

HISTORY.

- A. D. 607, at Chester, Britons defeated, and 1200 monks of Bangor Isceod slain, by Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria.
 895, Chester destroyed by the Danes, and 907 re-edified by Ethelfleda daughter of Alfred.
 971, at Chester, Edgar received the homage of eight petty Sovereigns, who, according to Higden, rowed him down the Dee.
 1069, William the Conqueror made this County a Palatinate, and conferred it on his nephew Hugh Lupus.
 1159, at Chester, Malcolm IV. of Scotland ceded the Counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland to Henry II.
 1300, at Chester, Edward of Caernarvon received the homage of the Welsh.
 1644, Jan. 18, Lord Byron and the Royalists repulsed in an attempt to storm Nantwich, and Jan. 21 defeated, with great loss, by Sir Thomas Fairfax.
 1645, September 27, at Rowton Heath, Sir Marmaduke Langdale and the Royalists defeated by General Poyntz. The unhappy Charles beheld this defeat from the leads of Phoenix Tower.
 1646, February 3, after a noble defence of twenty weeks, Lord Byron compelled by famine to surrender Chester to Sir William Brereton.
 1690, at Hyle Lake, the forces under the Duke of Schomberg embarked to reduce Ireland.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Aston, Sir Thomas, loyalist, Aston, 1610.
 Birkinhead, Sir John, loyal poet, Nantwich, 1615.
 Bradshaw, Henry, poet, Chester, 14th century.
 BRADSHAW, JOHN, President of Regicides, Wybersley-hall, 1602.
 Brerewood, Edward, Mathematician, first Gresham Professor of Astronomy, Chester, 1565.
 Broome, William, Poet, translator of Homer, (died 1745.)
 CALVELEY, SIR HUGH, warrior, Calveley (flourished temp. Edw. III.)
 Chester, Roger of, historian, Chester (died 1339.)
 Cowper, William, physician and antiquary, Chester (died 1767.)
 Crew, Sir Randal, Lord Chief Justice, (died 1643.)
 Davis, Mary, horned woman, Great Salghall, 1598.
 Dod, John, Divine, Shotledge, 1559.
 Downham, George, Bp. of Derry, logician, Chester, about 1560.
 Downham, John, author of "Christian Warfare," Chester, (died 1644.)
 Ecclestone, Thomas, Franciscan, historian of his Order, Ecclestone, (died 1340.)
 Egerton, Thomas, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, Ridley, 1540.
 Falconer, Thomas, annotator on Strabo, Chester.
 Higden, Ranulph, author of "Polychronicon," Chester (flourished 1357.)
 Higgenet, Randal, author of Chester Mysteries in 1327, Chester.
 HOLINSHED, RALPH, historian, Cophurst, about 1510.
 Holmes, Randle, three antiquaries of same name, father, son, and grandson, Chester.
 Hough, Thomas, buried at Frodsham, March 13, 1592, aged 141.
 King, Daniel, author of "Vale Royal," 17th century.
 KNOLLES, SIR ROBERT, warrior, (flourished temp. Edw. III.)
 Kynaston, John, divine, Chester, 1728.
 Lancaster, Nathaniel, divine, author of "Essay on Delicacy," 1700.
 Leicester, Sir Peter, antiquary, Tabley, 1613.
 Lindsey, Theophilus, Unitarian, Middlewich, 1723.
 Middleton, David, establisher of English trade at Bantam, Chester, (died 1610.)
 Middleton, Sir Henry, discoverer of Middleton Straights in the Red Sea, Chester, (died 1613.)
 Molynux, Samuel, astronomer, Chester, 1689.
 Richardson, John, Bp. of Ardagh, annotator on Ezekiel, (died 1658.)
 Savage, Thomas, Abp. of York, Macclesfield, (died 1508.)
 Sheelock, Richard, divine, author of "Practical Christian," Oxton, 1613.
 Spang, John, historian, Farndon, 1552.
 Sutton, John, antiquary, Berton, 1703.
 Wilson, John, historian of Halifax, Lyme cum Hanley, 1724.
 Whitehurst,

Whitehurst, John, mechanic and philosopher, Congleton, 1713.
Whittingham, Wm. Dean of Durham, translator of Geneva Bible (*temp. Eliz.*)
WILSON, THOMAS, Bp. of Sodor and Man, Burton Wirral, 1663.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In the Chapter-house of the Cathedral lie the remains of Hugh Lupus, and five other Norman Earls of Chester.

Randle, Earl of Chester, being besieged in the Castle of Rhudland by the Welsh, was relieved by an army of Minstrels, and other Vagrants brought from Chester fair, by Ralph Dutton; for which service Randle conferred upon him and his descendants the jurisdiction of all Minstrels and Vagrants in this county, a privilege since frequently recognised by Parliament, a clause "Saving the rights of the Duttons" being inserted in many of the Vagrant Acts.

At Bunbury is the monument of Sir Hugh Calveley "The Cheshire Hero." His countryman and companion in arms, Sir Robert Knolles, was so famous for the destruction of buildings during his campaigns in France, that the sharp points or gable ends of overthrown houses in that kingdom, were jocularly styled "Knolles' mitres."

The story of Robert Nixon "The Cheshire Prophet," said to be born near Vale Royal, appears, from the researches of Lysons, to be wholly legendary.

The widow of Milton resided at Nantwich, and died there March 1726.

CORNWALL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North and N. W. Bristol Channel. East, Devon. South and S. W. English Channel.

Greatest length 79; *greatest breadth* 43; *circumference* 250; *square* 1407 miles. *Province*, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Exeter. *Circuit*, Western.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Cornubii, and their conquerors the Danmonii.

Roman Province. Britannia Prima.—*Stations.* Voluba, Grampound. Halangium, Carnbrè. Uzella, Lostwithiel. Musidunum, Stratton.

Saxon Heptarchy. During this period the Cornish Britons generally retained their independence, but were occasionally subject to Westsex.

Antiquities. The Hurlers, the Crellas, Dance main, Boscawen Un, Boskednan, and Botallak Druidical Circles. Pendarvis Quoit, Lanyon Quoit, Trevethy Stone, and Chûn Cromlechs. Carn Boscawen, Piran Round, and St. Just Amphitheatres. Obelisk on Carraton Down. Chûn, Carnbrè, Launceston, Trematon, Tintagel, Bendennis, Pengerswick and Restormel Castles. St. Germans, Moorvinstowe. Launceston, Truro, St. Cleer, Bodmin and Kilkhampton Churches. Tower of Probus Church. Bodmin and St. Germans were Episcopal Sees.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Tamar, Camel or Alan, Fal, Looe, Fowey, Lynher, Hêl, Heyl, Tidi, Cober, Seaton, Torridge, Bude.

Inland Navigation. St. Columb, Polbrook, and Tamar-manure Canals. The eight first-mentioned Rivers.

Lakes. Lo and Dozmerry Pools.

Eminences and Views. Brown Willy 1368, Carraton-hill 1208, Kil-hill 1067, Henborough 1034, Cadonborough 1011 feet above the level of the sea. St. Agnes Beacon; St. Kit's-hill; Godolphin-hill.

Natural Curiosities. St. Michael's Mount. Lizard Point the most Southern; and Land's End the most Western land, in England. Cape Cornwall, Rame-head, Deadman's-point. Falmouth and Fowey Harbours. Entrance to Boscastle and Portraeth. Kynance and Lamorna Coves. Rôche Rocks, Treryn Rocks, and Logan Stone; the Cheete Wring; the Tolmen; the Soap Rock. Walls of St. Cleer; St. Keyne, and St. Cuby.

Seats. Cotele-house, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Lord-Lieut. of the County. Anthony House, Reginald Pole Ca- Carclew, Sir William Lemon, bart. rew, esq. Clowanec, Sir John St. Aubin, bart.

Bosquade House, Lord Grenville. Menabilly, Philip Rashleigh, esq. Pendarvis

Pendarvis House, John Stackhouse, esq. Trelawney House, Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, bart.
 Penquite, James Rashleigh, esq. Trenant Park, Sir Edw. Buller, bart.
 Port Eliot, Lord Eliot. Trewithan, Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart.
 Tehidy House, Lord de Dunstanville.
 Tregothnan, Viscount Falmouth. Whiteford, Sir Wm. Pratt Call, bart.
Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Bodmin, 2; Bossiney, 2; Calington, 2; Camelford, 2; East Looe, 2; Fowey, 2; Gram-pound, 2; Helston, 2; Launceston, 2; Liskeard, 2; Lostwithiel, 2; Newport, 2; Penryn, 2; St. Germans, 2; St. Ives, 2; St. Mawes, 2; St. Michael's, 2; Saltash, 2; Tregony, 2; Truro, 2; West Looe, 2: total 44.
Produce. Tin, Copper, Lead, most of the semi-metals, China stone and clay, Slate, transparent Quartz called Cornish Diamonds. Pilchards and other fish.
Manufactures. Copper Spikes and Nails, Crucibles, Fishing implements.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 9; *Parishes*, 203; *Market-towns*, 30; *Houses*, 39,371.
Inhabitants. Males, 103,310; Females, 113,357: total 216,667.
Families employed in Agriculture, 17,465; Trade, 10,954; in neither, 15,470: total, 44,189.
Baptisms. Males, 3,504; Females, 3,321.—*Marriages*, 1,531.—*Burials*, Males, 1,390; Females, 1,716.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Bodmin (Assize town)....	265	2,050	Helston.....	329	2,297
Launceston (Assize town)	269	1,758	St. Germans.....	404	2,139
Redruth.....	870	5,903	St. Columb.....	419	2,070
Penzance.....	784	4,022	Liskeard.....	374	1,975
Falmouth.....	478	3,933	Padstow.....	236	1,498
St. Austle.....	742	3,686	Saltash.....	195	1,478
St. Ives.....	727	3,281	Fowey.....	239	1,319
Penryn.....	360	2,718	Stratton.....	216	1,094
Truro.....	400	2,482	Merazion.....	195	1,022
Total Towns, 18;		Houses, 7,502;		Inhabitants, 44,720.	

HISTORY.

A. D. 446, On the departure of the Romans, Vortigern, Prince of Cornwall, was elected Sovereign of the Britons. At his invitation, to repel the incursions of the Picts and Scots, the Saxons first landed in England.
 542, near Camelford, battle of Camblan, in which the famous Arthur and his traitorous nephew Mordred were slain.
 885, at Hengston-hill, Britons and Danes defeated by Egbert.
 935, Athelstan completed the conquest of Cornwall from the Britons.
 1498, September, at Whitsand Bay, Perkin Warbeck landed.
 1643, January 19, on Bradock Down, General Ruthin and the Parliamentarians defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, who made 1250 prisoners.
 1643, May 15, near Stratton, Earl of Stamford and the Parliamentarians defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, who took prisoner Major-general Chudleigh and 1700 men. For this victory Sir Ralph was created Lord Hopton of Stratton.
 1644, September 1, near Fowey, General Skippon and 6000 of the Parliamentarian infantry capitulated to Charles I.
 1646, March 12, at Truro, Lord Hopton and 3000 of the Royalist cavalry capitulated to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

BIOGRAPHY.

Annis, John, Garter King-at-Arms and Historian of the Order, St. Neots, 1669.
 Arctava, King of the Britons, Tintagel, 452.
 Bredel, John, Bp. of Exeter, Lanhearn, (died 1503.)
 Bredel, John, who captured Duncan Campbell, Scotch Admiral, 14 Hen. VIII.
 Bredel, Michael, Latin Rhymer, (flourished 1350.)
 Bredel, William, Historian of his native County, Penzance, 1666.

- Carew, Sir George, Diplomatist, East Anthony, about 1557.
 Carew, Richard, Author of Survey of Cornwall, East Anthony, 1555.
 Carpenter, Richard, Divine and Poet, about 1605.
 Cornwall, Godfrey of, "Doctor Solemnis," schoolman, (flourished 1310.)
 Cornwall, John of, antagonist of Peter Lombard, (flourished 1170.)
 Foote, Samuel, "English Aristophanes," Truro, 1721.
 Granville, Sir Bevil, "The Brave and Loyal," Brinn, 1595.
 Granville, Dennis, Dean of Durham, nonjuror, Brinn, 1638.
 Grenvill, William de, Abp. of York, Chancellor of England, (died 1315.)
 Herle, Charles, divine, (died 1655.)
 Hucarius the Levite, Author of 110 Homilies, (flourished 1040.)
 Lower, Richard, Physician, Tremare, about 1631.
 Lower, Sir William, Dramatic Writer, Tremare, 1662.
 Mayow, John, Physician, 1645.
 Milles, Jeremiah, Dean of Exeter, P. A. S. Duloe, 1713.
 Moyle, Walter, Miscellaneous Writer, Bake, 1672.
 Noy, William, Attorney-General, St. Buriens, 1577.
 Pentraeth, Dolly, the last person that spoke the Cornish language, died 1789, aged 102.
 Prideaux, Humphrey, Dean of Norwich, Author of "Connexion," Padstow, 1648.
 Skuish, John, Chronicler, (flourished 1530.)
 Thurway, Simon, Logician, (flourished 1190.)
 Toup, Jonathan, Classical Critic, St. Ives, 1713.
 Tregonwell, John, Civilian, (died 1540.)
 Tregury, Michael, Abp. of Dublin, voluminous Writer, (died 1471.)
 Treharon, Bartholomew, Dean of Chichester, Translator, (died 1560.)
 Trelawny, Sir Jonathan, Bp. of Winchester, Trelawney House, (died 1721.)
 Trevisa, John, Translator of the Bible, Caradock, (died about 1400.)
 Wheare, Degory, first Camden Professor of History at Oxford, Jacobstow, 1573.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

It is intended to give a separate Account of the Scilly Isles.

Falmouth is the station for packets to Portugal, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies.

This County is famous for athletic exercises, particularly Wrestling; a "Cornish hug" has been long proverbial.

Since the 11th Edw. III. the eldest sons of the Kings of England have been Dukes of Cornwall.

Ludgvan was the residence of the Antiquary Borlase for the last 52 years of his life.—Lillo's "Penryn Tragedy," which title Colman changed to "Fatal Curiosity," was founded in truth; the scene of the horrible catastrophe being in the village of St. Gluvias near Penryn.—Kilkhampton Church is the scene of Hervey's Meditations among the Tombs.—The Well of St. Keyne is the subject of a lively little Poem by Southey. BYRO.

An Account of the several Libraries public and private, in and about London. (Concluded from p. 397.)

[From Mr. John Bagford's Collections in the British Museum.]

LIBRARIES IN PRIVATE HANDS.

SOME, of late, have been curious to collect those of the LARGE PAPER; and not long since Mr. Bateman bought Dr. Stanley's Study of Books, wherein were the most of that kind that have been seen together for some years.

Mr. Wanley hath made a great pro-

gress towards collecting books relating to the Service of the Church. The several Versions and Impressions of the Holy Bible in English and Latin, Psalters, Primers, and Common Prayer-Books. It will soon be the best of that kind in the kingdom; from whence in time we may expect his critical observations of the several Versions of Holy Writ into English, a work that hath been attempted by some.

He hath thousands of fragments of old writings, some near 1000 years old; as a piece of Virgil, with figures

not

not far beyond that in the Vatican. Other pieces, where the writing hath been scraped out, for want of vellum, to write other things on; and I verily believe he was the first that ever made that discovery; for, some years ago, in the Bodleian Library, he shewed me a MS. in Greek, that had been twice wrote on. His fragments are in divers languages, Greek, Latin, Saxon, &c. I believe the like is not in Europe, and I believe no person can make better use of them; so that if he meet with encouragement, as Mabillon had in France, we may have greater variety of specimens from him; besides which he intends towards a Saxon Bible. This Collection of his deserves a very great encomium.

You have formerly seen his specimens of antient hands, and by his alphabets you may judge of his performance. He is an excellent critick of the antiquity of all sorts of letters, Greek, Roman, Gothic, Saxon, &c. what century and country they were wrote in, the several sorts of ink in each country; the vellum, paper, parchment they were wrote on.

The Benedictine Monks at St. James had a good library; and the Capuchins at Somerset-house.

Sir William Godolphin and his brother the Doctor have both excellent libraries.

I have mentioned these particulars for the satisfaction of a particular friend, who was of opinion that there were more books in Paris than London. But, though in their Convents and Public Libraries they may exceed us, yet for books in Private hands we exceed them; and I am fully assured our Booksellers are better assorted than those at Paris.

Mr. Bateman hath had more libraries go through his hands within this twenty years than all those at Paris put together. In that time his shop hath been the store-house from which the learned have furnished themselves with what was rare and curious. From hence we have the happiness that few of our books go out of the kingdom; of late years only *Yossius*, which were lost by the management of some conceited, ill-natured persons; and there were many excellent Greek MSS. very antient, some of capitals, and amongst the printed books some were as valuable as some of the MSS.—Bishop

Stillington's printed books also went out of the kingdom. The MSS. remain here.

These, 7000 in number, were bought by the Right Hon. Secretary Harley, and that noble collection of Sir Simon D'Ewes, which is much rarer. There are abundance of antient MSS. books, charters, &c. some in Saxon, others of great antiquity, which give great light into history. There are all J. Stow's Collection; several original leidger-books, coucher-books, and cartularies of Monasteries in this kingdom, at Bury St. Edmund's, St. Alban's, and other Religious houses. This collection in some particulars exceeds any in England, and is the greatest treasury in its kind in the kingdom. There are, besides, many valuable MSS. and printed books.

Dr. Salmon hath the best collection of English folios that are to be found in any private hand: his library is a very stately room, and well situated as any I have seen; there are 1700 folios, with quartos and octavos proportionable, books well chosen and neatly bound.

Lately the Gentlemen of Doctors Commons purchased the library of Dr. which is put into a great room next to the Hall; and intend to collect more books to compleat it. The learned Dr. Pinfold is putting them in order; they are mostly relating to Civil and Canon-Law.

Dr. Busby gave a collection of books in the room called the Museum at Westminster-school, for the use of the scholars.

I shall conclude with observing, that books being sold by auction, and printing catalogues, has given great light to the knowledge of books. This we are beholding to the Auctioneers for, such as John Dunmore, Edward Millington, Marmaduke Forster, William Cooper, John Ballard, &c. They had vast quantities of books went through their hands; as Smith's, the Lord Anglesea's, Dr. Jacomb's, Massow's, Earl of Aylesbury's, Lord Maitland's, &c. the great stocks of Scot, Davies of Oxford, and Littlebury's. Dispensing catalogues of these much conduced to improving the learned in the knowledge of scarce and valuable books, which before stood dusty in studies, shops, and warehouses.

At a leisurable opportunity I will obey your commands in giving an account of the Antiquities of Buildings; as Churches, Monuments, Palaces, great Houses, Statues, both ancient and modern, Collections of Paintings, and other pieces of Curiosity*; though I intend first to shew you the several parts of the City; and what is remarkable and worthy to be seen in each †. J. BAGFORD.

Abbotts Roding, Nov. 2.

Crudelis Pater, magis an puer improbus ille?

Improbis ille puer, crudelis tu quoque Pater.

Mr. URBAN,

THE impression which was made upon my mind in the earlier days of my life, from reading the Night Thoughts of Dr. Young, was such, that I regarded him as an Angel of Light. The solemnity of the subject, and the sublimity of his thoughts, impressed me with so much reverence and veneration for the Author, that the model of his life seemed to have been of the chastest kind, and his morals so pure, that his example might be followed in any stage of life with the greatest safety and security, without any danger of deviating from the standard of Christian perfection. But, upon a nearer approach to the golden image which I had set up, there is a visible alloy, discovering too plainly that all is not gold that glitters.

The Example must be followed with caution: since not only in his earlier, but in his later days, there are strong exceptions to be taken against his moral and religious character. How far these severe observations may be justified, are now to be submitted to candid decision, and to the fair impartiality of judgment.

On perusing, a few mornings ago, the Life of Doctor Young, prefixed to a neat and elegant quarto volume of his Night Thoughts, my eye was offended with a flaw in the gem,

* This shall be given at some future opportunity. EBR.

† See a very curious and well-written Letter of Mr. J. Bagford to Mr. Hearne, in the first volume of the 2d edition of "Beland's Collectanea," pp. 58. & seq. relative to London, and the Antiquities in its vicinity.

which I wish to be removed by some scientific hand. There seemed to be also some inaccuracies, into which the Editor had fallen; and some obscurities, which stood in need of explanation and elucidation.

An explanatory note is wanted to the Life of Young, in which it is said, that in his 19th year he became a Member of New College; and in the same year was removed to Corpus.

It would be satisfactory to know, by what motive he could have been induced to have stood for a scholarship in C.C.C. at a time when in the year immediately following he would have succeeded to a Fellowship in his own College. What renders his removal still more inexplicable is, that he thereby gave up his eligibility to the different preferments in the gift of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges—endowments such as no other College in the University is enriched with. So that, in his third removal, to All Souls, he did not regain an equivalent to what he might have remained in possession of.

The Editor of his Life having informed us, that he was removed from Corpus by Archbishop Tenison having appointed him to a Law Fellowship in All Souls, it would be highly satisfactory to know, whether by an appeal upon an undue election, or on what other occasion, the Archbishop, as Visitor, became invested with such privilege and authority, as to supersede the right of election in the Warden and Fellows of that foundation.

A farther explanation would be desirable respecting the *Law Fellowship*, which, the Editor acquaints us, the Archbishop had put him in possession of.

During my earlier connexion with the University, I do not recollect to have heard of a Law Fellowship in any one College throughout Oxford. There are *Vinerian Fellowships*, which are truly and literally Law Fellowships: but they are appropriate to no peculiar College. In All Souls, New College, and St. John's, there are certain Fellows, who by the statutes of the College are under an obligation of taking their Degrees in Civil Law. But the Founder, so far from confining them to the study of jurisprudence, left them at full liberty, as their genius and turn of mind led them,

them, to devote their talents to the study of Physick, Divinity, or Law.

But the subject of more important moment is yet untouched.

It being far from the intention of my mind to rake up the ashes of the dead, or to take up the first, or even the last stone, to deface the monument erected to the pious memory of the deceased; I seek for information only for the cause of Truth—to clear up what is obscure—and to throw its proper shade and light upon the character of Dr. Young.

With this view I look to the *Sylvas Academi*, where the more authentic information may perhaps be obtained respecting some of the particulars attached to the present subject. And I should also hope, that some of the friends or surviving relations of our Author may be able to dispel the dark and heavy cloud, which with *Cimmerian* darkness hangs over his memory.

The fair name and the honest reputation of the Author of the *Night Thoughts* are deeply sullied by the Editor's associating him in friendship with the Duke of Wharton. But, leaving nothing to the uncertainty of imputation, he precludes us from the delusion of hope, and from all misconceived prejudice in his favour, by roundly asserting that his morals were far from being correct. I should be extremely reluctant, as well as unwilling, to give my assent to so heavy a charge, unless the accusation were supported by such evidence as could not be gainsaid.

Should the truth of the charge be found to stand in full force against him, and that his moral character was debased by the contamination of vice—such an aspersion would not only tarnish the lustre and brilliancy of his character, but it would prove also to be a libelous attack upon the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College at that time existing; for from them he must then have received his ~~ordination~~ Holy Orders. Under what construction of Religion could they have subscribed their names with the solemn assurance, if the scandal and reproach were well-founded of his immorality—the one was qualified, by a moral and religious life, to be a witness of the Gospel of Christ?

Should different persons, thus brought forward to public notice, are now

resting in the grave. In that grave, where all things may be for a season forgotten, though I believe that our prayers for the dead avail nought, I may nevertheless innocently say, without blotting out a single iota from our creed, *in pace quiescent!*

The Biographer of Dr. Young has not thought fit to particularize the nature of his offence against the law of morality and order. Taking leave of his general charge, in hope that some friend may vindicate the Author of the *Night Thoughts*, and wipe off this foul aspersion from his name, I shall devote the remaining part of this interesting subject to the important consideration—Whether, as a Father, to a Son who by some youthful indiscretion had given him offence, he did not exercise a severity too rigid, persevering with inflexible harshness for a long series of years?

The minor age of the Son ought, in all reason, strongly to have pleaded in his favour against the sternness of the Father; whatever might have been the errors of his conduct. He had scarcely left Winchester school, when he was banished from his father's friendly roof—when he forfeited all his protection, the benefit of his reasonable advice, and the wholesome correction, which might have led to the happy end of regaining that blessing which he had lost.

How unharmoniously does this *rigida virtus* agree with those musical and melancholy sounds, which he breathed in extreme heaviness of grief and affliction, when he bedewed the grave of *Narcissa* with tears, which, in sympathy of sorrow, have since flowed down the cheek from many an eye!

Could the Father of a daughter—not his own—and the Father of a son, legitimately born, discarded and forbidden from all approach to his person, be the same identical being? Lord, what is Man!

Whether the melting melancholy strains which flowed from the pen of our Author, so deeply lamenting the death of *Narcissa* with a pathos sublimely great—overwhelmed with indignant sorrow at the cruel decree of the Romish Church denying his daughter the rites of Christian burial—whether these affecting strains were the genuine feelings of his heart, or caught from so fair a subject to move

move the passions of the Reader, would be a kind of sacrilegious doubt. But, allowing those deep tones of grief to have proceeded from the bottom of his soul, his daughter felt not the difference between consecrated ground and the garden of flowers where her last remains were deposited; and, with respect to himself, he had the Christian philosophy to resort to, to support his mind under the Divine consolation, that her spirit had returned unto God, who gave it — whilst his only son, the son of a Protestant Minister, a beneficed Clergyman, was wandering in this country, unprotected, unrelieved, and unforgiven. I remember him an unhappy wanderer, friendless, and often, full often, I believe, almost penniless, but certainly *deficiente crumena*.

It would be a melancholy discovery to retrace the different distressing scenes and occurrences which he passed through, without any of the gifts of fortune, without any profession, and without any employment. He was possessed of superior talents, and a well-cultivated understanding, enriched with a lively imagination, and a vein of poetical fancy, not inferior, time and circumstances considered, to that of his father. But the want of academical education left him to struggle under the frowns of adversity in the prime of life. The Editor of Young's Life, boldly, but ignorantly, affirms, that he was sent from Winchester to New College. But this he wrote by dashing through a cloud before his eyes, without any knowledge of his subject, and wilfully mistaking his way; for, had he made, his inquiry at the corner of New College-lane, he would not have fallen into so gross and palpable an error.

If the writer was not a mere copyist, he was working up the compilation of a Life with materials of which he neither knew the consistency, or the propriety of using them. He would not otherwise have committed to the press this incoherent and contradictory account of Young's admission in the University. His words are these: "He was sent to New College, in Oxford; but there being no vacancy, though the Society waited for one not less than two years, he was admitted in the mean time in

Baliol." If he was sent to New College, for what reason was he admitted in Baliol? And if in the mean time he was admitted in Baliol, consequently he could not have been sent to New College. How could he possibly have been sent, when there was no vacancy for his admission? It cannot with any propriety of language be said, that the Society were thus waiting; though it was strictly true of Young. But so far from his having been sent to the College, to which by a chapter of uncommon ill fortune, with all the chances in his favour, he never succeeded; he was during one of those two years the senior of the school at Winchester College, waiting for the chance of the election in his last year, when he became a Superannuate.

But to digress no farther. Let it be granted that Mr. Frederick Young in the heyday of his blood had given his father just cause for resentment; should he have pursued the vengeance of his anger and displeasure to such a degree, and to such an unwarrantable length of time? Had he offended him beyond all hopes of forgiveness? Whatever faults the son had committed, so as to complete his ruin, should not the immoral habits of the father during his intimacy with the Duke of Wharton have risen up in his own judgment against himself, so as to have had compassion on the child of his bosom? The recollection of his having lived in friendship with a licentious and profligate Nobleman ought in reason to have induced him to have weighed in an even balance the demerits of the one with the evil habits of the other.

I am at a loss to conceive how a Clergyman like Dr. Young, so frequently laying open his heart in the confession of his sins with the rest of his Congregation, should so long have indulged a spirit of resentment, at the hazard of his own forgiveness from his Heavenly Father. With how much delusion of mind must he have offered up to Heaven the daily incense of his devotions in the Lord's Prayer without reducing to practice one of the most positive duties comprehended in our most holy Religion! Equally surprising is it, that, as a priest of the Temple, he should repeatedly have administered the most comfortable

comfortable Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ to his people, without regarding it as a Sacrament of Love, as a Sacrament of universal forgiveness.

It is difficult to reconcile the principles of pure and undefiled Religion with the theory of his religious knowledge, and the practice of his religious duty. The question had often met his eye—"How often shall my brother trespass against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" With the decision of the question he could not have been otherwise than well acquainted. Jesus said unto him, "I say not until seven times; but until seventy times seven." Yet for many years he lived in irreconcilable variance with his son.

Let me add one more recollection, obvious to his memory, frequently reminding him of the obligation of his duty as a father. Not a stranger to the tender and pathetic tale of the Prodigal, should he not have followed the Divine example set us in that parable? should he not have made the Rectorial house a scene of filial and parental joy—at the same time making the village of Welwyn, whose innocent amusements he had often promoted, to ring with joy at the glad tidings, that his son, who was dead, was alive again; and was lost, and was found?

It is true, that this happy reconciliation, so long delayed, did at length take place. But it was at so late an hour in life, that he had lived beyond the age of man; and was sinking fast into the grave.

WILLIAM-CHARLES DYER.

Remarks on the Performance of the Eunuchus of TERENCE, by the Scholars of the King's School at Westminster, 4 Dec. 1816.

(See pp. 544, 560.)

W HILE the people of Greece and Rome have sunk, in the silent but ceaseless march of ages, into dege-

neracy or decay; the wit and learning, the civil and military policy, the architecture and sculpture of those Nations still rear their heads in invulnerable security, and serve as venerable models to the enlightened part of the world for whatever is rational in Government or excellent in Art. With reflections similar to these, I attended the performance of Terence's Eunuchus by the Scholars of Westminster on Wednesday last: a revival demonstrative of the eternity of Genius, when we consider that this very play was acted some two thousand years ago, at the Megalensian * Games, L. Postumius Albinus and L. Cornelius Merula being Curule Ædiles, and in the Consulship of M. Valerius Messala and C. Fannius †. The spacious theatres of antient Rome, which required the proportion of the actors to be rendered colossal by the high-heeled buskin ‡ and the mask, and their voice to be magnified by speaking through a tube—those receptacles which contained an hundred thousand spectators at a time—have disappeared, or at least exhibit but some stupendous shattered testimony of their former existence: the Ædiles and the Consuls are no more; but the Mind of Terence survives, and confers, even on the chief Magistrates of Rome, an assurance of immortality, by their names being preserved at the head of his Plays.

Of all the dramas of Terence (excellent and polished as they are) none equal the Eunuch, for diversity of character, sprightliness of action, and interest of plot §. The business never stands still: new incidents are continually brought forward in a fortuitous and natural succession, exemplifying an immutable axiom, that the highest achievement of Art is Nature. To the classical reader a sketch of the plot of the Eunuch would be superfluous; but, as book-learning and languages are blessings not accessible to all, and do not necessarily constitute men of sense, I shall trespass on the patience of the scholar while I attempt some slight

* Ludi Megalenses, a festival and games in honour of Cybele, the mother of the Gods.

† In the year of Rome 693, before the birth of our Saviour 161.

‡ It is hardly necessary to observe, that the *Cothurnus* or Buskin, a sort of half boot, was worn by the Tragic, the *Soccus* or Sandal by the Comic Actors.

§ The Eunuchus was the favourite of the Roman people: Terence received more for this play from the Ædiles than had ever been given for any one before, about six hundred pounds of our money. Vide Cooke's Terence.

description of the plot of the Eunuch. Thais, an Athenian Courtesan *, is the joint object of the attentions of Phædria, a young gentleman, and Thraso, a bragging conceited military officer. The lady gives her preference to the first, although she dispenses her favours to both, and the gallants vie with each other in a contest of presents to the lady. Thraso provides for her a female slave, Phædria an Eunuch, a gift which she much desired "Quia solæ utuntur his Reginae," because they were only employed in the service of Queens. Pamphila, the female slave purchased by Thraso, is a native of Attica, but being carried off when young by pirates from Sunium, a place on the sea coast, loses her liberty, and of the circumstances of her birth retains but the name of her parents. Thais, who by an odd but not improbable concurrence of chance, at a period antecedent to the action of the Play had lived under the same roof with this little girl, and knew the report of her having been stolen from Attica, is anxious to obtain her, and restore her to her friends. The boasting, conceited Captain, Thraso, is attended by Gnatho, an egregious parasite †, who flatters his vanity, and lives at his expence; Phædria by a waggish ser-

vant Parmeno: the dialogue between these two when they meet on the service of their rival masters is highly entertaining. Chærea, brother to Phædria, both sons of Laches, accidentally meets Pamphila in the street as she is conducted by Gnatho to the house of Thais, falls violently in love with her, and resolves to follow her home, but is interrupted in his way by a drawling old man, a client of his father, whose manner he thus ludicrously describes:

— Is dum si quor hanc, fit mihi obviam.

" Continuo accurrit ad me, quam longe quidem ^{gemens.} Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, Heus, Heus, tibi aio, Chærea, inquit: restiti! ^{est mihi} Sum? quid ego te volebam? die. cras Judicium. Quid tum? ^{Ue diligenter} nunties ^{minerit} Patr, advocatus mane mi esse ut me. Dum hæc dicit, abit hora. Rogo numquid velit. ^{ad virginem,} Recte, inquit. Abeo; cum huc respicio Illa sese interea commodum huc advorterat

In hanc nostram plateam ‡.

Chærea thus loses all trace of his game till he meets with Parmeno, who finding, by his description, that

* The profession of a Courtesan was by no means attended by the disgrace which brands it in modern life: the Gods of the ancients were high examples for dissolute manners; and their votaries might all exclaim with Chærea,—If he does these things

" Qui Tempa Cæli summa sonitu concutit;
Ego Homuncio hoc non facerem?"

"who shakes the heavenly domes with his thunder, should I, poor mortal, scruple to do the same?" or in the language of Sterne on this very passage, "If the great Jupiter could not restrain his appetites, and deny himself an indulgence of this kind, shall I, a mortal, an inconsiderable mortal too, clothed with infirmities of flesh and blood, pretend to a virtue which the Father of gods and men could not? What insolence!" Sermon on the Advantages of Christianity to the World.

† Gnatho thus describes his method of pleasing:

" Quicquid dicunt, laudo; id rursus si negant, laudo id quoque;
Negat quis? nego. Ait? aio: postremo imperavi egomet mihi.
Omnia adsentari. Is Quæstus nunc est inulto uberrimus."

"Whatever they say I commend; if they contradict it I commend that too; does any of them deny a thing, I deny it; does he affirm any thing, I affirm it: in short I have such a command over myself as to humour them in every thing. This is by much the most profitable profession now." Cooke's Terence.

‡ "While I am in pursuit of my girl, who but he should come in my way! * * * He immediately hobbles (come, though he was a good distance from me), bending, trembling, hauging down his lip, and growling. Soho, Chærea, soho, says he, tin you I call to stay. Do you know what I will with you? ah! my trial comes on to-morrow. What then, say I. Be sure to tell your father, says he, that he may remember to appear for me early. He was an hour telling me this. I asked him if he had any thing farther to say. I have done, says he. Away go I, but when I looked about for my girl, she was fairly gone down our street here." Ibid.

this

this is the identical slave presented by Thraso to Thais proposes to introduce him into the house in the habit of the Eunuuch, where

"Summa forma semper conservam
domi [unis œdibus,
Videbit, conloquetur, aderit una in
Cibum nonnunquam capiet cum ea,
interdum propter dormiet*."

This proposition is ardently assented to on the part of Chærea, who employs the opportunity afforded him as might be expected

* In the mean time Chremes, the brother of the deflower'd virgin, becomes acquainted with her preservation by Thais, who tells him she has been

Educta ita, uti teque illaq' dignum 'st.
"Brought up in a manner worthy of herself and him."

Thraso having had a violent quarrel with Thais, determines to get his present back again, and comes to seize and carry her away by force, for which purpose he raises all the militia of his kitchen, who march over the stage ridiculously accoutered. Sanga, the cook, brings his dish-clout with him, and gives as his reason,

"Imperatoris virtutem noveram, et vim
Militum :

Sine sanguine hoc fieri non posse : qui
abstergerem vulnera †."

But Thraso is soon repulsed by Chremes telling him from the window that Pamphila is a citizen of Athens and his sister, and the man of war is easily persuaded by Gnatho to disband his motley army.

The play now hastens to a conclusion, the fifth act being occupied by Laches, the father, becoming acquainted with the love adventures of his sons, and the betrothing Pamphila, with his consent, to Chærea, by which means the violence she has sustained is repaired, and the poet in concluding satisfies all parties to their wishes.

The representation of such a drama must necessarily call forth all the spirit and intelligence of a nursery for classical learning ; but, as the first performance is considered

little better than a rehearsal, it would be doubly unjust on this occasion to submit the juvenile candidates for historic fame to the test of severe criticism. The performers, to their credit, were all extremely perfect in the text of their author : if some points of the play were not given with the force of which they are susceptible, it was owing perhaps to an excessive attention to prosodial propriety and harmonious delivery. The best of the performers were decidedly Thraso, Gnatho, and Thais, particularly the second.

Whatever fastidious criticism may say, the Westminster managers are undoubtedly right in adopting the modern costume for the characters represented. From our imperfect knowledge of the nicer distinctions in ancient dress it would be impossible to effect much contrast of appearance in the characters, were the Grecian habit adopted. Therefore, Thais, as a dashing belle ; Pythias and Dorias, her attendants, as pert chamber maids ; Laches, as an old man in a three-cornered hat, perruque, and buckram skirts ; Phædrus, as a smart youth ; Parmeno, as a saucy lacquey ; Chærea, as a dapper ensign ; Gnatho, as a well-fed sharper ; and Thraso, as a bold dragoon ; his army as butchers, bakers, scullions, &c. with greasy caps on their heads, and armed with the utensils of the kitchen, represent more forcibly the intended effect of the scene than the cold chastity and barren uniformity of dresses copied from Etruscan vases and sepulchral Cippi.

The characters of Terence are characters of human nature, not of any particular age or costume ; and what Dr. Johnson says of those of our own Shakspeare, may, in a great degree, be applied to his. "They are not modified by the customs of particular places unpractised by the rest of the world, by the peculiarities of studies or professions which can operate but upon small numbers or by the accidents of transient fashions or temporary opinions ; they are the genuine progeny of common humanity, such

"He will constantly feed his eyes on the exquisite beauty of his fellow-servant, he will converse with her, dwell in the same house with her, sometimes eat with her, and sometimes sleep by her." Cooke's Terence.

"I knew the valour of my General, and the stoutness of his soldiers, and that this business cannot end without blood. I therefore brought this to wipe the
Ibid.

as the world will always supply, and observation will always find."

Before I conclude I cannot but observe, that the humour of the play appeared weakened by the omission of the animated description Chærea gives of his success, when Pamphila was preparing for the bath. If a motive of delicacy suppressed it, surely it was erroneous, for the same objection might have forbid the performance of the play itself, which, notwithstanding the turn of its plot, is managed with a delicacy truly surprising. Morality consists not in the concealment or ignorance of what is improper, but in the abhorrence of it. Restricted curiosity* is perhaps more dangerous to youth, than the exposure of vice with all her disgusting concomitants; and it appears extraordinary, that the nation who can allow their wives and daughters to be present at the performance of the Orphan (for its poetical beauty it is hoped) should not have transferred to their stage the wit of the infinitely more delicate Eunuchus of Terence.

A. J. K. Dec. 7.

MR. URBAN, July 1.

I PROCEED to sketch one or two telegraphic communications according to the system alluded to in a former letter, inserted in Part I, p. 492.

In the Army six serjeants, each furnished with two small flags attached to slender rods, form, at a moment's warning, a chain of telegraphs along the rear of an extensive line. The principal military movements are drawn up, and numbered in the Telegraphic Dictionary.

On telegraphing number 74 along the line, the following manœuvre would be executed, from a reference to the Dictionary.

The Line will retire by a chequered retreat of the whole, the right battalions commencing it, at the retiring distance in next signal.

Immediately after the distance was given by a second signal, the evolution would be executed.

Another order might be,

XLIX+56

Make a false attack from the left, before daylight, to support and cloak the real one from the right; and let the Reserve be ready to sustain the right.

The XLIX is the number of the class containing this order, and the 56 is the column-number in that class. The two class serjeants give the one while the column serjeants give the other, at the same time; this order being in the class of Military Sentences.

The following is an instance of a message supposed sent from a Sea-port town to the Admiralty or the Horse Guards:

XL+597 ua14.57 Ta12.29 a13.42 47 23+390 a765
His Grace the Duke of Well ing * ton after a hard-fought battle of

XIII+580 12u 23+688 10+149 9+712 19+601 241
three days , has gained decidedly the most glorious victory in the

2+470 13u 722 XXXIII+323 XL+841 99+353
annals of History . During the whole of the eighteenth of June the attack

a767 730 oT,a,13H 10+896 325 82+323 93+482 a,233 93+10 12u
of the Enemy was desperate but resisted steadily in squares .

XLVI+874 5+409 3+604 XVI+370 14T 82+079 3+700 a,766
The Prussians bravely assisted to turn the right at the time of a

792 63+133 a,233 1+679 62+819 a,357 10+138
general movement in advance most judiciously ~~made~~ to ~~be~~

18+156 13u 14T 58+819 a,250 87+838
the fortune of the day . The loss is in proportion to the

59+136 a767 XVIII+865 13u 7+637 a,591 15+095
magnitude of the victory . The Commander in Chief much exposed

XIII+753 765 XLVII+558 19u a,350 83+980 15H
throughout the day of Waterloo , is safe

* See "L'Emile de Rousseau" on this head, vol. II, p. 109. Amsterdam Edition: a work at once replete with sensible remarks and dangerous errors.

The Dictionary is divided into classes of 999 words or phrases in each. The class and number are connected by the sign +. The telegraph furnishes above 8000 combinations. Some of these appear in the above example. By the wretched telegraph now in use no resource would remain but to spell the whole, *letter by letter*. The combinations are used only for fixed telegraphs. In presence of an enemy a *Secret Key* is used, which makes also an excellent corresponding cypher.

Yours, &c.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

THE Lords of the Admiralty, with a zeal at once creditable to themselves and conducive to the public interest, have, it would appear, from an expressed sense of the uncertainty and defect of the present system of Telegraphing, recently resolved to institute experiments calculated to establish, on fixed principles, a fine Science, at present in a state of infancy. It may not be intended to make any immediate alteration, but to mature an efficacious and unexceptionable system for future use. It becomes the duty of every person who may have studied this unknown and new science, to contribute to promote so important an object. I am induced likewise to offer a few remarks from reading some notice on Semaphores, in your Magazine.

It is, probably, known to your numerous Readers, that the word *Semaphore* is derived from two words signifying *to shew* and a *signal*. The French invented it, but as theirs is of very limited power, it is incapable of effectual application to a Telegraphic Dictionary. Seven years ago, the British Semaphoric Telegraph was invented. It is capable of expressing 8190 distinct symbols; and *any three figures* by a *simultaneous movement*. The number of *words expressed* by a Telegraph may be assigned for denoting an adequate number of words, phrases, or combinations of letters. This will constitute but a very immaterial portion of a Telegraphic Dictionary; and a Telegraph of single power will, beyond this, be of no farther service than the present defective one, which can give no more, like it, than *one word at a time*. The Dictionaries already in print have, in general, and in most instances, five fi-

gures attached to a word or phrase; so that a Semaphore capable of signaling only *one figure at a time*, would not communicate a word, or phrase, by less than four or five *separate or successive signals*. If such Telegraph were adopted, it would soon be necessary to increase its power, to express *three figures*, when it would become the Semaphore so long invented. A Telegraph of twelve shutters, and a proper Semaphore with three pairs of wings, possess, *precisely*, similar powers. When the science is fully established, one or other must be made use of: and the question is at once decided, by considering which of the two is *best seen, on the longest possible lines, and in every description of atmosphere*. Independently of experiments made in Sweden, previously to adopting their nine-shutter Telegraph, those I have made, ascertain that the shutter is better seen, more especially in gloomy weather; and this, in proportion, is a great measure, to the difference of area between the wing and the shutter. Telescopes of a power beyond 45° must not be used; it being found from experience, that a higher power injures the eyes of the observers. In very clear weather, a Semaphoric wing five feet by sixteen inches, clear of the mast, will be seen nearly equally well with the shutter five feet square: and a Semaphore placed alongside of a shutter Telegraph, is seen better than when isolated. In giving three figures, by means of three sets of parallel shutters, the contrast of appearance formed by the shutters *open and closed*, adds much to the distinct vision of the shutters.

The Publick are indebted to you, Mr. Urban, for adverting to this important subject, as comparative experiments, and just deductions from them, are alone calculated to elicit physical truth.

Yours, &c. TELUS ET GRAPHO.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CCX.

Progress of Architecture in England in the reign of Queen Anne.

(Continued from p. 515.)

ST. JOHN'S Church, Westminster. Notwithstanding Vanbrugh appears to have been indifferent as to what point he placed the altar end of his Chapel at Blenheim, he on this occasion has been scrupulously correct,

correct, as we find his West end, North entrance, South ditto, and East or altar end. Our Knight's essaying to wield the pen as well as compasses, each with equal power, raised against him many enemies, as scurrilists, lampoonists, and doggerel mongers: among their *keen* hits in this way this comparison seems to have taken the lead; "St. John's Church bears the idea of an elephant thrown upon its back," ever concluding in one general character as marking all his works—

"Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee!"

On our part we must observe, if solidity, boldness of features, original design, and one prevailing air of grandeur, which governed his hand wherever he *laid* down his mighty *load*, what genius then is free, what art can merit praise, or what superior skill ever truly receive the meed of universal approbation? With us the turn of thinking is far otherwise; we venerate the name of Vanbrugh, we laud his labours, and we duly appreciate his every architectural example, and none perhaps with greater satisfaction than the object before us. Thus our opinion may, in some degree, either dispel the cloud of obloquy hanging over his memory, or consign our own perverted predilections with those of the good Knight's, to be *crushed* under one common censure, heaped upon us both by scribblers, and wall constructors, supposing they claim no other designation.

Plan. An oblong, narrowed at West and East ends by semicircular sweeps, for vestry at first point, and altar at the latter. Spacious porticos on North and South sides, the terminations to which, on each of their points, have circular towers, not directly or externally visible to first story of the general design, but to the second ditto, where they become conspicuous and independent, assuming a principal feature in the work (the elephant's legs.) First tower South-west, circular stairs from basement to South portico; second ditto South-east, circular stairs to top of Church; third ditto North-west, bell tower; fourth ditto, North-east, for ladders, &c. The vestry is a well-disposed and commodious room. Pews fiveing centre and side aisles, pulpit and reading desks, galleries, organ ditto, altar-screen, &c. The area round the edifice was so laid out as to erect four

streets, each leading to the four fronts: that on the North (North now Church street,) and that on the East (East-street,) only are built, the two others not marked out: the North side of area the only part likewise built upon.

Elevations: North side; considered as chief entrance, which is on a grand flight of steps, with paces, or landings, oblong and circular, leading into a Doric portico in three divisions rising the height of elevation, including two tiers; first for three doorways (left and right, others for towers), second for windows lighting the interior. Left and right of the portico is run out with two Doric pilasters, and between them two tiers; first, doorway, second, window, each however for decorations to first story of towers. A large and consequent pediment takes place, directing the springing and declining lines; but at one third of their due central unity, a large opening is left for balustrade, centered by an association of small Ionic pilasters with an arched perforated opening, pedimented, and a pedestal for a statue. In a receding portion, and rising on side walls of building, the roof is seen, making out in most curious sort the other afore-mentioned deficiency of general pediment. This *manœuvre* in architecture is one of our Knight's peculiar strokes of art; it may be called an irregularity, and not strictly partaking of that more serious or ecclesiastical massing of the lines so noticeable on the entire whole: still it is not impossible but that all is in the true Vanbrughian style, and we alone, too much swayed by the now professional rules, behold the *flight* through a false medium. The second story or circular part of towers come on view at springing of above pediment, standing on a square pedestal, (which pedestal has small square openings with guideron frames.) At the four points detached Corinthian columns, ditto accompanying pilasters making a part of the towers; four semicircular-headed open arches, with four circular open windows above, form the circumference of the same; general entablature with black scrolls in frieze; a sweeping pedestal crowned with a pine-apple give the finish.

Resuming the lines of body of edifice on the sweeping parts; two tiers of windows, rustics, no perpendicular joints. The narrowed, or East and West extremitities succeed; Doric pilasters

pilasters in continuation, and between them, extending the height of the two tiers, one long compartment. On general entablature, continuation of balustrade. The heads of doorways semi-circular, with imposts, and transformed key-stones. In the basement, segmented beaded door-ways, and windows to crypt under the church. South side, in repetition.

West front. The narrowed end in advance, Doric pilasters in continuation: they make by their positions three divisions. In centre large window, with semi-circular head, two tiers of smaller windows in side ditto, square heads. General entablature, over which, centrally, correspondent association of decorations with those on North side already described, but take terms and pilasters instead of Ionic columns there set up, inclosing a nich for a statue; large inverted scrolls, with palms, make out the width of the front. Sweeping parts, and end lines, of design, same as at extremities, as witnessed on North side, except that long compartments shew imposts, or masonic preparations for sculptures. Basement lines in continuation.

East front. Repetition of the above.

Interior. A lamentable falling off in regard to architectural gratification from what the exterior so highly raised expectation of, by a progressive ratio of increasing embellishments; but we are told from the tradition of the place that a fire destroyed all Sir John's internal performances; this may be credited, as what little is bestowed is of the meagre parsimonious parish cast, consisting chiefly of pews and galleries to answer the usual purposes — conveniency, remuneration, and profit. However, as the conflagration did not affect the walls, their heights are maintained by Corinthian pilasters set at first against the piers between the windows. Their effect is certainly noble. — Here all praise is closed, and in reluctant train we thus proceed. Door-ways and windows plain, pews and galleries in plain panel work, the latter supported by extreme slender Corinthian fluted columns; organ-case of the usual large unnecessary dimension; hiding West window, and of the plainest cast; pulpit rather enriched, and reading-decks turned, accord-

ing to present mode, direct against the altar, which altar is of the commonest degree; has a screen of five divisions in pannels, made by Corinthian pilasters; centre division an oval glory, over it a Bible; Belief, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer on each side. Cieling, oblong in many compartments; to largest in centre an ornamented flower; double golochi to borders, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

AT the beginning of this month, a benevolent gentleman in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street conceived the idea of circulating the following Address.

“ TO THE INHABITANTS OF FLEET-STREET.

“ It is respectfully suggested to the Inhabitants of Fleet-street, as an example of some kind of employment for the distressed labouring Poor at the present moment, that the whole of the pavement on each side of the way from Temple Bar to New Bridge-street (containing about 200 houses) should be regularly swept and cleaned every morning. — That in adopting the plan proposed, not only employment would be found for many persons during the approaching winter; but it would materially contribute to the cleanliness of the houses, as well as one of the most frequented streets in the Metropolis. — That in order to carry this design into effect, a subscription be requested of the sum of three shillings from each housekeeper; and some inhabitants of this street will wait on you in the course of the present week, to solicit your subscription. *Fleet-street, Nov. 27.*”

I would beg leave to recommend the adoption of such a plan in all the public thoroughfares of the Metropolis, having seen the benefit by which it has been attended in the above locality. The men at present sweep the pavement and kennels (or channels) on both sides of the way from Temple Bar to St. Paul's; and from Holborn Bridge, quite over Black Friars Bridge. The length of ground swept, by measurement, is exactly two miles. The number of men employed is about 22; and their pay is *1s. per diem*. They commence their labour about eight in the morning, and are usually three hours in performing it. They are selected from the unemployed Poor of the Parish of St. Bride; and from the experience of three weeks, they are found to be very thankful for the task.

S. J.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

78. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Canto the Third.* By Lord Byron. 8vo. pp. 79. Murray.

IF a doubt could have existed of the identity of the Noble English Bard with the Hero of his Poem, the present Canto must entirely remove it: yet we cannot but commiserate the feelings of a lofty mind, we say not *overthrown*, but eclipsed by sorrows apparently not uncongenial to it.

The third Canto thus begins:

“Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair child! [heart?
Ada! sole daughter of my house and
When last I saw thy young blue eyes
they smiled, [part,
And then we parted,—not as now we
But with a hope.—

Awaking with a start,
The waters heave around me; and on high

The winds lift up their voices: I depart,
Whither I know not; but the hour's
gone by, [grieve or glad mine eye.
When Albion's lessening shores could
Once more upon the waters! yet once
more [a steed

And the waves bound beneath me as
That knows his rider. Welcome, to their
roar! [lead!

Swift be their guidance, wheresoe'er it
Though the strain'd mast should quiver
as a reed, [gale,

And the rent canvas fluttering strew the
Still must I on; for I am as a weed,
Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam, to
sail [pest's breath prevail.

Where'er the surge may sweep, the tem-
In my youth's summer I did sing of One,
The wandering outlaw of his own dark
mind;

Again I seize the theme then but begun,
And bear it with me, as the rushing
wind [find

Bears the cloud onwards: in that Tale I
The furrows of long thought, and dried-
up tears, [bind,

Which, ebbing, leave a sterile track be-
O'er which all heavily the journeying
years [a flower appears.

Now the last sands of life,—where not
Since my young days of passion—joy, or
pain, [a string,

Perchance my heart and harp have lost
And both may jar: it may be, that in
vain

I would essay as I have eun; to sing.
Yet, though a dreary strain, to this I
cling:

So that it wean me from the weary dream
Of selfish grief or gladness—to it fling
GENT. MAG, December, 1816.

Forgetfulness around me—it shall seem
To me, though to none else, a not un-
grateful theme.

He, who grown aged in this world of woe,
In deeds, not years, piercing the depths
of life,

So that no wonder waits him; nor below
Can love, or sorrow, fame, ambition,
strife, [knife

Cut to his heart again with the keen
Of silent, sharp endurance: he can tell
Why thought seeks refuge in lone caves,
yet rife

With airy images, and shapes which
dwell [soul's haunted cell.
Still unimpair'd, though old, in the

'Tis to create, and in creating live
A being more intense, that we endow
With form our fancy, gaining as we give
The life we image, even as I do now.

What am I? Nothing; but not so art
thou, [verse earth,
Soul of my thought! with whom I tra-
Invisible but gazing, as I glow

Mix'd with thy spirit, blended with thy
birth, [feelings' dearth.
And feeling still with thee in my erush'd

Yet must I think less wildly:—I have
thought [came,

Too long and darkly, till my brain be-
In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought,
A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame;

And thus, untaught in youth my heart
to tame, [too late!

My springs of life were poison'd. 'Tis
Yet am I chang'd; though still enough
the same [abate,

Strength to bear what time can not
And feed on bitter fruits without accus-
ing Fate.

Something too much of this:—but now
'tis past,

And the spell closes with its silent seal.
Long absent Harold re-appears at last;
He of the breast which fain no more
would feel, [but ne'er heal;

Wrung with the wounds which kill not,
Yet Time, who changes all, had altered
him

In soul and aspect as in age: years steal
Fire from the mind as vigour from the
limb; [near the brim.

And life's enchanted cup but sparkles
His had been quaff'd too quickly, and he
found [fill'd again,

The dregs were wormwood; but he
And from a purer fount, on higher ground,
And deem'd its spring perpetual; but
in vain!

Still round him clings invisibly a chain
Which gall'd for ever, fettering though
unseen,

And heavy though it clank'd not; worn
with pain, Which

Which pined although it spoke not, and
grew keen,
Entering with every step, he took,
through many a scene."

The Reader, with a pleasure subdued by melancholy, will accompany the "Pilgrim," with admiration of his glowing numbers, to the Field of Waterloo. The gaieties at Brussels on the night preceding the eventful battle, interrupted by the "big note of preparation" on the alarm of the enemy, thrill the feelings with indescribable emotion.

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and
brave men; [when

A thousand hearts beat happily; and
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake
again,

And all went merry as a marriage-bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes
like a rising knell!

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the
wind,

Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance! let joy be uncon-
fined, [Pleasure meet
No sleep till morn, when Youth and
To chase the glowing Hours with flying
feet — [once more,

But, hark!—that heavy sound breaks in
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!
Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's
opening roar!

Within a windowed niche of that hi-
hall [did hear

Sate Brunswick's fated Chieftain; he
That sound the first amidst the festival,
And caught its tone with Death's pro-
phetic ear; [it near,

And when they smiled because he deem'd
His heart more truly knew that peal too
well [bier,

Which stretch'd his father on a bloody
And roused the vengeance blood alone
could quell: [fighting, fell.

He rush'd into the field, and, foremost
Ah! then and there was hurrying to and
fro, [distress,

And gathering tears, and tremblings of

And cheeks all pale, which but an hour
ago [ness;

Blush'd at the praise of their own lovell-
And there were sudden partings, such as
press [choking sighs

The life from out young hearts, and
Which ne'er might be repeated; who
could guess [eyes,

If ever more should meet those mutual
Since upon nights so sweet such awful
morn could rise?

And there was mounting in hot haste:
the steed, [tering car,
The mustering squadron, and the clat-
Went pouring forward with impetuous
speed,

And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldier ere the morning
star; [dumb,

While throng'd the citizens with terror
Or whispering, with white lips—"The
foe! They come! they come!" "

* * * *

"Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one
red burial blent!

Their praise is hymn'd by loftier harps
than mine; [throng,
Yet one I would select from that proud
Partly because they blend me with his
line, [wrong,

And partly that I did his sire some
And partly that bright names will hallow
song; [shower'd

And his was of the bravest, and when
The death-bolts deadliest the thinn'd
files along, [lower'd,

Even where the thickest of war's tempest
They reach'd no nobler breast than thine,
young, gallant Howard!

There have been tears and breaking
hearts for thee, [give;

And mine were nothing, had I such to
But when I stood beneath the fresh green
tree, [cease to live,

Which living waves where thou didst
And saw around me the wide field revive
With fruits and fertile promise, and the
Spring [trive,

Come forth her work of gladness to con-
With all her reckless birds upon the
wing,

I turn'd from all she brought to those
she could not bring †."

"On the night previous to the action, it is said that a ball was given at Brussels. My Guide from Mont St. Jean over the field seemed intelligent and accurate. The place where Major Howard fell was not far from two tall and solitary trees (there was a third cut down, or shivered in the battle) which stand a few yards from each other at a pathway's side. — Beneath these he died and was buried. The body has since been removed to England. A small hollow for the present marks the spot, but will probably soon be effaced; the plough has been upon it, and the result is. — After pointing out the different spots where Piston and other gallant men

The vanquished "Tyrant" is thus emphatically noticed.

"There sunk the greatest, nor the worst
of men,

Whose spirit antithetically mixt
One moment of the mightiest, and again
On little objects with like firmness fixt,

Extreme in all things! hadst thou been
betwixt, [been ;

Thy throne had still been thine, or never
For daring made thy rise as fall : thou
seek'st [mien,

Even now to re-assume the Imperial
And shake again the world, the Thunderer
of the scene !

Conqueror and captive of the earth art
thou ! [name

She trembles at thee still, and thy wild
Was ne'er more bruited in men's minds
than now [Fame,

That thou art nothing, save the jest of
Who wooed thee once, thy vassal, and
became [wert

The flatterer of thy fierceness, till thou
A god unto thyself ; nor less the same
To the astounded kingdoms all inert,
Who deem'd thee for a time what'er
thou didst assert.

Oh, more or less than man—in high or
low, [field ;

Battling with nations, flying from the
Now making Monarchs' necks thy foot-
stool, now [to yield ;

More than thy meanest soldier taught
An Empire thou couldst crush, command,
rebuild,

But govern not thy pettiest passion, nor,
However deeply in men's spirits skill'd,
Look through thine own, nor curb the
lust of war, [the loftiest star,

Nor learn that tempted Fate will leave
Yet well thy soul hath brook'd the turn-
ing tide

With that untaught innate philosophy,
Which, be it wisdom, coldness, or deep
pride,

Is gall and wormwood to an enemy.

When the whole host of hatred stood
hard by, [thou hast smiled

To watch and mock thee shrinking,
With a sedate and all-enduring eye ;—

When Fortune fled her spoil'd and fa-
vourite child, [him piled.

He stood unbowed beneath the ills upon
Sager than in thy fortunes ; for in them

Ambition steel'd thee on too far to show
That just habitual scorn which could

contemn [to feel, not so

Men and their thoughts ; 'twas wise
To wear it ever on thy lip and brow,

And spurn the instruments thou wert to
use [throw :

Till they were turn'd unto thine over-
'Tis but a worthless world to win or lose ;
So hath it proved to thee, and all such
lot who choose.

If, like a tower upon a headlong rock,
Thou hadst been made to stand or fall
alone, [the shock ;

Such scorn of man had help'd to brave
But men's thoughts were the steps which
paved thy throne,

Their admiration thy best weapon shone ;
The part of Philip's son was thine, not
then

(Unless aside thy purple had been thrown)
Like stern Diogenes to mock at men ;

For sceptred cynics earth were far too
wide a den*.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bane."—

The banks of the majestic Rhone,
the Alps "the Palaces of Nature,"
the clear placid Lake of Leman, the
swift Rhone, and

"Clarens! sweet Clarens, birth-place of
sweet Love!" †

are next described, with all the beau-
tiful imagery peculiar to this match-
less Poet.

men had perished, the guide said, 'here Major Howard lay ; I was near him when wounded.' I told him my relationship, and he seemed then still more anxious to point out the particular spot and circumstances. The place is one of the most marked in the field from the peculiarity of the two trees above mentioned."

* "The great error of Napoleon, 'if we have writ our annals true,' was a continued obtrusion on mankind of his want of all community of feeling for or with them ; perhaps more offensive to human vanity than the active cruelty of more trembling and suspicious tyranny. Such were his speeches to public assemblies as well as individuals : and the single expression which he is said to have used on returning to Paris after the Russian winter had destroyed his Army, rubbing his hands over a fire, 'This is pleasanter than Moscow,' would probably alienate more favour from his cause than the destruction and reverses which led to the remark."

† "In July, 1816, I made a voyage round the Lake of Geneva ; and, as far as my own observations have led me in a not uninterested nor inattentive survey of all the scenes most celebrated by Rousseau in his 'Heloise,' I can safely say, that in this there is no exaggeration. It would be difficult to see Clarens, (with the scenes around it, Vevay, Chillon, Bouveret, St. Gingo, Meillerie, Erian, and the entrances of the Rhone), without being forcibly struck with it's peculiar adaptation to the persons and events with which it has been peopled."

Lausanne

Lausanne and Ferney give occasions for some beautiful Stanzas on the characters of Voltaire and Gibbon; and the Canto concludes with this affectionate address:

“ My daughter! with thy name this
 song begun — [shall end —
 My daughter! with thy name thus much
 I see thee not, — I hear thee not, — but
 none [friend
 Can be so wrapt in thee; thou art the
 To whom the shadows of far years extend:
 extend: [behold,
 Albeit my brow thou never should'st
 My voice shall with thy future visions
 blend, [is cold, —
 And reach into thy heart, — when mine
 A token and a tone, even from thy father's mould.

To aid thy mind's developement, — to watch

Thy dawn of little joys, — to sit and see
 Almost thy very growth, — to view thee
 catch [thee!

Knowledge of objects, — wonders yet to
 To hold thee lightly on a gentle knee,
 And print on thy soft cheek a parent's
 kiss, — [for me;

This, it should seem, was not reserv'd
 Yet this was in my nature: — as it is,
 I know not what is there, yet something
 like to this.

Yet, though dull Hate as duty should be
 taught, [my name
 I know that thou wilt love me; though
 Should be shut from thee, as a spell still
 fraught

With desolation, — and a broken claim:
 Though the grave closed between u
 'twere the same, [to drai
 I know that thou wilt love me; though
 My blood from out thy being, were an
 aim, [vain, —
 And an attainment, — all would be in
 Still thou would'st love me, still that
 more than life retain.

The child of love, — though born in bitterness,
 [sire
 And nurtured in convulsion. Of thy
 These were the elements, — and thine no
 less. [fire

As yet such are around thee, — but thy
 Shall be more temper'd, and thy hope
 far higher. [the sea,

Sweet be thy cradled slumbers! O'er
 And from the mountains where I now
 respire, [thee,

Pain would I waft such blessing upon
 As, with a sigh, I deem thou might'st
 have been to me!”

By an affidavit recently made in the Court of Chancery, it appears that Mr. Murray has paid Lord Byron 2000*l.* for the copy-right of various

Poems, of which 2000*l.* were for this Canto, and for “ The Prisoner of Chillon, — A Dream, — and other Poems;” of which we shall soon take further notice. These are *golden Dreams*; sufficient to excite the envy of meaner Bards — CXVIII Stanzas! and well-worth the money, though it is more than ten pounds a stanza, and more than a guinea a line. — *Poets* might be found, who would furnish a hundred times the quantity of lines for a tenth part of the price. — Who will now complain of want of patronage?

79. *Lord Byron's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land; a Poem, in Two Cantos. To which is added, The Tempest, a Fragment. 8vo. pp. 72. Johnson.*

OF this publication it may be sufficient to say, that, had it been published either without the name of any Author, or with a real name, it might claim some merit. But it is *not* Lord Byron's; and the Lord Chancellor has already REVIEWED it.

80. *Letters written on board His Majesty's Ship the Northumberland, and at Saint Helena; in which the Conduct and Conversations of Napoleon Buonaparte, and his Suite, during the Voyage, and the first Months of his Residence in that Island, are faithfully described and related. By William Warden, Surgeon on board the Northumberland. 8vo. pp. 215. Ackermann.*

WHATEVER relates to the personal History of Napoleon Buonaparte cannot fail of being generally interesting; more especially when it comes in a shape so authentic as the present. “ Non ego, sed Democritus dixit,” is Mr. Warden's motto on this occasion; and the Reader is at once admitted into familiar intercourse with a man whose eventful history during the last twenty years will astonish the latest posterity. The gigantic power he had at one period attained, rendered him the arbiter of the destinies of the greater part of Europe. At this moment, he appears to retain an unbroke mind; and, though no longer the Colossus that terrified afflicted Nations, upholds an Imperial state in his little circle of adherents in the centre of a small and almost barren Island of rugged Rocks.

From the professional situation of Mr. Warden, his opportunities of intercourse on board the Northumberland were frequent; and they led to the

the familiar conversations from which the present narrative derives its principal merit. The general outline of the conduct and manners of Napoleon during the voyage is already familiar to our Readers; but we shall present them with a few particulars that appear worthy of more particular attention. The reception of the Ex-Emperor on board the Northumberland is thus described :

“ The barge of the Tonnant reached the Northumberland in a few minutes after it left the Bellerophon *. Our quarter-deck was covered with Officers, and there were also some individuals of rank, who had come round from motives of curiosity, to view the passing scene. Besides the object of general attraction and attention, the barge contained Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn, Marshal Bertrand, who had shared in all his Imperial Master's fortunes, and the Generals Montholon and Gourgon, who had been, and still continued to retain the titles of his Aides-de-Camp. As the boat approached, the figure of Napoleon was readily distinguished, from his apparent resemblance to the various prints of him which are displayed in the windows of the shops. The Marines occupied the front of the poop, and the Officers kept the quarter-deck. An universal silence prevailed when the barge reached the side, and there was a grave, but anxious aspect in all the spectators, which, in the opinion of others as well as myself, was no small addition to the solemnity of the ceremonial. Count Bertrand ascended first, and having bowed, retired a few steps to give place to him whom he still considered as his master, and in whose presence he appeared to feel all his most respectful homage was still due. The whole ship's company seemed at this moment to be in breathless expectation. Lord Keith was the last who quitted the barge, and I cannot give you a more complete idea of the wrapped attention of all on board to the figure of Napoleon, than that his Lordship, high as he is in naval character, Admiral also of the Channel Fleet, to which we belonged, and arrayed in

the full uniform of his rank, and with the decorations of his order, did not seem to be noticed, nor scarcely even to be seen, among the groupe which was subject to him. With a slow step Buonaparte mounted the gangway, and, on feeling himself firm on the quarter-deck, he raised his hat, when the guard presented arms and the drum rolled. The Officers of the Northumberland, who were uncovered, stood considerably in advance. Those he approached, and saluted with an air of the most affable politeness.

“ Buonaparte, previous to his leaving the Bellerophon, was, it seems, recommended to select three of his suite to accompany him to St. Helena. Bertrand was at that time supposed to be particularly proscribed; but it is understood that Lord Keith took upon himself the responsibility of including such an attached friend in the number of the exiled General's attendants. The others were the Count de las Cases, who had been a Captain in the French Navy, and is a man of literary attainments; General Count Montholon, and Lieut.-Gen. Gourgon, his two Aides-de-Camp, who were devoted to his fortunes. The latter Officers served him in the Russian Campaign, and describe the winter which they encountered there in all its horrors. The Russian cavalry they extol; but represent the Cossacks as easily dispersed. They do not appear to hold the Prussians in very high estimation, but consider them, at the same time, as superior to the Austrians. The English infantry, at the battle of Waterloo, filled them with absolute astonishment; but they represent our cavalry as much too impetuous: they probably found them so on that glorious day. In a conversation with Count Bertrand, which happened to glance on that subject, he could not hide his sensations. The little he said was in a plaintive tone, though expressed with candour, and accompanied with expressive shrugs of lamentation. ‘ We fought that day, he said, for the Crown of France; but you gained the battle, and we are undone.’

“ From the information I received in my conversation with our French guests, it appears that the Emperor's abdication in favour of his Son, is a matter which, as far at least as my knowledge extends, has been altogether misconceived in England: I mean as referring to the immediate and proximate causes of it. If the communications made to me were correct, and I am not willing to imagine that they were invented merely to impose upon me, a grand political scheme was contrived by Fouché to out-wit his

Master,

* “ I have been given to understand that Buonaparte's conduct on board the Bellerophon had been such as rather to conciliate the good humour of all on board, so that his departure was not attended with any the slightest mark of disapprobation or disrespect; but with that kind of awful silence which accompanies the fatal close of a public execution.”

Master, and it proved successful. The *Historiette* was thus related: On Napoleon's return to Paris, after his disastrous defeat at Waterloo, and when he may be supposed to have been agitated by doubt and perplexity as to the conduct he should pursue in that extraordinary crisis; a letter was offered to his attention by the Duke of Otranto, as having been received by the latter from Prince Metternich the Austrian Minister. It was dated in the *preceding April*; and the diplomatic writer stated the decided object of his Imperial Master to be the final expulsion of Napoleon the First from the throne of France; and that the French Nation should be left to their uninterrupted decision, whether they would have a Monarchy under Napoleon the Second, or adopt a Republican form of Government. Austria professed to have no right, and consequently felt no intention, to dictate to the French Nation. The final and ratified expulsion of the Traitor (such was the expression) is all the Austrian Emperor demands of France. Napoleon seized the bait; and immediately abdicated in favour of his Son: but he had no sooner taken this step, than he discovered the double game that Fouché was playing. The letter was a forgery, and it soon appeared that the Emperor of Austria had it not in his power, if he had ever indulged the contemplation, to clothe his grandson with political character.

"On my asking Count Bertrand which of the French Generals had amassed the greatest portion of wealth; he, without the least hesitation, mentioned Massena; though, he added, they have all made very considerable fortunes. Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, he appeared to think had made less than any other. Of Davoust, Duke D'Eckmühl, he spoke, to our extreme astonishment, in an animated strain of panegyric, which was instantly met with an outcry from all who heard it, respecting the conduct of that Officer at Hamburgh, which we represented as atrocious beyond example. This he would not allow; on the contrary, he described him as a zealous, correct, and faithful Commander; and far from being destitute of humanity; as notwithstanding his notions of military obedience, which were known to be of the most rigid kind, he did not set up to the severity of his instructions. As for his taking a bribe, Bertrand declared him to be incapable of such baseness; and asserted, from his own knowledge, that a very large sum had been offered him to connive at the sailing of some ships from Hamburgh in the night,

which he refused with the disdain of a faithful soldier and an honourable man."

The following account of Buonaparte's return to France from Elba, was casually related to Mr. Warden:

"The Duke de Bassano was the chief actor. Individuals had gone from several departments in France to Elba, and the then Emperor had been induced to suspect that the Allies determined to send him to the Island to which he is now destined. On what authority this apprehension was grounded, not the most distant idea was communicated. It is certain, however, that he entertained it with such seriousness, as to induce him to make the resolute attempt in meditation before the connecting plot was ripe for overt measures in France. Even after his little Army was embarked, a dispatch arrived from his friends, which contained the most earnest entreaties to postpone his enterprise if it were only for one month.—Whether, if he had received them before he had quitted the Island, they would have been sufficient to check his impatience and quiet his alarms, was not a subject of conjecture: but be that as it may, whatever the counsels were, they arrived too late to be followed;—the die was cast."

"Of the Crown Jewels of France, Buonaparte recovered, as I am informed, but one article, which was a Diamond Cross, whose value was estimated at 12,000*l.* sterling."

"Some years since, when the Marquis of Wellesley was Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Sir George, then Captain Cockburn, who then commanded the *Implacable*, was particularly chosen to conduct a secret enterprise with Baron de Colai, a Pole, to rescue and secure the escape of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, who was at that time confined in the Castle of Vincennes.—I have now the means of throwing some light upon that interesting transaction, by the communications of those who were well acquainted with what I must consider as the unfortunate conclusion of it. All that could be done by the active, patient, and unremitting vigilance of Captain Cockburn, to whom so important a part of this secret design had been entrusted, was accomplished; and it need not be added, that the Officers under his command shared his persevering spirit. They, in due time, arrived at the spot, where the Baron was to enter upon the part assigned him in the bold and dangerous stratagem; and, as an essential accompaniment of it, money and jewels were artfully concealed in different parts of

of his dress. He hoped to return in about a month, and all the necessary signals were arranged, in order to secure his retreat with his royal prize to the ship. Nothing more, however, was heard of the Baron; and the Implacable, after a long-continued, tedious, and ever-watchful cruise, returned to port. The enterprising Pole now became the subject of various conjectures. He was successively considered as having betrayed his trust, or seized as a spy, and put to death; or that the weak, infatuated Prince, for whose deliverance the enterprising Baron had devoted himself to so much danger, had betrayed the plot, and involved his romantic adherent in the fatal consequences of such a discovery. But the mystery of the poor Baron's fate was now to be unfolded. The necessary witnesses for the purpose were in Court: Savary, who was Minister of the Police of Paris, at the time of this secret expedition, was in the suite of Napoleon, and could have no objection to tell all that he knew of the business, while his master was on the spot to confirm or correct the statement. There was no difficulty, therefore, for Sir George Cockburn, in his present high official character, to become acquainted with the finale of the bold Baron's adventures; concerning which, it may be presumed, his generous nature felt something more than curiosity.—The Baron, it seems, had arrived in safety, at the point to which he was destined; but Almighty Love appears to have demanded his first attentions. A lady, to whom he was ardently attached in Paris, was an irresistible object of attraction, and to that city he bent his first steps: but he had not been two hours within its walls before some of Savary's myrmidons seized the unfortunate and imprudent Pole, stripped off his cloaths, with their valuable concealments, and consigned him to a prison. So far the stratagem failed of success: but Buonaparte wished to know whether the imprisoned Monarch was privy to it. A proper person was therefore selected to personate the Baron, and with all his false passports and rich cloaths, introduced himself to Ferdinand; but though the guards were purposely withdrawn, to give all possible facility for his escape, the imprisoned King dared not encounter the danger of the attempt."

These extracts, we doubt not, are sufficient to excite the curiosity of our Readers to peruse the whole of this interesting Narrative; and they will be highly gratified; more especi-

ally with the unreserved conversation in which the exiled Emperor endeavours to defend his conduct, in points where his character appears to be the most vulnerable: the execution of the Duke D'Eughieu—the sudden death of Pichegru—the alleged murder of our countryman, Captain Wright—the poisoning at Jaffa—and the massacre at El Arish.

The account of the projected invasion of England in 1805, is a striking instance of the persevering spirit of Napoleon; and his wily plan for carrying it into effect, frustrated only by the decisive victory of Trafalgar, is an article which deserves peculiar attention.

Buonaparte once inquired "respecting a religious community in Scotland called *Johnsonians*, who, he understood, were a very active sect in that part of Britain." On this subject, Mr. Warden has a whimsical conjecture:

"As in the various plans he had laid for invading our tight little Island, as the song has it, it is not improbable that he might have looked towards the Hebrides, as capable of favouring his design; and, if so, Doctor Johnson's tour thither might have been curiously consulted, and may I not deduce these *Johnsonians* from such a combination of circumstances?"

The religious community of *Johnsonians* we apprehend to have been merely the blunder of a Foreigner, for *Jansenists*.

81. *Sermons on interesting Subjects*, by James Scott, D. D. Rector of Simonburn. 8vo. pp. xlv & 366. Rivingtons.

WHEN a person has eminently distinguished himself on the theatre of life, we have a natural desire to become acquainted with the means by which his renown was attained, and to examine the cause why he arrived at that elevation, to which others have either not aspired, or have been unsuccessful in the pursuit. We are led to regard the writings of such a man with peculiar attention. We would appreciate their utility, their excellence, and design; considering the world to be more than commonly interested in them: for although the name of an Author will not perpetuate a Work void of merit, yet we have many instances wherein it immediately recommends to popular perusal,

sal, not only *sounding trifles*, but Works which every good man must condemn as dangerous in their principle, and pernicious in their tendency.

The Author of these Discourses, at a very early period of life became popular in the University of Cambridge, as a Scholar, a Poet, and a Preacher. He uniformly, and with much diligence, cultivated the great share of learning acquired in early life; but the benevolence of his disposition also prompted exertions more useful to mankind; and to excel as a preacher became the chief object of his ambition.

"No sooner," says his Editor, "did he enter upon his clerical duties as preacher of the Afternoon Sermon at St. John's, in Leeds, than his oratorical powers were displayed. He had accustomed himself to composition in College; and immediately after his first degree, he devoted his time to the study of Divinity; he was therefore enabled to write his Sermons; and with so much care did he apply himself to the task, that he preached, after a few corrections and additions, some of those Discourses, in the latter part of his life, which he had written between his 24th and 28th years: many of his Sermons seem to have been composed before he had attained the full vigour of his age. Whilst he was thus usefully and properly employed, his mind and heart were in his profession; for no sooner had he preached one Sermon, than he began to prepare another: the young encouraged his zeal with their applauses, the old gladdened his heart with their prayers."

From the year 1760 to 1767, Dr. Scott often resided at the University, where he was a frequent and popular preacher: and it was during this period of his life that he became known to the Nation at large by his political writings. Under the patronage of Lords Sandwich and Halifax, he directed a very spirited attack against Lord Bute, at that time the personal favourite of the King; he affixed to his ~~letters~~ the signature of Anti-Sejanus, by which title he was afterwards universally known to the publick.

In the year 1771, he was presented to the valuable Rectory of Simonburn, which changed the early prosperous and happy life into a life of disappointment. Mr. the editor of these Sermons, contains an interesting detail of the

particulars, which may be acceptable to our readers, and more particularly so to those by whom tithes are received or paid.

Dr. Scott succeeded a Clergyman more disposed to maxims of peace than those of prudence, whose long incumbency engendered evils highly prejudicial to his successor. Against the laxity of Clergymen in this particular, Mr. Clapham inveighs with much warmth: yet we feel no disposition to dispute the truth of his assertions, nor do we recollect an instance to which they could more justly be pointed. It appears that on the presentation of Dr. Scott the receipts of the Living were under 400*l.* per annum: whilst the estimated value was 1500*l.* The Doctor though neither an austere nor a covetous man, yet was firm in the performance of duties, and in his endeavour to ascertain, at least, the rights of the incumbent. The parishioners insisted that he must take things as he found them, and leave them so. The most mild expostulation and the most affectionate entreaties on his part, excited in them only the most virulent invective and violence. They would submit to no arbitration, no controul, except their custom, which for 52 years had been drawing, and almost establishing, a precedent of abuse through the whole parish. All other means unavailing, the Law was appealed to. After a litigation, much increased in expence by the rancorous obstinacy of his opponents, he raised the Living from 400*l.* to 3000*l.* per annum, and it is now supposed to be worth double that sum: but, having established the rights of the Rector, he was most lenient in the use of them. In the Life of Dr. S. the Editor enters into a considerable discussion concerning tithes. The general conduct of Clergymen in the collection of their income is very ably advocated: general censures are repelled by sound argument; and the charge of injustice confuted by a comparison with the manner in which tithes are valued and exacted when in the hands of Lay-impropriators. In one parish, a rich Nobleman receives, without murmur or complaint, the full amount of his tithes: in another, a poor Rector is the object of general abuse, because he remits one-third only of their value, perhaps of his whole income.

It is recommended to Clergymen, in cases of dispute, to draw their tithes for a few years, merely to ascertain, and to inform the parish of, their value; and we doubt not but that, when this plan is adopted, the tenants are always very glad to revert to the terms of which they had so bitterly complained. There can be neither fraud nor injustice in this mode of teaching a parish how much they have been indebted to their Pastor's forbearance in the exaction of his just claims. The very interesting matter upon this subject is offered to the publick as the sentiments of Dr. Scott; but, as Mr. Clapham has brought them forward in so pointed a manner, we naturally conclude that he approves them.

In another part of this sketch of Dr. Scott's life, the Clergy are very strongly exhorted to such conduct as may support and adorn the Church: amiable manners, professional diligence, and attention to the delivery of their Sermons, are recommended as circumstances of particular importance. Dr. Scott's mode of preaching was, to have his Sermon before him; but to be so well acquainted with its contents, as to deliver it nearly *memoriter*. It cannot be denied that this method is peculiarly impressive: experience proves it; not only in the itinerant who by his jargon fills the gaping crowd with amazement; but the Metropolis presents some noble Churches nearly deserted, where the sound doctrines of religion are delivered, in a plain way, with much piety and devotion, by Pastors of exemplary life and conversation; whilst other places of worship are numerously attended, to hear discourses, inferior in matter, worse arranged, and less edifying, delivered extempore: nay, the Conventicles of Dissenters are most crowded to hear extemporaneous effusions seldom worth writing down. Yet the attention is excited, and the mind is kept awake by the mode of delivery: an interest is roused in every hearer, and the apparent energy of the preacher sends his words to the heart of each, as if individually addressed to himself. We do not wish to recommend extemporary Discourses, but an energetic mode of addressing the audience in Discourses carefully composed. To

Gent. MAG. December, 1816.

the general indifference of the Clergy in this particular, and too frequent as well as laborious engagements in secular concerns, Dr. Scott in a great measure ascribes the gradual decline of our Established Church in popular estimation: admitting this opinion to be in a great degree correct, the prediction of our Saviour suggests itself to our mind, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household:" how severely must we lament that it should be so awfully verified in His Church!

The private life of Dr. Scott seems to have been adorned with many virtues. To his extensive erudition he added refined and polished manners: his conversation was full of instruction and entertainment: he delighted much in the society of his friends; and used constant hospitality with cheerfulness. In support of public charities, or in relief of private distress, he uniformly displayed a zealous liberality, equally disposed to their assistance by his personal exertions, or his purse. There was no ostentation in his character, for his mind seemed formed by the principles of the Gospel which he so impressively enforced upon others. To the circumstance of family prayers he was particularly attentive, regularly reading them in his own family. It was his opinion that no Clergyman can possess a proper sense of his duty, who omits so essential a ceremony of Christian life. And we consider this as a circumstance of the highest importance. The neglect of it betrays ignorance and inattention, particularly culpable in those, who, as lights of the world, are commissioned to direct others through the darkness. It betrays ignorance of their own debility, of their dependence upon the Almighty, and of their fearful responsibility to Him. It betrays a want of respect for the Majesty of "The Most Highest," ignorance also of the sweet peace which results to the mind from communion with Him, and ignorance of the inestimable blessings derived therefrom. "Happy would it be for society (says the Editor) were an altar of devotion erected in every family." But how shall the servants of God direct others to paths in which themselves never trod? We care little for a man's exhortations, uniformly

uniformly contradicted by his practice: and it is to be lamented that the effect of such proneness of attention to earthly things, and such supineness to objects of eternal interest, is not confined to the individual who betrays so much inattention to his own real happiness, to that of his flock, and that of his family, but extends also to them, and maintains itself through the whole sphere of his influence.

We will now lay before our readers an analysis of Dr. Scott's sentiments carried through two Sermons, which have led us into this train of thought. The subject is taken from 1st Kings, xxi. 29. "Seest thou how Ahab humbleth himself before me? Because he humbleth himself before me, I will not bring the evil in his days, but in his son's days will I bring the evil upon his house."

The suspension of this sentence is first stated, and the revocation of it then reconciled with the veracity of God. God's threatenings as well as his promises have a condition annexed to them: the former may be averted by repentance; the latter forfeited by transgression. The sole design of God's threats is to turn men "from their evil." When He revokes a sentence, it is because of the repentance of the person threatened.

"God is therefore so far from changing his purpose, that he perfects it: it is the blessed completion of his gracious intentions to the sinner, which were, by threatening, to deter him from the evil of his ways; and it teaches us all this great and comfortable truth, that the sovereign antidote for all the judgments and threatenings of God is our humble repentance."

A second difficulty is then discussed; how it can be consistent with Divine Justice, to punish the posterity of Ahab for his sins, or any one man for the sins of another. The first argument is drawn from the absolute sovereignty of God over his creatures, whom he forms "as clay in the hands of the potter," and may "break us in pieces like a potter's vessel," for our own sins, or the sins of our forefathers: "Yet his righteousness standeth like the strong mountains." "Just and true are thy ways, thou O God of Saints." It is then argued that the inflictions in such cases are properly punishments, as they

are temporal, and affect not the happiness of the soul. "We might as well call the riches, honours, and pleasures of this world, the rewards of holiness and obedience, though we see every day that they are the lot of the most worthless and wicked." The feet of David had well nigh slipped when he beheld the prosperity of the ungodly; but he went into the sanctuary of God: "then understood he the end of these men, how He hath set them in slippery places, and cast them down into destruction." "Christians, in all cases of doubt and difficulty, we 'should go into the sanctuary of God;' and, instead of communing with our own carnal and foolish hearts, we should consult the lively oracles of his word; and they will teach us, that He is just and righteous in all his dealings with the children of men." It is powerfully argued, that temporal prosperity is not to be considered as the reward of righteousness: nor temporal evil as the punishment of the person's sins who may sustain it. The death of David's infant child is cited as a severe chastisement to the adulterous father, whilst "the little innocent had done nothing amiss, and could not be an object of punishment. Nor indeed was it punished: for it was only transplanted, like a tender flower, from a bleak and barren wilderness, into the garden of God."

The Author then dwells, with much strength and beauty, on the poignancy of a father's punishment felt through his children: and the justice of the Almighty, in this mode of procedure, is further vindicated, in that children are naturally inclined to walk in the paths of their parents' lives, to imitate their habits, and adopt their vices: "so that we cannot wonder that sins should pass from father to son; nor that the son should be punished for the transgressions of the father, which he thus adopts and makes his own."

In the second Sermon on this subject, Dr. Scott draws many very fine practical illustrations. He exhorts the sinner to repentance; and encourages and consoles him under it. He applies his argument very powerfully to the hearts of parents, that they should present to their children an example of godliness, that they become not the cause of their eternal ruin.

ruin. He impresses upon every one the necessity of just and righteous dealing in all the transactions of human life; and that possessions gained by fraud or rapine are full of trouble whilst they continue, and that they soon will vanish "like a morning cloud, or the early dew." "Need I mention the names of men, whom we have seen, for a season, blazing like meteors; and anon like meteors bursting and disappearing for ever? How have they fallen, these Lucifers, these sons of the morning!"

He then again exhorts parents not to leave to their children "a woeful inheritance, that makes them heirs of the vengeance of God. Consider this, ye fathers, as often as ye find yourselves tempted to an act of injustice. — These lambs, what have they done? What have they done that you should bring a curse upon them and theirs?" Indeed the whole Sermon is a most beautiful persuasive to righteousness of life: and we think it hardly possible for a parent to read it without being the better for it.

We have not selected these two Sermons as being pre-eminent in excellence: they all abound in much beautiful illustration, and interesting discussion of the subject. There is much striking pathos in them; there are also many sublime appeals to the feelings of his audience.

The Author writes from an exuberance of thought; but he speaks to the heart, from the abundance of his own. These Sermons display great strength of mind, improved erudition, enlarged benevolence, and ardent piety.

We cannot leave the Volume before us without congratulating the Editor on this valuable addition to his publications, all tending to the instruction and edification of mankind.

82. *Sermons on the Evidences, the Doctrines, and the Duties of Christianity.* By the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt, A. M. late of St. John's College, Cambridge; and Curate of Harefield, Middlesex. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 366, 409. Sherwood & Co.

AS an apology for printing new Sermons, or, to use Mr. Rowlatt's own words, "for venturing to add to a species of composition whose mass is already enormous, and whose merit of every kind is such, as few can now hope to equal, and none will

presume to excel;" Mr. Rowlatt shelters himself under the great authorities of Archdeacon Paley and Bishop Horne.

"The former, in recommending this course to the young Clergy, gives this reason for it: 'That, however inferior their compositions may be to those of others in some respects, they will be better delivered, and better received.' And certain it is, that ideas, however destitute of novelty, if they have been passed through our own minds, and are re-produced in expressions of our own, will afterwards be delivered with something of the natural emphasis, that belongs to extemporary elocution. 'The multitude of old Sermons,' says Bp. Horne, 'affords no argument against the publication of new ones; since new ones will be read, when old ones are neglected.' Let me not be thought, however, to entertain too favourable an opinion of my own production. The method which I have adopted, in submitting it to the publick, will, I hope, fully acquit me of such presumption."

The best comment on the last-quoted sentence is a very copious list of highly-respectable subscribers, a sufficient proof of the estimation in which this worthy Divine is held by a widely extended circle of real friends.

The Sermons (XLVII in number) are in general short: on subjects of universal interest; and adapted to all capacities.

"Questions of a difficult and abstruse nature I have avoided, as unsuited to the pulpit; from which all that is not instantly and fully comprehended, is uttered to no purpose. It has been my object to discuss the several topics which I have chosen, with clearness, rather than with depth; to display truth evident, but not unimportant, clothed in language as forcible and perspicuous, as I could command."

A Sermon on the Sabbath-day will afford a very pleasing specimen of the Work before us:

"The institution of the Sabbath is almost as old as the creation. The word itself signifies rest. We read that 'God rested the seventh day from all his work, and that he sanctified it.' It was to commemorate that great event, that Moses commanded the Jews to keep it holy. This he did, upon the express authority of God himself, preternaturally delivered to him upon Mount Sinai. As God had rested from his labours on that day, so were they also to rest from theirs. No wonder that an institution so solemnly appointed,

pointed, should be readily adopted; that so beneficial a custom should be punctually observed. It is accordingly adhered to by the Jews to the present day.—The division of time into weeks, is a circumstance that deserves great attention, as corroborating the Scriptural account of the creation. It seems of itself to have been perfectly arbitrary: and not like the periods of days, months, and years, to have been suggested by obvious and natural causes. It has obtained in many countries, some of which had little or no intercourse with others, and were not even known by name to the Hebrews*. This concurrence can hardly be accounted for upon any other supposition, than the existence of a tradition (as that of the creation) older than the dispersion of mankind into different regions.—Such and so general has been the origin of the Sabbath. From the Jews it passed to us Christians, but with a slight variation in the day of its observance. For the Jewish Sabbath continues to be kept on the seventh day of the week, whereas the Christians have always adopted the first day, being that on which our blessed Saviour rose from the dead, and established the truth of his Divine mission. From that time this day has acquired the appellation of the Lord's day among Christians."

After forcibly inculcating a regular observance of the Sabbath day, and particularly the attendance on divine worship, Mr. Rowlatt observes:

"There are two descriptions of persons who do not come to Church. One, who neglect worship altogether, whose situation is deplorable indeed: and another, who dissent from a form of service, which has been established for ages, and which many of the wisest men who have lived, have been content to follow. I have no wish to speak with the least asperity of any Dissenters. Christ and his Gospel, is the common foundation upon which we stand. If any man thinks that his mind is more enlightened by them, than by us, and at perfect liberty, and he acts wisely to resort to them. But let him be sure, in a matter of so great moment, that he does not mistake the effusions of an heated imagination, for sound argument, and real instruction.—But there is another sort of persons, who (it is said) draw hearers from the Church, whom it will be no breach of Christian charity to characterize as fervent enthusiasts, or wicked

the Egyptian, Chinese, Indian, and Northern Barbarians." Dr. Hall.

impostors. Self-appointed teachers, who have themselves never been taught; they distribute their incoherent doctrines, with as little regard for men's souls, as the miserable mountebank has for their bodies; who vends his poison under the name of medicines. The one destroys the health, the other the minds of those, who put their trust in them: and the grave and the madhouse are not unfrequently the consequence of their misplaced confidence. That any persons should be found, who can be so deluded, is truly astonishing. In the commonest concerns of life, would you employ a man, who, you were aware, could have had no opportunity of learning the particular business you were anxious to have done? Is Religion then the only matter that needs no instruction; the only thing that neither time nor pains are required to understand?"

83. *Travels in Brazil*; by Henry Koster. With Plates. 4to, Longman and Co.

THE situation of Brazil has lately become a subject of speculation to Politicians and Philosophers: emancipated from colonial vassalage, it has suddenly exchanged a subordinate station for the possession of independent sovereignty, and the reversionary prosperity of Transatlantic Empire. At the moment when it is equally curious to learn, and important to ascertain, the real character, and condition of this magnificent Province, Mr. Koster has furnished a commendable work, which, from his long residence and domestication in the country, acquires peculiar claims to attention and confidence from the English Reader.

Much of the prosperity of Brazil is attributed by this intelligent observer to the liberality which prevails with regard to the mixed casts, who are universally subjected to degradation in other colonial countries.

"The free population at the present time consists of Europeans Brazilians, that is, White persons born in Brazil; Mulattoes, that is, the mixed cast between the Whites and Blacks, and all the varieties into which it can branch; Mamalucos, that is, the mixed cast between the Whites and Blacks, and all its varieties; Indians in a domesticated state, who are called generally Caboccos, and those who still remain in a savage state, and are called generally Tapuyas; Negroes born in Brazil, and transported Africans; half-Mestizes, that is, the mixed cast between the Indians and Negroes.

Negroes. The maxim of the Civil Law, *Partus sequitur ventrem*, is enforced here, as well as in the Colonies of other Nations.

“ Notwithstanding the relationship of the Mulattoes on one side to the Black race, they consider themselves superior to the Mamalucos: they lean to the Whites, and, from the light in which the Indians are held, pride themselves upon being totally unconnected with them: still the Mulattoes are conscious of their connexion with men who are in a state of slavery, and that many persons, even of their own colour, are under these degraded circumstances: they have therefore always a feeling of inferiority in the company of White men, if these White men are wealthy and powerful. Still the inferiority which the Mulatto feels is more that which is produced by poverty than that which his colour has caused, for he will be equally respectful to a person of his own cast who may happen to be rich. The degraded state of the people of colour in the British Colonies is most lamentable. In Brazil, even the trifling regulations which exist against them remain unattended to. A Mulatto enters into holy orders, or is appointed a Magistrate, his papers stating him to be a White man, but his appearance plainly denoting the contrary. In conversation with a man of colour who was in my service, I asked him if a certain Capitam-mor was not a Mulatto man; he answered, He was, but he is not now. I begged him to explain, when he added, Can a Capitam-mor be a Mulatto man? — The Government of Brazil is military, and without doubt participates in all the defects inherent to that of the Mother Country. Slavery is established, but appears in an ameliorated state. Indian bondage is abrogated; and the Tapuyas, those descendants of the cannibal race described by Hans Stade, who might be supposed to have furnished prototypes for Swift's nauseous Yahoos, are now only stigmatized for idleness and apathy, without any mixture of ferocious cruelty. The domesticated Indians are eligible to the Priesthood, but seldom discover any ambition for the sacred office. Notwithstanding an external profession of the Christian religion, they continue to preserve an hereditary attachment to the superstitions of their fathers. The introduction of Christianity among the Negroes has been productive of the happiest effects, and gradually prepared the way for their future progress in civilization. The free Creoles Negroes are allowed to occupy an useful and honourable station in the community—they are not excluded from places of trust; and, like

the Mulattoes, have their exclusive regiments (of which every soldier must be Black), who compose the finest troops in the Province. The Africans are distinguished by the appellation of their generic tribe, and retain its characteristic peculiarities.”

A curious ceremony prevails among the Congo Negroes, which is thus described by Mr. Koster.

“ In March, took place the yearly festival of Our Lady of the Rosary, which was directed by Negroes; and at this period is chosen the King of the Congo Nation, if the person who holds this situation has died in the course of the year, has from any cause resigned, or has been displaced by his subjects. The Congo Negroes are permitted to elect a King and Queen from among the individuals of their own Nation; the personages who are fixed upon may either actually be slaves, or they may be manumitted Negroes. The Sovereigns exercise a species of mock jurisdiction over their subjects, which is much laughed at by the Whites; but their chief power and superiority over their countrymen is shown on the day of the festival. The Negroes of their Nation, however, pay much respect to them—the man who had acted as their King in Itamaraco (for each district has its King) for several years, was about to resign from old age, and a new Chief was to be chosen; he who had been fixed upon for this purpose was an old man and a slave, belonging to the plantation of Amparo. The former Queen would not resign, but still continued at her post. The old Negro who was this day to be crowned came early in the morning to pay his respects to the old Vicar, who said to him in a jocular manner, Well, Sir, so to-day I am to wait upon you, and to be your Chaplain. About eleven o'clock, I proceeded to the Church with the Vicar. We were standing at the door, when there appeared a number of male and female Negroes, habited in cotton dresses of colours and of white, with flags flying, and drums beating; and, as they approached, we discovered among them the King and Queen, and their Secretary of State. Each of the former wore upon their heads a crown, which was partly covered with gilt paper, and painted of various colours. The King was dressed in an old-fashioned suit of diverse tints, green, red, and yellow, coat, waistcoat, and breeches, his sceptre was in his hand, which was of wood, and finely gilt. The Queen was in a blue silk gown, also of ancient make; and the wretched Secretary had to boast of as many colours as his Master, but his dress

dress had evident appearances of each portion having been borrowed from a different quarter, for some parts were too tight, and others too wide for him. The expence of the Church service was to be provided for by the Negroes; and there stood in the body of the Church a small table, at which sat the Treasurer of the Black fraternity, and some other Officers; and upon it stood a box to receive the money. This was produced but slowly, much too slowly for the appetite of the Vicar, who had not breakfasted, though it was now nearly mid-day, for he and his assistant Chiefs were to chaunt high mass; therefore he approached the table, and began to expostulate with those directors, declaring that he would not go to the altar until every expence was paid. I was much amused, to see him surrounded by the Blacks, and abusing them for their want of punctuality in their contributions. There was soon an uproar in the Church among the Negroes; the Vicar had blamed some of them; and now, when he left them to themselves, they called each other to an account; and the consequences were, that many high and angry words passed between them in the Church. It was a most entertaining scene to me and a few other persons who stood by, and heard what was going on: however, at last their Majesties knelt down at the railing of the principal Chapel, and the service commenced. As soon as this was over, the new King was to be installed; but, as the Vicar was hungry, he dispatched the matter without much ceremony. He asked for the Crown, then went to the Church-door; the new Sovereign presented himself, and was requested, or rather desired, to kneel down. The Insignia were given to him; and the Vicar then said, Now, Sir King, go about thy business."

84. *The Counsels of a Father, in Four Letters of Sir Matthew Hale to his Children: to which is added, the practical Life of a true Christian, in the Account of the good Steward at the great Audit.* By Sir Matthew Hale. Lord Chief Justice in the Reign of Charles II. With a Memoir of the Author. 12mo. Taylor & Hessey.

85. *A Letter of Advice to his Grand-Children, Matthew, Gabriel, Anne, Mary, and Frances Hale.* By Sir Matthew Hale. Now first published. 12mo. pp. 182.

THESE two little volumes may be safely recommended to Readers of every description. They will convey the sentiments of those who are already well-disposed; and may re-

claim even the abandoned from an irregular course of life. The Judge here, at the same time, speaks as if seated on the Bench, and convinces his Readers with the arguments of a Divine, and the affection of a Parent.

86. *The Terra Incognita of Lincolnshire; with Observations, Moral, Descriptive, and Historical, in Original Letters, written (purposely for the improvement of Youth) during the Months of May and October 1815.* By Miss Hatfield. 12mo. pp. 144. G. and S. Robinson.

MISS Hatfield has already obtained some credit, by her "Letters on the Importance of the Female Sex, with Observations on their Manners and Education; and of the Theology and Mythology of the Antient Pagans, dedicated to the purpose of Female Instruction." Of the present little volume she observes:

"I have been induced to offer in the form of Letters the contents of several fragments and notes, which have been presented to me by a friend, in which the descriptive, moral, and historical, are appropriately and effectively blended—and with no more of the imagination than is necessary for embellishment. Under such an appearance, and with a little indulgence on the part of the reader, I have judged them not an unacceptable recreation in the routine of studies for youth. And to be in sympathy with those who having already entered the busy scenes of the great world, have been sensible of the delights of those alternate enjoyments, found only and tasted in RURAL quiet—and in the shades of summer suns. I offer them with HOPE, arising from the liberal approbation with which my former literary labours have been honoured; and it will afford happiness to myself, if I shall have the good fortune to supplant even a single one of those innumerable books, under which the shelves of select libraries for young people are oppressed, that by the excitement of a more wholesome mental taste, the poison with which they are impregnated may be counteracted."

The principal feature of this *Terra Incognita* is a Market-town, little known to the general Tourist, romantically situated, and thus described:

"At the time when the present rich and populous town of Hull had not yet emerged from the low estate of a poor fishing-place, *Burton Stather* was the metropolis of the busy Trent. Its high elevation, for some part of it with a Church.

Church, was built on the brow of these commanding hills, and founded on their different declivities on the East side of the river, unsheltered from the violence of every weather to which it was liable. In this precarious position, the Church and other buildings, by an extraordinary tempest on the mountain side, became suddenly a prey to the destructive power of the elements. Struck from their foundations, they fell upon the hills, rolling in scattered fragments, parts of which are even now frequently discovered. To avoid a similar fate, the present town, which escaped from destruction; has not extended its limits, but philosophically resigning itself to a state, reduced from former greater consequence, rests in a modest and humble retirement, invisible on that side on which the other part standing so boldly prominent fell to rise no more. The Burtonians have obtained a new charter for a market, which was formerly held on Tuesdays, and for their fairs. It bears the date of the 14th of May, 1703; but from the rising superiority of Hull and Gainsborough, they have not been able to recover their former trade. Yet my venerable reporter informed me their misfortunes did not end in the partial destruction I have mentioned, nor by the agency of one of the elements alone, for on the 16th of November, 1770, the banks of the Trent gave in a little below Gainsborough, and in a few days, the inundation spread over all the low grounds about Burton. That a similar destruction might be in future guarded against, the shores on each side of the river are secured by numerous jetties. On the 22d of February, 1777, which he remembers to have been on a Saturday, about nine o'clock, for he is very exact in his dates, the brig Phoenix, bound from London to Gainsborough, laden chiefly with groceries and liquors, and lying off Burton, having twenty barrels of gunpowder on board, took fire and blew up. The explosion was dreadful to the village and neighbourhood of this devoted place, and was heard with terror at the distance of many miles. Several houses were unroofed, and otherwise greatly damaged, and the loss sustained was calculated at three thousand pounds. The elements did not combine, but attempted to annihilate them by distinct visitations."

The Reader who is not over-fastidious will be pleased with the brief description here given of several of the surrounding villages, and particularly with a letter in which the writer says,

"I have attained the North boundary of the Trent, which is crossed by the Ouse and the estuary the Humber in the form of the letter T. The rapid and profound waters of the latter are formed out of the united streams of the two former rivers. In my present situation the Trent presents itself under a new and improved appearance. A triangular isle adorns its centre, and that the course of the vessels may remain uninterrupted, the land on each side recedes in semicircular figures, giving to the island an appearance of being situated in a capacious bed of waters. This little insulated spot of land is in summer adorned with the useful fruits of cultivation; the points of the curve form the head-lands of the river; the West, that of the Ouse; the East, that of the Humber. Across the latter I discover the plains of Yorkshire; and the mountains gracefully retiring in the background, with various objects on the surface, bring them into view. The chalky whiteness of their bosoms relieves the picture, over which a mist at this moment, rarified and coloured by the sun's Southern beams, appears like a veil thrown over them."

In a walk to Wintringham the Letter-writer observes,

"Through the whole of this excursion I was particularly attracted by the almost general cultivation of the white poppy, with which every cottage garden is adorned. Anxious to know the motive for an appearance so remarkable, on inquiring I was not a little surprised to find that this stately flower was raised for the purpose of distillation; that the villagers had frequent recourse to its Lethæan juices, as an inducer to stupefaction, the worst species of intoxication. That the suffering patient, sleepless and agonized with pain, should fly to the use of opiates; that the Turk, to whom wine is religiously prohibited, should seek a temporary gratification in the delirium they produce, does not surprise us; but that the simple, healthy peasantry of Lincolnshire, who suffer no prohibitions, who live in greater plenty than those of any other county in the kingdom, should seek this deleterious enjoyment, greatly surprised me."

87. *Time's Telescope for 1817; or, a complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with Illustrations of British History and Antiquities, Notices of obsolete Rites and Customs, and Sketches of Comparative Chronology, Astronomical Occurrences in every Month;*

Month; comprising Remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies: and the Naturalist's Diary, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. lxxii. 388. Sherwood and Co.

IN turning over the leaves of an Almanack, the inquisitive mind of youth naturally demands an explanation of the various distinctive marks and hieroglyphic characters which crowd its pages; and of none more eagerly, than of the numerous red-letter insignia appropriated to particular days. The want of a popular guide on this subject had been long felt and acknowledged, even so far back as the time of SHAKSPEARE, who observes, in reference to the Almanack:

“What hath this day deserved? what hath it done

That it in GOLDEN LETTER should be set
Among the high tides in the Calendar?”

The annual volumes of “Time’s Telescope,” which we have before noticed with commendation (LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 669; LXXXV. Part i. p. 153) are well calculated to gratify this rational curiosity, and afford much information of an interesting and useful nature on the mysteries of the Almanack, as well as scientific notices of Astronomical events, and popular remarks on the importance and utility of Astronomy—very spirited sketches of comparative Chronology—and a treasure of curious facts in Natural History; the whole being enriched with some exquisite gems of British Poetry, ancient and modern.

Of the “Comparative Chronology” the Reader may form some opinion from the following specimens:

“Jan 23, 1806. William Pitt died.

Drop upon Fox’s grave the tear,
Twill trickle to his Rival’s bier;
O’er Pitt’s the mournful requiem sound,
And Fox’s shall the notes rebound.

The solemn echo seems to cry,—
“Here let their discordant them die;
Speak not for those a separate doom,
Whom Fate made brothers in the tomb;
But search the land of living men,
Where wilt thou find their like agen?”
WALTER SCOTT.”

“Feb. 25, 1723. Sir Christopher Wren died.

The Churches, the Royal Courts,
The Halls, Magazines, Palaces,
The public structures, designed by
Sir Christopher Wren, are proud trophies
of his unparalleled genius, and
the monuments of British talent,
whose art of building were lost,

it might be again recovered in the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, and in that grand historical pillar the *Monument*. These would alone have eternized his memory; but, when we superadd *Greenwich Hospital*, *Chelsea Hospital*, *the Theatre at Oxford*, *Trinity College Library*, and *Emanuel College, Cambridge*—the Churches of *St. Stephen in Walbrook*, *St. Mary-le-Bow*, and FIFTY-TWO others in *London*—while we contemplate these, and many other public edifices erected or repaired under his direction, we are at a loss which most to admire—the fertile ingenuity, or the persevering industry of the Artist: “*Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*”

“April 23, 1616. Cervantes died.

Great Sage, whose wand at one commanding stroke

Each antique pile of elfin fabric broke,
From midnight spectres purged the sorcerer’s cell,

And burst stern chivalry’s fantastic spell.

More than twelve thousand copies of the first part of *Don Quixote* were circulated before the second could be got ready for the press; an amazing rapidity of sale, at a time when the readers and purchasers of books were but an inconsiderable number, compared with what they are now. The very children, says Cervantes, handle it, boys read it, men understand, and old people applaud the performance. It is no sooner laid down by one, than another takes it up; some struggling, and some entreating for a sight of it. In fine, continues he, this history is the most delightful, and the least prejudicial entertainment, that ever was seen; for, in the whole book, there is not the least shadow of a dishonourable word, nor one thought unworthy of a good Catholic.

“Sept. 13, 1806. C. J. Fox died.

A Patriot’s even course he steered
Mid Faction’s wildest storms unmoved;
By all who mark’d his mind—revered;
By all who knew his heart—beloved.

FITZGERALD.”

“Nov. 16, 1773. Dr. Hawkesworth died.

The hour is hastening, in which, whatever praise or censure I have acquired will be remembered with equal indifference,—Time, who is impatient to date my last paper, will shortly moulder the hand, which is now writing, in the dust, and still the breast that throbs at the reflection. But let not this be read as something that relates only to another; for a few years only can divide the eye that is now reading from the hand that has written.

Epitaph on Bromley, Kent.

Dec.

"Dec. 16. O SAPIENTIA. This is the beginning of an Anthem in the Latin service, to the honour of Christ's Advent, which used to be sung in the Church from this day until Christmas-eve."

From the "Naturalist's Diary," the most prominent and pleasing department of this Work, many delightful passages might be gleaned—want of space, however, prevents us from affording more than one or two specimens.

Of the Nightingale, and of the Bee, we find some interesting particulars not generally noticed.

"The following is a list of trees, plants, and flowers, from which the Bees extract their honey and wax: apple, arbutus, apricot, ash, almond, althea frutex, amaranth, aspin, balm, blackberry, burrage, betony, box, beans, buck-wheat, broom, burnet, cabbages, cauliflowers, cherry, clover, chesnut and horse chesnut, currants, cypress, dandelion, endive, elm, elder, furze, gooseberry, golden-rod, gourds, melons, cucumbers, hawthorn, heath, hyacinths, iris, jonquil, lucerne, lavender, laurel, lily, lemon-tree, mignonette, melilot (*trifolium melilotus officinalis*), mustard, marshmallows, oak, parsley, pear-tree, parsnip (in flower), poppy, primrose, plum-trees, rosemary, radishes, raspberry, strawberry, sage, savory, saffron, sainfoin, sunflower, single roses, turnips, thyme, willow, wild marjoram, vetches, violets, and all resinous trees. In the list of these plants and flowers, the *golden-rod* must be particularly noticed, as it begins to flower when all the other flowers have faded, and continues in bloom until the middle of November. This flower is always covered with Bees during the last months of the Summer, and the two first of Autumn, provided the weather will permit the Bees at that season of the year to leave the hive. This plant should be particularly cultivated in the vicinity of an apiary. It will grow in the worst of soils; and an acre of unarable land planted with the golden-rod, would furnish at the close of the season a sufficiency for a hundred hives to complete their winter stock. In general, all these plants ought to be cultivated which begin to blow in February and March, and those which keep flowering to the close of the season. The Bees, always active and laborious, turn to advantage with the same ardour the last as well as the first moments of vege-

tation, and the flowering of the plants. All vegetables contain more or less the principles of honey, only in a greater or less degree; consequently, the Bees can maintain themselves every where, and gather a stock of honey proportionate to the abundance which is offered to them in the country which they occupy. It is, however, the rich and vast meadows well studded with flowers in which the useless daisy is not seen, the fields whitened with buck-wheat, the plains gilded with the flower of the wild mustard, the turnip, and the cabbage, and the forests of oak, ash, elm, &c. that present to the Bees a daily supply of excellent food, and an abundance of provisions, wherewith to fill their magazines*.

THE BIRTH OF THE BEE.

"With course unvarying, thus the mother Bee [geny:
Lays in the comb her shell-bound pro-
Four days the embryo rests in still re-
pose, [close.
Ere the fifth morn its brittle crust un-
Coil'd in a ring her pliant folds she
twines, [shines;
And round her frame the clear albumen
While the fond parent, with instinctive
zeal, [meal.
Brings to her eager grasp the fragrant
Soon as four days their destined course
have run, [ried sun,
And sunk beneath the wave th' unwea-
The full-form'd nymph clings to her
close-seal'd tomb, [the gloom.
Spins her own silky shrouds, and courts
But, while within a seeming grave she
lies, [rise!
What wondrous changes in succession
Those filmy folds, which cased the slimy
worm, [ing form;
Now thrown aside, uncoils her length'n-
Six radiant rings her shining shape in-
vest,
The hoary corslet glitters on her breast;
With fearful joy she tries each salient
wing, [pigmy sting.
Shoots her slim trunk, and points her
Though yet of tender mould, and faint-
est hue,
The pale Aurelia glimmers to the view;
Soon, black'ning by degrees each hard-
en'd scale,
Fringed with light hairs, she shows her
plaited-mail.
When twice six suns have on bright
axis roll'd, [gold,
And edged the parting clouds with fleecy
To fresh existence call'd, she proudly
scorns [horns,
Her limbs imprison'd, and her blunted

* Mr. Hulse's Treatise on Bees, p. 371, contains a mass of curious information relative to the Natural History and management of this interesting insect.

New to the light, as sense impulsive
 leads, [meads,
 She seeks at once the flow'r-enamel'd
 Bucks the pure essence from each honey'd
 bell, [well,
 And bears within her breast the crystal
 Wings through the rifted wax her easy
 way, [ful day."
 And hails, on fluttering wing, the cheer-
 DR. EVANS'S BEES, a Poem.

THE WOUNDED CUPID.

Cupid, as he lay among
 Roses, by a Bee was stung.
 Whereupon, in anger flying
 To his mother, said thus, crying,
 Help, O help, your boy's a dying!
 And why, my pretty lad? said she.
 Then, blubbering, replied he,
 A winged Snake has bitten me,
 Which country people call a Bee.
 At which she smiled; then with her hairs
 And kisses drying up his tears,
 Alas, said she, my wag! if this
 Such a pernicious torment is;
 Come tell me then, how great's the smart
 Of those thou woundest with thy dart?
 HERRICK."

Connected with that important subject, the plantation and growth of the oak, there is a deservedly handsome tribute to his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in the following *amende honorable*, made by the Author, on account of some rather hasty remarks, in his volume for 1816.

"In reference to an observation made in our last volume (p. 244), respecting the plantation and growth of the oak; it is, we think, but justice to His Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to state, that we have had the satisfaction of perusing their last "Triennial Report," and we willingly bear testimony to their meritorious and unceasing labours in performing the important duties entrusted to their care. The inclosure of the different forests; the various nurseries established for oak plants; the measures adopted generally for the growth of heavy timber; the numerous experiments instituted to ascertain its durability; their patient investigation, and beneficial results; are equally creditable to the science and industry of the Commissioners. They have not let pass

The fair occasion to remember those
 That have with praise, with honour to
 [THEM
 O, should this country's rising state to
 [claim
 from within, shall fix her

To ocean's sovereignty; and to her ports
 In every climate of the peopled earth
 Bear commerce; fearless, unresisted,
 safe. [breast,
 Let then the great ambition fire your
 For this your native land; replace the
 lost
 Inhabitants of her deserted plains.
 Let Thame once more on Windsor's lofty
 hills [hands.
 Survey young forests planted by your
 Let fair Sabrina's flood again behold
 The Spaniard's* terror rise renew'd And
 Trent [convey
 From Sherwood's ample plains with pride
 The bulwarks of her country to the
 main."

We shall close our extracts from this amusing volume, with a part of the Naturalist's Diary for July, not because we think it the best specimen that might be selected, but as it will enable the reader to form a fair estimate of the manner in which this part of the work is executed.

"The flowers which blossomed in the last month soon mature their seeds, and hasten to decay. A new race succeeds, which demands all the fervid rays of a solstitial sun to bring it to perfection. The different tribes of insects which, for the most part, are hatched in the Spring, are now in full vigour.

"What kingdoms of th' innumerable insect-kind [ing find!
 On one small leaf commodious dwell-
 Perhaps, on this mean spot, the little
 powers [like ours.
 View rivers, hills, and fields; a world
 The ribs, and harder parts, present their
 eyes [rise,
 A ridge of mountains, that stupendous
 Like those tall summits the Peruvian
 boasts, [coasts.
 Or those that part Iberia's spreading
 Long winding streams appear their li-
 quid veins, [less plains.
 And their smooth coats a width of bound-
 O, Nature! thy minutest works amaze,
 Pose the close search, and lose our
 thoughts in praise!"

Moses Brown.

"Towards the middle of the month, the potatoe (*solanum tuberosum*), the spiked willow (*spirea salicifolia*), jessamine (*gammium officinale*), hyssop (*hyssopus officinalis*), the bell-flower (*campanula*), and the white lily, have their

"The Officers on board the Spanish fleet, in 1598, called the Invincible Armada, had it in their orders, if they could not subdue the Island, at least to destroy the Forest of Dean, which is in the neighbourhood of the River Severn."

flowers full blown. The wayfaring tree, or guelder rose, begins to enrich the hedges with its bright red berries, which in time turn black.

"Pomona now offers her fruits to allay the parching thirst, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, and cranberries, are all peculiarly refreshing at this season.

"Sometimes, however, and it is the case while we are now writing (August 1816), there is such an abundance of rain, that some of these agreeable fruits, for want of sun and dry weather, are not to be procured in any quantity till this month, and are then greatly deficient in size and flavour. During the present season (1816), we sincerely sympathized with the Poet, who wrote the following Sonnet on a WET SUMMER.

"All ye who far from town, in rural hall,
Like me, were wont to dwell near
pleasant field,

Enjoying all the sunny day did yield,
With me the change lament, in irksome thrall,

By rains incessant held; for now no call
From early swain invites my hand to
wield [ceal'd,

The scythe; in parlour dim I sit con-
And mark the lessening sand from
hour-glass fall; [train

Or 'neath my window view the wistful
Of dripping poultry, whom the vine's
broad leaves [al plain;

Shelter no more.—Mute is the mourn-
Silent the swallow sits beneath the
hatch, [his hatch,

And vacant hind hangs pensive o'er
Counting the frequent drop from reed-
ed eaves." BAMFFYLDE.

"Towards the end of the month, the flowers of the laurustinus (*viburnum tinus*), and the burdock (*uretum lappa*), begin to open; and the elecampane (*inula helenium*), the amaranth (*amaranthus caudatus*), the great water plantain (*alisma plantago*), water mint (*mentha aquatica*), and the common nightshade, have their flowers full blown.

"Young frogs leave their ponds, and resort to the tall grass for shelter; swallows and martins congregate previously to their departure; young partridges are found among the corn; and poultry moult. The boary beetle (*scarabaeus solstitialis*) makes its appearance; bees begin to expel and kill drones; and the flying ants quit their nests.

"The Busy Bee still pursues his ceaseless task of collecting his varied sweets to form the honey for his destroyer next, who, in a month or two, will close the labours of this industrious insect by the suffocating fumes of brimstone. Such is the usual reward of good

services in this world. We need not wonder at the prevalence of ingratitude, when we are accustomed from our youth to contemplate such scenes as these,—and, when wanton cruelty to animals of every description is practised with impunity—sometimes with applause.

"They are all—the meanest things that are."

As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who, in his sov'reign wisdom, made
them all. [your sons
Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach
To love it too." Cowper.

There is in this volume an excellent introduction to the "Principles of Zoology," quite studded with poetical citations; and a copious index is added to the whole series. In point of quantity and quality indeed, the present is fully equal, if not superior, to any of the preceding volumes; and our readers will not readily find a more attractive "New Year's Present" for their juvenile friends, which, while it acquaints them with the pleasing wonders of Nature, teaches them, at the same time, that all these "are but the varied God."

88. *The Identity of Junius with a distinguished living Character established.* 8vo. pp. 366. Taylor & Hessey.

IN a former publication the Author of this Volume, from strong internal evidence, very confidently placed the palm of his discovery on the heads of Dr. Francis and his son Sir Philip (see vol. LXXXIII. i. 640.) The arguments were ingenious, but not conclusive. His present theory is founded on more substantial grounds; but still it arises principally from similarity of manner in the writings (and in the life, "as far as can be judged of one unknown") of Junius and Sir Philip Francis. The coincidences now brought forward are indeed extremely strong; and though, after all, they are only presumptive evidence, will be perused, we doubt not, with much satisfaction by all to whom the question remains in any degree an object of curiosity.

Amongst other arguments, one arises from the similarity of the Portrait to the description given of the supposed Junius, who was seen delivering a letter at Woodfall's door. It appears too that Sir P. Francis, Mr. Rosenhagen, and Mr. H. S. Woodfall

fall, were all educated at St. Paul's School at nearly the same period.

We do not attribute quite so much of the affirmative as the Author of this Work does, to Sir Philip's answer to the Letter of the Editor of a Periodical Publication, who was desirous of ascertaining the fact:

"Sir, The great civility of your Letter induces me to answer it, which, with reference merely to its subject matter, I should have declined. Whether you will assist in giving currency to a silly, malignant falsehood, is a question for your own discretion. To me it is a matter of perfect indifference*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. P. FRANCIS." †

Many of the Speeches of Lord Chatham are given in this Volume from the Parliamentary Debates, which (it has been ascertained) were reported by Sir Philip Francis; and their similarity to the language of Junius is indeed very great.

"To sum up the whole, — it appears that in 1791 three speeches of Lord Chatham were published by an anonymous Reporter, after a lapse of 20 years from the time of their delivery. It is also shewn that Junius was accustomed at that time to attend the House of Lords; that he took notes of the Debates; and that he actually reported one of Lord Chatham's speeches about a year after, part of which he embodied, without acknowledgment, in one of his Miscellaneous Letters. Moreover, the speeches in question were particularly interesting to Junius; they were the first speeches of Lord Chatham, after he left the Administration of the Duke of Grafton; — that Administration from which Junius laboured to detach not only his Lordship and Lord Camden, but the Duke of Bedford and Lord

Mansfield. They were the speeches which made Junius say in his Private Letters to Wilkes, 'Chatham has gallantly thrown away the scabbard, and never flinched. From that moment I began to like him.' It further appears that these speeches are closely paralleled in some of the Letters of Junius: — the style of the speeches and Letters is the same; and they agree in various uncommon expressions, sentiments, and arguments, for the space, at times, of a whole paragraph. These instances of a resemblance are alike visible in all the speeches, though they were delivered on two separate evenings; a circumstance of itself sufficient to demonstrate who was the reporter. But that both productions had one common origin is evident from the fact, that sometimes these parallels first occur in letters written prior to the delivery of the speeches, sometimes in letters written subsequently thereto. We may conclude, therefore, that Junius was the anonymous reporter of these three speeches. Now, as Sir Philip Francis declares that he heard them delivered; — as he was present in the House of Lords on both nights; — as it is certain that he wrote them, and sent them to the press; — and the same examples of style which betray them to be the composition of Junius, are also conspicuous peculiarities in the writings of Sir Philip Francis; — so is he by these speeches, and independently of other proofs, IDENTIFIED WITH JUNIUS ||.

"A comparison of the above speeches of Lord Chatham with those reported by Boyd, leads to the same conclusion. Boyd, as the professed imitator of the style of Junius, and a voluntary candidate for his fame, may be expected to write more in his style than any man except the real Junius. The two speeches of Lord Chatham which Boyd reported, may be seen in the Anecdotes of Lord

* "Sir Philip cannot write half a dozen lines together without reminding us of Junius. The latter expresses the same feeling in the same words on more than one occasion.

"It is a matter of perfect indifference to the publick, whether the grant, for instance, of the Manor of Dale is sufficient to convey Swale also." — (JUNIUS, iii. 123, signature VALERIUS.)

"Your last asserting, is, that his regiments are not given away. It is a matter of perfect indifference." — (JUNIUS, iii. 123, signature LUCIUS.)

† Monthly Magazine, July, 1813.

‡ Junius, i. 491.

"Might not Junius allude to these Speeches in the following passage (Letter to Horne, August 13, 1771.) 'If he [Lord Chatham] judges of what is truly honourable for himself, with the same superior genius which animates and directs him to ascend in debate, to wisdom in decision, even the pen of Junius shall contribute to record him: Recorded honours shall gather round his monument, and thicken over his grave. This promise has not been kept except in these recorded honours; and ob- scure they were not promised till his death, therefore they must have been some- thing of this description.'"

Chat

Chatham*, and in the Parliamentary History for 1775 and 1777: 'and it has been affirmed by several persons who heard the Noble Lord on both days, that they contain very strong and peculiar marks of accuracy:' so, at least, says Almon, who was a principal supporter of Boyd's pretensions to be Junius. Here then is a plain and practical test, by which we may try whether Sir Philip Francis has a title, beyond any other man, to the authorship of the Letters. Now could any one produce from Boyd's Reports even half the instances of resemblance in style which have been pointed out in the Reports by Sir Philip Francis, I would allow that the great question is not yet decided. But in Boyd's Reports there is no more likeness to Junius than may be met with in the works of almost any modern Author. It is astonishing that he should exhibit so little of the phraseology of Junius, when treating of subjects which more particularly demanded the characteristics of his style.—On the other hand, the language of Junius may be traced in every line of the Reports by Sir Philip Francis: it is visible, to those acquainted with it, in numberless instances not mentioned in the parallels. The result, therefore, is equally satisfactory with our former statement. Like other baffled suitors, Mr. Boyd is found to be unequal to his task; while Sir Philip, without any pretence or pa-

* Vol. II. pp. 256 and 298.

rade, no sooner draws the mighty bow than he reveals himself:

"The whizzing arrow vanished from the string,
Sung on direct, and threaded every ring."

89. *Motherless Mary; a Tale. Shewing that Goodness even in Poverty is sure of meeting its proper Reward. Illustrated with six beautiful Engravings. Written by the Author of Arthur and Alice; Walter and Herbert; Whim and Contradiction, &c. 12mo, pp. 67. Harris.*

THE very pleasing little Works above mentioned are a sufficient pledge of the purity of style and sentiment to be found in the present Tale; and the liberality of the publisher is evinced in the neat and appropriate embellishments.

90. *The Little Warbler of the Cottage, and her Dog Constant. By a Lover of Children. pp. 72. Harris.*

THIS is the true way of shewing love to children. Publications like this are excellent presents to the infant mind; as they inculcate at the same time humanity, good morals, and the principles of religion. This juvenile volume is inscribed "to Miss Emily and Miss Georgiana, daughters of the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. NICHOLS has nearly completed at the press Two Volumes of "Illustrations of Literature, consisting of Genuine Memoirs and Original Letters of Eminent Persons, who flourished in the Eighteenth Century;" and intended as a Sequel to the "Literary Anecdotes."

He has also nearly ready for publication, a Third Quarto Volume of the Biographical Memoirs of WILLIAM HOGARTH; with illustrative Essays, and 50 Plates not in the two former Volumes.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A Volume of Sermons, by the late Rev. Dr. VINCENT, Dean of Westminster; with an account of his Life, by the Rev. Archbishop NATAN.

Sermons on important Subjects. By the Rev. CHARLES COLMAN, A. M. M. R. L. A. lately Curate of Grange, in the Parish of Armagh. 8vo.

Narratives of the Lives of the most eminent Fathers of the three first Centuries. By the Rev. ROBERT COX, A. M. of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. 8vo.

A work on Female Scripture Biography; with an Essay, shewing what Christianity has done for Women. By the Rev. F. A. COX, A. M.

The Fourth Volume of the Biographical Peerage of the United Kingdom: comprising "Ireland."

The First Volume of "The Annual Obituary," containing, 1. Memoirs of celebrated Men, who have died within the year 1816. 2. Neglected Biography, with Biographical Notices and Anecdotes, and Original Letters. 3. Analysis of recent Biographical Works. 4. An Alphabetical List of all the Persons who have died within the British Dominions.

Mr. UTTERSON'S "Selection of early Popular Poetry." 2 Vols.

Mr. JOSEPH SKELTON will shortly publish the First Number of *Oxford Antiquæ Restaurata*, containing the most interesting subjects of the Antiquities of Oxford: in which will be introduced the whole series of the Plates attached to the Oxford Almanacks, from their commencement in 1674, &c.

An Account of the Island of Jersey; containing a compendium of its Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military History. By W. PLEES, many years resident in the Island: with Engravings.

A Tour through Belgium along the Rhine, and through the North of France; in which an account is given of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and of the System of Education, with remarks on the Fine Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures. By JAMES MITCHELL, M. A. 8vo.

The Second Volume of Mr. SOUTHEY'S History of Brazil.

No. II. of STEPHENS' Greek Thesaurus, which has been delayed on account of a treaty for Professor SCHAEFER'S MSS.

Selections from Lucian, with a Latin Translation and English Notes; to which will be subjoined a Mythological Index, &c. By Mr WALKER, of Dublin.

Transactions of the Medical Society of London, Vol. I. Part II.

A second edition of Mr. PARKINSON'S Hospital Pupil; containing Addresses to the Parents of those intended for the Medical and Chirurgical profession, as well as to the Pupils themselves, on the necessary previous education, and pecuniary resources; an improved course of professional education, &c.

Letters from the North Highlands, addressed to Miss Jane Porter. By E. SPENCE, Author of the Caledonian Sketches," &c. &c.

Scriptural Essays, adapted to the Holydays of the Church of England; containing a Commentary on the Services, and reflections adapted to the present times. By Mrs. WEST, Author of "Letters to a Young Man," &c.

The Pastor's Fire-side. By Miss PORTER, Author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, &c.

The Blind Man and his Son, a Tale; the Four Friends, a Fable; and a Word for the Gipsies.

The Round Table, a collection of Essays, on Literature, Men, and Manners. By LEIGH HUNT and WILLIAM HAZLITT. 2 vols. 12mo.

A new Volume of Poems, By Mr. LEIGH HUNT.

A Book of Versions; intended as a Guide to French Translation and Construction. By Mr. CHERPILLOU.

The First Part of a new Work, to be continued every two months, entitled The Correspondent, consisting of Letters, Moral, Political, and Literary, between correspondents in France and England, and designed by presenting to each National picture of the other, to enlighten their true interests, to mutual good understanding, and to render peace the basis of a common prosperity.

The Plates from Mr. FLAXMAN'S Designs from Hesiod's Theogony, Works and Days, and the Days; being compositions in outline.

Preparing for Publication.

The Rev. Dr. CHALMERS of Glasgow, is printing a Volume of Discourses, in which he combats the argument derived from Astronomy, against the truth of the Christian Revelation; and attempts to elucidate the harmony that subsists between the Doctrines of Scripture and the Discoveries of Modern Science.

Sermons on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ. By the Rev. THOMAS BOWDLER, M. A.

Mr. A. J. VALPY has in the press a new Edition of the Greek Septuagint, in one volume 8vo. The text is taken from the Oxford Edition of Bos; without contractions.

Also, a new Edition of HOMER'S Iliad; from the text of Heyne; with English Notes, many from Heyne and Clark.

Academic Errors; or Recollections of Youth. 12mo.

Catullus; with English Notes. By T. FORSTER, Esq. jun. 12mo.

The Rev. JAMES RAINE, of Durham, has circulated a Prospectus of "The History and Antiquities of North Durham, as subdivided into the Districts of Northhamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire; illustrated with appropriate Engravings, from drawings by Edward Blore, Esq. This publication will be published uniformly with Mr. SURTEES'S valuable History of the County, of which, in reality, it may be considered as constituting a portion.—In the course of investigations connected with the County History, many more interesting materials in reference to those districts having been discovered than the plan upon which that History had been originally framed would embrace, it was conceived by Mr. Surtees, that the only method by which the publick could be put in possession of these materials in their full extent, would be, by collecting them in a separate publication. On these grounds the History of North Durham has been undertaken by his friend Mr. Raine.—[Further notice shall be taken of the Prospectus in our SUPPLEMENT.]

Mr. ADAM STARK is about to publish by subscription, the History of Gaimburgh, co. Lincoln; with an account of the Roman and Danish Antiquities in the neighbourhood; and a Map, and several Engravings. Together with an historical account of Stew, in the same county; principally designed to show its former importance, and undoubted claims, in opposition to the opinions of Stukely, Johnson, Dickenson, and others, to be considered as the Subace-

ter of the Romans, and the seat of the Bishops of *Lindissi*, one of the earliest Sees in the English Church.

A View of the History of Scotland, from the earliest Records to the Rebellion in 1745, in a Series of Letters. 3 Vols.

A Translation, in one volume quarto, of the celebrated Abbé DUBOIS' Description of the People of India.

Mr. W. SAYAGE is making great progress in his work on Decorative Printing; which promises to form a new era in Printing, by enabling us to represent subjects in their proper colours, so as to imitate Drawings, at the common press, and by the usual process.

Collection of Italian Novels.

The Library of the late Count BORROMEO, of Padua, has been recently imported from the Continent, and will be brought *sub hasta* by Mr. Evans early in the ensuing month. The Catalogue of this Collection, consisting solely of Italian Novels, including many of great rarity printed in the 15th and 16th centuries, and also many Original Inedited Manuscripts, was published in 1794. It was republished, with considerable additions, in 1805; and we may venture to affirm, that there never was a more extraordinary assemblage of Books in this particular class of Italian Literature. Count Borromeo was at the expence of procuring copies from original MSS. and of having the greater part of the modern publications printed on a superior paper, expressly for his Collection, which he continued to enrich, when any opportunity occurred, until his death in 1812. Of this Library, consisting of above 400 volumes, we shall now mention a few of the most conspicuous ornaments.

To begin with Boccacio. Professor Marsand*, after speaking of the great rarity of the early Editions of this Author, and remarking that many of the greatest Libraries, public and private, do not contain a single copy of the Decameron printed in the fifteenth century, thus continues, "Nui qui possiamo dire con una specie di orgoglio, che la nostra Padova in questo articolo dei Decameroni del secolo quinto decimo è la più ricca di tutte le città della nostra Italia, possedendo nella privata raccolta de Novellieri del fu Conte Anton Maria Borromeo la Prima e l'Ultima dell' Edizioni fatte nel secolo quinto decimo." This Prima Edition, which is said by Mazzuchelli and other writers, to have been copied from the MSS. of Manelli, the best and most ancient extant, is equal in

rarity, and greatly superior in intrinsic excellence, to the far-famed Valdarfer of 1471. It is also worthy of remark, that no other book has been discovered printed with types similar to those used in this impression. Besides this copy, the only one in England, there is one in the Bibliothèque Royale of Paris; another in the Bibl. Magliabecchiana at Florence; and, we believe, a third in the Bibliothèque de Munich. The other Edition mentioned by Marsand is printed at Venice in 1498, and is chiefly remarkable for the elegance of the woodcuts, which are interspersed throughout. Of between 40 and 50 different Editions of Boccacio in this Library, we might particularize many of scarcity and value; but, as it is only our intention to give a general idea of the Collection, we must, after mentioning a few other rarities, refer our readers to the Catalogue.

Bandello Novelle, Lucca, 1565, Original Edition.—Cadamosto Marco da Lodi Sonetti, &c. Roma 1544.—Questo è uno de' più rari libri contenenti Novelle.—Sabardino Ariente Novelle, Venezia 1510, fol. with woodcuts of very great rarity.—Giraldi Cynthio Ecatommiti nel Monte Regali, 1563.—Cento Novelle Antike 1525. 4to.—Masuccio Novellino, Venezia 1484. fol. of very uncommon occurrence.—Morlini Novellæ, Neapoli 1520. Original Edition.—Morlini Novellæ MS. a beautiful MS. containing eight inedited Novels.—Il Libro della origine de' volgari proverbi di Aloyse Cinthio de gli Fabritii, Vinegia 1526. fol. extremely rare, and more valuable by the addition of a Sonnet and *Sestina*, which did not come to the hands of the Printer until the greater part of the impression had been dispersed.—Porto lo Infelice Innamoramento di Romeo Montecchi e di Giulietta Cappelletti, &c. First edition, very scarce, and particularly interesting as being the original of Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet. The influence indeed of Italian Literature on our Poets is very remarkable; nor must it be forgotten that it is to this we owe the Paradise Lost. This influence, compared in its effects by Aescham to the Enchantments of Circe, is even said by Warton to have produced a revolution in English Poetry.

We are sure that this imperfect account of so distinguished a Library will be read with great pleasure by all Collectors of scarce Books and admirers of Italian Literature, to whom it was always the wish of the late Count A. M. Borromeo, that his collection should be submitted after his death, as he conceived that in England alone their value would be justly felt and properly appreciated.

* *Memoria Bibliografica sulla Scoperta della Prima Edizione del Decamerone, Venezia, 1815. 4to.*

SELECT POETRY.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

PROLOGUS and EPILOGUS delivered at the last representation of TERENCE'S EUNUCH, at WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. The former spoken by Mr. BOURNE, the Captain of the School—the latter by Messrs. BOURNE and SHORT, as GNATHO and THRASO:

VESTRUM, Patroni, quos salvere plurimum

Lætus lubensq; jubeo, nemini fere
Dubium videri. credo, qualem flagitent
Tempusq; præsens resq; nostræ Prologum.

An hæc quisquam prorsus accedit
fores,

Nec sancti illius meminit et chari senis,
Quem noster omnis luget extinctum chorus,
His ante suetum præsidere lusibus?
Illo Hercle nemo notior cunctis fuit,
Magisve amatus aut honoratus magis,
Magisve cunctis flebilis, credo, occidit;
Vel queis Palæstræ præca nostræ gloria,
Atq; ipsa cordi est Publica Institutio;
Vel queis honestum literarum et artium
Studium est bonarum, et verus in pretio
labor,

Moresq; faciles, innocentes, simplices,
Pectusq; liberale, sincerum, pium.
Immo, sepulti plurimas laudes licet
Taceat modestus iste sepulchralis lapsis,
At non suorum vox tacebit publica:
Non ipsa donec nostra stabunt mœnia,
Sanctumq; juxta tollet hæc ædes caput,
Perire Eliza gloriam sinet memor
Ipsis ab usq; cunis omnino sui,
Alumni, preceptoris, præsidis, patris.

At tu, laboris quem patronum ludicri,
Prima lubentes consalutamus vice,
Et ante carum, et cætera alienum licet,
At mente tota, credimus nostrum tamen,
Tu, sancte præses, quæ nec uno nomine,
Nec nunc, fatemur, deniq; deberi tibi
Obsequium, honorem, gratiamq; plurimam
Hilaris, rogamus, et benignus accipe,
Studiumq; nostrum numine adjuta tuo.

Et tu, qui nostræ sæpius Comedie,
Curator olim, nunc spectator interes,
Quocunq; nobis carus idem tempore,
Et nunc, et olim; tu, pater, salve quoq;:
Fas tibi desuetis jam revisenti læres
Veteris gratemur memores consuetudinis:
Fas et precemur (quippe laudi maximæ
Tibi placuisse duximusq; et ducimus)
Fas sit precemur, ut quæ votis omnium
Nostra hæc, curante te, respondebat prius,
Tuis Thalia votis nunc respondeat;
Et quem docebas abte, nunc plaudeas gregi.

EPILOGUS.

Gnatho.

Quid nunc, magne Thraso? quid agis?
quoniam ista repente
Tristitia, et nubes ista supercillii?

Thraso.

Occidimus. Mavors timuit quem perdere,
tandem

Infelix ausa est perdere pauperies.

Quæ bellum dederat, pax omnia dilapi-
davit, [malo.

Nec, nisi mors, tanto est ulla medela

Gnatho.

Turpe viro damnis succumbere, tu modo
forti [via est.

Sis animo; ad famam prompta lucrumq;

Quæ tibi nunc se forte offert occasio præ-
sens,

Arripe.

Thraso.

Quam narras?

Gnatho.

Pauca docendus eris.

Nostra quidem tellus scis fontibus omnis
abundat,

Qui medicinales ejaculantur aquas.

Huc coeunt ægri, sani, mas, Tomina, cælebs,

Pupillus, mater, nympa, puella, senex,

Rusticus, urbanus, fur, judex, scurra, sa-
cerdos,

Mercator, miles, causidicus, medicus.

Ipsa valetudo paucos, plerosq; voluptas

Invitat, lusus, alea, scena, chori.

Pro se quisq; simul perdunt et tempus
opæsq;

Saltando interea summus habetur honos.

Ergo deligitur, qui cœtibns hisce magister

Præsidet, ille choros ordinat, ille regit.

Hunc regem observant, hunc admirantur,
amantq;

Huic facile pendunt larga tributa manu:

Nunc audi—Forte urbs, cui nomen Calda
dederunt

Sanando apta homini balnea, et apta sui,

Extinctum nuper Regem desiderat; Illuc

Tu, mage dignus enim nemo, petitor eas.

Thraso.

Quid? peregrinus ego ignotusq;

Gnatho.

Hoc dignior ipso.

Nunc sunt grata magis, quæ peregrina
magis, [Ille est

Et miles palmarum nunquam non proripit.

Quem vir formidat; quemq; puella
cupit.

Thraso.

Scilicet idq; datum est, fateor, mihi,
nempe Thrasoni

Est carus Mavors, sed mage cara Venus.

Primus item saltare labor, pugnare se-
cundus; [bus.

Si multum manibus, plus valeo pedi-

Gnatho.

Credo equidem.

Thraso.

Immo etiam, quo tantum nomine Achilles
Laudatur, quantum quod modo dederat.

Hic

Mic ergo et gladios, et cætera martia pono;
 Buccina rauca vale, tibia mollis ave.
 Ille ego sum qui multiplices innotusq;
 figura-q;
 Et quibus appetet quæq; chorea modis:
 Unius passumq; trium, passumq; duorum
 Quâ lege alternent, dextra, sinistra
 manus;
 Per medium, sursumq; deorsumq;

Gnatho.

Ab bone, num tu
 Nostrorum ingenii ista placere putas.
 Sordent jam veteres istæ, patriæq; cho-
 reæ;
 Hoc hodie celebrant solâ Culina genus.
 Nunc in deliciis saltatio Ionica habetur;
 Illa quidem mollis, blanda, soluta, levis.
 Nec virgo hanc matura viro jam sola cho-
 ream,
 Sed matura rei cui libet uxor, amat.

Thraso.

Non vos cognosco tam bellos, tamq; ve-
 teres! [magis.
 Hanc quoq; me nemo callet, amatve
 Hæc ego vel lauros etiam pro laude pacis-
 car,
 Huic etiam imperium posthabuisse
 velim.

Gnatho.

Imperium narras? Hoc omni spondeo
 majus
 Imperio, inq; viros scilicet, inq; genus.
 Quia tu linque aliis, equites, peditumq;
 cohortes

Instruere, et vulgus vi cohibere ferum;
 Hæc tibi erunt artes; nempe adventibus
 ultra

Gratari hospitibus; visere, et excipere,
 Orchestramq; fidesq; atq; instrumenta
 choreæ

Curare ut bello sint satis apta gregi.
 Quo standum sit cuiq; loco, quocunq; se-
 dendum

Præcipere, et quæ cui sit socianda ma-
 nus: [genusq;
 Fœmineos bene nâsse gradus, proavosq;
 Qui sit cuiq; ordo, qui tribuendus honos.

Fœmineas etiam interdum componere
 litas;
 Interea laculis consuluisse tuis.

Hoc opus omne tuum, officium nec dignius
 abum [homo.
 Est homine, officio nec mage dignus
 Quin age; propositi brevis est occasio
 lucri;

Ora, amhi, propera. Quid dubitas?
 Thraso.

Propero.
 Hoc primum appello: Vos ornatisime
 costus,
 Si quis virtutes commiserere mea,
 Votis quisq; meis, proper, adspirate.

Gnatho.
 Meisq; ;
 Thraso.

Vos mihi glaudat: Cætera salvus ero.
 GENT. MAG. December, 1816.

LINES

Written in INDIA by an old Resident.

ROUSED by the early gun's * unwelcome
 roar, [broke,
 Which many a sweet delicious nap hath
 A thifty Wight, on Camorindel's shore,
 From blissful dreams of cent per cent
 awoke.

He press'd his pillow, (ain again would
 sleep,

In hopes the pleasing vision to resume;
 But Phœbus interven'd, with envious peep,
 And brighten'd all the litter of his room.

For short 's the twilight in this torrid climate,
 Just serving light from darkness to divide;
 So short, indeed, the Fair have scarcely
 time,

Unscorch'd, to take a little morning's ride.
 "What pity 'tis! for much, my dears,
 you know,

Do health and bloom on exercise depend;
 Long may your cheeks, with native roses
 glow;

And bright Hygeia all your steps attend!"
 † Full on the table, and its cloth so green,
 The Sun, now shining, views with wond'r-
 ing eyes,

Things het'rogeneous, which together seen,
 Might even Jupiter himself surprize.

"What have we here?" said he, "Fanams
 and Cash!
 Debtor, and Creditor, and items long!
 With many a signature, and dot, and dash!
 And here? by all the Pow'rs of Verse! a
 Song!

An interest-table, with a bond, upon it,
 Price-current at Calcutta and Bombay;
 Three quarters of an Ode, and half a Son-
 net;

This Mortal's in a miserable way!"
 "True, great Apollo!" cried the whining
 bard;

"Though not insane, I own myself a fool,
 For having thought (yet, sure, my lot is
 hard!)
 Plutus with thee could bold divided rule.

In early youth, to thee alone I bow'd,
 And spoilt, 'twas whisper'd, many a snow-
 white page;

The wealth, ~~construing~~ God abus'd aloud;
 But, true it is, that Av'rice comes with
 Age.

I now am anxious, treasure to amass,
 Yet still retain a certain rhyming itch:
 Though all our money I men declare, alas!
 'He who writes Verses, never can be rich.'

Examples too they cite, with visage long,
 To prove how small hath been the Poet's
 store;

* The Morning gun, fired in all garrisons at day-break.

† The Writer lived, at this time, in a small Bungalow; with a detached room, for sleeping in, writing, &c.

And

And quote, by name, each needy son of song.

As Otway, Butler, and a hundred more.

'Dare you,' say they, ('tis Friendship bids us ask) [fence,

'Gainst hunger trust the Muse's weak defence,
And, like those bards, assume the glorious task

To scribble notes for fame a cent'ry hence ?

'Rank not with me the celebrated dead,
For fun I write, Messieurs, and not for fame.'

Now wistly shakes each calculating head,
And ev'ry tongue exclaims, 'Tis all the same.

This line may cause the Poet's breast to glow,

Sev'n wealthy Towns contend for Homer
Yet let him shudder when he reads below,

Through which the LIVING Homer begg'd his bread.'

And is it so? and must I then resign,
For cold dull Prose, the harmony of Verse?
Ne'er pen, or strive to pen, the flowing line?

'Are riches then a blessing, or a curse?

A curse, if, to possess them, I must quit
The flow'ry fields, which oft' I've scamp-er'd o'er,

When gaily mounted on my darling tit;
Alas! and must I never mount him more?

O! sad disunion of the objects sought!
How hard to choose, for better or for worse;

(When either prize must be so dearly bought;) [bought;)
With Riches, Prose; or Poverty, with Verse!" I.

[The following Lines were written by a beloved Daughter (whilst attending on her sick Child) and sent to her Father, on his having bought a silver-handled Cup for his use in old age.]

STOP, stop, Sir—'ore you fill me up,
List to a friend—your silver cup.

Could I with Barbauld morals teach,
And like her Tankard*, pour a speech,

Your Cup should not be empty found
Of topics lively or profound;

It's polish'd sides would soon run o'er
With genuine wit and classic lore.

But since I'm no such learned elf,
I'll speak a word, just for myself.—

Good Master, use me well, I pray!
Let Richard rub me ev'ry day

With leather smooth, and place me where
I shall be safe—and have a care,

He never gives me ugly looks.

On just cloth, or side-board, steel, or box,
And let your hand, never fail

To be brought with love, and care,
To my good and affectionate of its kind,
Whenever you will, care.

See Miss Aikin's (now Mrs. Barbauld) beautiful verses "The Grains of

So may I stand, for many a year,
Close by thy side, my Master dear!
Assuage thy thirst—digest thy food,
Or cheer thee when in thoughtful mood.
But stay—I fear I make too bold
To prate while dinner's growing cold.
And therefore, Sir, as quite expedient,
I sign myself, your most obedient.

Oct. 26, 1816.

Mr. URBAN, Westfellow, Dec. 1.

The following Song was written and arranged to the harmonized melody of "The soft-flowing Avon," with the hope, and indeed full expectation, that the Jubilee at Stratford would have been celebrated last April in a very different, and more worthy manner: but, alas! on this, like as on many other occasions, an overfond fancy "made the promise to my hope, and broke it to my heart." It is now my intention, with the permission of the proprietor, to insert it in the first volume of the "British Melodies," soon forth-coming; where, instead of the plain harmonies of my poor musical talents, it will be attended with those of my ingenious colleague, Mr. Clifton, for four voices, together with his "tricksy" accompaniments and symphonies.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

CHORAL SONG OF THE FAIRIES,
At the Grave of SHAKESPEARE.

AIR—*Thou soft-flowing Avon*—harmonized for many Voices.

COME, Spirits of Fancy, green Naiads,
and Fays, [us raise;
By the soft-flowing Avon sweet strains let
Round the shrine of our Shakspeare bright
ivy we'll braid, [use laid:

And tear-strew the turf where his ashes
And when the spire blushing greets morn-
ing again

They'll be glittering and pure—like the
drops of his pen.

See the Gossamer-Fairy her shuttle un-
twines [lines;

To shoot like his fancy, and gleam like his
And, like her unassuming, he left at the
dawn [gone

His tissue to shine, when to rest he was
For wherever he wander'd (so playful his
pow'rs [all the flow'rs.

In a dew-bedropp'd web-lace he link'd
O Minstrel immortal! of Nature pos-
sess'd [treas'd,

To lift the slates, and soothe the dis-
tress'd

Thy harp on the heart-strings can sym-
phonies shed, [the dead,

That may scratch the living, and soar with
Where imparadis'd Poets with Angels
combine [in thine.

In full choir of such notes as here tinkled

Presented in the Cup whilst dinner
was putting on the table.

ON SUSPENSE.

SOME demon, sure, with vengeful breast,
 Envious of joy and peaceful rest,
 Conceived thy all-terrible form,
 And nurs'd thee 'mid the wildest storm;
 Where mild Content with halcyon eye,
 Nor Pity's sympathetic sigh,
 Their virtues could to thee impart,
 Or soften thy obdurate heart.
 Furies presided at thy birth,
 And sent thee to infest the earth,
 Full-fraught with ev'ry various ill
 Which could their dire resolves fulfill.
 Thy province is th'ambitious life,
 To wake the passions still to strife
 By fears that blight Hope's opening flow'r,
 And sweetest blessings know to sour.
 The evils which are in thy train
 Are greater far than certain pain;
 E'en Sorrow's self, compar'd to thee,
 Seems peace and soft tranquillity.

SONG

Written for the Anniversary Dinner of the
 Battle of WATERLOO, held at the Lon-
 don Hotel at BRUSSELS, June 18, 1816.
 To the tune of—'To Anacreon in Heaven!'

FOR years, O Napoleon, so great was
 thy fame, [thy name;
 All nations convulsed have turn'd pale at
 Save England alone, who that power de-
 fend; [or died.
 For her sons on the ocean or conquer'd
 When their great Nelson led,
 Soon the Gallic ships fled,
 But the champion, alas! his valued blood
 shed! [plore
 While a people in tears their triumph de-
 Far too dearly bought—as that Hero's no
 more!
 While Austria was trembling at Ulm's fa-
 tal blow, [low;
 Where traitors reduc'd all her rising hopes
 By Trafalgar's great fame each bosom
 was fir'd, [spir'd;
 This rallied the brave—this the coward in-
 It soon taught the whole world,
 Britain's flag when unfurl'd,
 Could ne'er from the height of proud ho-
 nour be hurt'd! [like slaves,
 Tho' nations depress'd might be treated
 Still England triumphant was Queen of
 the waves!
 When Portugal caught sacred Liberty's
 name, [to fame:
 Her Patriots by Wallcley were led on
 Iberia indignant next broke thro' the chains,
 Which tyrants attempted to rivet in vain:
 While the Douro's deep stream
 Now reflected the gleam
 Of thousands in arms, all intent on the
 theme, [sword
 Of chasing the spoilers, who fled from the
 Of Arthur the great, by his soldiers ador'd!
 The towers, proud Badajos, in ruins laid
 low, [for;
 Not ev'n could the Pyrenees shelter the

Till honour'd at Paris as chief of the brave,
 Who gloriously fought prostrate Europe
 to save;
 His proud Country, with joy,
 Granted free from alloy
 To Wellington trophies no time can de-
 stroy. [bright star:
 Still hail'd by his Prince as Britain's
 Her counsel in peace—her famed cham-
 pion in war!
 When the Hydra, escaping from Elba's
 wild shore, [more;
 Was panting to sacrifice millions once
 And her ravenous Eagles let loose to de-
 stroy, [Charlroy—
 Like lightning struck down on the fair
 Then by Wellington led
 O'er the dying and dead,
 Bold Englishmen rush'd, and repuls'd them
 with dread! [vaders to know
 While the bayonet's point taught th' au-
 That Britons ne'er yield to an insolent foe!
 'Twas morn—and the cuirassiers hail'd
 the new day, [Anglois!"]
 Crying "Vive l'Empereur, et à bas les
 'Tis night—and the battle of Waterloo
 o'er, [their gore!
 Those bold cuirassiers are left drench'd in
 Where that old guard of France
 Made in vain their advance,
 Tho' their Emperor led, they were struck
 in a trance. [same,
 Then lost were his Eagles, and blasted his
 While the sun set in glory on Wellington's
 name!
 Then fill high the goblet, be vain of this
 day, [cay!
 'Tis sacred to honour, and ne'er shall de-
 While bright memory sanctions each
 thought so divine, [wine;
 And transport still adds a new zest to the
 Let's unite heart and voice,—
 "Here 's to Britain's best choice,
 Who on Waterloo's field made Europe re-
 joice, [dread,
 Who calm midst the heat of a contest so
 Cried 'at seven I'll conquer,' at seven
 they fled!" M. H.

To the Memory of the late Rev. EDWARD
 JONES, M. A. Rector of Loddington, co.
 Northampton (See Vol. LXXXIV. p. 678.)

HE'S gone, he's gone to peaceful rest,
 He with the Angels will be blest:
 A tender husband, father dear,
 A pious Christian, friend sincere,
 Ah! we his loss shall long deplore,
 Perhaps his equal see no more.
 No guilt or terror had he on his mind,
 In sickness patient, and to death resign'd;
 His goodness he extended to the poor,
 And shut not upon Charity his door:
 He's left the world for some far happier
 shore. [shore.
 The passing words will pass his soul no
 A Father.
 HISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 23.—What now forms the conversation of every *salon* at Paris, is the vehement dispute that took place after dinner at the British Ambassador's, between M. Pasquier, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Prince de Talleyrand. Among the English, Lord Mansfield, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Somerville (Privy Council), were present. Contrary to his usual discretion, he omitted no opportunity of satirizing the Ministry, and the whole system of the Government. The conversation at last became more direct; when M. de Talleyrand declared, that the influence employed in the elections was an affront offered to the nation, and that the Minister of the Interior should be the only Minister through whom the King should communicate his sentiments. M. Pasquier replied, that every Minister was nominated by his Majesty. The Prince then attacked the functions of some of the most important, and concluded with observations reflecting on the Sovereign himself—"I too enjoyed six months in his confidence; but who can count on its duration?" M. Pasquier then called his carriage.—Next morning, Talleyrand received the following note through the Duke de Châtre:

"Sir,—In consequence of the public conversation which you held with the President of the Chamber of Deputies in the house of the Ambassador of a Foreign Power, I inform you, that his Majesty has ordered me to notify to you, that you need not again present yourself at Court."

Rostopchin, Governor of Moscow at the time of Buonaparte's invasion of Russia, had an audience of Louis XVIII. on the 4th instant.

The King of France has issued an Ordinance, by which a bounty is granted upon all grain imported into France between the 15th inst. and the 1st of September, 1817. [This measure is said to have been adopted in consequence of the opening of our ports for grain.]

By private letters from France, we learn that the Budget is considered in the private circles of Paris as wholly incompatible with the means at the disposal of Ministers; and the Government trembles at the imposition of new taxes. The candidate is in a very per-

se, owing chiefly to the disaffection of the lower orders of the people. There is another circumstance in the parties disaffected to the Government, which avail themselves, for the pur-

pose of fomenting public discontent. It is, that of the payments made to the Allies for the maintenance of the armies of observation;—payments guaranteed by such solemn treaties, that they cannot be withheld without the grossest violation of faith on the part of the Government. Yet all the Opposition leaders persuade the people that these payments ought to be stopped; and they try to stir up their vain-glorious military spirit, by telling them that they are already a match for those Powers by whom they have been twice conquered!

The private letters from Paris exhibit the painful picture of approaching civil conflicts. Proclamations and counter-proclamations have been issued in La Vendée; and that part of the county which was the first to take up arms for Louis XVI. and the last to lay them down for Louis XVIII. is now threatened with punishment for alleged disloyalty! One of the letters thus speaks of these occurrences:—"The effervescence which still continues to reign among the inhabitants of La Vendée has, for a long time, engaged the anxious solicitude of Government. A proclamation of the most incendiary nature was circulated in the arrondissement of Sables; three days after its appearance armed bands desolated the communes of the Marais. These outrages were attributed by the whole country to the intrigues of M. de Maynard. The peasants of Morbihan are armed to a man; they have never surrendered the firelocks of British manufacture which they made so noble a use of during the Revolution."

The Chamber of Peers has resolved to continue the fatiguing and dull practice of delivering written speeches; the proposition for abolishing it having been rejected by a majority of 87 to 50.

The Chamber of Deputies had a public sitting on the 5th inst. when a project of law on the right of voting at Elections was presented. It is the old law somewhat modified; but the principle of paying about 13*l.* sterling, in direct taxes, to qualify a person to vote, is retained.

On the 7th inst. in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the long-promised projects of laws were brought forward by the Minister of Police, for securing the Liberty of the Subject, the Liberty of the Press, and the Seizure of printed Works. Such are the titles of these laws, to which they have little pretensions, with the exception of that relating to the seizure of printed works. The two first laws are proposed to be temporary, and to expire on the

the 1st of January, 1818. The substance of the Minister's speech on the first *projet* was, that the Law of the 29th October, 1815, by which the Government was empowered to arrest and detain suspected persons, was intended to be only temporary, and had been exercised with every possible clemency. The number of persons in custody at any one time throughout all France never exceeded 419, and that was in the month after the troubles at Grenoble. At the beginning of this year they amounted to 167; on the 1st of June to 319; and on the 1st of this month to 31, including 17 for Paris. The numbers of those placed in *surveillance* at a distance from their usual places of residence, were 253 on the 1st of July of this year, and do not exceed 100 now. The numbers under special *surveillance* in their own Communes, never amounted to more than 900 in the whole kingdom; and the larger part were not aware of their being under *surveillance*. It was still necessary, he observed, for the public security, to continue restraints on the actions of the turbulent, but not to the extent of the law of October 1815.—The second *projet*, respecting the liberty of the press, is as gross an act of tyranny as any committed within the last twenty-five years — “Newspapers and periodical works cannot be published without the King's authority.” — Having thus summarily disposed of the journals and periodical works, the next *projet*, with respect to other literary productions, directs, that upon the seizure of a publication under a law of the 21st October, 1814, the party whose work is seized may, by a certain process, cause the question respecting the seizure to be decided upon by the tribunal within eight days. After that delay, if the seizure be not maintained by the tribunal, the work shall be returned to its owner.

A Paris paper of the 16th inst. mentions, that ten estates in the departments of La Manche and Pas de Calais, have been purchased by Englishmen, who purpose to settle in France; 42 families are also said to have settled in the Vaucluse.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 16. — “The Budget will not, it is said, be finally discussed before February; it will be made a powerful instrument against the Ministers. The whole body of the lower classes, particularly those in trade, are marshalled against it. The complaints against it are loud and violent, as falling chiefly upon the poor, instead of pressing upon the rich; by directly taking a tenth, fifth, &c. of their annual income, according to its amount. This system of taxation is the favourite topic of the political economists of the Palais Royal.”

The whole of the 16th and 18th inst. was devoted in the Chamber of Deputies to the discussion of a Law to enable Ministers to receive in advance about one-third of the payments of the taxes for 1817. This Law was carried by a large majority (164 to 30), and is a new triumph to the Ministers: who have pledged themselves to the fact, that the embarrassments which call for these extraordinary supplies are merely temporary.

Letters recently received from Paris say that France, at the present moment, is unable to pay her instalments of the contributions. It is said, that an agent sent to England by the French Government, for the purpose of negotiating a loan, has failed entirely in his object. The sums required altogether were nine millions sterling. It is pretty generally believed that the time fixed for the payment of the contributions due has been prolonged for two months, by the unanimous assent of the Allied Powers. The letters also state, that the failure on the part of the French Government to satisfy its engagements “is not likely to be attended with any unpleasant result.”

The French almanacs for 1817 announce three extraordinary high tides; namely, the 5th of April, 11th of October, and 9th of November, particularly if high winds prevail.

An English soldier of the 45d Regiment, under the Duke of Wellington, named Robert Parvy, was hanged on the 16th ult. for robbery.

A young Spaniard, and a married female of the same nation, formed an illicit attachment lately at Bourdeaux. The husband, discovering it, took steps to break off the connexion; in consequence, the guilty parties agreed on their mutual destruction; and they were both found dead, with their heads shattered to pieces by pistol shots.

NETHERLANDS.

The increase of discontent and disturbance on the French frontier provinces, has induced the Belgic Government to adopt extraordinary means of precaution. All suspicious persons are strictly watched, and several have been sent out of the Belgic territory. General Vandamme was among the latter; but, it is said, he has since received permission to remain in one of the Northern provinces.

A sort of misunderstanding appears to have arisen between the Governments of the Netherlands and France. Orders were issued by the former some months since to detain and give up French deserters, upon condition that the same was done in France with respects to deserters from the Netherlands. It seems, however, that, though French deserters have been given up, there has been no recipro-

city on the part of the French Government. The King of the Netherlands therefore revokes his former orders.

The Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands has at length agreed to the proposition for prohibiting the Export of Corn.

"Brussels, Dec. 13. — The Second Chamber of the States-General in its yesterday's sitting, was almost wholly occupied with the proposal of Mr. Hoffschmidt, the object of which was, to prohibit the exportation of corn by the frontier of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; and with that of Mr. Pyke, relative to a general prohibition of the exportation of corn of all kinds, which is not proved to have been imported. After a long and animated debate, both these proposals were adopted. The first by a majority of 60 votes to 19 — and the second by 42 to 35." — During the debates on these interesting motions, the popular feeling was very strongly evinced in the Assembly. — The state of the corn-market at Brussels, the day after the prohibitory resolutions were agreed to, strongly corroborates the impression that there was no scarcity; as on that day there was a general stagnation, and a great quantity of corn remained unsold.

SPAIN.

Private letters from Spain state, that Colonel Cholin, and twelve others, were under close confinement in the fortress of Pamplona, and in daily expectation of being brought out to the public square for execution. It is said, that they are implicated in an extensive revolution forming in Spain; that their correspondence was intercepted, and part of the ramifications of the plot were discovered.

By accounts from Spain, it appears that Ferdinand has issued a decree, in effect entirely excluding the importation of all British cotton goods. East India cottons, such as nankeens, &c. are comprehended in this order.

The Spanish Consul residing at Antwerp has notified to the merchants of that city an Ordinance of his Master, prohibiting the importation into his dominions of foreign cotton manufactures. The "fatal influence which the sale of such goods" is said by the Spanish Council of Finance to have had on "the agriculture and commerce of the kingdom," is assigned in the preamble of the Ordinance as the cause of its promulgation.

It was a ship, as mentioned in the account of the capture of the *Mercur*, had been captured by the privateers of the *Mercur* between the Cape and American seamen in that part of the world. It was stated, that in consequence of a man of colour, belonging to the American frigate, having been

found on board the *Anne*, Captain Bell, of Malta, committing a theft, he was punished by the crew of the latter vessel. Three American officers met Capt. Bell on shore, grossly insulted him, and challenged him to set-to; which he accepted, and having beat two of them, their companions seized and cruelly assaulted him. The Sicilian Government was appealed to; but no further result is stated than occasional disturbances.

The Princess of Wales is said to have lately paid a visit to the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, at Parma, and to intend remaining some weeks at Milan.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria, who has recently taken a young wife, is marrying off his daughters as fast as he can; one is united to a Neapolitan Prince, a second goes to the Brazils, and a third, about 15, and very beautiful, is said to be designed for the presumptive heir to the kingdom of Saxony.

One step towards a popular Government has at length been taken in Germany. At the eighth sitting of the Diet at Frankfort, on the 2d inst. the Envoy of Saxe Weimar submitted to them the new Constitution of that State, and demanded for it the guarantee of the Germanic Confederation. — Political writers in that country assert, that if the sovereigns on the Continent do not fulfil the expectations formerly held out to the people of granting them full civil rights, a revolution will take place.

The new King of Wurtemberg is making considerable reductions in the public expenditure, by abolishing useless offices, and reducing the emoluments of others.

Stuttgart, Nov. 25. — Our Sovereign commences his reign by acts most favourable to the relief of his subjects; namely, by reductions and economy. His Majesty, who never loved pomp, has diminished court state. The guards, which were very expensive, will be dissolved: the king has declared, that he was sure of being faithfully guarded by every one of his soldiers and of his people. The standing army will not exceed eight or nine thousand men. All the citizens capable of bearing arms will be trained to the use of them; a means of defence which will save much expence, and consequently facilitate that mitigation of the taxes which is speedily expected; and among others, the abolition of the tax on Colonial produce, the diminution of the stamp duties, &c.

The King of Wurtemberg has prorogued the States till the 16th of January, when his Majesty is expected to make a proposition respecting the new Constitution.

There is a melancholy account of the harvest in Germany. In the vicinity of Halle, all the corn has been eaten up by vermin.

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The winter has now set-in in the Northern part of Europe; the Upper and Lower Elbe, the Vistula, and the Neva, are frozen: the exportation of corn has been prohibited in Sweden; but on the other hand we learn, that numerous shipments of grain are making at Dantzic, although the Vistula is frozen: the grain is carried out to sea to the ships.

Nuremberg, March 28.—The well-known Adam Muller, the soothsayer, says, "the tranquillity of Europe will not last longer than till the summer of 1817; when, through the instigation of the French, war will again break out. But France will be overpowered by the victorious Allies; and the monarchy will be destroyed, by being divided among different branches."

STATE OF THE SUN.—The Rev. M. Stark, Canon and Astronomer of Augsburg, has observed in the sun a vast opening or cavity 4 minutes 26 seconds from its eastern and 15 minutes 7 seconds from its southern edge. In that cavity, the apparent diameter of which is three times larger than the real diameter of the earth, are seen two black hollows or holes, separated from each other by a luminous space; and the largest of which terminates in a point at its upper extremity, and is very wide, and crenated at its lower. Between this vast apparent abyss and the eastern edge of the sun there are several asperities, below which four small black spots are seen, and six above.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has given liberty to the peasants of Esthonia, at the special desire of the Nobles.

ASIA.

By the last arrivals from Java, accounts have been received of a successful and decisive action having been fought at Macassar, in Celebes, between the British troops stationed at that settlement and the armies of several of the Native Chiefs in hostility with the European authority. These accounts were brought to Batavia by the Hon. Company's cruiser Ternate; and it appears, that on this occasion the whole of the disposable force at Macassar attacked the enemy in a very strong position, defended by 15 redoubts, and flanked on both sides by perpendicular rocks several hundred feet high. The whole of the redoubts were carried, and the enemy's general, Datu Chita, killed. We regret, however, to add, that our loss was great; Lieutenants Samuel Watson, Aske, and Götting, being wounded, and 74 men killed and wounded. The whole force did not amount to 500 men, including marines and seamen from the cruisers, headed by Captain Hatwell of the Beagle, who was of the most essential service.

The latest intelligence from Bengal announces the intended departure of the

Governor General for the Upper Provinces, for the purpose of affording the necessary protection to the Rajah of Jeypore, whose country was in a state of continual alarm, from the predatory incursions of those barbarous freebooters, the Pindarries; and subject to demands of large sums of money from other powers, which he was not in equal strength to oppose. This resolution of Government, it was supposed by many, would bring on a war with the Mahrattas and Scindia.

Advices have been received by Government from China, to the end of July, Lord Amherst had arrived at Macao, after a tedious passage of nearly six months. On his arrival, he received the pleasing intelligence (as it was believed at the India House that he would not be very favourably received), that the Emperor had signified his pleasure that the embassy should be received with every possible distinction.

AFRICA.

The Emperor of Morocco, who lately interdicted the exportation of grain from his ports, is now said to have offered to send a supply to France. This is perhaps thrown out by the French Government, for the purpose of contributing to keep the people quiet.

A new Sovereign has started up in Egypt in the person of Amound Ali, the Pacha. He has built fortifications, and raised an army of adventurers of all nations, the greater part of whom are probably French.

AMERICA, &c.

New York Papers to the 16th of last month state, that the Russian Ambassador is about to quit the United States, in consequence of a misunderstanding respecting the arrest of the Russian Consul at Philadelphia, for a serious offense against the American laws. Private letters contain an account of a similar misunderstanding with M. Hyde de Neuville, the French Ambassador. Shortly after that gentleman reached Baltimore, it seems, a public dinner was given to the French fugitives, and toasts extremely insulting to the French Government were drunk on the occasion, particularly one proposed by the Postmaster of Baltimore. M. de Neuville obtained little satisfaction; it being replied to him, that if the President himself had been exposed to a similar insult, the laws of America would have given him no remedy.

An article from New York states, that the Americans have taken into their service another veteran French General; his name is Bernart. In the event, therefore, of new war on the great American Continent, the North American troops may be expected to behave better than they did during the late campaigns on the Canadian frontier.

The election for President was going on in the United States at the date of the last advices. The democratic party has evidently a great ascendancy; whence the nomination of Mr. Munroe is no longer considered doubtful.

A large party of the French emigrants lately arrived in the United States have formed a company, for the purpose of joining in an establishment on the banks of the Mississippi.

Accounts from Boston (United States) of the 16th Oct. state, that it is impossible to describe the distressed state of those who have imported largely of British manufactures; the sacrifice making on sales of their importations were as great as from 20 to 30 per cent.; and the stock of goods on hand being very great, an amendment in the market could not, of course, be expected. These distresses were augmented by the holders of British goods sending on from New York and Philadelphia (where they could not effect sales under 40 or 50 per cent. loss) large quantities to be sold by auction at Boston.

It appears from the Halifax papers, that a destructive fire took place there on the 9th of October: its ravages were only stopped by taking down two or three houses before the flames had reached them. The property destroyed is valued at 30,000*l*. The Governor has issued a proclamation, stating, that notwithstanding the activity of the garison, there had been much plunder; and that if any goods of the distressed inhabitants could be traced into the hands of the robbers, they should be deemed felons, and suffer death. The time allowed for restoration was two days from the date of the proclamation.

The present situation of the United States with South America assumes considerable importance. In addition to the hostile appearances, in the United States, of expeditions fitting out to assist the cause of the Spanish insurgents, it would now appear the Spaniards have again captured another American schooner, the *Firebrand*. The intelligence is demi-official, communicated by the Commanding Officer at New Orleans. The official paper, the *National Intelligencer*, however, attempts to explain away the circumstance, by stating, that inflammatory accounts are daily circulated to exasperate the citizens of the United States against Spain. The account of the capture of the *Firebrand* is stated not to be depended upon, as another account mentioned that she escaped, and that three Spanish schooners were not sailing. The papers are thus in their exertions against Spain.

Commodore Brown, who has done so much mischief to the Spaniards in the Pacific Ocean, has been detained

at Barbadoes, with his ship and cargo, in the following curious manner:—"The *Hercules*, Commodore Brown, arrived at Barbadoes towards the end of September; at the same time his Majesty's ship the *Beaver*, Captain Stirling, came in from a cruize. The custom-house officers went on board the *Hercules*; but not being able to read Spanish, or being otherwise deceived, they did not seize her, and Sir James Leith ordered her to quit the Island. By some circumstances Captain Stirling's suspicions were excited; and on searching her papers he found out who she was, and Brown acknowledged he had abandoned the cause of Buenos Ayres, and was seeking a port to dispose of his cargo. The only commissions he had were, a commission for another vessel, and one to a person not on board. Captain Stirling therefore seized her under the Navigation Laws, and carried her to the Admiral at Antigua, who approved of what he had done. The *Hercules* mounts 22 guns, and has 56 men, with a valuable cargo of quick-silver, silks, steel, dry goods and spice, supposed to be worth a million of dollars, the produce of plundered towns and vessels in the Pacific Ocean. The lawyers have no doubt of her confiscation; but there appears much doubt of what is to be done with Admiral Brown and his crew, whether or not they are to be sent home and tried as pirates."

An expedition lately sailed from Port-au-Prince for South America. This expedition was a scheme of the younger Mina, who has found means to get together a number of adventurers like himself, and even to collect three small vessels, the largest mounting 18 guns; with which he sailed to take part with the Independents, of all nations and characters, in arms, in various parts of Spanish South America.

By the schooner *Sarah and Hannah*, arrived at Charleston from Lagaira, a report had been brought, that the Spanish Patriots were again in possession of Margaritta, Barcelona, Carupana, and part of Oronoko. Cumana was closely blockaded by them, and, being much straitened for provisions, was expected soon to fall into their hands. The Royalist General Morales, advancing to the relief of Cumana, was attacked near Barcelona by the Patriots, and defeated with a very considerable loss: he was not supposed to have more than 1,500 or 2,000 men under his command; while the Patriots could muster under their different leaders, nearly 10,000. Even the Spanish officers themselves began to despair of much longer defending that part of the Spanish dominions against the Revolutionists. The celebrated partisan, Sir Gregor M Gregor, who was represented in the late Spanish

accounts to have been killed, and his body cut up and *salted*, and sent to Mexico, is still alive, and in command of a strong body of Revolutionists near Cumana.

The General Assembly of Barbadoes have passed a Slave Population Registry Bill, with a clause enacting a penalty of 100*l.* for each slave omitted. This has been done by invitation from Government, to render the adoption of Mr. Wilberforce's Bill unnecessary.

The Planters of Dominica are remonstrating with the Government at home, against the new regulation for supplying the West India islands with provisions and lumber from Canada, instead of the United States, as before the war with the latter country—supplies received from Canada had been so scanty that starvation was seriously dreaded, unless the ports were immediately opened to the United States.

Letters from Demerara mention, that Meetings had been called of the Planters of the extensive colonies of Demerara and Berbice to petition the Governor to remove the sectaries, particularly the Methodists. The petitions requested that application might be made to the Mother Country to take the present situation of the West Indies into consideration: they suggest the dividing the Colonies into various parishes; that they would willingly pay the expense of having learned teachers of the Established Church settled amongst them, who would contribute, by their precepts and examples, to the benefit of the Colonies; but that the ignorant sectaries would spread misery and desolation amongst the British West India possessions.

American Papers to the 21st ult. contain accounts from St. John's, Antigua, of the yellow fever having raged there for several weeks, and caused a dreadful mortality among those not seasoned to the climate; among the natives the effect was but slight. The contagion was brought to Antigua from Guadaloupe, where it is said to have swept off nearly one-third of the inhabitants.

SHIPWRECKS.—His Majesty's late ship *Comus*, from Newfoundland, was lost in the Bay of St. Mary's, at midnight, on the 24th of October; the officers and men wonderfully escaped in four small boats, after rowing from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, in search of a spot to land; they were then obliged to march back eighteen miles to the wreck in search of provisions, where they remained several hours before they attained it; nor had they any change of clothes or a bed to

lay on before they reached Renew's, eleven days after the accident.—Intelligence has also been received of the melancholy loss of the transport ship *Harpooner*, Joseph Briant, Master, with more than half of the unfortunate people with whom she was freighted. She went ashore (precisely on the same spot where the *Comus* did, so short a time before) on the night of the 10th of November, at half-past nine at night. The *Harpooner* left Quebec on the 27th of October, bound for London, with invalids, and detachments from the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and other corps stationed in Canada, and a number of women and children; in all, three hundred and eighty. The ship struck on a reef of rocks off Cape Pine, and shortly filled with water; when a number of people between decks were drowned. The vessel kept together until three o'clock of the morning of the 11th; when the wreck was hailed by the mate and four others who had ventured on shore in a boat at the hazard of their lives, and informed the sufferers of their situation. For the boat to return was impossible; a line was therefore fastened round a dog, which fortunately happened to be on board; and, being thrown over, he swam with it on shore, which was the means of saving the lives of the master, crew, and about 160 passengers. When the vessel some time afterwards went to pieces, upwards of 100 persons were precipitated into the ocean and perished:

Cabin passengers saved—Capt. Prince, 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and Lady; Lieut. Milrea, ditto, eldest daughter and son; Paymaster Scott, ditto; Mrs. Wilson, and eldest daughter; Miss Armstrong; Capt. Willock, 103d regiment; Ensign Gleeson, ditto.

Cabin passengers lost—Surgeon Armstrong, 4th Veteran Battalion, his lady, son, and two youngest daughters; Lieut. Wilson, ditto, son, and two daughters; Mrs. Milrea, and two youngest daughters; Miss Pilmore, and three sons of Captain Prime.

The cause of both these ships being wrecked was, the very great indraught into the different bays of the island—they both went on shore in a thick fog.

The French frigate *Normand* has arrived in the West Indies, with a letter of thanks from Louis XVIII. to Sir James Leith*, for his conduct at Guadaloupe during the insurrection in favour of Buonaparte; and His Majesty has conferred on his Excellency the dignity of Great Cross of the Order of St. Louis. The insignia of the Order were to follow in another frigate.

* Since deceased, see p. 566.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The altar tomb, in the chapel of St. Mary's church, *Shrewsbury*, on which is a recumbent figure of a knight in linked armour, cross-legged, with a lion couchant at his feet, was removed from thence into the chancel in August last. On opening the grave, filled with rubbish, and not far below the surface, some leg and thigh bones and a scull were found together, evidently belonging to two grown-up persons and a child; the length of one pair of the thigh-bones was 19 inches, and of the leg bones 14 inches; of another, the thigh bones were 18 inches, and the leg 14 inches. On digging to the bottom, which, as well as the side of the grave, was a complete piece of masonry, rather more than three feet deep, a tolerably perfect skeleton was discovered, wrapped up in leather, and singular to relate, without a head, no appearance of which could be found; the hands were crossed upon the breast, and the leather, considering the time it must have lain there, was very perfect. The coffin, with the exception of some very small fragments adhering to several large nails nearly consumed by rust, had entirely mouldered away. This headless skeleton was 5 feet 3 inches long, the thigh bones 19 and a half inches, and the leg bones 16 inches. It was not disturbed, and the other bones, which had been taken out for the gratification of the curious, several of whom were soon assembled, were afterwards put in again, and the grave closed up. Various conjectures are hazarded respecting this skeleton, some holding that it was designed for Hotspur, who was slain in the battle of *Battlefield*; and others, that it belongs to Roger *Leyborne*, who, among the knights of *Shropshire*, in 1268, took up arms for *Henry III.* against the faction of the earl of *Leicester*.

Amongst the losses by the calamitous fire at *Belvoir Castle* most to be lamented, is that of a massy golden salver, composed of snuff-boxes and other tributary tokens of royal and public respect for the national services performed by the *Rutland Family*, particularly those of the heroic *Marquis of Granby* and the late *Duke of Rutland*. This valuable combination bore a suitable inscription, expressive of the several causes and dates of these honourable donations.

The *Prince Regent* having a fine whole length picture of the late *Duke of Rutland* in his possession, painted by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, which he valued highly, no sooner heard of the loss of another picture of his Grace, by the same artist, in the calamitous fire at *Belvoir Castle*, than he ordered his picture to be immediately sent down, with a letter requesting that he might have the gratification of thus restoring that family loss.

Dec. 5. An Inquisition was taken at the *Trout public-house*, in the parish of *Hillingdon*, *Middlesex*, on the body of *Mr. William Howard*, a respectable farmer, 90 years of age, who was murdered on Sunday evening, *Dec. 2.* The Jury went to the house of the deceased to take a view of the body; the head of the deceased was beat in a most shocking manner. He had lived near 60 years in the house, and was thought to be the finest man in the neighbourhood. The surgeon said that he was the most wonderful man of his age that he had ever known; his wrist measured eight inches and a half round, and he was 17 stone weight at 90 years of age. The *Coroner* and the surgeon visited *Sarah Raudall*, the servant maid of *Mr. Howard*, who was in bed. She was able to speak, though her face was a complete mass of extravasated blood, and no hopes are entertained that she will recover: she said that she heard several voices, one was very gruff, she never saw any person; she was sitting by the fire, opposite to the deceased, who was smoking a pipe, when she received a violent blow on the head; she begged for mercy—they gave her several more blows, and she was afterwards insensible: she did not hear or see any body strike her master; he was very deaf. When she recovered she saw the servant, who said somebody had been acting very bad: she said that she had been dreadfully used; she was taken to bed. (The surgeon would not suffer her to say any more.)—*John Bond*, grandson of the deceased, and *Thomas Hayes*, a labourer in his employ, gave evidence before the Jury, which, it is hoped, may lead to a discovery of the perpetrators of this savage outrage. The Jury returned a Verdict of *Wilful Murder* against some person or persons unknown.

Employment and Relief of the Poor.—The impulse which has been given by some true friends of the poor, in forming Committees to find them employment, is rapidly extending itself throughout the Kingdom. *Employment* is all that the poor want; but when the regular sources of employment fail, it is not easy to supply their place, without the co-operation of active zeal and enlightened wisdom. Hence the necessity for such Committees. The principal inhabitants of every district where distress is felt, ought to unite in promoting and directing useful work; for there appears no mode of relief so worthy the encouragement of every one who has the real welfare and lasting benefit of society at heart.

Mr. Jervoise, M. P. for *Salisbury*, in addition to recent benefactions, has ordered 1000 yards of flannel to be immediately manufactured in that city.

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The Committee appointed to manage the subscriptions for the relief of the poor of *Salsbury* and its vicinity, now employs 150 persons in digging and screening gravel on Milford-hill, and conveying it from thence in wheelbarrows to different streets in that city. Besides the desirable object of employing the poor, who would otherwise be burthensome to the parish, this mode of applying the funds as of public utility, as it at the same time greatly improves the state of the roads. The labourers are cast by graduated scales—the highest wages are 7s. per week; boys and aged persons receiving in proportion.

The Gentlemen of *Birmingham* who have voluntarily undertaken the soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the poor, deserve the highest praise. More liberality was never evinced, even in this most generous town, than upon the present occasion; the subscription-list amounted last month to nearly 3000*l.* and many more names have since been added to the honourable number.

The Ministers and Parish officers of *Windsor* and *Cleeve* have, during the last week, employed themselves in visiting the abodes of the poor and working classes in the two parishes. It appears that the number of men, women, and children, is about 3000; of these, 1600 are supposed to stand in more immediate need of assistance; and which it is intended to render, by a weekly proportion of bread and coals, at a rate much under the current prices. This undertaking has met with the most liberal sanction of her Majesty and the Princesses, and other distinguished characters.

The *Plymouth* Committee contemplate the cutting a canal from that port to the neighbourhood of *Tavistock*.

At *Exeter*, employment is given to as many of the poor of the city as choose to apply for it, in the brick and tile manufactory, near the workhouse.

A project is in contemplation to make a turnpike-road between *Reading*, *Warrington*, and *Tetworth*; to facilitate a communication between *Reading*, the North of *Oxfordshire*, and *Vale of Aylesbury*, and at the same time to give employment to the poor.

W. A. Sanford, esq. of *Ninehead-court*, near *Wellington*, with the sole view of giving employment to the unfortunate people of his neighbourhood who were out of work, has engaged upwards of three hundred of them in digging a canal through his grounds, the completion of which will require their continued labour for many months.

Other instances of well-timed benevolence have occurred, in various places, and have been attended with the most happy effects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

“*Windsor Castle*, Nov. 30. His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated.”

Saturday, Nov. 2.

A very handsome tablet was erected in *Westminster Abbey*, between the monuments of *Dr. South* and *Dr. Busby*, to the memory of the late venerable *Dr. Vincent*, Dean of that Church, and Rector of *Islip*, *Oxon*, a man equally amiable in private life for his exemplary virtues, and respectable for his extensive learning and his uniform attention to the duties of his high office. [Of this more hereafter.]

A correspondence between *Viscount Sidmouth* and the Lord Mayor, has been made public. Lord Sidmouth has felt it to be his duty, as High Steward of the city and liberties of *Westminster*, to protest against the Lord Mayor's late parade through that city, “in order, that the same course may not be drawn into precedent, and adopted on any future occasion.”

A dispute between *Mr. Alley* and *Mr. Adolphus*, which originated in the court in the *Old Bailey*, during a late trial, has at length been brought to a termination, and without any fatal result. On Nov. 13th, *Mr. Adolphus* sent notice to *Mr. Alley*, that he would be ready to meet him at *Ca'ais* as soon as ever he chose; the parties being bound over by the magistrates to preserve the peace within this kingdom. *Mr. Alley* accepted the challenge, and on the 14th set out for *Dover*, accompanied by *Captain Alley*, his cousin and second; two of his intimate friends, *Mr. Agar* and *Mr. Bevil*, also voluntarily accompanied him. They arrived at *Ca'ais* on the 15th, some hours before *Mr. Adolphus*; and at two o'clock on the 16th, after the preliminary business was arranged by the seconds, the combatants met a short distance from the town, took their ground, and, on a signal being given, they both fired together. *Mr. Alley* was wounded in the right arm; and the ball from his pistol passed so close to his adversary, as almost to graze his head. Here the business terminated. An eminent surgeon being immediately sent for, extracted the ball from *Mr. Alley's* arm.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

Lord Cochrane was brought up this morning, in the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for having broken prison. After a long speech, in which he was frequently checked for introducing matter entirely irrelevant, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.*

Monday, Dec. 9.

This day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council,

Council, and Officers of the Corporation of the City of London, waited upon the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, with a violent Address and Petition on the distressed state of the Country; which was read by Sir John Silvester, bart. the Recorder. His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to return this answer:

"It is with strong feelings of surprize and regret that I receive this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.—Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the Country, I derive consolation from the persuasion, that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to irritate and mislead them, are well convinced, that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes; and I contemplate with the most cordial satisfaction the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudably exerting itself throughout the Kingdom.—I shall resort with the utmost confidence to the tried wisdom of Parliament, at the time which upon the fullest consideration I have thought most advisable, under the present circumstances of the Country; and I entertain a perfect conviction, that a firm and temperate administration of the Government, assisted and supported by the good sense, public spirit, and loyalty of the Nation, will effectually counteract those proceedings which, from whatever motives they may originate, are calculated to render temporary difficulties the means of producing permanent and irreparable calamity."

From the Report of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, we learn, that the Duke of York has enlarged his landed property to a very considerable amount. The property purchased by him of the Commissioners consists of, 1. The manor of Byfleet and Weybridge, with Byfleet or Weybridge Park, and a capital messuage and offices, and other messuages and buildings there. 2. The manor of Walton Leigh, and divers messuages and lands therein. 3. A capital messuage, called Brooklands, with offices, gardens, and several parcels of land, situated at Weybridge. 4. A farmhouse and divers lands, called Brooklands Farm, at Weybridge. 5. A messuage and lands called Childs, near Weybridge. 6. Two rabbit warrens within the manor of Byfleet and Weybridge. To this property are to be added all lands and premises which may be allotted to the present or future virtue of any Act of Inclosure. The purchase was made to his Royal Highness since the 1st of May, 1809, at the price of

74 459*l.* 3*s.* but the money was permitted to remain unpaid at the interest of 3½ per cent. till the 10th of June 1815, when the principal and interest (amounting, after the deduction of Property Tax and of the rents, which, during the interval, had been paid to the Crown, to 85,135*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*) were paid into the Bank of England, to the account of the Commissioners for the New-street. The Trustees for his Royal Highness are Edward Majoribanks and James William Farrer, esquires.—His Royal Highness has also purchased, with the intervention of the same trustees, about 20 acres of land in Walton, at the price of 1294*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

The subscriptions for the Spitalfields poor now exceed 40,000*l.* The committee are active in dispensing their charitable funds; they have taken measures for resuming the sale of rice, which the poverty of their finances had at one time obliged them to discontinue: a daily sale of 6000 quarts of soup, at one half penny the quart, being one half the former charge, has also taken place.

RIOTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Monday, Dec. 2.

The City of London has not for many years exhibited such a scene of outrage as that which took place this day. The first symptom of riot appeared a little after the execution of four unfortunate men at the Old Bailey; when between 2 and 300 of the crowd went off towards Smithfield: they were joined by another mob, that came from towards Finsbury-square, with a cart full of men, about a score of whom appeared to be sailors. This party displayed three flags, two tri-coloured. On one of the latter was inscribed—*Nature, Truth, and Justice.*—"Feed the Hungry."—"Protect the Oppressed."—"Punish Crimes."—The other tri-coloured flag had no inscription. The third flag, which was white, bore the following inscription in red letters—"The brave soldiers are our brothers, treat them kindly." The cart having arrived in Spitalfields, Mr. Watson, jun. addressed the meeting in an inflammatory speech, calling on the mob to join him. The orator then leaped out of the cart, with a flag in his hand. Limbrick, the Hatton-garden officer, drew his cutlass, and collared him, but the mob soon rescued him: he succeeded in securing the flag. A numerous mob then left the field, carrying one of the flags with them, and proceeded through Smithfield to Skinner-street, where they stopped opposite to the shop of Mr. Beckwith, the gunsmith.—What took place there, shall be told according to Mr. Platt's deposition.

Mr. Platt happened to be in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, speaking about the repair of the lock of his gun. A young man, with a pistol in his hand, entered the shop, say-

ing out, "Arms! arms! I want arms!" He cocked his pistol, and presented it at Mr Platt, who attempted to seize his arm, but failed. He then presented a pistol at Mr Platt's belly, fired it, and the ball hit red near the navel. He then attempted to strike Mr Platt with the butt end of the pistol, but Mr Platt seized him and the pistol either fell to the ground, or was taken from him by Mr Beckwith's man. Mr Platt exclaimed, "This man must be secured!" and placing himself near the door, desired the person who had fired the pistol to retire into the back shop, or counting-house, into which Mr Platt followed him. Mr Platt said to him, "You have shot me." — "Oh!" exclaimed he, "I am a misled young man. I have been to Spa-fields. Send for a surgeon — I am a surgeon myself." And he desired a constable, who had now arrived, to empty his pockets to show his lancet. "These," said he, "will convince you I am a surgeon." He wrung his hands, bit his hat, and frequently exclaimed, "Oh! I am a misled young man!" — Mr Platt asked him whether the pistol were loaded with a ball or slug? He answered, "I do not know." A person said in an angry tone, "You must know which it was loaded with — was it not a ball?" He said, "I believe it was." Mr Platt, the young man who fired the pistol, and several other persons, remained in the counting-house for nearly a quarter of an hour, when the mob broke into the shop, and Mr Platt was obliged to make his escape over a wall at the back of the house. He went to the house of Mr Barnard, a printer, where Mr Beveridge, the surgeon in Newgate-street, first saw him, and took him to his country house at Brixton.

The assassin had the assurance to take a brace of pistols that were on the counter, which he loaded on the spot, and marched off with his banditti in triumph, taking away with them about 40 fowling-pieces, and several cases of pistols, besides powder, shot, and ball.

In consequence of the attack at Mr Beckwith's, an alarm spread instantly about town, the shops were shut up in every direction. The rioters proceeded along Newgate-street. Opposite to Mess. Field and Robinson, cheese-mongers, they fired through the windows, smashing a few panes, and wounding a boy in the face. As they proceeded along Cheapside, they loaded and discharged their pieces, and displayed various menacing gestures, as if to intimidate the spectators. Having arrived at the Royal Exchange, they entered that building in marching order. Here they were met by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir James Shaw, and a strong party of police. As soon as the greatest

part of the rioters had passed through the North side, directions were given to close all the gates leading out of the Exchange, by which means three men with arms, having on them the name of Beckwith, were taken into custody. Sir J. Shaw seized the man with the colours, and one of the guns. The remainder of the insurgents became exceedingly furious on learning the capture of their comrades and their banners; and not being able to force the Exchange-gates, they raised each other upon their shoulders, and fired over the top of the gates at the Lord Mayor and his party, whilst others fired under the gates. A fresh force, however, arriving to his Lordship's aid, the ruffians departed, throwing away several pistols. The rioters proceeded through Threadneedle-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Houndsditch, to the Minories. The gun-makers there had shut up their shops, and secured them on the inside: the leader, with the butt end of his gun, broke in the fan-light above Mr Brander's door, through which a sailor crawled, and by this means they all gained admittance. They carried off muskets, fowling-pieces, pistols, besides a 4-pound carronade and a brass swivel. They were about to depart from the Minories, when it was supposed that more arms, as well as powder, could be had at Mr Red's, the gunsmith, a few doors distant. They broke in the pannels of the doors and windows. Here they were joined by a man on horseback, who took the lead. A man, in appearance a countryman, armed with a pistol and a sword, led them from shop to shop. No powder was found here or at Mr Brander's, and the rioters were obliged to leave the Minories in great disappointment. They carried off about 18 silver spoons, wearing apparel, and other moveables. They took from the premises of Mr Rea two small brass field pieces on wheels, one of which was seized and lodged in the Mansion House. The rioters next took the direction of Aldgate, but when at the top of the Minories the party divided, one half pursuing their way up Houndsditch, and the other the road to Mile-end. Those who took the former route met a small party of the 9th dragoons, and instantly abandoned their heavy metal, and took to their heels; but the soldiers coming up with them, they surrendered their small arms without much resistance. A ruffian who levelled a blunderbuss at one of the soldiers, happily missed his aim, and the ball entered the neck of the rider's horse. An attempt was made to secure him, but he was rescued. Several soldiers received slight blows of stones, &c. The troops bore these insults with a spirit of forbearance highly to their credit. The party which took the Whitechapel-road were

also pursued; and those who escaped the cavalry were attacked by the butchers, and compelled to give up their arms, which the butchers express a wish to retain, as proofs of their loyalty and courage. — During the riot in the Minories, a detachment of the ruffians advanced to Little Tower Gate, and harangued the soldiers, telling them that they were the protectors of the *People*, and not of the *Crown*; that they were paid by the *People*, and not by the *Crown*; and that now was the time to shew their *allegiance*, to join the cause of the people, and they would each be rewarded with 100 guineas, and secure to themselves promotion. The orator mixed soon after in the crowd, and all trace of him was lost.

Soon after three, tranquillity was restored within the City. 200 of the guards were stationed at the Bank. The East London Militia, the City Light Horse, the Artillery Company, &c. were under arms, and the Civil power was aided by very many respectable housekeepers, who came forward as constables. The Lord Mayor's conduct exceeded all praise; it was astonishing to see with what rapidity he moved from one quarter of danger to the other. His Lordship was most ably seconded in his efforts by Aldermen Sir James Shaw, Atkins, Sir W. Curtis, &c.

West of Temple-bar there was no disturbance until between 4 and 5 o'clock, subsequent to the breaking up of Mr. Hunt's Meeting in Spa-fields. A detachment of his attendants made a halt in Oxford-street, in front of Bleheim-steps, where their number was soon increased to about 2000. On passing by Mr. Williams's, a fishmonger, they gave him three cheers, and turned into Oxford-market, where they separated into three divisions, each of which took different directions. One division went along Margaret street, where they demolished all the radings at Nos. 63 and 64. Thence they proceeded to an eating-house in Wells-street, where a man genteelly dressed, and who stated himself to be their captain, addressed the landlord, and in a few minutes after bade the mob march forward, which they did without doing any damage. Their next route was Union-street, where, as soon as they came in front of the shop of Mr. Stevens, a baker, they began a dreadful havoc, and in one minute the whole of the glass, frames, &c. were completely beat in and entirely demolished. Every one then began to take the bread without ceremony. The next object of attack was an eating-house, kept by Mr. Watkins, at No. 20, Tottenham-court-road, where the windows were immediately broke, and the shop entered by 20 or 30 persons, who began to do every thing they could lay their hands on; they took away about 40

hans, and all the rest of the meat which they could find. Another division commenced their operations between 6 and 7 o'clock in Holywell-street, Strand. They broke almost all the front windows of the Dog Tavern, and carried off the exposed larder. Next they assailed the premises of an elderly man, a Mr. Gilbert, from whom they took different articles of wearing-apparel. Thence, in the same narrow street, they proceeded to a piece-broker's named Levi, where they helped themselves to whatever his second-hand assortment afforded them of great coats, and under coats, waistcoats, and other convenient articles of dress. The rioters here, and in other quarters, upon the appearance of a few of the Life Guards or dragoons, took to their heels; and the rest of the night passed in tranquillity. There were strong symptoms of the disposition of the misled mob about Lambeth about 4 o'clock, but these were checked by the military marching over Westminster Bridge, foot-guards and dragoons, followed up by more foot-guards and artillerymen, all with bayonets fixed or swords drawn. The effect was, to cause the would-be depre-dators to skulk into lanes and corners, and mutter the discontent which they were afraid openly to avow.

Mr. Platt is attended by Mr. A. Cooper, Confident hopes are entertained of his recovery, but the contents of the pistol have not yet been extracted. The ball, which perforated two coats, his waistcoat, and several folds of paper in his waistcoat pocket, carried with it all these substances into his body. A number of circumstances have transpired, which appear to establish the fact that the ruffian who wounded Mr. Platt was Mr. Watson, jun. who harangued the rioters in Spa-fields, and marched off at their head to Skinner-street. He is supposed to have been one of the two men in company with Dr. Watson, his father, who was apprehended at Highgate on Monday night on suspicion as a footpad. Those who know Watson, describe him to be a person rather short than otherwise, with a thin visage, and generally dressed in a brown great-coat; precisely such is the appearance of the man who shot Mr. Platt. Two lancets marked W are said to have been found in Mr. Beckwith's shop. During the time the ruffian was in the hands of the constable, his pocket-book and various papers were taken from him. Amongst the latter was a copy of a circular letter calling for subscriptions; there were other scraps of paper, with the names of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Spa-fields society. A young man, answering Watson's description, and who gave his name and address Mr. Watson, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, purchased four pistols on Saturday last,

last, at Mr. Parker's, Holborn. These four pistols have been traced and identified. One of them was found on Watson, sen. two were taken from Hooper, who was seized at the Exchange, and the fourth is discovered to have been the one with which Mr. Platt was shot. One of the notes with which Watson paid for the pistols, and on which his address is written, has been traced, and got back by Mr. Parker's shopman, who had paid it away. The note being thus found, an officer was dispatched to Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, and there discovered the residence of the two Watsons. The apartments were searched, and several papers were seized. Among them was a letter from Hunt, the orator, to Watson, jun. on the subject of the Spa fields meeting. Justice, however, demands that we should declare that there was nothing in this letter which could at all implicate Mr. Hunt with what took place in the city. It appeared to be an answer to letters written by Watson, jun. to Mr. Hunt while he was in the country. Watson and his son were seen together in the mob: the father has been identified as one of that part of the mob which passed through Skinner-street at the time of the assassination: he was also particularly active during the depredations in the Minories. There is little doubt, therefore, that the father and son both fled from town together; and the partner in their flight is supposed to have had as much reason to escape as themselves.

No trace has as yet been discovered of the route taken by the younger Watson. 500*l.* reward has been offered by Government, and 100*l.* by the City, for his apprehension.

Watson's apartment was filled with political lumber, in print and manuscript. There were found drafts of petitions to Parliament, devices for flags, banners, and all the paraphernalia for organizing mob. For some days previous to the last meeting Watson did not appear at his lodgings, and it is conjectured that he was busily employed night and day elsewhere in arranging with Hooper, Preston, and other chiefs of this contemptible though desperate plot, that plan of plunder and devastation which unfortunately succeeded to a certain extent.

J. Hooper, treasurer of the Spa-fields meeting, was one of the rioters taken by the Lord Mayor at the Exchange. Carter and Cashman, two other rioters, were taken at the same time. These three have been repeatedly examined before the Lord Mayor. Preston, the secretary to the Spa-fields meeting, has also been apprehended at his lodgings, and frequently examined. Cashman, Gambell, Hooper, Preston, and Simons, are committed for trial. Gunnell, a drayman, is remanded for ano-

ther examination. As these infatuated men are to be tried by their country, we shall for the present abstain from detailing the circumstances that were developed at their several examinations. Preston took frequent opportunities to address the Lord Mayor, and assumed great official consequence, evidently seeking, by means of his inflammatory harangues, for the approbation of his deluded followers.

The scandalous acts of riot, above detailed, are we trust unlikely to alarm the metropolis and the country at large by their repetition. The objects of the desperadoes are now completely unmasked; and the investigations that have already taken place, will doubtless ensure the preservation of peace and order, should any further attempt be made.

MR. HUNT'S MEETING.

Soon after the body of rioters, whose proceedings are detailed in the preceding article, marched off from Spa-fields, Mr. Hunt arrived in a handsome *tandem*, enjoying the applause that he excited. He alighted at Merlin's Cave, and made his appearance at the front window, and moved that Mr. W. Clarke should take the chair. This being agreed to, Mr. C. entreated the assembly to suffer no spies or informers to excite them to riot. Mr. Hunt then stated the result of his interview with Colonel M'Mahon, and read his correspondence with Lord Sidmouth on the subject of their petition; and after a long and violent harangue, proposed some Resolutions, and a Petition to the House of Commons, which he wished should know that the whole people of England were petitioning for their rights. Would they not all put their names to the petition? (*Yes, yes!*) But where were they to get parchment enough? He would subscribe his mite to buy parchment. He then moved his Resolutions, which were *verbatim* the same as those he was foiled in carrying at the Common Hall. Mr. Haydon seconded them. The Resolutions were then carried by acclamation; as was also a Petition to Parliament for Reform, which was moved by Mr. Hunt, and seconded by Mr. Waddington. Mr. Hunt then moved that their fellow-countrymen be persecuted, Lord Cochrane, should be desired to present the petition to the House of Commons. Mr. Green proposed that Sir F. Burdett, who had always been the friend of the people, should, in conjunction with Lord Cochrane, carry up the Petition. After a great deal of tumult, the amendment was carried, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hunt, and the meeting was adjourned to the second Monday after the assembling of Parliament. Mr. Hunt then mounted his charger, and rode off to an hotel in Douverie street, followed by a great number of the populace.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—"Magna Spes alleia Roma."

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

This evening the KING'S SCHOLARS at Westminster performed in the Dormitory the *Eunuchus* of Terence. Dramatis personæ: *Phadria*, Mr. Wyld; *Parmeno*, Gater; *Thais*, Hutchinson; *Gnatho*, Bourne; *Chærea*, Hall; *Thraso*, Short; *Pythias*, White; *Cremeres*, Glyn; *Dorius*, Webb; *Dorus*, Henderson; *Sanga*, Gresley; *Sophrona*, Biscoe; *Laches*, Harrison. — The characters seemed very well distributed. Bourne, in *Gnatho*, shewed much talent; and his voice being very sonorous, he gave full effect to the self-gratifications of the parasite at the success of his art. Gater, as *Parmeno*, gave his character a shrewd and easy confidence, which became it well. White, as *Pythias*, is perhaps worthy of the highest praise, as the female characters seem naturally the most difficult to fill up. He gave us an idea, that the old custom of the English and other stages, by which female characters were filled up by men, must have been less absurd to appearance than it now seems in imagination. He delivered *Pythias's* threat, *ut ego unguibus*, &c. with a true female spirit. *Chærea*, who, because he is said in the play to have been *custos publicæ in Piseo*, was dressed as an officer of the Guards, was performed with a becoming ease of manner. The performance of *Thraso* had much merit. It was, however, somewhat too much of the cockcomb, and too little of the swaggerer. On the whole the exhibition was very gratifying; and we do not think highly of their wisdom who censure these amusements as unbecoming; and we must think more lightly of their knowledge, who censure the plays of Terence as obscene. The spirit which runs through them is the very reverse of grossness; and the sentiment shows a refinement which can hardly be equalled in the effusions of the most polished societies of modern times. What can exceed the reproof of *Thais* to *Chærea*,

— Si ego digna hac contumelia
Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres
lameru

Indeed, the fault of Terence is on the side of refinement.

The Prologue, which was delivered by Mr. Bourne, contained an eulogium on the late Dean of Westminster, and compliments to the present Dean, and Dr. Carey, lately the Head Master. The Epilogue was recited by *Gnatho* and *Thraso*. The latter likewise, that the war is at an end; but the poet advises him to offer himself as a volunteer of the Coregonus at Bath, and gives a description of the company who were to be there, not omitting waltz-very good hexameters and pentameters.

[See pp. 513, 514.]

We cannot but applaud the judgment which this year, as well as the last, dictated the selection of one of the Comedies of Terence; all of which are so universally admired for the purity, combined with the artless elegance and simplicity, of their diction. On this account it is deeply to be regretted, that no more than six of his Comedies are extant, out of the immense number which he is known to have written or translated down to the time of his death, which is supposed to have happened soon after his 35th year; as, after his leaving Rome, at that period of his life, he was never heard of. What an animating idea must be formed of his splendid talent and unparalleled industry, when it is known, that in the short space of ten years (his first play being performed at Rome when he was only 25 years old), he translated 103 of the Comedies of Menander, besides writing an immense number with general success and admiration.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Anniversary of the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at the CHARTERHOUSE, was celebrated. After a Discourse delivered in the Chapel by the Rev. Wm. Russell, brother to the Head master, the company proceeded to the College-hall, where a Latin Oration was spoken by Mr. Henry Anthony Pye (who himself composed it for the occasion); it was an elegant and classic composition. The company adjourned to a sumptuous entertainment.

Saturday, Dec 14.

The Annual Speeches previous to the Christmas Vacation were delivered at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL. Mr. Backler began with a well-conceived Declamation against Dramatic Writers — "Condementur rei Scenice Scriptores." He was opposed by Mr. Olivant (Laudentur rei Scenice Scriptores.) Some pleasing extracts from the Classics, &c. were then recited by Messrs. Goode, Harris, Huds. Stone, Morton, Ramsbottom, Weebling, Barnard, Burchell, Philpott, Walsh, M'leau, Platt, Pratt, Beckwith, and Horkin. It would be invidious to assign to each of the juvenile orators his distinct claim to applause: let it suffice that they exhibited a correct conception of the passages allotted to them; and that the shafts of criticism might rather be directed, in a few cases, against "small voices," and ungraceful motions, which a little time and experience will improve, than against any defect in the more essential requisites of just emphasis and well-regulated cadence. It would be injurious, however, not particularly to notice the animation and propriety which distinguished the recitation of a passage from Euripides, by Messrs. Beckwith and Horkin.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 29. Cry To-day, and Laugh To-morrow; an Afterpiece.

Dec. 12. Nota Bene; a Farce.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 13. Love and the Tooth-Ache; a Farce.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 26. Major Gossett, of the Engineers, a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Sir J. M. Gregor, Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent.

Nov. 30. John Parke, esq. Consul in the Roman States.

Dec. 7. The dignities of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis, granted to the Earl of Moira, by the titles of Viscount Loudon, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquis of Hastings.

J. Dumaresque, esq. Procurator-General; and F. J. Lecouteur, esq. Advocate-General of Jersey.

Whitehall, Dec. 10. Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. K. C. B. a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Paul Belcher, M. A. Mathfield V. co. Stafford.

Rev. John Hull, M. A. Shillington V. co. Bedford.

Rev. Mr. Strong, M. A. one of the Select Preachers before the University of Oxford, vice Dr. Stone.

Rev. William Mitchell, Llantrissant V. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. Matthew Hill, Morton Jeffries V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Thomas Hill, a Vicar-Choral of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. W. Molesworth, Beauworthy R. Devon, and St. Breake R. Cornwall.

Rev. R. Lewis, Musbury R. Devon.

Rev. George P. Norris, East Anstey R. Devon, vice Lewis, resigned.

Rev. John D. Perkins, East Teignmouth Perpetual Curacy, Devon.

Rev. John R. Fletcher, Gruetheke, otherwise Quethioke V. Cornwall.

Rev. Henry Robinson, B. A. Otley V. and Farnley Perpetual Curacy, co. York.

Rev. Samuel Whitlock Gandy, M. A. Kingston upon Thames V. Surrey, vice Savage, deceased.

Rev. John H. Randolph, Burton Coggles R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Philip Durham, M. A. a Minor Canon of Ely Cathedral, vice Stephens, deceased.

GEN. MAG. December, 1816,

Rev. Henry Green, M. A. All Saints V. Bristol.

Rev. James Marston, Longdon upon Tern, Salop, vice the late Bishop Watson.

Rev. Noel Thomas Ellison, M. A. Wharfedale R. co. Northumberland.

Rev. Samuel Browne, Halling V. Kent.

Rev. G. Carter, Lakenham and Trowse Newton V. Norfolk.

Rev. William Robinson, Wishaw R. co. Warwick.

Rev. George Barnes, Grimstone Bostolph R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Wilcox, Little Stonham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Robert Clifton, Matson R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Thomas Hatch, Walton upon Thames V. Surrey.

Rev. E. Norton, M. A. Blythborough and Walberswick Perpetual Curacies, co. Suffolk.

DISPENSATION. *Rev. William Vaux, M. A. Sutton Waldron R. with Critchell R. Dorset.*

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At St. Helena, Lady Lowe, a son.—November 11. In Bury-street, St. James's, the wife of Captain Hall, a dau.

—At Muncaster Castle, r. h. Lady Lindsey, a son.—15. At Cambridge, the wife of Rev. Dr. Clarke, a son.—19. At Paris, the wife of Col. Thornton, a dau.—20. At Tunbridge Wells, r. h. Lady Isabella Douglas, the lady of Rev. Charles Douglas, a dau.—At Sir Robert Barlow's, Dock-yard; Chatham, Viscountess Torrington, a son.—21. The wife of William Taylor, esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, a son.—22. The wife of E. L. Swift, esq. Barrister-at-law, and Keeper of the Regalia, a dau.—At Paris, the Countess of Mansfield, a dau.—28. At Southampton, the wife of Captain Peter Rainier, Royal Navy, a son.

Lately. The wife of George H. Freeling, esq. Secretary to the General Post Office, a son.—At Newton House, Devon, the wife of the Rev. George Gunning, a son.—At Haresfield, co. Gloucester, the wife of D. J. Niblet, esq. a son.—At Bath, the wife of Colonel Ross, Dep. Ad. General in Ireland, a son.—At Hovingham, the wife of Joseph Brown, esq. a son and heir.—In France, the lady of Major-general Sir Charles Grant, a dau.

Dec. 2. In Saville Row, the lady of hon. Warwick Lake, a son.—4. In Highbury Place, Mrs. John Morgan, a son.—9. In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of John Crawford, esq. of Auchincloss, a son and heir.—At Westport House, Ireland, the Marchioness of Sligo, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 22. Robert Abercromby, jun. esq. of Berkenbog and Faglen, M. P. to Eliza, only daughter of Samuel Douglas, esq. of Netherlaw.

23. Mr. W. Morris, of Peasmarsh, co. Sussex, to Rebecca, youngest dau. of Thos. Pickford, esq. of Islington.

N. Higginbottom, esq. of Macclesfield, to Hannah, eldest dau. of Edward Massay, esq. of Green Dale house, St. Andrew.

Nov. 5. James Day, esq. of Homeiton, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Counsellor Gould.

At Edinburgh, Robert Shuttleworth, esq. of Gawthorpe-hall, co. Lancaster, to Janet, eldest dau. of Sir John Majoribanks, of Lees, co. Berwick, bart. M. P.

7. James Jackson, esq. of the King's Own Staffordshire militia, to Frances, dau. of S. Ward, esq. of Hampton-hill-house, near Bath.

9. C. F. C. Colman, esq. late capt. 32d regt. (son of the Dramatist), to Theresa, daughter of Capt. Adams, of Plymouth.

12. Thomas L. Fletcher, esq. of Maes-gwaylod-lodge, co. Flint, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late W. S. Towers, esq. of Queen Anne-street.

Capt. Ramsey, second son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsey, bart. of Balmain, to Jane, dau. of the late Patrick Cruck-shank, esq. of Stacathro.

13. Hon. T. Yauueck, of Walpole, third son of the late Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Mary Anne Palmer, of Halesworth.

At Ballinlough, co. Westmeath, Lieut-col. Everard, 54th regt. eldest son of T. Everard, esq. of Randalstown, to Barbara, second dau. of Sir Hugh Nugent, bart.

14. R. Bathurst, esq. son of the Bishop of Norwich, to Miss J. Norris, dau. of Rev. R. Norris, rector of Tattersford, Norfolk.

Thomas Hudson, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Anne, only child of the late J. Evans, esq. of Norwood.

Rev. William Knight, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, Bristol, to the eldest dau. of John Hayborne, esq. Mayor of that City.

17. At Hamburg, Marquis de Bonny, French Minister at Berlin, to the Countess O'Neill, of Copenhagen.

18. Mr. C. W. Wheeler, second son of Mr. T. Wheeler, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Perks.

20. George Spence, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, to Elizabeth, third dau. of John Curtis, esq. of Denmark-hill.

21. Mr. George Wakefield, eldest son of the late Gilbert Wakefield, esq. to Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Bowness, of Glasgow.

Hugh Percin, esq. only son of An-
son, auditor to the Post-office,
to Mary Charlotte, fourth dau. of John
Elgrove, esq. of Jamaica, and of Anker-
wyke-house, Bucks.

26. Charles Furlon Cooper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Frances, eldest dau. of Richard Battye, esq. of Hampstead.

30. T. W. Dyke, esq. of Upper George-street, Portman-square, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Harriet Hayter, only child of Mrs. Hill, of Foley-place.

Lately.—John Robert Baker, esq. only son of the late Col. Baker, of the guards, to Henrietta Frances, eldest dau. of the late G. B. Hartwell, esq. and niece to the Earl O'Neill.

Rev. G. Thackeray, D. D. Provost of King's-college, Cambridge, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late A. Cottin, esq. of Cheverells, Herts.

Joseph Gunson, esq. to Anne, eldest dau. of E. L. Irton, esq. of Irton-hall, Cumberland.

Robert Shapland Carew, jun. esq. of Woodstown, co. Waterford, and of Castleboro', co. Wexford, M. P. to Jane Catherine, eldest dau. of the late A. Cliffe, esq. of Abbey Brauey and New Ross.

At Paris, at the Ambassador's Hotel, F. Grey Cooper, esq. colonel of the 1st grenadier guards, of Warlington, Suffolk, to Josephina Sophia, relict of Col. Wheat, of Barton house, Somerset.

At Bourdeaux, Anthony Perrier, jun. esq. of Cook, to Jaqueline, second dau. of W. Fennell, esq. resident British Consul at that place.

Dec. 3. E. W. Shukham, esq. East India Company's military service, eldest son of Arthur Shukham, esq. of Deer-park, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Rundell, esq. of Bath.

4. G. Wallis, M. D. of Bristol, to Eliza, second daughter of James Oakes, esq. of Derby.

5. John Amphlett, esq. jun. eldest son of J. Amphlett, esq. of Clent-house, co. Stafford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of R. Benyon, esq. of Haughton-hall, Salop.

E. Penruddocke, esq. youngest son of the late C. Penruddocke, esq. M. P. to Priscilla Sarah, third dau. of the late A. J. Skelton, esq. of Paucastle, Cumberland.

9. At Howick Castle, Mr. Lambton, to Lady Louisa Grey, dau. of Earl Grey.

11. Henry Earle, esq. of Berners-street, third son of Sir James Earle, to Miss W. S. Kempe, second dau. of the late Wm. Kempe, esq. sergeant-at-law.

12. W. Kingdon, esq. of Stockwell-place, Surrey, to Anna, only daughter of G. N. Prentice, esq. of Earl's-hall, Essex.

Thomas Lindal, esq. of Aylesbury, Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. Henry Unthoff, rector of Huntingfield.

27. James Roper, esq. jun. surgeon, of Roper, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Robinson, of Mount-street, Berkeley-square, dau. of the late John R., esq. of Dominica.

CHARLES

CHARLES STANHOPE, EARL STANHOPE.

Dec. 15, 1816. Died, at Chevening, Kent, in his 64th year, Charles Stanhope, Earl Stanhope. Though we did not coincide with the political principles of this distinguished Nobleman, we admired his talents, and hesitate not to admit the eulogy of a partial friend. His death is justly considered as a public loss. He had indeed eccentricities in public, and peculiarities in private life; but his claims on public gratitude on the score of services are, perhaps, as rare, as those powers of intellect with which he was unquestionably endowed. He uniformly and zealously promoted the extension of human knowledge, by devoting a large portion of his ample fortune, and a yet larger portion of his time and thoughts, to experiments in Science and Philosophy. He maintained, during a long political life, those principles of freedom which he had imbibed from his education, and inherited from his paternal and maternal ancestors, without the slightest desire of office, emolument, or dignity, or the most distant imputation of any interested motive; and yet, with an ardour which is now but seldom excited, unless by the personal passions of ambition, avarice, pride, or resentment. If his objects in public were sometimes impracticable, they were neither sordid nor selfish. If he occasionally resorted to unusual methods for fending off others subservient to his views, those views were at least directed exclusively to some end, which was, in his judgment, beneficial to his fellow-citizens, and useful to mankind. His public speeches were full of matter, ingenious in argument, perspicuous in arrangement and language; and if his delivery was not graceful, and his illustrations not elegant, they were not deficient in force, spirit, or effect. It is true they were neither persuasive nor judicious. It was often more difficult to answer, than easy to agree with them; for he seldom adapted his views to the state of public opinions or parties, and the forms of his reasoning were in themselves more scholastic and subtle than practical or convincing. When, however, questions arose which required a practical knowledge of the exact sciences and their application, he was, if not the only, at least the foremost and ablest man in our Legislature, to expound, discuss, and decide them. On such occasions he acted with judgment; on all, his conduct was regulated by a strict sense of public duty; and it may be questioned whether he has left behind him a man more sin-

cerely attached to the principles of popular government, or more deeply imbued with hatred of every thing that savours of tyranny or superstition.—It cannot be forgotten, also, that though from connexion he was one of the earliest friends of Mr. Pitt, when he conceived he had discovered that the system adopted by that Minister would be ruinous to the Country, he ever after as strenuously opposed the system, as he at first supported the man.

His loss will, on many accounts, make a chasm in public life, which will not be easily supplied. The great and useful work, for which he was peculiarly qualified, and to which he had for a long time applied the most earnest attention, will, we fear, now fall to the ground: we allude to a Digest of all the Statutes—a work of such stupendous labour, as well as information, that few persons can be expected to set about it with vigour, unless, like Lord Stanhope, they had acquired a sort of parental fondness for the subject, by brooding over it for years.

The various mechanic inventions and improvements which he brought forth or countenanced, have justly raised his name as a man of genius and a patriot: he not only cultivated the amelioration of the useful arts, as Architecture, Navigation, and Printing, but suggested some improvements in the more refined and elegant science of Musick. His plain, unaffected, and amiable manners conciliated as much affection, as his extensive and unimpeachable integrity commanded respect from all who knew and observed him. He was a kind landlord; and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

His Lordship was born Aug. 3, 1753; and received his education at Geneva, which gave, it is supposed, its tincture to his politics; succeeded his father Philip, the late Earl, March 7, 1786; and married, in Dec. 1774, Hester Pitt, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Chatham, sister of the present Earl and of the late Right Hon. William Pitt; by whom he had issue Hester Lucy-Griselda*, married to John Tickell, esq. of ~~London~~, Hants; and Lucy-Rachael, married to Thomas Taylor, esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent, since dead. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1791, Louisa, only daughter of Henry Grenville, esq. late Governor of Barbados, and uncle to George, first Marquis of Buckingham, by whom he had issue Philip-Henry, Viscount Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, and two other sons.—Philip-Henry, now Earl Stanhope, having been inadequately pro-

* This eccentric lady has been for some time on an Eastern tour, and was favoured with a considerable pension by his Majesty, and of respect for her illustrious uncle, Mr. Pitt, with whom she was a deserved favourite, and resided with him at the time of his death.

vided for by his father, was appointed Lieut.-governor of Dover Castle, by Mr. Pitt. He married, in 1808, the Hon. Catherine Lucy Smith, a daughter of Lord Carrington, by whom he has issue.

The funeral of Earl Stanhope took place December 24. The corpse was interred in the family vault at Chevening. The ceremony was conducted with the utmost possible plainness, agreeably to the directions in the Noble Lord's will. There were neither hearse nor mourning coaches, but the body was carried to the grave. The chief mourners were, his son, the Hon. Col. Stanhope, and his son-in-law, Mr. Taylor. It was attended by Lord Holland, Lord Grantley, Mr. Jekyll, Mr. Dyer, the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, Mr. Stone, Mr. Polhill, Mr. Murray, Mr. Varley, &c.

By the Noble Earl's will, dated in 1805, he appoints *ten* executors; viz. Lord Holland, Lord Grantley, Jos. Jekyll, esq. George Dyer, esq. the Rev. C. Wyvill, Dr. Goodwin, the Rev. John North, David Stone, esq. the Rev. Dr. Gregory, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson. The two last gentlemen are dead. To these executors, after a few legacies, he leaves all his disposable property. On his separation from Mr. Pitt, his family preferred the patronage of the Minister to the paternal roof; and he has been frequently heard to say, that, as they had chosen to be saddled on the public purse, they must take the consequences. He wished them all to devote themselves, as he had himself done, to some useful calling; by which, when the fatal day of public calamity, which he imagined he foresaw, came, they might secure independence by their own personal ingenuity and labour. They are therefore not mentioned in the will; but they are all entitled to certain sums by the marriage settlements; and the present Earl Stanhope succeeds to the family estate, worth 12,000*l.* per annum.

Mrs. Pigott.

Sept. 17. Died, after a short illness, at Woodhouse, near Bristol, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Charlton, in her 82d year, Mrs. Honor Pigott, second daughter of the late Robert Pigott, esq. of Clatwyndpark, in the county of Salop.

Of this excellent lady it may truly be said, that she possessed every qualification requisite to form either the accomplished gentlewoman, the warm and faithful friend, or the consistent Christian. If we could not boast of the genius and versatility of a *Mary*, or the depth and extent of a *Carter*, she was amply compensated for the want of these qualities, in the exercise of a benevolence, temper, and kindness of disposition, which no circumstance of time or age could ever alter or impair—quali-

ties, it must be confessed, very different in their kind, but not inferior in their nature, or less beneficial in their effects. Her mind, however, was above the ordinary mould; and she had enriched it with such stores of useful knowledge as were abundantly sufficient at once for her own solitary enjoyment, as well as capable of affording various, agreeable, and accurate information to a large and respectable circle of friends and acquaintance. To these she was communicative without intrusion, polite without familiarity, well-bred without affectation. — She was descended from a family of great respectability in the counties of Salop and Huntingdon, and could justly boast a relationship to that great luminary of English Poetry the illustrious Dryden; the loss of a fine portrait of whom out of the family, she has been known to lament with becoming regret. And here it may be mentioned, that when the late Mr. Malone was about re-publishing an edition of some of the Works of that Poet, together with a Life of him, she was applied to by that Gentleman to furnish him with any communications she might have it in her power to make; and it is believed the application was not unsuccessful.

But it would be an act of injustice to the memory of this worthy lady, to close this imperfect sketch of her character without noticing more particularly its chief excellence—the *warmth and sincerity of her friendship*. In her, indeed, sincerity was personified. Here she shone with peculiar lustre: a lustre which not only shed its benign influence on those of her friends immediately around her, but on those also from whom she had long—too long for her own happiness—been separated by distance of situation: to those who had been the friends of her younger years, and who were still the objects of her unabated esteem, even to the latest period of her life. “The face of a friend,” she said to the writer of this Sketch, a short time previous to her decease, “had always revived her more than the sight of gold and silver.” Her heart was ever active in “devising liberal things;” and with the greatest truth may it literally be added, “in her tongue was the law of kindness.” Such was this excellent lady, and more might safely be added. Enough, however, has been said, it shall at all tend to excite emulation in her survivors at large; perpetuate affectionate remembrance in the breasts of those who knew and loved her; and testify, however inadequately, the gratitude and esteem of the Writer.

MICHAEL WOODS, Esq.

P. 463. Mr. Wood's first publication was “An Ode to the Muses,” in 1760, 4to; which was followed in 1761 by “An Epistle to

to **** **, A. M. Student of Christ Church," 4to, a very spirited and manly composition, addressed to his tutor, Mr. Cleaver, noticed as nobly pointing

—————"to guide the rising Youth
The steep ascent which gains the hill of Truth,

With Learning pure Morality impart,
Strengthen the head, and humanize the heart"—

and who must have been peculiarly pleased to receive so public a testimony of friendship towards him, and gratitude to his Father, as is happily displayed in the following extract:

"If e'er my bosom caught the sacred flame, [came:
Let me remember from what source it
Your counsel bade me tread this arduous way, [lay.

And deign'd to form the rough mishapen
Here will I trace where first these strains began,

Ere fleeting childhood ripen'd into man.
Can I forget, while Memory holds her reign,

And summons forth her bright ideal train,
Beneath what auspices my earlier age
Imbibed the dictates of the good and sage?
No, gentle Ouse! for oft I lov'd to stray
Where thy smooth current winds its sedgy way: [stream,

Full to my view, beside thy conscious
Coy Science thence disclos'd her kindling beam;

In wild career spontaneous numbers flow'd,
As with a heat, unfelt before, I glow'd.
If aught of glory verse like mine can give,
Thy name, recorded by the Muse, shall live:

To me far dearer than the boasted groves
Of proud Lyceum, where Ilissus roves:
Though not a wreath adorn thy modest
In thy neglected meads no Poet burn, [urn,
No Lover carve thy name on every tree,
With his Calista fondly joining thee."

In 1763 he published "Two Odes: 1. To Miss Sally Fowler. 2. To the Dryads," 4to; and in 1765, "The Equality of Mankind," 4to; on which it was well observed by the Monthly Reviewers, that "Mr. Wodhull seems strongly to have imbibed the spirit of that Platonic and Roussevian Enthusiasm, which, worshiping at the feet of Freedom, looks up to the Goddess, and sees nothing beside. Philosophy, in this, more, perhaps, than in any other instance, indulges the influences of Fancy, and is satisfied with the image of Truth. While she has the moral liberty of mankind in view, she finds nothing in real life that is adequate to her ideas of it; yet, willing to believe that men have some time or other existed in such forms of society as in her own systems she conceives to be possible, she easily gives herself up to the

delusions of Poetry, and wanders with her through ages of visionary perfection."

*** P. 463. a. lin. penult. the parenthesis is misplaced—"to whom," last line, should refer to the Rev. John Cleaver, the eldest son (see the note). The father's name was William.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

The Library of the late William Alexander, esq. F. S. A. & L. S. was sold by auction, by Mr. Sotheby, Nov. 25, and five following days, and produced 1380*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Many of his books were very neatly illustrated, particularly by beautiful drawings of rare Portraits. We shall enumerate a few of the principal articles: Alexander's Costume of China, large paper, with the original Sketches, 14*l.*

———— Dress and Manners of the Chinese, with a set of the Outlines coloured by Mr. A. 17*l.*

Baker's List of Books, &c. printed at Strawberry-hill, 1810, only 20 printed, with drawing of Mr. Baker, &c. 4*l.*

Beauties of England and Wales, large paper, illustrated, 29*l.* 10*s.*

Britton's Architectural Antiquities, large paper, 24*l.* 2*s.*

Byron's (Lord) English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, with Portraits and Drawings, &c. 3*l.* 18*s.*

Combe's Terra Cottas and Marbles, 3 vols. large paper, proof plates and etchings, 38*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Cooke's Southern Coast, 6 Parts, proofs on India paper, 11*l.* 11*s.*

Dibdin's Bibliomania, with very numerous Portraits, Views, and Drawings, 22*l.*

"Lincolne Nosegay, beyng a breve Table of certaine Bokes in the possession of Maister Thomas Frognaill Dibdin Clerk, which Bokes be to be sold to the who shall gyve the moste for ye same." "Note, price stitched 3*s.* 6*d.* Only 36 copies printed. T. F. Dibdin." 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Englefield's Walk through Southampton, with additional Plates, &c. 6*l.* 10*s.*

Hearne and Byrne's Views, Proofs, and Etchings, &c. 17*l.*

Macartney's Embassy to China, large paper, with Proofs and Etchings and additional Plates, 10*l.* 15*s.*

Pennant's London, in 6 vols. with an immense number of Drawings & Prints, 25*l.*

Shakspeare, by Isaac Reed, 21 vols. with a great number of Portraits and Plates, 18*l.* 15*s.*

Britton's Remarks on Shakspeare, large paper, 1814. Only 10 printed on this paper. 2*l.* 8*s.*

Vancouver's Voyage of Discovery, 1796, 3 vols. with original Drawings, &c. 2*l.*

Vertue's Description of Holbar's Works, with MS. Additions, 2*l.* 15*s.*

Vieux Abridgement des Statutes, Letton & Machlinia, folio, 11*l.* 10*s.*

"Virgilius.

"*Virgilius.* This booke treateth of the life of Virgilius, and of his death, and many marvayles that he dyd in hys lyfe tyme by whycheraste and nygraman-cye, thorough the helpe of the dauyls of hell;" *wood-cut.* Anwarpe, London, re-printed 1812. N. B. Only 50 printed, by Mr. E. V. Utterson, for private distribution. 4l. 8s.

Walton's Angler, 1815, illustrated with drawings, &c. &c. 8l. 8s.

Collections, by Mr. Alexander, towards a History of Kent; with 4 additional volumes of Records, &c. relating to Kent, 9l. 12s. 6d.

Mr. Alexander at one time intended to publish a History of Kent, and formed these collections for that purpose. They are now in the possession of Mr. Nichols.

DEATHS.

1816. **A**T Pondicherry, in his 65th *June 5.* year, Ernest W. Fallofeld, esq. of the East India Company's Civil establishment. He was associated in the Madras government ten years with Sir Charles Oakley, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Earl Powis.

Aug. 11. At the Government-house, Bombay, of an attack of the liver, in the prime of life, regretted and beloved by all that knew him, aged 25, Francis Harworth (son of William Rose Harworth of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer), a Lieutenant in the 17th Light Dragoons and aid-de-camp to his Excellency Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay, East Indies.

Sept. 26. At her son's estate, Mangrove, Barbadoes, Mrs. Skeete, relict of the late John Brathwaite Skeete, esq. of that island.

Sept. 29. At Antigua, Robert Macfay, esq. of Bighouse, N. B.

Oct. 10. At his seat in the vicinity of Raleigh, North Carolina, the venerable Col. John Ingles. He was born in North Britain in 1739, emigrated at an early period of life; and was among the first of those who took up arms to resist the hand of the Mother Country.

Oct. 16. At Pitzzia in Barbadoes, Lieutenant-general Sir James Leith, Governor of that island. He was attacked on the 10th of October with a fever, which proved fatal to him on the 16th. His character, as a brave and skilful General, during the late war, is well known. The many wounds he had received in Spain rendered him, perhaps, less able to resist the attack of the fever that terminated his life.

At Antigua and Guadalupe, the policy, with which he had been favoured by his respective Governments, was carried with military hon-
On the 17th of October, the troops

and inhabitants being anxious to pay him this last sad tribute of respect. By the death of Sir James Leith, the command of the forces on the Barbadoes station has devolved on Major-general Ramsay, Governor of Antigua.

Oct. 20. Off. at Antonio, Cape Verde Island, returning to England; after a long absence, Lieut. Charles Robinson.

Nov. 1. In Fleet-street, suddenly, on his way home, in his 46th year, Geo. Jocelyn Robinson, esq. of Great Coram-st.

At Tottenham, Joshua Garth, esq. of Frederick's-place.

At Ness-side, near Inverness, Angus Macintosh, esq. of Holme.

Nov. 2. In Canonbury-lane, Islington, highly respected, Mr. M. Dupont.

Aged 85, Mr. John Noble, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn, upwards of half a century a clerk in the house of Messrs. Hoares, bankers, Fleet-street.

Charlotte, wife of Rev. Robt. Evans, vicar of Everton, Notts.

In her 73d year, the wife of Dr. Sparks, of Ipswich.

Nov. 3. In Church-row, Hampstead, in his 65th year, Mr. Thomas Strafford, of Holborn-hill.

At Rome, Cardinal Saluzzo.

Nov. 4. In her 77th year, Mrs. Charlotte Woolley, relict of Thomas Woolley, esq. formerly of Hatton-garden. She was the youngest of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Charles Hitch, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, and of Plashett, in the county of Essex, who died in 1764. Her two sisters were both married; Catharine, the eldest, to James Leake, esq. of Bath, and formerly mayor of that city; and Thomasine (now living) to Arthur Heming, of Hadleigh, in the county of Suffolk, esq. who died 1809. Mrs. Woolley had been deprived of sight upwards of 20 years, a misfortune which she bore with happy serenity. She has left three daughters respectably married.

In Sloane-square, Mrs. Mary Jeffs, widow of Rev. Wm. Jeffs, B.D. and F.S.A. formerly fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford.

In his 82d year, Wm. Hynam, esq. of Hackney.

Nov. 5. In Sloane-square, Mrs. A. M. Atkinson.

Aged 53, Ebenezer Baker, esq. of Kentish-town.

Nov. 6. In Crutched-friars, aged 66, C. H. Martens, esq. Austrian Consul-general.

At Rev. W. Russell's, Green-hill, Harrow, Mrs. Russell, relict of John Russell, esq. B. A. formerly of Newman-street, Oxford-street.

At Charlton, Kent, in his 53d year, J. Fishers, esq. of H. M. Dock-yard, Deptford.

At Berlin, in his 70th year, Dr. Bremer, who was distinguished for his meritorious exertions in the introduction of Vaccination.

Nov. 7. At Gateshead, aged 81, Mr. C. Wilkinson, a clerk to Messrs. Hawks and Co. in whose service he conducted himself with the utmost integrity upwards of 52 years.

Nov. 8. At Peckham, in his 74th year, John Reed, esq.

Nov. 9. In Lamb's Conduit-street, John Freeman, esq.

In London, Joseph Ledsam, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

At Lewisham, Kent, aged 79, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Mann.

At Kennington, aged 81, Thomas Lancaster, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late James Jones, esq. of Bristol.

At Exmouth, Gen. Alexander Mercer, of the royal engineers.

Nov. 10. At Bedford, in his 26th year, Frederick Joseph Lavius, esq. second son of Geo. Lavius, esq.

At Bristol, aged 45, Mr. John Evans, R. N. late master of H. M. S. Catherine, and who had been upwards of 23 years actively employed in his Majesty's service.

At Exeter, Mrs. Cutler, wife of H. Cutler, esq. of Sidmouth.

Nov. 11. In Kingsland-road, William Jones, esq. second attorney of the Lord Mayor's Court.

At Plymouth, Vice-adm. Chas. Boyles.

At Alveston, Mrs. Bryan, relict of Rev. John Bryan, A. M. of Charlton, Somerset, and daughter of the late Henry Casamajor, esq. of Tockington, co. Gloucester.

In his 26th year, Lieut. Henry Bulmer, 16th Native infantry, East India Company's service, son of Mr. Bulmer, of York. He left India for the recovery of his health, and arrived off Plymouth, in H. M. S. Cornwallis, which he quitted in a boat in company with Lieuts. Stopford and Ibbetson: the boat was upset, and Lieutenant Bulmer and Ibbetson were drowned. Lieut. Ibbetson was the youngest son of Mr. Ibbetson, formerly an eminent silk-mercator on Ludgate-hill.

Nov. 14. In Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, after an illness of fourteen days, Robert Spottiswoode, esq. solicitor.

Aged 80; Mrs. Cope, relict of Arthur Cope, esq. of Loughgall, Ireland.

In Carlisle, aged 60; Rob. Ferguson, esq.

Nov. 15. The wife of Harriold Steward, esq. Watford.

At Bilton, Captain John Herbert, paymaster of the royal South Gloucester Light Infantry militia.

Nov. 16. At his apartments in Hyde-park barracks, of a rapid decline, Lieut. J. Wards, of the guards, whose amiable disposition and uniform integrity excited general admiration and esteem.

Nov. 17. At Ewdness, in Worfield, Shropshire, Thomas Barnfield, gent. to the unfeigned grief of all his friends, and the general regret of every acquaintance, who will long bear testimony to his virtues and inestimable worth. His facetiousness, hospitality, and inexhaustible fund of anecdote, will long continue in the minds of those who had a perfect knowledge of him. He was a man possessed of great practical as well as theoretical information in regard to agricultural pursuits, and an accurate calculator. He was a philanthropist in the true sense of the word; his charity and benevolence proceeded from the ardent wish of his heart to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures. After a life spent in very active pursuits, he may fairly be said to have left this busy sphere without an enemy.

At Bristol, Wm. Champante, esq. late an eminent wax-chandler and wholesale stationer in Jewry-street, London. He is succeeded in his property, estimated at 40,000*l.* by his daughter, the wife of Mr. Joggett, stationer, Taunton.

At Frankfort, of apoplexy, her Serena Highnes the Duchess Dowager of Nassau-Usingen.

At Florence, in her 70th year, Lady Hammet, of Taplow-hill, Bucks, relict of the late Sir Benjamin Hammet.

Nov. 18. W. D. Lloyd, esq. late of the Island of Barbados.

In her 88th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, relict of Rev. Wm. Gordon, D. D. late of Ipswich.

Nov. 19. At Bristol, in his 65th year, Mr. Wm. Greaves, many years a merchant of that city.

Nov. 20. At Royal-hill, Greenwich, in his 53d year, Digby Scott, esq.

Of a decline, having nearly completed her 21st year, Caroline, third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, bart. of Great Oakley, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 21. At Clay-hill, Enfield, aged 63, Thomas Weston, esq.

At Bridgnorth, co. Salop, in his 85th year, John Haslewood, gent. brother of the late Thomas Haslewood, solicitor, of that town. He had retired from business many years; was the oldest member of that corporation, and had filled the office of magistrate at four different periods. And subsequently, as senior alderman, he succeeded upon the death of Mr. Richard Corbett, in 1802, to the office of bailiff, which he held but a few days previous to the bailiffs elect taking upon them the oaths of office.

Nov. 22. At Binfield, Berks, at a very advanced age, Louisa, widow of Wm. Kinnon, esq. She was the daughter of Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton Castle, co. Stafford, and was married in 1757.

At

At Jersey, aged 21, Mary, wife of Brevet-major Scott, late of the 10th foot.

Nov. 23. At Hatfield-Peverel, Essex, in her 60th year, Sarah, relict of Rev. Wm. Walford, of that place.

Nov. 24. At Reading, in his 63d year, Thomas Harris, esq.

At Clifton, in her 62d year, the wife of Gen. Hamilton, of Dalziel and Orbiston, co. Lanark.

Nov. 25. At her father's, of a deep decline, in her 19th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Rose, solicitor, Princes-street, Bedford-row.

At Pimlico, Harrict, second daughter of the late Rev. David Scurlock, M. A. of Lovehill-house, Bucks, and Blaencorse, co. Carmarthen.

At Brompton, Clarinda, daughter of John Woods, esq. of Spring-gardens, Westminster.

Frances, wife of Francis Moore, esq. Richmond-hill, Surry.

At Bath, Major-gen. Thomas Nepean, Royal engineers, elder brother of Sir Evan Nepean.

Nov. 26. In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 91, John Manship, esq. formerly a director of the East India Company.

At Mile-end, aged 58, Samuel Somes, esq. ship-owner.

At Brighton, aged 34, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Jacob Wood, esq. of Threadneedle-street.

At Taplow, in his 72d year, Abraham Roberts, esq. M. P. for Worcester, an eminent banker, partner with Sir W. Curtis, in Lombard-street; an ex-director of the East India Company; and colonel of the first regiment of East India volunteers. He first represented the city of Worcester in 1796.

Nov. 27. In her 56th year, Anne, wife of Andrew Lovering Sarel, esq. of Surrey-street, Strand.

At Florence, of a decline, Catherine, wife of Rev. Archdeacon De Lacy, daughter of the late Capt. Moutray, R. N. Her disease was aggravated by the most excruciating sufferings from gall-stones, which she bore with a patience and resignation truly exemplary.

Nov. 28. In Whitmot-street, Brutwick-square, Mrs. Bessie Peckwell, widow of the late Rev. Henry Peckwell, D.D. rector of Bloxholme cum Digby, co. Lincoln.

At a very advanced age, suddenly, whilst smoking his pipe and reading, Rev. Daniel Taylor, many years pastor of the Baptist Congregation, Church-lane, Whitechapel. He was married about five weeks since.

aged 88, Joseph Dods-

terly of Whitby.

Newington, in his 87th year,

Dorset, esq.

Walden, in his 53d year,

G. Hall, esq. youngest son of the late T. Rumbold Hall, esq. of Middleton House, and Heldersham Hall, co. Cambridge.

At Derlangan, co. Meath, Capt. Henry and Robert Battersby, R. N.

Nov. 29. At the house of her brother-in-law, A. Highmore, esq. near Dulwich, Surrey, Miss Anne Jellicoe, third daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Jellicoe, formerly of Highbury-place, deceased.—To draw from the recesses of private life characters which are calculated to adorn and endear it, is the office of domestic affection and private friendship; those of public life present themselves as elevated trophies for general observation: but, if the examples of the limited circle of social union were always suffered to lose themselves in the silent grave without record, their few relatives would alone be enabled to profit by their virtues, and society would seldom be enlightened by the more retired and estimable qualities of their piety, resignation, and humility. On these grounds it became a duty to reserve a small space in our Obituary for the lady above mentioned; for although there may be little in a private course which the hurry of the world would stop to contemplate, yet there is that by which the world would be improved if it would adopt her example; for it would tend to hasten the period of universal truth by the union of the spirit of peace. From her earliest years she discovered an ardent pursuit of intellectual acquirements; and as her maturer age advanced, she realized them by possessing the fruits of a liberal education and a well-cultivated mind. A knowledge of the Scriptures formed the basis of her unfeigned piety and resignation; improved her temper; and secured an undisturbed serenity: she was always cheerful, but never elevated; her manners were polished and well bred, but always unobtrusive—capable and communicative of advice and consolation in the midst of trouble—charitable in the sorrows of adversity—persuasive and conciliating to children, and ever active amongst her relatives in the most affectionate interest for their welfare and happiness. In discussion, on whatever subject, it was her part to promote the most conciliatory argument; and in those of religious inquiry, she strove to make the most liberal allowances, and to repress opposition—she never differed but with diffidence; nor rejected a principle but in humility; and her conversation was reserved until drawn forth, when it gratified and improved. Astronomy, history, and botany, constituted part of her favourite studies. She gave instruction without pedantry, and endeared the sciences themselves by her interesting method of communication.—The whole of her cultivations had attained their

their primary object, a refined taste, a purity of mind, and a correct judgment.—She died, after a short illness, lamented as she had been beloved!

At Clifton, in his 82d year, Johnson Pastor, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 30. In his 75th year, John Crowder, esq. of Brotherton, co. York.

In Liverpool, the wife of Thomas Morris, esq. youngest daughter of the late Ralph Nowell, esq. of Hunter's Hall, co. York.

LATELY.—In London, Rev. J. Bridson, rector of Kirkbride, Isle of Man.

Capt. E. Coxe, of the Royal Marines.

In Chapel-street, South Audley-street, Mrs. Gibbs, daughter of the late Sir Win. Rowley, K. B. Admiral of the Fleet, of Tendring Hall, Suffolk.

In Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, William Royston, esq. F. L. S. surgeon, and apothecary to the Duke of Clarence, late editor of "The London Medical and Physical Journal," and proprietor and editor of "The London Medical Repository." He published "Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Medical Art in the British Empire, 1808," 8vo.

At Tooting, Rev. Samuel Rolleston Coth.

Aged 44, the wife of W. Roffey, esq. of Lambeth.

In Tottenham-court-road, at a corn-chandler's, suddenly, aged 75, Mr. Cromwell, of Hammersmith. Though the property he has left is valued at 40,000*l.*; yet, when he first went to Hammersmith he was employed as a labourer in a malt-house. He commenced brewer in a very small way, and took out the beer himself on a barrow. In process of time the Creek brewhouse and surrounding premises became his property; but, notwithstanding the success with which he pursued his business, his personal expenses were very trifling. His clothes he frequently bought in Monmouth-street, and he wore them as long as they would hang together. His men always sat at the same table with himself, and he invariably helped them first even when friends or strangers happened to dine with him. The immediate cause of his death is supposed to have arisen from the following circumstances:—Some time since he sold 1000 quarters of malt, 300 of which had been delivered, when the purchaser objected to some of the sacks; on which Mr. Cromwell refused to let him have the remainder. He therefore took the opinion of Counsel, who advised him to tender the purchase-money, and demand before a witness the remaining 700 quarters of malt, which had meanwhile risen considerably above the price agreed upon. This the buyer accordingly did at the

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Corn-market, a proceeding that highly incensed Mr. Cromwell, who is supposed during the paroxysm of passion to have broken a blood-vessel. He had reached Tottenham-court-road on his return home, and was carried in a dying state into a house, whence he was about to be removed to the parish workhouse. Some gentlemen, however, who happened to pass by, recognized him, and on searching his pockets found bank-notes to the amount of 1450*l.* His two surviving brothers are heirs to his large property.

Berks—At Wargrave, Mrs. Tickell, widow of Rev. J. Tickell, late rector of Gawswoth and East Mersey.

At Farringdon, aged 21, Augusta Charlotte, second daughter of Rev. Richard Price, rector of Eaton-Hastings.

Cheshire—At Chester, aged 79, John Bonner, esq. captain on the half-pay establishment of the 103d foot, and upwards of half a century resident at Chester, having retired to it on the reduction of the forces in 1764. He had served in Germany, and in the expeditions of that period to the coast of France. His fellow citizens unanimously called him to the command of the Volunteer infantry raised in that city in 1797.

Cornwall—At Bodmin, in his 67th year, Rev. E. Gilbert, M. A. rector of Helland, vicar of Constantine, and prebendary of Exeter cathedral.

At East Looe, H. N. Nicholas, esq.

At Trevenen, W. S. Gully, esq.

At St. Minver, aged 77, Rev. Mr. Sandys.

Rev. H. Bradford, 29 years curate of Lower St. Columb.

Cumberland—At Burnside, aged 56, Rev. Henry Dodd, many years rector of that place.

At Cumwhitton, in his 99th year, Adam Druden, a distant relation of the Poet.

Derbyshire—Suddenly, whilst mounting, his horse, aged 69, Thomas Jowett, gent. of Draycott.

At Cutthorpe Hall, aged 23, Henry Saville, only son of Wm. Wright, esq.

Devon—At Heavitree, near Exeter, Wm. Cooper, esq. formerly surgeon of Guy's Hospital, a benevolent man, and of unimpeachable integrity.

At Plymouth, Edmund Lockyer, jun. M. D.

At Sidmouth, Miss Mayhew, sister of Lady Baynton, and niece of Wm. Lutwyche, esq.

At Dawlish, Caroline, daughter of the late Col. Mellifont.

Dorset—At Motcombe House, near Shaftesbury, Wm. Whitaker, esq.

At Sherborne, aged 38, Robert Lewis, esq. solicitor.

Essex—In his 57th year, Rev. Joseph Fisher, rector of West Bergholt.

At Ardleigh, aged 68, Wm. Lugar, gent. formerly of Mundon Hall.

John Ambrose, esq. of Copford.

Gloucestershire—At Gloucester, in her 75th year, Mrs. Washbourne, mother of T. Washbourne, esq. mayor of that city.

Hants—At Carhampton, Rev. John Upton.

Kent—Rev. Samuel Farmer Sadler, vicar of Sandhurst.

At Rochester, in his 89th year, Dr. Beugo.

Lancashire—At Liverpool, Jac. Emilius Irving, esq. of Jamaica.

At Crosby, near Liverpool, J. Peel, esq. high sheriff of the county of Derby, younger brother of Sir Robert Peel, bart. M. P.

Lincolnshire—At Saxby, J. Dudding, esq.

Joseph Annison, esq. of Waltham, near Grimsby.

Norfolk—In his 21st year, Joseph, only son of Joseph Garney, esq. of the Grove, Lakenham.

Northumberland—At Low Lights, near North Shields, Mr. John Bridekirk, formerly draftsman and principal marine architect in the ship-building yard there. Previous to the American war, he acted in the same capacity at New Providence, in the Bahama Islands, and was eminent in his profession.

Oxon—Henry Benwell, esq. of Cavershaw.

Satop—At Builth, in his 91st year, Serjeant Davies, formerly of the 58th regt. This gallant veteran was at the taking of Louisburgh, Gasprey, Mount Louis, Quebec, and Montreal; at the siege of Havannah, he was taken prisoner, and carried to Hispaniola, and was liberated at the Peace of 1762; he afterwards served in Ireland, and at Gibraltar. He was supposed to be the best marksman in the Army. Lord Howe gave the challenge that Serjeant Davies should charge and discharge his musket oftener in a minute than any soldier in the battalion; which he did, and gained a considerable bet for his commander. He has been known to kill 70 brace of woodcocks in the season—when he pointed his piece, it was death to man or bird.

Somerset—At Bath, Mrs. Fisher, relict of Henry Fisher, esq. of Westwood House, Wilts.

Near Bath, aged 36, C. W. Cruttwell, esq. an eminent surgeon of that city.

At Temple Coombe, Thomas Brine, esq.

Aged 66, Rev. M. C. Whalley, B. D. rector of Chelwood.

Staffordshire—At Cheadle, aged 75, Rev. Thomas Hurst.

Suffolk—At Ditchingham, near Bungay, T. Wyatt, esq.

Sussex—At Bognor, in her 41st year, eldest daughter of the late Gen.

Steward, colonel-commandant of a battalion of artillery, and formerly of Southampton.

Warwickshire—At Loxley-park, Matilda, eldest daughter of Thomas S. Kynnersley, esq.

Worcestershire—At Pershore, the wife of Admiral Fayerman, late of Worcester. At an advanced age, W. Phillips, esq. of Broadway.

Aged 90, James Spark, esq. of Kimpsey, near Worcester.

At Old Swinford, Rev. B. Carpenter, 97 years minister of a dissenting congregation in Stourbridge.

Yorkshire—At Beverley, Rev. Mr. Coulson, of Leven, near that place.

At Elland, near Halifax, in his 77th year, B. Outram, esq. brother of T. Outram, esq. of Kilham.

WALES—After an illness of 18 years, aged 72, O. Robotham, esq. of Waterhall, co. Glamorgan.

Rev. D. Pugh, rector of Newport, co. Pembroke.

At Brecon, Mrs. Davies, relict of Rev. Edward Davies, late canon of St. David's, and vicar of St. John's, Brecon, mother of Rev. R. Davies, archdeacon of Brecon.

Aged 61, D. Lewis, esq. of Henllan, co. Pembroke, in the commission of the peace for the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen.

SCOTLAND—At Edinburgh, Jane eldest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, bart. of Lee and Carnwath; also the infant daughter of Norman Lockhart, esq. of Carnwath Castle, Lanarkshire.

IRELAND—At Lismore, co. Waterford, bordering upon his 100th year, Rev. Dr. Jessop.

At his cottage, in the county of Waterford Mountains, near Four-mile-water, at an advanced age, Gen. Grice Blake, colonel of the fourth royal veteran battalion.

In Dublin, Henry Brooke, esq. nephew of the late Henry Vaughan Brooke, esq. many years M. P. for the county of Donegal.

At Ballinrea, near Cork, at an advanced age, Thomas Bustied, esq.

ABROAD—At Paris, of a decline, aged 16, Ellenor Sarah, daughter of Lord Carrington.

At Paris, aged 86, M. Dejais, an eminent statuary, member of the Institute, and one of the rectors of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture.

At Paris, aged 84, Caillot, the actor, of the old Italian theatre.

Miss Lafitte, daughter of the famous banker of Paris.

Near Havre, in her 26th year, Mrs. R. Heathcote, formerly Miss Serle, of Covent-garden theatre.

At

At Florence, of a *coup de soleil*, in her 9th year, Charlotte, daughter of Colonel Plunkett, grand-daughter of Lord Dunsany, and niece of Lord Cloncurry.

At Vienna, aged 44, Dietrich, a coach-maker, who has left four millions of florins to his two daughters, which prodigious sum he gained by carriages for the army.

At Vienna, — Oelsam, the richest publican in that city, and doubtless in all Austria. He has left above three millions of Austrian money, the fruit of industry and economy. He had been a dealer in wine above 30 years, and began with a very little public house.

At Pest, — Bredermann, a Jew, who has left property of eight millions of florins, which he acquired chiefly by contracts twenty years ago. He went from house to house with a bundle at his back. He offered Dr. Frank, a physician at Vienna, half a million to prolong his life.

On his estate in Lithuania, at an advanced age, Count Wawzecki. In him Poland has lost one of its most distinguished statesmen and patriots. In 1791 he was remarked as a zealous deputy from Lithuania to the Diet. In 1794, after Kosciusko was taken prisoner, he took the chief command of the Polish army. Lastly, after the storming of Praga by Suwarow, and the dissolution of the Polish army, he was conducted as a prisoner of war to St. Petersburg, where he remained some time with Kosciusko.

At Madrid, aged 76, the Duchess Dowager of Infantado. She was of the Salm-Salm family, and was born at Anhalt, in Germany.

At Verous, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, Ant. Cagnoli.

Suddenly, Mr. Gibbs, merchant, of Palermo, late paymaster to the British troops. He was related to Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.

At Smyrna, of a putrid fever, caught in visiting the neighbourhood of ancient Ephesus, the well-known Russian traveller, M. Richter. He lately returned from Egypt, Syria, and other Southern countries. This young man possessed extensive knowledge, and the most distinguished talents: he has left several valuable Antiquities and MSS.

Of an apoplectic fit, after embarking in perfect health at Malta, on board a transport for England, Joseph Priest, esq. surgeon, R. A. son of Lieutenant Priest, R. A. D.

At Point à Petre, West Indies, aged 23, Lieut. Apreece, R. A. third son of the late Captain Apreece, of Dentonville.

On his passage from Quebec to England, on sick leave, Ensign O'Neill, of H. M. 103d reg. brother of the celebrated actress of that name.

At Antigua, aged 49, Richard Donavon, esq. of Tibberton-court, co. Gloucester, barrister-at-law.

Captain Dodds, late master of the ship Albion, of London. This vessel put into New York in distress on her voyage from Tobago to London, with a cargo of rum, sugar, &c. The captain was lauded at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, where the most unremitting attention was paid him during his sickness by the Health-officer of that institution. According to his wish, the British Consul gave orders for his interment at New York, and directed his effects to be preserved for the benefit of his relations.

At sea, Capt. Jonathan Fowler, merchant service.

R. Harrison, esq. 1st lieutenant of the *Magicienne*. He left the Naval College at fifteen years old, since which he has constantly been employed.

At Jamaica, of a fever, Captain Isaac Pocock.

In the East Indies, Capt. E. Davenport, youngest son of the late Rev. E. Davenport, of Worcester.

Captain D. Forbes, Madras European regiment, resident and commandant of the troops at Banda.

At Jaulnah, Lieut. Le Merchant, 25th light dragoons, nephew of the late Gen. Le Merchant.

Dec. 1. The wife of S. W. Wadson, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row.

Martha, second daughter of the late Robert Smith, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Sarah, wife of Major Rhode, of Leman-street.

At Colchester, Essex, aged 71, Edward Sage, esq. of Cheapside.

At Colchester, Essex, aged 65, Thomas Baskerfield, esq. only son of Thomas Baskerfield, formerly partner with Sir Richard Glyn, as an oilman, at the corner of Hatton-garden, Holborn. He died without issue, after an illness of three or four hours, on the eighth anniversary of his wedding-day. (See *Gent. Mag.* Volume LXXVIII. p. 1125.) His death will remain in painful remembrance throughout an extensive circle of friends, by whom he was greatly and deservedly esteemed and beloved. He was buried, with his relations, at Redbourn, Herts.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mr. Sam. Udall, one of the aldermen of that corporation, and a builder in that town.

Nathan Jowett, esq. of Clock-house, near Bradford, co. York.

At Barnsley, co. York, Rev. John Mence, M. A. senior-fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and on the foundation of Sir T. Coakes.

At Eccles, Lancashire, aged 59, Rev. Richard Guest, curate, who for 35 years faithfully

faithfully discharged the duties of his sacred office, and was a real friend to the poor.

Dec. 2. At Richmond, Surrey. Miss Hotham, only child of the late Sir Charles Hotham, bart. K. B. and Lady Dorothy Hotham, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

In his 78th year, Robert Driffield, esq. of Yorkshire.

At Lower Lee, Winclesdale, Lancashire, aged 85, Richard Hathornthwaite, esq. a character ever ready in relieving the distresses of his fellow-men.

Dec. 3. In Sloane-street, Elizabeth Theodora, sister of Major-gen. Sir J. Chalmers, K. C. B. of the East India Company's service.

At Bishop's Stortford, in her 36th year, Susannah, wife of Mr. N. S. Machin, of that place, and of King street, Covent-garden.

Benjamin Willimott, esq. (brother of Captain David Willimott, R. N. who fell at the siege of Acre,) clerk of the Survey of H. M. Dock-yard, Woolwich.

Dec. 4. In the Close, Exeter, aged 84, Rev. James Newcombe, one of the priest vicars of the cathedral church of St. Peter, Exeter, and many years curate of St. Sidwell. He was admitted a chorister of the cathedral in 1743, and had ever since remained a member of the church, having seen a succession of eight bishops in that seat.

At Bath, Mr. Norcott. He had been married but two days before to a young lady of that city, and had retired to rest the previous night in perfect health, but early in the morning was discovered dead by his bride.

Dec. 6. At Clapton, aged 67, Mrs. Oliphant, relict of the late Lancelot Oliphant, esq. of Broadfield-house, Cumberland.

In his 76th year, John Morris, esq. of Amptill, co. Bedford.

At Gloucester, Richard Naylor, esq. surgeon, one of the aldermen, and twice mayor of that city.

At Chichester, James Blackmore, esq.

Miss Susanna Boone Colleton, eldest daughter of the late Sir J. N. Colleton, bart.

Dec. 7. At Kennington, aged 79, John Fisher, esq. of Deptford.

Dec. 8. At Kennington-terrace, Vauxhall, Clarinda, wife of James Bethune Bostock, esq. of Tolleshouse-yard, solicitor. This amiable and deeply lamented lady had just completed her 22d year, and died on the first anniversary of her marriage.

In Gloucester-place, New-road, Mrs. Farrer, widow of the late Captain H. Farrer, of the True Briton East India

man.

At Clifton, Mrs. Page, relict of John Page, esq., of Worcestershire. And a few hours previous, aged 19, her daughter Madalena.

Dec. 9. At Lympsfield, Surrey, aged 75, Robert Gale, esq.

In his 60th year, Mr. Waddington, of the Starkies-inn, Padham, Lancashire. He was a constant churchman, a truly loyal subject, and a very honest man; justly respected for his grateful attachment to his friends, and for reasonableness and moderation in conducting his business; a man of sheer native humour, of a feeling heart, a kind, generous, good neighbour, and a general peace-maker.

Dec. 10. At Hammersmith, in her 65d year, the wife of Mr. Burnell, formerly of Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

At Brighton, aged 58, Nath. Bogle French, esq.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Eustace, only daughter of Col. Talbot, M. P. for the county of Dublin.

At Watlands, near Newcastle, co. Stafford, in his 57th year, J. Rogers, esq. Independent of the aid which the North Staffordshire Infirmary received from him in his life-time, he has, by will, bequeathed the princely legacy of 1000*l.* to that institution, 100*l.* to be applied as an accumulation fund, and the remainder at the discretion of the committee. In addition to this noble bequest, he has not been forgetful of his native place (Burslem), having left 100*l.* towards raising the tower of the church of that place, provided it is proceeded in within two years.

At the vicarage-house, Walthamstow, aged 73, Rev. William Sparrow, M. A. formerly of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1765; M. A. 1769. He was presented by the Governors of Christ's Hospital to the vicarage of Dscworth in Leicestershire, in July 1779; and was elected in July 1791, by the same Governors, to the vicarage of Horley in Surrey, on which, by the will of the donor, who bequeathed this living to the Haberdashers' Company, he was obliged to resign Dscworth, after having very considerably advanced its value. Mr. Sparrow officiated as Curate at Walthamstow, and kept a school there.

Dec. 11. The Rt. Hon. Lady Catherine Murray, widow of the late W. J. Murray, esq. of Broughton and Kelly, who died some years ago without leaving any issue. Her ladyship was the daughter of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Galloway, and of the Lady Catherine Cochrane.

In the Grove, Plymouth, sincerely and deservedly lamented, J. G. Ellis, esq. late Ordnance Commissary at that place.

At Grange-hall, near Rotherham, Rt. Hon. Richard Howard, Earl of Effingham, Baron

Baron Howard, treasurer to the Queen, and F. S. A. He was born Feb. 21, 1748; married June 14, 1785, the daughter of John March, of Waresley Park, Hunts, esq.; and succeeded his brother in the title in 1791.

Dec. 12. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, in his 72d year, Col. John Hamilton, late H. M. consul for Virginia.

At Hayes, aged 43, John Price Warrington, esq.

At Wetherden Parsonage, Suffolk, the wife of Hon. Rev. Henry Leslie.

At Bristol, Rev. John Bull.

At Yarmouth, the Rev. John Love, M. A. He was of Caius College, Cambridge; where he obtained a Perse Fellowship. Shortly after his being ordained priest, he was presented by Sir Thomas Allen, bart. (through the interest of his grandfather Dr. Macao*, formerly perpetual curate of Great Yarmouth) to the rectories of Blundeston and Somerleyton in Suffolk; and afterwards obtained from the Corporation of Yarmouth (not for the sake of the emolument, for it is a very poor thing, but of his health), the situation of one of the ministers of the Chapel at that place. He was a most respectable, worthy man, a gentleman of the good old school; and what was better still, a conscientious parish priest. His manner of performing his public duties was dignified and devout—his social ones he discharged with affability and kindness—and the loss of such a man will often be a subject of regret to the person who pays this feeble tribute to his memory.† He has left issue by his wife daughter of the Rev. Holden, two sons and two daughters. He was interred about the 19th in the chancel of his church at Somerleyton, by the side of his venerable and beloved mother.

Dec. 13. At Rev. John Leifchild's, Kensington, aged 71, Mr. John Leifchild. To the most engaging manners, and the most affectionate heart, were united in him the fervours of a glowing piety, and the attractions of the warmest and most expansive benevolence.

At Kentish-town, Richard Heald, esq. of Horncastle, co. Lincoln.

Dec. 14. On Clapham-common, Anne, relict of John Bradney, esq.

At Rothamsted in Harpenden, Herts, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Rothamsted, esq. (son of a Bookseller of the same name, for whom Bp. Atterbury preached a Funeral Sermon in 1706†, by Elizabeth daughter of James Wittewronge of Rothamsted, esq.) and widow of Thomas Lawes, formerly of Hatton-garden, attorney, born Oct. 1725.

Dec. 15. At Fladong's hotel, Oxford-street, in his 58th year, Aretas Akers, esq. of Brighton.

At Lewes, aged 83, Sir J. Bridges, kt. late of Combe-place, Sussex.

Mr. William Miller, of Skinner-street, shoemaker, and late one of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, in her 60th year, Mrs. Sarah Sydenham, relict of the late J. Sydenham, esq.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Molesworth, widow of the late Arthur Molesworth, esq. of Fairlawn, co. Arinagh, and Rodney-place, Clifton, major in the 14th dragoons.

Dec. 16. In John-street, Bedford-row, after some years ill health, John Nares, esq. many years one of the magistrates of Bow street, and Hatton-garden.

At her son's, in her 65th year, Mrs. A. Kirk, late of Chase Side, Enfield.

At Clifton, Henry Geo. Houghton, esq. At Bedford, George Livius, esq.

Dec. 17. In Red Lion-square, in her 63d year, Sarah, widow of the late Brook Allen Bridges, esq.

The wife of Wm. Medley, esq. of St. George's-row, Oxford-road.

At Clifton, the wife of Rev. J. H. Ridley, prebendary of Bristol.

Dec. 18. In Dorset-street, Portman-square, universally regretted, aged 70, Sir Wm. Pepperell, bart. He was created a Baron Oct 29, 1774. He married in 1767, Elizabeth daughter of the Hon. Isaac Royall, of His Majesty's Council in Massachusetts Bay, Esq. and by her had three daughters and a son who died in 1798. The title is extinct.

In Stanhope-street, Georgina, wife of Roger Kynaston, esq. late of Sandford Park, Oxon.

In his 72d year, Richard Carew, esq. of Beddington Park, Surrey, and of Orpington, Kent.

At Quidenham Hall, Norfolk, in his 10th year, Hon. Francis Roger Keppel, son of the Earl of Albemarle.

In his 65th year, Thomas Horton, esq. a member of the Corporation of Bath, and recently elected alderman of that city.

Dec. 19. Aged 62, the wife of S. Arbouin esq. of Cumberland-street.

Dec. 25. On Christmas-day, at Gumley-hall, in Leicestershire, Mrs. Cradock, wife of Joseph Cradock, esq. greatly respected by all who knew her. She was coming down the last flight of stairs with her prayer-book in her hand, to go to church; spoke to the servants, and instantly fell, probably in a fit; though there was a considerable fracture afterwards found on the head.

* See Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 359.

† Ibid. vol. III. p. 709.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXX. Part I. p. 588. A monument, executed by Nollikens, has been erected

erected at Felbrige Church, Norfolk, in memory of the Right Hon. William Windham. It is decorated with his bust, and bears the following inscription:

“ Sacred to the Memory of the Right Hon. WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq. of Felbrige, in this county;

Born the 14th of May, O. S. 1750, Died the 4th of June, N. S. 1810.

He was the only son of William Windham, Esq. by Sarah, relict of Robert Lukin, Esq.

He married, in 1798, CECILIA, third daughter of the late Commodore Forest, who erects this Monument in grateful and tender remembrance of him.

During a period of twenty-six years, He distinguished himself in Parliament by his eloquence and talents, And was repeatedly called to the highest Offices of the State.

His views and councils were directed more to raising the glory than increasing the wealth of his country.

He was, above all things, anxious to preserve, untainted, the National Character, and even those National Manners which long habit had associated with that character.

As a Statesman, He laboured to exalt the courage, to improve the comforts, and ennoble the profession of a Soldier.

As an individual, He exhibited a model of those qualities which denote the most accomplished and enlightened mind.

Frank, generous, unassuming, intrepid, compassionate, and pious, He was so highly respected, even by those from whom he most differed in opinion,

that though much of his life had passed in political contention, he was accompanied to the grave by the sincere and unqualified regret of his Sovereign and his Country.”

Vol. LXXXVI. ii. 286. The ancestors of the late Sir T. Miller, bart. were originally seated at Chichester, and three of them in succession represented that city in parliament. During the American war, Sir Thomas, who succeeded his father in 1772, sat for Lewes, in Sussex. He was first chosen for Portsmouth in 1806, and has continued to represent that borough ever since. In his parliamentary conduct he manifested an uniform attachment to what are called Whig principles, and maintained the genuine character of an independent English gentleman. The infirmity of his health for the last two years, prevented his strict attendance to his public duties, but the last occasion on which he appeared in his place in the House of Commons, exemplifies that energy of spirit which always characterized his conduct in matters of great political interest. At the last discussion of the property-tax, although in a feeble state of body, he could not be restrained from attending to give his vote against that measure, and he was accordingly led into the house supported by a friend, and remained there during a great part of the debate, until, in the technical language of parliament, he was able to *pair off*, and withdrew one member from the ranks of the ministers. Sir Thomas was twice married; one of his daughters, married to Sir John Gilman, died in 1803, and his eldest son John in the following year.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1816. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1816.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	32	47	47	30, 21	fair
28	45	45	40	, 24	cloudy
29	35	45	39	, 32	fair
30	36	39	35	, 49	fair
D. 1	37	39	33	, 49	cloudy
2	33	40	40	, 39	cloudy
3	37	41	38	, 30	foggy
4	38	40	40	, 20	cloudy
5	40	42	39	, 09	cloudy
6	40	43	39	29, 50	fair
7	36	40	40	, 45	fair
8	33	40	36	, 49	showery
9	39	40	40	, 58	fair
10	40	46	46	, 20	stormy
11	40	43	36	, 20	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1816.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	32	37	48	28, 90	stormy
13	37	42	35	29, 15	stormy
14	34	42	42	, 05	fair
15	40	44	36	28, 82	stormy
16	39	40	38	29, 45	fair
17	40	49	40	, 22	rain
18	39	42	38	, 56	cloudy
19	34	36	29	, 36	fair
20	27	35	27	, 41	fair
21	25	32	24	, 15	fair
22	23	28	25	, 02	fair
23	32	42	46	29, 75	cloudy
24	47	50	44	, 51	cloudy
25	39	43	46	, 70	fair
26	48	49	40	, 30	stormy



CROSS AT MARSTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 27, to Dec. 24, 1816.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	205	50 and 60	196
Males - 1111	Males - 1000	5 and 10	100	60 and 70	167
Females - 1040	Females - 1038	10 and 20	66	70 and 80	127
Whereof have died under 2 years old	546	20 and 30	137	80 and 90	77
		30 and 40	187	90 and 100	21
		40 and 50	207	100 and 105	2

Salt £1. per bushel, 4s. per pound

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Dec. 21.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.																			
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans											
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.										
Middlesex	105	1	66	2	46	1	34	4	52	7	Essex	91	10	37	0	46	4	32	0	58	1								
Surrey	101	8	56	0	49	4	37	0	65	4	Kent	99	8	00	0	49	4	34	4	56	4								
Hertford	89	4	46	0	47	6	33	10	39	0	Sussex	100	4	00	0	51	0	31	0	00	0								
Bedford	89	9	56	0	50	8	41	0	54	8	Suffolk	104	1	00	0	54	7	36	6	50	4								
Huntingdon	90	11	00	0	56	4	32	10	41	0	Camb.	93	4	00	0	56	6	23	9	51	8								
Northamp.	98	8	00	0	54	2	33	0	41	8	Norfolk	103	4	67	10	48	9	33	0	75	10								
Rutland	84	0	00	0	45	9	38	0	52	0	Lincoln	82	6	00	0	43	0	29	0	78	0								
Leicester	106	10	00	0	65	8	31	8	74	6	York	93	7	02	9	51	1	31	3	77	3								
Nottingham	104	8	74	0	59	8	41	8	74	8	Durham	87	3	00	0	48	7	29	1	00	0								
Derby	119	4	00	0	65	0	42	6	80	0	Northum.	82	8	68	2	43	3	31	2	00	0								
Stafford	103	4	00	0	59	1	40	5	70	4	Cumberl.	106	5	11	3	53	4	34	8	00	0								
Salop	116	0	53	10	57	3	33	6	100	8	Westmor.	108	5	80	0	50	4	32	3	00	0								
Hereford	113	0	57	2	52	9	28	9	46	7	Lancaster	104	7	00	0	00	0	33	8	76	0								
Worcester	111	9	39	4	50	8	23	10	53	5	Chester	89	1	00	0	59	3	39	5	00	0								
Warwick	107	6	00	0	54	8	36	8	70	9	Flint	103	8	00	0	59	11	27	8	00	0								
Wilts	95	8	00	0	54	10	34	0	73	0	Denbigh	103	0	00	0	61	4	30	5	00	0								
Berks	93	6	00	0	40	2	30	1	56	3	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	47	0	21	6	00	0								
Oxford	97	0	00	0	47	0	23	5	70	0	Carnary.	101	8	00	0	49	4	28	0	00	0								
Bucks	92	4	00	0	45	0	36	0	53	11	Merioneth	132	0	00	0	61	6	36	0	00	0								
Brecon	116	6	64	0	57	5	32	0	00	0	Cardigan	112	0	00	0	61	6	22	0	00	0								
Montgom.	124	0	76	10	64	0	27	8	00	0	Pembrok.	91	3	00	0	41	4	20	4	00	0								
Radnor	129	0	00	0	55	6	38	6	00	0	Carmart.	94	10	00	0	42	0	17	3	00	0								
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.										105	2	00	0	46	8	24	0	60	0
103										0	66	8	51	8	31	10	62	6	Gloucest.	116	2	00	0	52	3	36	6	56	1
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset										124	2	00	0	50	7	29	2	00	0
86										8	52	3	46	3	30	3	58	7	Monm.	111	4	00	0	57	0	00	0	00	0
										Devon										120	6	00	0	57	4	19	4	00	0
										Cornwall										99	11	00	0	60	1	21	9	00	0
										Dorset										97	3	00	0	52	3	26	9	00	0
										Hants.										99	8	00	0	46	7	33	6	60	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Dec. 23, —s. to —s.

OATMEAL, per Bell of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Dec. 21, 39s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Dec. 25, 50s. 1/2d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Dec. 23:

Kent Bags	11l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Sussex Pockets	12l. 0s. to 16l. 16s.
Sussex Ditto	10l. 18s. to 14l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	14l. 0s. to 16l. 18s.
Kent Pockets	12l. 12s. to 18l. 18s.	Farnham Ditto	0l. 0s. to 25l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d. Straw 1l. 14s. 6d. Clover 6l. 5s. 0d.	Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 7s.
Straw 1l. 12s. 0d. Clover 7l. 10s. 0d.	Smithfield, Hay 4l. 19s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 6d.
Mutton	1s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Dec. 23:
Veal	1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.	Beasts	1 500
Pork	1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.	Calves	160.
		Sheep and Lambs	12 000

COALS, Dec. 23, 25s. 0d. to 25s. 6d. per Tonne. Whitechapel 25s. 0d.

TALLOW, Dec. 23, 10s. 0d. to 10s. 6d. per Cwt. Whitechapel 10s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow, 8s. Mottled 9s. Curd 9s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Dec. 1816 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1250*l.* div. 60*l.* per annum.—Birmingham, 620*l.* div. 36*l.*—Grand Junction, 128*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 258*l.* ex div. 5*l.*—Grand Surrey, 48*l.*—Ellesmere, 61*l.*—Leicester Union, 70*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 19*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 12*l.*—Chelmer, 70*l.* div. 4*l.*—Lancaster, 16*l.* 15*s.*—West-India Dock, 148*l.* 150*l.* div. 10*l.*—London Ditto, 67*l.* 70*l.*—Globe Insurance, 107*l.*—Rock Ditto, 2*s.* prem.—Vauxhall Bidge, 30*l.*—British Copper Company, 40*l.* with div. 5*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1816.

Day	Bank Stock	Red. 15 per Ct. 5 per Ct.	15 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea 3 per Ct	India Bonds.	E. Bills 3d.	E. Bills 3d.
1	Sunday	621 1/2	63 2/3	77 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				190		17 pr.	7 pr.	10 pr.
2	Sunday	621 1/2	62 2/3	77 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				190		17 pr.	8 pr.	11 pr.
3	218 1/2	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
4	218 1/2	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	10 pr.	12 pr.
5	219	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	10 pr.	11 pr.
6		62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
7		62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
8	Sunday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
9		62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
10	220	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
11	220	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
12	219	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
13	219	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
14	Sunday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
15		62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
16	219	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
17	219	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
18	219 1/2	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
19	219 1/2	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
20	219 1/2	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
21	Holiday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
22	Sunday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
23		62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
24	Holiday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
25	Holiday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
26	Holiday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
27	Holiday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
28	Holiday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
29	Holiday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
30	Sunday	62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.
31		62 2/3	62 2/3	78 1/2	95 1/2	16 1/2				193		17 pr.	9 pr.	11 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXVI. PART II.

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the ANTIENT Cross in the Village of MARSTON, in the County of OXFORD.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

IN a former paper upon Crosses (vol. LXXXVI. Part I. p. 9), I enumerated the various kinds of which examples still exist; the purposes for which they were severally intended, and the conspicuous objects they formed, according to the opulence of the place where they were stationed, whether at the entrance of the Town, in the Church-yard, or in the Market-area; or whether designed for no other purpose than to commemorate the virtues of distinguished personages: in each of these, their magnitude and beauty were in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the extent of a market, or the dignity of the departed.

Although the Cross at Headington in Oxfordshire (Part I. p. 9), is inferior in size and ornament to many others, and less perfect, yet it serves to illustrate the remarks upon that particular class; and the example I now send (*see the Plate*) of a Cross in the centre of a street, which is not far distant from that just mentioned, will distinguish its utility, and their different intentions: and to prove beyond doubt their separate purposes, it need only be remarked, that in the little village of Marston, where the Church is but a very short distance from, and originally was within sight of, its High Cross; yet it had a Cross of its own, the base of which still remains near the path leading to the Porch.

The County of Oxford is celebrated for containing more Crosses than any other in England; the greater number of these are plain, but some few are extremely elegant; and there is scarce a Village in which the remains of one will not be found.

GENT. MAG. Sept. LXXXVI. PART II.

The annexed Plate may give some idea of the present state of the Village of Marston; it shows part of what was formerly the main street: the number of houses and inhabitants are now very small. Its Manor-house, at one extremity, is old and curious, and, before it was altered for the accommodation of several families, had a regularity of design which rendered it an object worthy of notice. There is also another house in a different part of the Village, antient, but less perfect than the Manor-house, which is still approached by its original gate, having nearly all the connecting walls entire. The hall, now used as a kitchen, retains the substantial oak-screen, paneled walls, &c. Nearly all the rooms are wainscoted, and have handsome plastered ceilings; those of the principal apartments are richly ornamented, but much mutilated, and uninhabitable. The courtyard and its walls are nearly entire, and some of the offices remain.

Marston Church is a small, plain, but antient structure, having a body, chancel, and tower at the West end: the porch is on the South side; and near it the fragment of a Cross. The windows of the Church appear to be mostly of the Tudor era, but are not large, or very ornamental. The interior has nothing to require particular remark. The font is modern.

Marston lies North-east from Oxford about two miles.

In addition to the several kinds of Crosses already treated upon, all of which have a religious or moral tendency, there is another description that appears to have been little regarded, either from the simplicity of their character, or the very few examples remaining, but which are equally

equally curious and serviceable from their antiquity and their intention. These Crosses are stationed at the intersections of roads, a certain distance from large towns, or villages, to point out the place to which they respectively lead. An example is to be seen between Oakhampton and Bow, nearer to the former place; and another near Exeter of the same character: they consist each of a plain square shaft, with a cross stone on the summit, and are seated on a base of a single stone. The fronts of these Crosses are placed North and South, the former point distinguished by an indented Cross on the surface; and the ends of the Cross were consequently East and West: from this rule of stationing them, which was no doubt then well understood, and as strictly adhered to as raising them on the South side of a Church, or the centre of a Market, the neighbouring place was ascertained.

In concluding my remarks upon these elegant and interesting monumental remains of piety, virtue, and general utility, let me observe, without reference to any in particular, that there are no works of Antiquity more liable to destruction, few less carefully preserved, or less rescued from wanton and mischievous dilapidation; and I may add, there are none more beautiful, and deserving of our care and attention. Many are now lying in scattered fragments near the spot where they stood for ages, and which might have been still standing, and others are in a state little less to be regretted; while many which have escaped such barbarous havoc, exist to this day nearly entire.

Yours, &c.

J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 31.

THE following *jeu d'esprit* was written by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to illustrate a remark which he had made—"That Dr. Johnson considered Garrick as his property, and would never suffer any one to praise or abuse him but himself." In the first of these supposed dialogues, Sir Joshua himself, by high encomiums upon Garrick, is represented as drawing down upon him Johnson's censure; in the second, Mr. Gibbon, by taking the opposite side, calls forth his

B.

Dr. JOHNSON and Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Reynolds. Let me alone, I'll bring him out (*aside*).—I have been thinking, Dr. Johnson, this morning, on a matter that has puzzled me very much; it is a subject that I dare say has often passed in your thoughts, and, though I cannot, I dare say you have made up your mind upon it.

Johnson. Tilly fally, what is all this preparation?—what is all this mighty matter?

R. Why, it is a very weighty matter. The subject I have been thinking upon is—Predestination and Free-will, two things I cannot reconcile together for the life of me; in my opinion, Dr. Johnson, Free-will and Fore-knowledge cannot be reconciled.

J. Sir, it is not of very great importance what your opinion is upon such a question.

R. But I meant only, Dr. Johnson, to know your opinion.

J. No, Sir; you meant no such thing: you meant only to shew these gentlemen that you are not the man they took you to be; but that you think of high matters sometimes, and that you may have the credit of having it said, that you held an argument with Sam Johnson on Predestination and Free-will;—a subject of that magnitude as to have engaged the attention of the world—to have perplexed the wisdom of man for these two thousand years;—a subject on which the fallen angels, who had yet not lost all their original brightness, find themselves in wandering mazes lost. That such a subject could be discussed in the levity of convivial conversation, is a degree of absurdity beyond what is easily conceivable.

R. It is so as you say, to be sure; I talked once to our friend Garrick upon this subject, but I remember we could make nothing of it.

J. O noble pair!

R. Garrick was a clever fellow, Dr. Johnson; Garrick, take him altogether, was certainly a very great man.

J. Garrick, Sir, may be a great man in your opinion, as far as I know, but he was not so in mine: little things are great to little men.

R. I have heard you say, Dr. Johnson—

J. Sir, you never heard me say that David Garrick was a great man; you may have heard me say that Gar-

sick

rick was a good repeater—of other men's words—words put into his mouth by other men; this makes but a faint approach towards being a great man.

R. But take Garrick upon the whole; now, in regard to conversation.

J. Well, Sir, in regard to conversation, I never discovered in the conversation of David Garrick any intellectual energy, any wide grasp of thought, any extensive comprehension of mind, or that he possessed any of those powers to which *great* could, with any degree of propriety, be applied.

R. But still—

J. Hold, Sir, I have not done—there are, to be sure, in the laxity of colloquial speech, various kinds of greatness; a man may be a great tobaccoist, a man may be a great painter, he may be likewise a great mimick; now you may be the one, and Garrick the other, and yet neither of you be great men.

R. But, Dr. Johnson—

J. Hold, Sir; I have often lamented how dangerous it is to investigate and to discriminate character, to men who have no discriminative powers.

R. But Garrick, as a companion, I heard you say—no longer ago than last Wednesday, at Mr. Thrale's table—

J. You tease me, Sir. Whatever you may have heard me say, no longer ago than last Wednesday, at Mr. Thrale's table, I tell you I do not say so now; besides, as I said before, you may not have understood me—you misapprehended me—you may not have heard me.

R. I am very sure I heard you.

J. Besides, Sir, besides—do you not know—are you so ignorant as not to know, that it is the highest degree of rudeness to quote a man against himself?

R. But if you differ from yourself, and give one opinion to-day—

J. Have done, Sir; the company, you see, are tired, as well as myself.

T'other side.

Dr. JOHNSON and Mr. GIBBON.

Johnson. No, Sir; Garrick's fame was prodigious, not only in England, but all over Europe; even in Russia, I have been told, he was a proverb,—when any one had repeated well, he was called “a second Garrick.”

Gibbon. I think he had full as much reputation as he deserved.

J. I do not pretend to know, Sir, what your meaning may be, by saying he had as much reputation as he deserved; he deserved much, and he had much.

G. Why surely, Dr. Johnson, his merit was in small things only; he had none of those qualities that make a real great man.

J. Sir, I as little understand what your meaning may be, when you speak of the qualities that make a great man: it is a vague term. Garrick was no common man; a man above the common size may surely, without any great impropriety, be called a great man. In my opinion, he has very reasonably fulfilled the prophecy which he once reminded me of having made to his mother, when she asked me how little David went on at school, that I should say to her, “that he would come to be hanged, or come to be a great man.” No, Sir; it is undoubtedly true, that the same qualities, united with virtue or vice, make a hero or a rogue, a great general or a highwayman. Now Garrick, we are sure, was never hanged; and in regard to his being a great man, you must take the whole man together. It must be considered in how many things Garrick excelled, in which every man desires to excel. Setting aside his excellence as an actor, in which he is acknowledged to be unrivalled; as a man, as a poet, as a convivial companion, you will find but few his equals, and none his superior. As a man, he was kind, friendly, benevolent, and generous.

G. Of Garrick's generosity I never heard; I understood his character to be totally the reverse, and that he was reckoned to have loved money.

J. That he loved money, nobody will dispute. Who does not? But if you mean, by loving money, that he was parsimonious to a fault, Sir, you have been misinformed. To Foote, and such scoundrels, who circulated those reports— to such profligate spendthrifts, prudence is meanness, and economy is avarice. That Garrick, in early youth, was brought up in strict habits of economy, I believe; and that they were necessary, I have heard from himself. To suppose that Garrick might inadvertently act from this habit, and be saving in small things, can be no wonder, but let it be remembered at the same time, that, if he

he was frugal by habit, he was liberal from principle: that, when he acted from reflection, he did what his fortune enabled him to do, and what was expected from such a fortune. I remember no instance of David's parsimony but once, when he stopped Mrs. Woffington from replenishing the teapot; it was already, he said, as red as blood; and this instance is doubtful, and happened many years ago. In the latter part of his life I observed no blameable parsimony in David; his table was elegant, and even splendid; his house, both in town and country, his equipage, and, I think, all his habits of life, were such as might be expected from a man who had acquired great riches. In regard to his generosity, which you seem to question, I shall only say, there is no man to whom I would apply with more confidence of success, for the loan of two hundred pounds to assist a common friend, than to David; and this, too, with very little, if any, probability of its being repaid.

G. You were going to say something of him as a writer — you don't rate him very high as a Poet?

J. Sir, a man may be a respectable poet without being a Homer, as a man may be a good player without being a Garrick. In the lighter kinds of poetry, in the appendages of the drama, he was, *if not the first, in the very first class*. He had a readiness and facility, a dexterity of mind that appeared extraordinary even to men of experience, and who are not apt to wonder from ignorance. Writing prologues, epilogues, and epigrams, he said, he considered as his trade; and he was what a man should be, always, at all times ready at his trade. He required two hours for a prologue or epilogue, and five minutes for an epigram. Once, at Burke's table, the company proposed a subject, and Garrick finished his epigram within the time; the same experiment was repeated in the garden, and with the same success.

G. Garrick had some flippancy of parts, to be sure, and was brisk and lively in company; and, by help of company and story-telling, made himself a pleasant companion: but here the whole world gave the superiority to Foote, and Garrick himself appears to have felt as if his genius was rebuked by the superior powers of

Foote. It has been often observed, that Garrick never dared to enter into competition with him, but was content to act an under-part to bring Foote out.

J. That this conduct of Garrick's might be interpreted by the gross minds of Foote and his friends, as if he was afraid to encounter him, I can easily imagine. Of the natural superiority of Garrick over Foote, this conduct is an instance: he disdained entering into competition with such a fellow, and made him the buffoon of the company; or, as you say, brought him out. And what was at last brought out, but coarse jests and vulgar merriment, indecency and impiety, a relation of events which, upon the face of them, could never have happened, characters grossly conceived, and as coarsely represented! Foote was even no mimic; he went out of himself, it is true, but without going into another man; he is excelled by Garrick even in this, which is considered as Foote's greatest excellence. Garrick, besides his exact imitation of the voice and gesture of his original to a degree of refinement of which Foote had no conception, exhibited the mind and mode of thinking of the person imitated. Besides, Garrick confined his powers within the limits of decency — he had a character to preserve, Foote had none. By Foote's buffoonery and broadfaced merriment, private friendship, public decency, and every thing estimable amongst men, were trod under foot. We all know the difference of their reception in the world. No man, however high in rank or literature, but was proud to know Garrick, and was glad to have him at his table; no man ever considered or treated Garrick as a player: he may be said to have stepped out of his own rank into a higher, and, by raising himself, he raised the rank of his profession. At a convivial table his exhilarating powers were unrivaled; he was lively, entertaining, quick in discerning the ridicule of life, and as ready in representing it; and on graver subjects there were few topics in which he could not bear his part. It is injurious to the character of Garrick to be named in the same breath with Foote. That Foote was admitted sometimes into good company (to do the man what credit I can)

can) I will allow, but then it was merely to play tricks. Foote's merit was that of a buffoon, and Garrick's that of a gentleman.

G. I have been told, on the contrary, that Garrick in company had not the easy manners of a gentleman.

J. Sir, I don't know what you may have been told, or what your ideas may be of the manners of gentlemen. Garrick had no vulgarity in his manners; it is true, Garrick had not the airiness of a fop, nor did he assume an affected indifference to what was passing; he did not lounge from the table to the window, and from thence to the fire; or, whilst you were addressing your discourse to him, turn from you, and talk to his next neighbour; or give any indication that he was tired of his company; if such manners form your ideas of a fine gentleman, Garrick had them not.

G. I mean that Garrick was more overawed by the presence of the great, and more obsequious to rank, than Foote, who considered himself as their equal, and treated them with the same familiarity as they treated each other.

J. He did so; and what did the fellow get by it? The grossness of his mind prevented him from seeing that this familiarity was merely suffered, as they would play with a dog; he got no ground by affecting to call peers by their surnames; the foolish fellow fancied that lowering them was raising himself to their level. This affectation of familiarity with the great, this childish ambition of momentary exaltation, obtained by the neglect of those ceremonies which custom has established as the barriers between one order of society and another, only shewed his folly and meanness; he did not see that, by encroaching on others' dignity, he puts himself in their power, either to be repelled with helpless indignity, or endured by clemency and condescension. Garrick, by paying due respect to rank, respected himself; what he gave was returned, and what was returned he kept for ever; his advancement was on firm ground — he was recognized in public, as well as respected in private; and as no man was ever more courted and better received by the publick, so no man was ever less spoiled by its flattery. Garrick continued advancing to the last — till he

had acquired every advantage that high birth or title could bestow, except the precedence of going into a room; but when he was there, he was treated with as much attention as the first man at the table. It is to the credit of Garrick that he never laid any claim to this distinction — it was as voluntarily allowed as if it had been his birthright. In this, I confess, I looked on David with some degree of envy, not so much for the respect he received, as for the manner of its being acquired; what fell into his lap unsought, I have been forced to claim. I began the world by fighting my way. There was something about me that invited insult, or at least a disposition to neglect; and I was equally disposed to repel insult, and to claim attention; and, I fear, continue too much in this disposition now it is no longer necessary; I receive at present as much favour as I have a right to expect. I am not one of the complainers of the neglect of merit.

G. Your pretensions, Dr. Johnson, nobody will dispute; I cannot place Garrick on the same footing; your reputation will continue increasing after your death, when Garrick will be totally forgotten: you will be forever considered as a Classic.

J. Enough, Sir, enough; the company would be better pleased to see us quarrel, than bandying compliments.

G. But you must allow, Dr. Johnson, that Garrick was too much a slave to fame, or rather, to the mean ambition of living with the great — terribly afraid of making himself cheap even with them; by which he debarred himself of much pleasant society. Employing so much attention and so much management upon little things, implies, I think, a little mind. It was observed by his friend Colman, that he never went into company but with a plot how to get out of it; he was every minute called out, and went off or returned as there was or was not a probability of his shining.

J. In regard to his mean ambition, as you call it, of living with the great, what was the boast of Pope, and is every man's wish, can be no reproach to Garrick; he who says he despises it, knows he lies. That Garrick husbanded his fame, the fame which he had

had justly acquired both at the theatre and at the table, is not denied; but where is the blame, either in the one case or the other, of leaving as little as he could to chance? Besides, Sir, consider what you have said; you first deny Garrick's pretensions to fame, and then accuse him of too great an attention to preserve what he never possessed.

G. I don't understand—

J. Sir, I can't help that.

G. Well, but, Dr. Johnson, you will not vindicate him in his over-and-above attention to his fame, his inordinate desire to exhibit himself to new men; like a coquet, ever seeking after conquests, to the total neglect of old friends and admirers:

“He threw off his friends like a huntsman the pack;”

always looking out for new game.

J. When you quoted the line from Goldsmith, you ought in fairness to have given what followed:

“He knew, when he pleas'd, he could whistle them back;

which implies at least that he possessed a power over other men's minds approaching to fascination; but consider, Sir, what is to be done: here is a man whom every other man desires to know. Garrick could not receive and cultivate all, according to each man's conception of his own value: we are all apt enough to consider ourselves as possessing a right to be excepted from the common crowd. Besides, Sir, I do not see why that should be imputed to him as a crime, which we all so irresistibly feel and practise; we all make a greater exertion in the presence of new men than old acquaintances. It is undoubtedly true that Garrick divided his attention among so many, that but little was left to the share of any individual; like the extension and dissipation of water into dew, there was not quantity united sufficient to quench any man's thirst; but this is the inevitable state of things; Garrick, no more than another man, could unite what in their natures are incompatible.

G. But Garrick not only was excluded by this means from real friendship, but accused of treating those called his friends with in- and double dealing.

J. Sir, it is not true; his character in that respect is misunderstood. Garrick was, to be sure, very ready in promising, but he intended at that time to fulfil his promise; he intended no deceit; his politeness, or his good-nature, call it which you will, made him unwilling to deny; he wanted the courage to say *No* even to unreasonable demands. This was the great error of his life; by raising expectations which he did not, perhaps could not gratify, he made many enemies; at the same time it must be remembered that this error proceeded from the same cause which produced many of his virtues. Friendships from warmth of temper, too suddenly taken up, and too violent to continue, ended, as they were like to do, in disappointment; his friends became his enemies; and those, having been fostered in his bosom, well knew his sensibility to reproach, and they took care that he should be amply supplied with such bitter potions as they were capable of administering; their impotent efforts he ought to have despised; but he felt them; nor did he affect insensibility.

G. And that sensibility probably shortened his life.

J. No, Sir; he died of a disorder of which you or any other man may die, without being killed by too much sensibility.

G. But you will allow, however, that this sensibility, those fine feelings, made him the great actor he was.

J. This is all cant, fit only for kitchen-wenches and chamber-maids; Garrick's trade was to represent passion, not to feel it. Ask Reynolds whether he felt the distress of Count Hugolino when he drew it.

G. But surely he feels the passion at the moment he is representing it.

J. About as much as Punch feels. That Garrick himself gave into this foppery of feelings, I can easily believe; but he knew at the same time that he lied. He might think it right, as far as I know, to have what fools imagined he ought to have; but it is amazing that any should be so ignorant as to think that an actor will risk his reputation by depending on the feelings that shall be excited in the presence of two hundred people, on the repetition of certain words which he has repeated two hundred

hundred times before in what actors call their *study*. No, Sir; Garrick left nothing to chance; every gesture, every expression of countenance and variety of voice, was settled in his closet, before he set his foot upon the stage.

ENVIRONS of LAUSANNE, &c.

(From the "General Outline of the Swiss Landscapes.")

"And saw that all Nature was a Garden."
Lord ORFORD.

"THE Lake of Geneva, in the form of a crescent, with one of its horns blunted, is fifty-four miles in length, from Geneva to Villeneuve." But this is on its convex side: the Alps of Savoy form the country on the South, the hollow of the crescent. The North is the Pays-de-Vaud; an extensive and rich country that files round from the Jura, a ridge of mountains which divide Switzerland from France.

Character and Manners of the Vaudois.

The character of the people of this country is Savoyard. It is a provincial French, intermixed with the Italian and German. Their dress, manners, and amusements, as well as language, do not differ essentially from those of the Chamoupiers, as described by De Saussure: "They are inclined to incessant merriment and gaiety; and they are surprisingly quick and full of repartee. They perceive at once the oddities of strangers, taking them off in the most comical manner. They are ingenious, hospitable, and not averse to industry; but, for want of employment, frequent the wine-taverns too much, and are extravagantly addicted to gambling. Still they are great thinkers; and will sometimes put shrewd questions to you, that would gravel many an acute metaphysician."

"They pass their winter evenings exactly as the characters do in the little dramatic entertainment entitled *The Villager's Evening Amusements*. At nightfall they all assemble at some neighbour's who has the roomiest house, and in that apartment where the fire-place is kept. The women fall to spinning or peeling of flax, and telling stories. The men busy themselves in making nicknacks of wood, spoons, seals, tobacco-stoppers, and such-like things; while the mistress

of the house goes to no other expence for their refreshment than that of providing a dish of crab-apples that have been previously roasted on the hearth, and a pitcher of fresh water."

An agreeable Authoress has remarked the separate male and female clubs in Lausanne, Zurich, Basle, and Geneva: "In the former the men smoked, and talked at intervals of literature and business, amidst the fumes of tea and coffee. In the latter, the ladies presented themselves at their coteries with their work-bags upon their arms: conversation and needle-work began together. (Sometimes one reads to the rest.)"

"There are still more peculiar societies formed from infancy of children of the same age and of the same class. During their childhood, the equality of years is so strictly observed in these societies, that sisters, whose ages differ three or four years, have their separate coteries in the same house. There is something soothing in the idea of these infant associations; it seems forming another barrier for the helpless sex against the future tempests of the world; which often beat with the most pitiless fury against a heart that can least resist their violence, and which then recalls with tender regret the social circle of its childhood; and perhaps finds consolation in the sympathy of some female companion to whom it is endeared by the charm of those early recollections."

Another Philosophical Observer, speaking of this neighbourhood, says, "I shall never forget the day I was botanizing near the Rohaila mountain, which belongs to Justice Le Clerc. I was quite alone. I pushed forward a great way into the various recesses of the mountain; and through a long succession of woods and rocks alternately, I came at last to a retreat so completely out of the haunt of man, that I never beheld a more wild or a more solitary scene! Continuing still to botanize for some time, I insensibly became overpowered by the strong impression of the objects around me. At last I forgot my botany altogether; and I reclined my head on pillows of *Lycopodium* and moss, musing at my ease. Presently a sentiment of exultation introduced itself into this reverie. I compared myself to those mighty Navigators who

who have discovered some desert island; and I said to myself with no small self-complacency, "most assuredly I am the first mortal that ever placed his foot here." While I was pluming myself on this idea, I heard a sound close by that I thought I was no stranger to. I began to listen. The same noise was repeated, and became still louder. I started up with a mixture of surprise and curiosity, and made my way through briars and thorns towards the place whence the noise issued; when, about a hundred yards from the place where I had been thus musing, and fancying myself at the extremity of the world, I perceived a stocking-manufactory." He continues, "I cannot express the confused and contradictory emotions I felt upon this discovery. My first emotion was joy, at finding myself so unexpectedly among my fellow-creatures. But who would have expected to meet with a manufactory in such a place! Switzerland is the only country in the world that exhibits this mixture of the wildest nature with civilization. All Switzerland is nothing, so to say, but a great city; whose long and broad streets are planted with forests, and interspersed with mountains; and whose houses, insulated and scattered wide asunder, communicate, by English gardens only, with each other. Now we are upon this subject, I recollect another botanizing excursion that I made, along with Du Peyrou and a few others, not long ago, on the Chasseral; from whose summit no less than seven lakes are visible. There is only a single house on that mountain; but the inhabitant of it is a bookseller, and I was credibly assured he has plenty of business. It strikes me that a single fact of this kind serves to give a truer notion of Switzerland, than the accounts of any traveller whatsoever."

View from Aubonne.

The view from Aubonne compasses the Lake from end to end; but the Western end should be seen by the rising, and the Eastern by the setting sun. From the vast distance, the mouth of the Rhone is scarce discernible. Villeneuve, from the concavity of the Lake's surface, seemed immersed up to its very spires in the sea. We remarked the glaciers of Mont Blanc, rising up on its volume

in ridges. Its hue at sunset was that particular blush which is discernible between the folds of a white rose. The superiority of its height over the surrounding mountains is marked to every eye in the most striking manner—the sun not setting to it until long after he had to every other. On the right extremity of the Lake, the situation of Geneva could be guessed at, only, by the smoke of its houses. Here the Lake becomes narrow for a long way like a river. Nearly under our feet was the town of Rolles. The roofs of its houses were no bigger than the divisions in honeycombs. Behind us, successively as the day departed, might be discerned the black-red purple of the Jura, next its grey-blue, then its darkest grey. The bank of the Vaud, from Vevay to Lausanne, undulates gently round by the shore; and, as soon as it arrives at the latter place, it sinks down, and is diffused into the vast plain poured around us on every side. The sight absolutely turns giddy as it glances round this rich variety of objects, the woods of oak, country villas, corn-fields, vineyards, and all the towns and villages of the Pays-de-Vaud. This view, shewing more the boundaries of the Lake than that from Lausanne, must of course leave less for the imagination. The aspect, too, that the banks have here, is neither so varied, nor so happy as at that place. And yet it was at this spot that Tavernier, the universal traveller, fixed his residence, as the most beautiful point of view in the known world.

View from the Dent de Vaillon.

The next morning, at four, we began to ascend the Jura. The sun was in a rough sea of cloud-work, which his beams pierced through with veins in a crystalized form, of the colour of carbuncle. The ascents of the Jura are made practicable even for a carriage. At every step we rose, the Alps were extended and multiplied on all sides: but Mount Blanc might be observed heaving up above the rest, and surging in the skies to a vast height. At the same time, what the prospect gains in compass, it loses in distinctness. The horizon widens its ring, so as to encompass far beyond the lake of Neuchâtel. We admired the fine bend of the Jura's outline lengthened

lengthened down into the plains below.

In the afternoon I went up alone to the Dent de Vauillon: it takes an hour's very fast climbing to reach this summit. The solitudes of the way—its being haunted by wolves or bears, and the wind twanging every now and then in your ears, startle you. Between the South and West points of the compass the whole valley of Joux lay in prospect before me. It exhibited the lake of Rousses, with the two others; while the intermediate river was weaving its shining way from lake to lake, with the movement of a silk-worm. The road by which we had come along the valley, seemed a loose-stretched cord. Westward lay France, whose ridges ran across my view far and wide, the extremity of them both ways being indiscernible; not only on account of the distance, but of the setting sun-beams that glared in my eyes. Towards the North there tempested a sea of mountains. Between the North and East you may descry a lake with a city at this end of it, probably Yverdon: farther to the right, specks or shadows, said to be lakes. A broad and lofty mountain covers Orbe, and others again the Travers valley: All these objects, together with the Vevay mountains, canton of Fribourg, and glaciers of Berne, completed this quarter.

Between the Eastern and Southern points, you may observe a long and broad gleam, and the form of its lucid crescent marks it for no other than the Lake of Geneva. But one of its horns, being intercepted by a mountain, is darkened. Beyond lie the Alps of Savoy gathered round Mount Blanc; which last, though 30 miles distant, seems still towering near you. In short, the landscape is here placed like the model in relief of General Pâffer; only that it is as large as Nature, and real—and that here every object appears indistinct from the distance, the lateness of the hour, and the mistiness of the air at this season.

I never was so sensible in my life as here of a profound solitude. The earth, from these heights of the sky, seems another world; and the spectator is confined to a planet by himself. The only company you have

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are the winds and meteors of Heaven; and every object appears as if seen

“Through a glass, and darkly.”

This is the same prospect that De Saussure describes, as he saw it once from the Dole, but at another hour. A thick cloud had overspread the Lake of Geneva, the neighbouring hills, and even all the lower mountains. The summit of the Dole, and the highest Alps, alone raised their heads above this immense veil. A brilliant sun shone vertically down upon the whole surface of this cloud; and the Alps illuminated by his rays, as also by the light reverberated from this cloud, appeared in the greatest lustre; and were visible at a prodigious distance. But this situation, he says, had something in it “terrible and strange. I thought I stood alone upon a rock in the midst of a billowy sea, at an immense distance from a continent bordered by a long reef of inaccessible cliffs.”

After having gazed at this sublime spectacle on all sides, and contemplated it till my eyes were quite dim, I looked back on the West, and found that the sun had dropped below the horizon. It was necessary to think of retiring; and though the descent of the mountain was in my favour, yet before I could reach the town it was dark.

Mr. URBAN, Hackney, Sept. 9.

I SUBMIT for insertion the under-mentioned analogy between an Agricultural and a Commercial Country, or, in plain English, between Germany and England. It is copied from a popular pamphlet recently published in the City, and is the production of a sensible young German Merchant.

“This Country is rich in real and fictitious wealth; but is burthened with an enormous National Debt, a paper-currency, and heavy taxes; its population is condensed in large masses; the most unbounded luxury is contrasted by the most abject want; in fact, the state of society is artificial. Germany is comparatively poor, but has no debt, no paper, and few taxes; the population is spread more equally over the whole surface; there is not the same luxury, nor the same distress. In short, the state of society is more natural. In the one country the cunning artificer must scrounge wages to buy his dinner; in the other, the

the simple cultivator of the soil must grow it.—The same causes will produce the same effects in every age and clime. England then may be said to be covered with a rich mould, in which all the virtues ripen to great perfection (an English Gentleman is admitted to be the most perfect of human beings); but in this mould the vices also luxuriate with unexampled rankness, to prove which we need not travel out of the record. Germany, on the contrary, has no depth of soil, in which either great virtues or vices can strike deep root. We meet there seldom with such instances of elevated, benevolence, patriotism, generosity, &c. as are very common in this Country; but we neither meet with instances of such desperate depravity.—There is in a poor country neither the same incitement nor the same temptation to commit crime as in a rich one. A pickpocket seldom pilfers to satisfy the cravings of hunger; and he probably would not think of committing a crime, were it not for the alluring temptation of the gold watch, with its ponderous appendages. Vice, in England, has the virulence of the small-pox; in Germany, the mildness of the Vaccine. — All this might be made still more evident; but enough, I trust, has been said, to make it comprehensible to the humblest capacity, that lenity to vice may be conducive to the cause of virtue in Germany, when it would become destructive to society in England."

It has frequently occurred to my thoughts, that, circumstanced as the United States of America are, with an immense Continent and line of coast, their attention should be solely confined to Agriculture and their own Coasting Trade, in order to become a permanently great people; without any intercourse whatever of a commercial nature with Europe by their own shipping — leaving the navigation of the Atlantic open entirely to European shipping — and laying a duty on all importations in foreign bottoms: these duties would be the means of lessening the taxes, and their non-intercourse by their own vessels would prevent their being embroiled with European politics, leaving them perfectly free and independent of all that refined political management now become so necessary in all European States. — If we begin with the Plough and the Loom, we can easily trace the various bearings of Agriculture and Commerce in up to the zenith to which we

are arrived; and it is not a difficult matter to discover the difference in point of permanency and simplicity between them.

I draw three imaginary lines through the Continent of North America: on the coast; the middle settlements; and the back settlements. — On the first are settled inhabitants, bearing a similarity of thought and action to ourselves, imbibing some prejudices arising from circumstances that perhaps cannot be well avoided. Envy is too common an appendage of the human heart—we know it—we feel it—and it produces a struggle in the generous mind to rid itself of it: we cannot then be surprised to find it general in those who might have left their Country under circumstances of a painful or an embarrassed nature; and the same impressions descend to the next generation: hence is to be traced that desire to become a Naval and a Commercial People, almost in opposition to, and envy of ourselves. It is showy, I grant; but it is not judicious; because their powers of settlement are immense, and it must and will produce equal jealousies, and ultimately the evils attendant on competition and political disputes.

The Middle Settlements are inhabited by persons from all nations, and these are all agriculturists, but unhappily not sufficiently attentive to those improvements that are rapidly gaining in all well-informed States—a listlessness of action, and a fondness for politicks, over-rule too much the attention that might otherwise be paid to improvements.

The third line is in the Woods, *i. e.* borderers of the immense forest. Placed almost out of civilization, and beyond the influence of, and submission to, human laws, it is not surprising to find persons almost embracing the barbarism of the savage, in the ferociousness of their conduct and callousness of their minds. To justify this remark, permit me to add, that the first time I was ever on a Jury, and, a young man, was to sit on a trial for murder, a Virginian back settler, or, agreeably to the language of the Country, "a Cracker," had placed the muzzle of his rifle in the interstices of a log-house, and coolly shot a man dead seated at his own hearth, to obtain the wife: with a judgment convinced, but with trembling

bling lips, I pronounced the verdict, Guilty; he expressed his surprise unmoved, and with the same indifference was executed. For once in my life, I felt it my duty to attend, and see the effects of a Jurors' verdict.

Taking, therefore, into consideration the extent of this vast region; the line of coast it enjoys; the countless multitude of inhabitants it can support; I cannot but conceive that by keeping themselves distinct, and by attending to Agriculture and the Coastal Trade only, the American States would become a powerful and a permanent State. Unhappily, however, for us mortals, restlessness of action and various other evil passions so beset us, as to produce other pursuits than those that are best calculated for the happiness of man.

Yours, &c. T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 30.

THE two following interesting stories are extracted from the "Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor:" they are well worth the attention of those Country Gentlemen who have a sincere wish to ameliorate the condition of their indigent labourers.

Twenty years ago there stood a small cottage by the road side, near Tadcaster, which, for its singular beauty, and the neatness of its little garden, attracted the notice of every traveller. The remarkable propriety which appeared in every part of this tenement, made Sir Thomas Bernard curious to learn the history of the owner, and he obtained it from his own mouth. Britton Abbot (such was the owner's name) was a day-labourer: beginning to work with a farmer at nine years old, and being careful and industrious, he had saved nearly 40*l.* by the time that he was two-and-twenty. With this money, he married and took a farm at 30*l.* a year; but the farm was too much for his means, and before the end of the second year he found it necessary to give it up, having exhausted almost all his little property. He then removed to a cottage, where, with two acres of land and his right of common, he kept two cows, and lived in comfort for nine years; at the expiration of that time the common was enclosed, and he had to seek a new habitation with six children, and

his wife ready to lie-in again. In this state he applied to Mr. Fairfax, and told him that if he would let him have a little bit of ground by the road-side, "he would show him the fashions on it." The slip of land for which he asked was exactly a rood: Mr. Fairfax, after inquiring into his character, suffered him to have it; the neighbours lent him some little assistance in the carriage of his materials; he built his house, enclosed the ground with a single row of quickset, which he cut down six times when it was young, and planted the garden. The manner in which he set to work, and the way in which the work was performed, pleased Mr. Fairfax so much, that he told him he should be rent-free. His answer, as Sir Thomas Bernard justly says, deserves to be remembered. "Now, Sir, you have a pleasure in seeing my cottage and garden neat: and why should not other Squires have the same pleasure in seeing the cottages and gardens as nice about them? The poor would then be happy, and would love them, and the place where they lived: but now every nook of land is to be let to the great farmers, and nothing left for the poor but to go to the parish."

"Though my visit," says Sir Thomas, "was unexpected, and he at the latter end of his Saturday's work, his clothes were neat and sufficiently clean. His countenance was healthy and open; he was a little lame in one leg, the consequence of exposure to wet and weather. He said he had always worked hard and well; but he would not deny but that he had loved a mug of good ale when he could get it. When I told him my object in inquiring after him, that it was in order that other poor persons might have cottages and gardens as neat as his, and that he must tell me *all his secret* how it was to be done, he seemed extremely pleased, and very much affected. He said 'nothing would make poor folks more happy than finding *that great folks thought of them*: that he wished every poor man had as comfortable a home as his own—not but that he believed there might be a few thoughtless fellows who would not do good in it."

Britton Abbot was at this time sixty-seven, and had lived happily with his wife for five-and-forty years. He earned from twelve to eighteen shillings a week by task work: "but to be sure," he said, "I have a grand character

character in all this country." Five of his children were living, and having been well brought up, were thriving in the world. Upon his rood of ground he had fifteen apple trees, one green gage, three winesour plum trees, two apricot trees, currants, gooseberries, and three bee-hives; he reared also from this garden abundance of common vegetables, and about forty bushels of potatoes annually. When this man was turned adrift upon the world by the inclosure of the common, if he had been without hope, or if the rood of land for which he asked had been denied, he and his six children, and his pregnant wife, might have gone to the work-house, and become a burden to the publick, instead of setting it an example, and teaching a most important lesson to their superiors. We will transcribe Sir Thos. Bernard's words, and print them, as he has done, in a manner which may tend to excite the attention they deserve: "FIVE UNSIGHTLY, UNPROFITABLE ACRES OF WASTE GROUND WOULD AFFORD HABITATION AND COMFORT TO TWENTY SUCH FAMILIES AS BRITTON ABBOT'S." The quarter of an acre which was granted him was not worth a shilling a year before it came into his hands.

Joseph Austin, a bricklayer in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, had often looked with a longing eye upon a bit of ground by the road-side, part of what is called the Lord's Waste, by a term which reflects little credit upon royal rights, or parochial management. Whenever he looked at this spot, he used to think what a nice place it would be for a house; and being a house-builder by trade, and something of a castle-builder by nature, he used, as soon as he fell asleep at night, to dream that he was at work there with his bricks and his trowel. At length he applied to the Manor Court, and got a verbal leave to build there. Two of his neighbours, moved by envy as he says, threatened that if he began his house they would pull it down upon this he applied a second time to the Court, and obtained a legal permission with the assent of all the copyholders, paying the entry of his name on the rolls, and expence a year quit-rent. And here we must so ob-

try the justice to observe, that

if a man of known industry and good character, like Joseph Austin or Britton Abbot, applies for an indulgence of this kind, there is very little probability that the application will be refused. Austin was at this time about forty-two years of age; he had a wife and four children, and his whole stock of worldly riches amounted to fourteen shillings: but men who deserve friends are seldom without them; and a master, with whom he usually worked at harvest, sold him an old cottage for nine guineas, which he was to work out. He had for some time in his leisure hours been preparing *bats*, a sort of bricks made of clay and straw well beaten together, eighteen inches long, twelve wide, and four deep, not burnt, but dried in the sun: with these, and the materials of the old cottage, he went to work. The *bats* make a better wall than lath and plaster with a coating of clay, less wood is required, and the house is stronger and warmer; but they must be protected from rain as much as possible, and especially toward the bottom. As he had to live and support his family by his daily labour, this building could only be carried on when his regular day's work was done; he has often continued it by moonlight, and heard the clock strike twelve before he withdrew from an occupation in which his heart was engaged: this, too, when he had to rise at four the next morning, walk to Cambridge (nearly four miles distant) to his work, and return in the evening. If his constitution had not been unusually strong, it must have sunk under these extraordinary exertions—a fate more frequent than is generally supposed among the industrious poor. But he seems to have possessed an unweariable frame of body, as well as an invincible spirit. When the building was one story high, and the beams were to be laid on, the carpenter discovered that the timber from the old cottage would not serve for so large a place. This was a severe disappointment; nothing, however, discouraged him; he covered it over with a few loads of straw, and immediately began a small place in the same manner, at the end, working at this with such perseverance, that he got his family in within four months after the foundations were laid. This great

great object being accomplished, he went on leisurely with the rest, as he could save money for what was wanting: after five years he raised the second story, and in ten it was tiled and coated; the inside was not completed when Mr. Plumtree communicated the story to the Society, but there was house-room for himself and his family, and another apartment was let for a guinea a year.

"In this manner," says that Gentleman, "Joseph Austin, with singular industry and œconomy, in the course of ten years built himself a house, which he began with only 14s. in his pocket. During that time his wife had four children, and buried as many more. The money which it cost him was about 50*l.* the whole of which was saved from the earnings of daily labour. The house and garden occupy about twenty poles of ground; and the garden is as creditable as the house to the industry and good sense of the owner; one of the fences was made of sweetbriar and roses mixed with woodbine, another of dwarf plum-trees, and against the back of the house he had planted a vine, a nectarine, and a peach-tree."

Yours, &c.

J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*

THE following note, which I met with a few days ago in Derham's Physico-Theology, has induced me to endeavour, through the channel of your publication, to draw the attention of individuals to the existence of an abuse productive of more injury to the community than many others of apparently greater magnitude.

"Among the many noble contrivances for food, I cannot but attribute that universal aliment, Bread, to the revelation, or at least the inspiration, of the Creator and Conservator of Mankind; not only because it is a food used in all, or most parts of the world, but especially because it is of incomparable use in the great work of digestion, greatly assisting the ferment, or whatever causes the digestion of the stomach. Of which take this example from the noble Mr. Boyle: He extracted a menstruum from Bread alone, that would work on bodies more compact than many hard minerals, nay, even on glass itself, and do many things that Aqua-fortis could not do; yet by no means was this so corrosive a liquor as Aqua-fortis, or as the other acid menstrua."

This opinion was nearly universally adopted at the commencement of the

late century; but at present Bread seems to have lost much of its former estimation, and is in many cases considered rather to occasion than to allay indigestion; and Dr. C. ~~do~~, a physician of considerable eminence in his day, wrote a pamphlet expressly to point out its deleterious qualities. I conceive it to be true that Bread now is not so universally agreeable to the stomach as formerly, and if used in any excess, will digest with greater difficulty than various other species of food. Whether this is to be attributed to any change in the powers of the stomach, in consequence of any alteration in our present mode of diet, I know not; but I believe the principal cause to arise from the change of the thing itself, which I have no doubt is of a very different nature from the Bread in contemplation of the Writer of the Note; far less pure, wholesome, and nutritious. Less labour and care are bestowed on the making; the bakers avail themselves of every means to accelerate the fermentation, and for this, and other purposes, many most noxious ingredients are introduced. I greatly doubt whether one pure, unadulterated loaf of wheaten Bread ever issues from the shop of a London baker: some artifice, inconsistent with the antient simplicity of the process, and prejudicial to its lightness and purity, being ever employed. Indeed London bread has become so notoriously bad, that a different preparation of flour, &c. denominated French Bread, or French rolls, is generally made use of at the better tables.

As Bread has fallen, Meat seems to have risen in the general estimation, with respect to its effects on the stomach. It is admitted to digest more readily than Bread: the many prejudices which existed against its free use are wearing away, and it is recommended by modern Physicians in many cases, which would have caused the antient Doctors to stand aghast. But as Bread must necessarily form the principal article of subsistence in this Country, especially among the poorer classes of the people, it is much to be regretted that they should be deprived of so wholesome and nutritious an aliment as it was accustomed to be, and that the bakers should be permitted to injure

the health of the inhabitants of this great City for their personal emolument; and I know not that a Committee of the House of Commons could be more usefully employed, than in investigating the subject, and in endeavouring to point out a remedy for so dangerous an abuse. Much and proper precaution is used to secure to the publick the just weight of the loaf; but why should not competent persons be equally authorized to ascertain its quality, and analyze its composition? The expence would be insignificant, the benefit of the highest importance to the community.

A. R. I. C. U. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

IN a Scarcity of Bread, there is a plan which might be of essential service to the Country; I mean the substituting Molasses for Malt in Beer. The quantity of provision which might thus be thrown into the scale for the advantage of the Poor would be incalculable, as almost every family uses beer made with malt. The barley thus saved by the disease of malt might be eaten in bread by the rich, as was the custom in the scarcity of 1799, and the wheaten Bread left for the use of the Poor, of which they are particularly fond. Beer made of molasses is certainly more wholesome, and is not less pleasant, than Beer made of malt. Molasses to an enormous amount might be easily procured, from Demerary and the West India islands at no dear rate, as the rum which is made of molasses bears at present a low price. In this plan the Poor might receive essential advantage, without injury to any one improperly. There would be no unjustifiable injury to the Farmer, as in a scarcity of Bread the profits of his farm must be very high.

Yours, &c.

HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

HAVING lately read in your Miscellany several Letters of Mr. Highmore's, I am willing to add the following, if you should feel inclined to insert it; and a few more afterwards shall be at your service, written to the same Correspondent, then residing at North in Glamorgan-shire.

Yours, &c.

B. CUNNINGHAM.

Sir,—I received by your son a letter, the contents of which gave me a sensible grief, since I understand by it how much you regret the want of friends and agreeable conversation in the place where you are; from which account I form to myself a much more melancholy idea of your retreat than I could before have conceived; insomuch that, after the beautiful description you give me of your situation, I must conclude (however apt we are to flatter ourselves with the prospect of happiness in a retired country life, even without society,) that we therein deceive ourselves, since I cannot but think you as well furnished for self-conversation as almost any man I know, who yet complain for want of other.

The contempt wherewith you treat that philosophy which teaches the disesteem of wealth is, I think, very just, as you use the word *wealth*; but I apprehend that it is not generally used to signify a competency, or what is sufficient to answer all the calls and conveniences of life; but to express the same as the word *riches*, *viz.* more than enough for all such purposes, in which sense you also despise it; *i. e.* having every thing needful and reasonable, you desire not superfluities. I dare say you would choose three servants rather than six, and so of other things; or otherwise, after having obtained such a competency as I have described, you would despise *wealth*, or a further increase, in comparison of other more rational enjoyments to be quitted on that score.

The death of Mr. Goldfinch, when we consider his real merit, is a great loss to his friends, and in that light none were more sensible of it than myself; but when we reflect upon the misery of his life (and his willingness, or rather desire, on that account, to resign it), it would hardly be consistent with humanity to have wished a longer duration to it. Your obligations to him I know not; but you put me to the blush when you talk of any to me—I sincerely think the balance on the other side; which you will find no compliment, if you shall think fit to favour me with your correspondence, where there is so much knowledge of the world, and of human nature; I expect great advantage from the continuance of it. I have

have never seen Dr. Tindal but once since, and that on occasion of the subscription to his book, which I have received and read. You are pleased to hint something on that subject at the close of yours, but I do not understand it as what you expect my thoughts about, nor perhaps might it be prudent in a letter to use so much freedom as would be necessary in making any remarks thereon.—I find nothing to complain of but the shortness of your letters, which I think should be always in proportion to the distance of place, and space of time between them; and I venture to promise for myself that no remembrance of yours shall be neglected or unanswered by, Sir, your affectionate friend, and most humble servant,

Jos. HIGHMORE.

London, December 10, 1730.

Mrs. Goldfinch I have not seen yet, but shall the first opportunity convey your respects as desired. My wife joins in service to your spouse and self.

Mr. URBAN, *Tunbridge, Dec. 9.*

IT is a source of infinite regret to all good men and sincere worshippers of God, that Religious Controversies ever had a beginning. But if we look into the history of the first ages of the Church, we shall perceive that the seeds of discord and disunion were early sown by the Enemy.—Much as it is to be regretted, and though it would have been better for the general interests of Religion, and the welfare of mankind, had such disputes never originated; yet much credit is due to those who endeavour to dispel the mists of fanaticism and irreligion by the true exposition of the Holy Volume. Sober reason, unprejudiced by misgoverned zeal, and uninflated by presumptuous self-sufficiency, has universally acknowledged the doctrines of the Church of England to be the most pure and genuine of any Established Religion. Its doctrines are all sanctioned by Scripture, and reconcilable to unprejudging Reason. But yet there HAVE BEEN, ARE, and ever will be men, who, believing themselves capable of comprehending EVERY THING, assume to reject INFINITY, because their FINITE understanding cannot attain to it. As for my part, I have

deavoured to pervert the minds of men in theological matters, whether Puritans or Deists, as the worst of men. The one, by too great confidence in speculative reason, forget they are MEN; and the other, for want of the proper exercise of it, forget that divine quality which raises them above the brutes that perish. We ought, therefore, in my humble opinion, to encourage those whose abilities are exerted in the cause of true and rational doctrines, which are not repugnant to the Word of God.

Of the many subjects which have caused disputes amongst men who call themselves Christians, and who bear the badge of Christ, there has been none more fertile of controversy than that of the Divine Trinity. But yet, would men study THEMSELVES, they would there find ample matter for wonder and incredulity.—The knowledge of the junction of the soul and body is unknown to man, in whom that junction is effected; and yet all know that there is such an union. Why then should we, who cannot comprehend ourselves, presume to question the union of Three Divine and Infinite Essences? It is surely arrogance in us to say, that because we cannot comprehend how such a thing is done, we will not believe it. It were equally as reasonable to say, that because we do not know of what materials, or how the world was formed, we will not believe that it ever had a beginning: yet we all acknowledge it must have had some beginning, consequently some creation; and even Heathen philosophers agree—*gigni de nihilo nihil.*

I have been led to make these observations from the perusal of a little Work, published at York (but may be purchased in London), denominated "The Postscript to the Rejection of Reason," &c. which is worthy the attention of every Divine of the Establishment, and all persons who feel interested in the safety of our National Church.

This Work exhibits profound research and great biblical knowledge. Many of the texts collated in favour of the Holy Trinity have never, I believe, been adduced before. It concludes, at its title imports, with some observations on the Bible Society question—a question which, in my opinion, involves the vital interests

of the Established Church, and the welfare of the Nation. For what confidence can we place in those who object to written expositions of the Bible, and yet at the same time insist upon having LIVING expositors wherever the Bible is disseminated? Such a system, however plausible the Bible Society may be, and however powerfully supported by Royal influence, or sanctioned by Ducal patronage, is, in my opinion, erroneous, and will at some future time (which Heaven avert!) be productive of scenes that England has once too fatally witnessed. Not that I would object to the diffusion of knowledge through every rank of life: not that I would wish the people to remain in ignorance, fettered by the trammels of superstition, as heretofore was the case, under the dominion of Popery. No; let them be enlightened; let reason be cultivated; and the truths of Religion expounded to them, uncorrupted and unperverted by ungoverned zeal and systematic delusion. The system of delusion practised by the Court of Rome upon the general ignorance of mankind, produced the glorious Reformation. Why then should we, through a pretended zeal to open their eyes, intoxicate the people's brain with vain delusions and untempered zeal? For mine own part, I glory that in our Country the Reformation first dawned, and that the English peasantry, like our venerable Constitution, are superior to, and better informed than any existing community of men.

.. But yet I would not have the seeds of manly reason withered by too much heat, nor choked by the thorns of "false Religion." I would have the expansion of knowledge, like every radical improvement, produced by gradual and temperate measures.

Let those who pretend to "Liberality" be on their guard, lest their liberality degenerate into credulity, and credulity into a general indifference to all creeds, orthodox and heterodox.

A departure, from the venerable institutions of our ancestors, sanctioned by age, confirmed by reason, and authorized by Scripture, will be productive of evil consequences, and

here I am led to notice "the *Dedication of the Postscript;" a beautiful and feeling composition, replete with exalted sentiments and Christian feeling. *It is quite out of the common run of fulsome Dedications, and may at least boast of novelty.

How much soever some of the Dissenters are to be respected as men and Christians, yet, Mr. Urban, I am inclined to look upon them, in the aggregate, as a body of men encroaching upon established sound opinions, and little guided by the true Gospel spirit. Though they may make large claims to righteousness and superior sanctity, yet (for God only knows) I am inclined to think their zeal apparent, their religion Pharisaical.

The Unitarians seem to level their attacks at the very basis of Christianity; and, by denying the Divinity of Christ, they reject the merits of the Redemption, and dissipate the authority of the Gospel Covenant. Thus they would bring us back again to the ages of Heathenism and Pagan doctrines.

In hopes that this may attract the notice of some more able Champion of the Church than myself, I am, Mr. Urban, Yours, &c. W. S.

Extracts from the MSS. of Dr. ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL.

Notes about SIGHELMUS, who went to the Island of St. Thomas in the East Indies, in the time of King ALFRED.

Mr. Matthews's respects to Dr. Ducarel, and will be proud of the honour of waiting on him on Saturday. In mean time, inclosed is what occurs in Will. de Malmesbury concerning Sighelm, which he will be very glad if the Doctor finds satisfactory. There is no epoch mentioned but the reign of Alfred in general. Mr. M.'s friend, the Knight of Malta, is very desirous to find out whether there be any manuscript extant of the following, mentioned by Leland, Baluz, Pitagius, as well as by Ware: *Thomas Scropi (al. Bradeley) Episc. Dromorensis Liber de Legatione sua ad Rhodias.* — M. has looked for it,

To the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and to every Member of the Establishment.

without.

without success, in all the Catalogues at the Museum. If any notice of it should fall in the Doctor's way, the communication will be highly acceptable.—*Museum, 7 Sept. Wednesday.*

“De Episcopis Schireburnensibus, Salesburiensibus, Wiltunensibus.

“Sighelmus (et Asserus prædecessor) ambo sub Rege Alfredo Adulfi quarto filio fuisse noscuntur.

“*Sighelmus* trans mare causa Eleemosynarum Regis, et etiam ad Sanctum Thomam in Indiam missus, mira prosperitate, quod quivis in hoc sæculo miretur, Indiam penetravit; indeq. rediens exotici generis Gemmas, quarum illa humus ferax est, reportavit. Nonnullæ illarum adhuc in Ecclesiæ monumentis visuntur.”

Will. Malmesburiens. de Gestis Pontif. Ang. Lib. II. (in Saville's Edition of the Rerum Anglic. Scriptores, p.141.)

N. B. He appears to have been the twelfth Bishop of the above-mentioned See, or of the West-Saxons in general.

Mr. MASSEY to Dr. DUCAREL.

I am very much obliged to you, Doctor, for the hints you have given me in your kind letter, and beg the continuance of your future notices. The quotation from Hickea's Thesaurus indicates, that the reed (*Calamus*) was used to write withal, when *Eadwin's* Picture was drawn; but I want to know when *quill-pens* were first introduced; and I request your observation, in reading books above 300 years old, in *Latin* or *French* (I think, Doctor, you understand *French*), where you find *penna*, or *pluma*, or *unc plume*, put for a pen. I imagine Mr. Wanley is wrong in joining the epithet *metallinum** to *Calamus*; for, if it were an *iron style* that *Eadwin* held in one hand, what occasion had he for a *penknife* in the other?

If I could be certain that some of the plates in your old book were *copper*, and that they were engraved in *England*; I should gain several years to my former reckoning. Pray be so good as to examine that particular critically for me; and, if you can, discover any name of the *sculptor* upon them.

I should think that the word *triquadrum* in the Inscription signifies

no more than *triplex*; supposing the MS text to be divided into *three columns*; which, as I have not seen, I cannot be positive in. *Triquadrum* is a corruption of *triquetrum*, i. e. *threefold*, or *tripartite*; Holioke and Littleton cite *Cerd*† for their authority. So that the Inscription may in English be thus rendered: *Mailbrite Mac-Durnan has well (or worthily) expounded this Book of our Lord (expressed) in three Columns.* If this explanation should be any way satisfactory, I shall be glad, who am, with due respect, your real friend,

W. MASSEY.

Wandsworth, Feb. 16, 1754.

READING SCHOOL.

Mr. Spicer's compliments to Dr. Ducarel. The strictest search has been made at the Rolls without success. Secundo Eliz. a charter was granted to the Corporation of Reading—not a word of the pudding there. The said Queen granted a stipend of 10*l.* per annum to the Master. This grant not to be found in the Rolls. Is it to be met with at the Treasury—*aut ubi gentium?* The discovery of this may probably lead us to our original foundation.—Mr. Spicer will make all due acknowledgments to Dr. Ducarel for his trouble and loss of time, whether his inquiries be attended with, or fail of success.

Fleet-street, Tuesday Morning.

Qu: if not founded in the Guild or Fraternity of Jesus, in St. Mary's Church at Reading; if so, search the Augmentation-office.—A. C. D.

Dr. DUCAREL to Sir JOSHUA VANNECK, Bart. concerning the Coats of Arms at Heveningham Hall, in Suffolk.

Sir,—Having some time since met with an account of the Coats of Arms, &c. remaining at your fine Seat and Church of Heveningham, I hope you will excuse the liberty I take of troubling you with it. I thought it would be the more agreeable to you at this time, as you are now upon the spot, and may thereby have an opportunity of examining which of these Arms may still be remaining in 1663, when this account was

* By the bye, *metallinum* is a barbarous word.

† *La Cerda* was a Spanish Jesuit, who wrote three volumes of Commentaries upon Virgil.

not taken. I beg the favour of you to present my compliments to Mr. Walpole, who I hope will pardon me for making use of his name, in order to have yours conveyed free to your hands; and to this I beg leave to add my hearty wishes that you may long enjoy your fine estate; and that it may continue in your family at least as long as it did in that of the former owners, which was near 600 years. I beg leave to subscribe myself, with great respect, &c. A. C. D.
Sept. 14, 1754.

To Dr. DUCAREL,

Sir, — I am much obliged to you for your kind attention in sending me the curious abstract relating to the Seat of Heveningham Hall, which abstract is a proof of your great knowledge in the History of this Country. I am no less thankful for your obliging wishes in regard to this possession; which I shall endeavour to make as permanent in my family as human prudence can go, and the rest must be left to Providence.

The old House, built by the family who gave their name to this Village, has been pulled down about forty years ago, the present House being built at that time by one Squire Bance; so that nothing mentioned in the Abstract remains but in the old offices, where the name of W. H. and time of building, 1659, are yet to be seen.

The observations on the Arms and Monuments in the Church I shall have an opportunity of comparing. It would be a desirable thing to have the Perpetual Advowson; but that, belonging to the Crown, is not easily to be come at.

Mr. Walpole returns his grateful thanks to you for your kind remembrance; and I remain sincerely, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,
JOSHUA VANNECK.
Heveningham Hall, Sept. 19, 1754.

To Sir JOSHUA VANNECK, Bart.

Sir, — I have received the honour of your most obliging letter; and, as an Antiquary, am very sorry the old Manor-house is pulled down. It would certainly be a desirable thing for you to have the Perpetual Advowson of Heveningham; and I own I am very much surprised to find,

by what you say, that it is in the Crown — especially when I consider that in all probability this Church was built by some of the Heveninghams; this may be supposed from their Arms, which appear in several parts of the Church and Windows, and it is most likely the Advowson of the Rectory was once in their possession. If it appears so from the title-deeds, and no alienation to the Crown, I should not imagine the Advowson is irrecoverable; for it may have happened that in former times the Crown might have presented once, perhaps twice, during a minority, or by lapse; and upon the second presentation the Clerk inserting the words *pleno jure*, instead of *pro hac vice*, the Crown may have ever since presented to this Rectory for want of a claim from the true Patron. In this case, Sir, I should think an inquiry might be privately made, without alarming the Crown, or any body else, by searching into the Registry of the Bishop of Norwich, where it will appear how long, and by what right, the Crown have presented to this Living.

I know my friend Mr. Crespigny is very intimate with the Registrar of Norwich; he might from him easily come at the truth, if it could give you the least satisfaction. I hope, Sir, you will excuse the liberty I take of mentioning my thoughts to you on this subject, which I do as a Lawyer and Antiquary, having known a similar case determined against the Crown very lately, in favour of my Lord Huntingdon.

If on this or any other occasion I can be any way serviceable to yourself or any of your family, I shall very gladly embrace any opportunity of doing it; and I beg leave to conclude this, by assuring you I have the honour of remaining, with very great esteem and consideration, your most obedient and most humble servant,
A. C. DUCAREL.

Sept. 24, 1754.

I have this day taken the liberty of sending two copies of *A Tour through Normandy* to your house in town: one, I hope, you will please to accept of; the other is for Mr. Walpole, to whom I desire to be remembered. The weight of each being somewhat above two ounces, prevented my sending them underfranks.

Sir

Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S *Receipt*
against the PLAGUE.

Libera nos, Domine.

Take three pints of Malmsey or Canary Sack, boil in it one handful of sage, and as much of rue, till one pint be wasted away; then strain it, and set it over the fire again, and put thereto one drachm of long pepper, half an ounce of ginger, and a quarter of an ounce of nutmegs, all well beaten together. Then let it boil a little, and put thereto one drachm and a half of mithridate, one drachm of Venice treacle, and a quarter of a pint of *aqua vitæ*, or hot Angelica water.

Keep this as your life, above all worldly treasure; take it always morning and evening, three spoonfuls at a time, if the party be diseased; if not, every morning is sufficient.

In all the Plague-time trust to this, for certainly (God be praised for it!) there was never man, woman, or child, whom this drink deceived, if the heart were not poisoned and drowned with the disease before.

Mrs. BLENNERHASSETT to Dr.
DUCAREL.

Oak Park, near Tralee, in the Barony
of Truhaghnachmy,

July 3, 1774.

Dear Doctor, — I will attempt to give you some idea of this place and country. Kerry is very mountainous; and in some parts greatly resembles Wales, though much better cultivated for the most part, as they plough much higher up the hills than one would think possible. The roads are very good, particularly those made through the bogs, and resemble Holland, for you drive on a dyke with deep ditches on each side—the prospects are romantic and beautiful. This house is about an English mile and a half from the town of Tralee, which, together with a charming view of the Bay, forms a most pleasing prospect from several of the windows, and is bounded by very high mountains. Our old father, at 82, is what you would style “a jolly dog;” he is straight, teeth and sight good, bearing a little thick; is polite, cheerful, and even droll; sits to his bottle constantly till nine or ten o'clock, and never wishes to go to bed till one or two in the morning; vastly happy to see us, and mighty

fond of his grand daughters. We have a great deal of dining company; a constant excellent table, and every one shews us great civility. The Bishop of Limerick came here last week on a Visitation, and we saw him and his lady several times; they pressed us prodigiously to go and stay some time with them at Limerick, but I fear that is impossible, as it is quite out of our beat. We had known them at Scarborough. We don't yet hear who will be Provost; if you do, write me word, as also, when York kicks up, who succeeds; you know I must interest myself there—also at what time a ship will sail for *Gusty*, that I may be prepared. One thing I am sorry to see is the number of Catholics in this part of the world; they say there are at least fifty to one Protestant. Is not that a shame? and must it not be owing to the neglect of our Clergy? We have had, and it still continues to be, mighty bad weather; I hope it will soon alter, as it does not enliven a country life. The girls have had five balls at Tralee; the distance nor hours don't suit me, so I go seldom.

Salmon is a penny a pound here, chickens from three halfpence to twopence a couple; if we would consent to stay the winter, we are offered for *nothing* house, carriage, horses, cows, poultry-yard stock'd, &c. &c. but we prefer home to every thing! However, such offers one seldom meets with—I might say never, when one is in want of it. I shall have quite tired out the man of business, I fear; so will conclude, dear brother, your ever affectionate sister,

JANE BLENNERHASSETT.

Mr. URBAN, *Mss. Temple, Dec. 1.*
THE following extracts from the Correspondence of a late eminent Antiquary, on a Tour into Derbyshire, may form an agreeable contrast to modern manners. CANADON.

Matlock, July 20, 1760.

“Dear Sir—Early on Friday last I crossed the Trent at Wilen Ferry in Leicestershire. In about half a year's time there will be a fine stone bridge of three arches* finished over the river here. I reached Derby to dinner yesterday, where it happened to be market-day, so had but indifferent accommo-

* Cavendish Bridge, engraved in vol. LXXXV. Part I. p. 305.

dation. Thence, at four in the afternoon, rode on to Matlock-bath, over the lower part of the Peak, which is a barren mountainous heath, where in a few huts they burn furze, &c. into ashes for soap: the roads within two miles of this place are so full of large loose stones, that it is impossible to ride down the hills, but one is forced to alight and walk. The Bath stands at the end of a winding terrace, on the right of which is a monstrous perpendicular rock covered with trees; and at the foot of it the river Darent runs very shallow over a parcel of loose rocks, which make a continual cascade. We are about 30 in family at an ordinary in an Assembly-room; mostly people of the country, and few strangers. Lord Chancellor Bowes dined here yesterday, and went on for London. We have been this morning to Matlock Church, which is fuller than one would have expected in the Peak."

"Manchester, July 25, 1760.

"Dear Sir,— I left Matlock on Tuesday morning, to see the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth. This is a large handsome house, with very fine tapestry and carving in the inside, and fine water-works in the gardens; particularly a temple, which, from a variety of statues, &c. throws out water for a very large cascade; a willow-tree, made of copper, which drops water from every leaf, but is now much out of order; and two fountains, one of which throws the water 90, and the other 70 feet high, like pillars of smoke. Thence I went to Buxton, a warm bath frequented by persons that have rheumatic complaints. Here was Miss Chudleigh, with her sister, &c. who went on Wednesday to a concert at Matlock. In this neighbourhood I saw Poole's Hole, a long dark cave underground, the entrance into which, for about ten yards, requires one to stoop very low; but further on it is very high, and full of great rocks covered with petrified water in various shapes, to which they give the names of *the Lion, the Flitch of Bacon, the Organs, the Haycock, the Bee-hive, Poole lying in state, his Horse, Saddles Chair, Bed-camber,* and *Skelf*; all which are more like the things they are called after than you would imagine. On Wednesday I rid to see another cave, called *The Devil's A—*, which, going and coming, is near a mile long; much larger than the former: in the mouth of it live poor people who make ropes; and, after going a little way, we lay down in a trough like a shallow bathing-tub, with candles in our hands, and were shoved under a rock which touched our noses, by a man who walked knee-deep in the water; and then is another river, over which I

went on the man's shoulders, but walked through it on stones at my return: between these two waters is a high kind of gallery to the right, where the boys clamber up and sing, for the sake of the echo, which is very fine. Further on we walked down a steep bank of wet sand, and then on the high narrow bank of a brook, till we came to the third river, which touches the rocks above, and here all closes; which the man proved by kicking the water straight on, which, after some minutes, is heard to rebound from the rock with a great noise. In the way to this cave I saw on a hill a great cleft in the earth, which goes slanting down to the depth of 128 yards, and ends in a prodigious large cavity below. Thus have I made the tour of the Peak, and seen all its wonders, without the least accident to self, Richard, or horses, though the roads are excessively steep, and full of loose lime-stones.

Manchester is a prodigious large town; contains 30,000 inhabitants, 4 churches, and 10 chapels of ease; yet is but one parish, which reaches nine miles round; the greatest part of it is new and well-built, consisting of the dwelling and warehouses of the traders, who deal in fustians, tapes, ticking, and checks."

"Stone, July 29, 1760

"Dear Sir,— On the 26th I came to Warrington, where there is a famous manufactory of huckabeek, pins (which are sold for two shillings and fourpence a pound), glass, and copper. There is a large Meeting, and an Academy kept by Dr. Taylor of Norwich, who has two or three Professors under him, all in very handsome houses. Thence I went to Prescott, where is a great pottery; and on Saturday to Liverpool, where I spent Sunday. It is a handsome town, but rather dirty, by the number of sailors in the trade: the river Mersey lies at the back of the town, and fills the Docks, which are very large, and full of ships. There have been several batteries erected last year, for fear of the French fleets; and they are going to make more. On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, a Greenland ship came in, and fired seven guns as a signal that she had taken so many whales, and was saluted by the bells of the principal Church; this was an agreeable entertainment; and, after service was over, I walked down to the Dock to see her. I returned to Warrington yesterday, and am now on my way home across Cheshire and Staffordshire. The Cheshire roads are very deep in dust, and the middle paved like London streets, but through a fine cultivated country, though the towns do not stand at all thick. I am now going to dinner

at Lichfield, having passed by Lord Gower's house at Trentham, where I met Lord Anson's brother, and two old maiden sisters, going to dine with him."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.

THE ready insertion you have given to communications I have from time to time offered to the Gentleman's Magazine, upon various subjects of Ancient Architecture which have come under my notice; and your known partiality for these venerable works of our ancestors; are forcible inducements towards a continuation of a Correspondence, which, while it renders of some use a collection of Original Remarks made in actual visits to the Towns and Abbeys described, may, perhaps, be interesting to many of your Readers, to whom such a study may afford delight, but who may not have had opportunities of viewing their grand originals.

I now offer some account of the monuments of Bp. Fox, Cardinal Beaufort, and William Waynflete, in the Cathedral of Winchester*: first observing, that the sacred building encompassing these stupendous and beautiful sepulchres of the great and good is, for many reasons, too obvious to be here repeated, one of the most interesting in England. No Church contains so many elegant memorials of Prelates who were distinguished in their life-time, by their virtues, their piety, and their worth; none are to be found more magnificent, perfect, or of superior sculpture; and but few can exhibit more variety of Architecture, from the grand and massy works of Saxon builders, to almost the latest use of the Pointed arch. The exterior of this Cathedral is far from striking, in any direction: it has no prominent feature to arrest notice; no lofty tower or spacious front; no elaborate enrichment; and but few large turrets or pinnacles to predominate over its immense length: yet each portion has its peculiar interest. The low tower contains handsome Saxon windows, and is one of the finest specimens of masonry in the Country; the nave is very long, having noble windows and buttresses; the West front is finely, but not richly ornamented; the choir elegant; and

the Lady-Chapel and contiguous aisles of dissimilar and ornamental Architecture. Of the Interior it will be difficult to speak without enthusiasm. The extensive nave, with its rich vaulting, the uniform arches, the noble West window, and the monuments of Bishops Wykham and Edington on the South side, compose a view impressively grand. The splendid choir which succeeds, with its magnificent stalls, the superb altar-screen, and the surrounding rich architecture of Bp. Fox's era; and the Lady-Chapel, with the smaller Chapels at the sides, inclosed and lined with the richest carved oak screens and ornaments, unite to number Winchester Cathedral among those which are distinguished for the magnificence of their dimensions, and the variety and beauty of their Architecture.

The sumptuous Monumental Chapel of the benevolent and amiable Prelate Bishop Fox, who lived in the reign of Henry VII. joins the back of the high altar-screen, extending Eastward, and shewing its beautiful elevation towards the South aisle of the Choir. Four equal divisions compose the front, whose elegance corresponds with the ornaments which enrich them. These divisions are formed by octagonal turrets rising from the pavement, and exceeding the height of the parapet, where they are larger and more decorated. Between these, and rising from the cornice below the parapet, are smaller, but similar-shaped turrets, each supporting a Pelican, the favourite device of the Prelate. In height there are two divisions; the lower, forming the base, consists of a series of niches, and compartments of the most elegant design and exquisite workmanship; and an arched recess, containing a sculptured effigy of an emaciated figure in a winding sheet. The upper divisions are principally filled with large arches, which are subdivided into two compartments, having elegant ogee canopies. These are again divided, and their height also, by transoms. The surmounting cornice, parapet, &c. are very elegant, and have a beautifully designed and sculptured row of entwined vine-leaves, tendrils, and fruit; the whole undercut with the initials H. W. in one part. The parapet terminates with lozenge-shaped compartments inclosing quatrefoils, with handsome leaves

* These three beautiful Monuments are engraved in the third Volume of "Verusta Monumenta," with descriptions by Mr. Gough. EDIT.

of the same shape on their points. In the sides of every window are six niches; and in the lower, or basement part of the Chapel, fourteen, making the whole number of niches on the front, which originally contained figures, thirty-eight. The canopies of all these are nearly alike, the difference being only in their ornaments. The pedestals to sustain the figures are remarkably elegant, particularly those rising from the base. To endeavour by words to bring a Reader's mind to conceive the magnificence of this design, and exquisite delicacy with which every part is executed, would be vain and unsuccessful. A brief summary of its composition could not do justice to so much grandeur and beauty, and an extended description would at best do little towards its illustration. Every effort of ingenuity and skilful workmanship have here been exerted to their utmost, and it is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary examples of design and sculpture in existence. On the most scrupulous examination of the smallest part or ornament, whether a canopy, a crocket, a single leaf, or the smallest moulding, the character and precision are equally the same. The roof of every canopy differs in design, as also the minute animals in their positions attached to the arches. Nor is the interior of this Chapel less beautiful or deserving of notice than the exterior, although less enriched. You ascend to it by several stone steps, through a door in the first division from the West angle. The roof is ornamented with an almost infinite variety of compartments divided and subdivided, connected by knots of leaves, and having various enrichments. The niches at the East end are as delicate and beautiful as ingenuity could make them, and the internal parts of their canopies rival any thing of the kind. Behind the altar of this Chapel is a small oratory, or closet, to which the founder resorted for devotion. It has no other ornament than a large niche (belonging to the more ancient screen), which has been mutilated.

The monuments of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishop Waynflete are situated under corresponding arches, and are the first of approach to the Lady Chapel, a part built by Bp. Godfrey de Riva, whose plain tomb rests in the aisle of his work, between these two

sumptuous memorials of his successors. The general character and arrangement of the parts and ornaments of these monuments bear great resemblance: the former is more simple in design, more chaste in its ornaments, more delicate and beautiful in its execution. But a very few years elapsed between the time of their building; and it is really astonishing that we should observe so much difference in two works so nearly resembling in form and arrangement, and which appear to have called forth all the invention and ability of the Architects and Sculptors: this movement must certainly be considered retrograde, and it is an early example of the taste for enrichment, which, after a time, overcame that elegant simplicity, and suitable proportion of ornament, which marked the best period of our National Architecture.

Cardinal Beaufort's Monument is on the South side. The sumptuous canopy covering the tomb and figure of this extraordinary man rests upon eight clusters of delicate pillars, disposed four at the angles, and two intermediate on each side. At the basement all round is an open paneled stone fence, inclosing the tomb. Each front of the monument has a large and two smaller arches, the latter divided in height and width; and these contain the doors; but the former are open. These arches and pillars sustain the canopy, of matchless elegance and beauty, the pinnacles of it rising to the roof of the buildings. This most elaborate part of the design consists wholly of clusters of large niches, divided into smaller niches, with intermediate compartments and other ornaments, supported by flying-buttresses, sometimes united, and in many places single; these terminating with pinnacles, and the niches, with others proportioned to their size: — the whole decreasing in height from the centre to the shape of the arch and roof, under the centre of which it stands. The ends of the monument are united with the clusters of columns supporting the arches of the aisle; thereby separating them, and leaving only a narrow division on either side. The figure of the Cardinal rests on a square tomb, which is handsomely ornamented with quatrefoil compartments, deeply cut, and having on the back a thin plate of gilt brass he is represented with a blessing.

pleasing, placid, and dignified countenance, and is properly habited: the feet rest against a modern uncouth stone, bearing the arms. The extent of violence upon the more delicate embellishments of this superb monument has been such, as to have left not a single niche, and scarcely one pinnacle entire. Many of the fallen fragments lie in an adjoining Chapel.

Bishop William Waynflete's Monument, on the North side, corresponds with Cardinal Beaufort's, and is of the same proportions, uniting in a similar manner with the arches and columns of the aisle. The canopy of this monument is raised upon eight pillars, in the manner before described, with arches over them; but in the lower part is an additional screen to the sides, which incloses the tomb, interrupts the view of the figure, and renders the design more complex. This is one peculiar difference between these rival monuments; and another is in the angular clusters of columns, each of which have a large niche, canopy, and pedestal, rising from the base. The upper part, or canopy, unlike that of Beaufort's, consists of perforated compartments, highly embellished with canopies and pinnacles; the arrangement and form is the same, and a more particular description would be a repeating of almost the same words: let it be said, that with nearly the same proportions, and number of compartments, are more ornaments, which are more minute, and, it must be confessed, less simply elegant than the other; but they have not been designed with less care, or executed with less skill. The figure of the Prelate lies on a tomb, supported at the angles by wreathed pillars, and having square compartments at the sides and ends, inclosing under quatrefoils branches of lilies—his favourite device, and seen in all the buildings raised by this munificent Prelate, particularly at Magdalen College, Oxford. He is episcopally habited, bearing the crozier in one hand, and on his head the mitre. The expression is dignified; the eye-brows arched, the forehead wrinkled, and the mouth drawn down at the sides. The nose was mutilated in the Civil Wars, and its restoration is a great disfigurement to the countenance. There is something so worthy, amiable, benevolent, and truly good, in the charac-

ter of this Prelate; something so beneficent in all his actions, and so magnificent in all his designs; that one cannot speak of him without enthusiasm, or reflect on his name without uniting to it every virtue which ennobles human nature, and every worthy quality which will distinguish his memory to the latest period. Few have left a more unclouded character behind them, and very few have left so many extensive, lasting, and useful memorials of true piety and learning as Bp. Waynflete. While during his life he promoted Religion and Science, he laid the foundation, and allotted the establishment, for their continuance and advancement in ages when he should be no more; and the most useful of these now flourish, perpetuating and blessing the name of their Benefactor, and advancing the glory and greatness of the Country. J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

PERMIT me to make a few observations on the letter of A. H. to the Bp. of Lincoln, p. 322. That Bishop, I doubt not, will give a full answer to him whenever the occasion is important enough to call for it; but, as I think he will deem the letter of A. H. not worth notice, I cannot forbear to point out his misrepresentation, misconception, and inconsistency. It has been publicly stated in the Newspapers, he says, that his Lordship had signified his disapprobation of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, but it had not been accompanied with his reasons for that determination; yet in the same Column he takes the liberty to supply the reason himself, namely, that he had joined the opinions of Bishop Marsh, *that to spread the Scriptures without note or comment over all lands, is injurious and dangerous to the Church of England.* Having supplied this reason for the Bishop, he proceeds to conclude from it that the Bishop is an enemy to the dispersion of the Bible; that he would approve of Roman Catholic restrictions; and that he would hide from others the Key of Divine Truth, and the knowledge of their Redeemer. Like Mr. Scott against Dr. Mant, he first mis-states what has been said, and then argues from false premises; and I much question whether they do not both belong to the same fraternity; for, after what A. H.

has said, I cannot make much dependence upon his profession, that he prefers above all things in this Country the worship of the Church of England. So much for misrepresentation.—Now for misconception. Supposing the Bishop had avowed the above reason for his disapprobation of the Bible Societies, I should put a very different construction upon it, and I will venture to draw my construction from A. H.'s own words. He says, the Bible Society have never objected "that any of their members may add the Liturgy or Tracts which are furnished by the funds of other Societies." Here then it appears, that the members of the Church of England who subscribe to the Bible Society, are by so doing enabling the Dissenters to spread their Tracts to the subversion of the Church; for though each party may disperse their own Tracts, yet it is well known that a hungry Opposition is more active than those in Place. It is not the dispersion of the Bible that could ever be supposed to be injurious to the Church of England; she can have no apprehensions from being confronted with the Scriptures: but what she has reason to object to is, that her children's bread is thrown to the dogs; that the funds of her charity are mis-spent, which ought to be applied to a much better purpose than that of scattering pearls before swine from one Pole to the other; for A. H. seems to represent the Society with a satchel of Bibles at her back, and a label hanging from her mouth with these words:

Jam Dædalco ocyor Icaro
 Visam gementis littora Hosphori,
 Syrtæque Getulas canorum
 Ales, Hyperboreisque campos.
 Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
 Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
 Noscent Geloni, &c.

Hor: 2 Od. 6x.

—This may be a pretty fancy for the Poet's imagination to dwell upon, but can be of little avail towards converting the ignorant Pagan multitude, as A. H. supposes.

Charity should begin at home, and with those of the household of Faith: the whole world, no doubt, will be benefited by the due season. There are thousands of the untaught in, and ignorant of, their duty to God and man in this Country for the exertions of all the charity we have to bestow;

yet even to these it would be useless to give Bibles; it would be beginning at the wrong end. Does not common sense dictate that they should first be taught to read, and be instructed in the principles of their duty, and that those principles should be such as are interwoven in the Constitution of their Country? This is the only way to make them good Christians and good subjects.—I now come to his inconsistency. He tells the Bishop, his descent from them, meaning Christ and his Apostles, must be sanctified by the same Evangelical Truth, meaning the Scriptures, free from, though assisted by, the studies of men devoted to their service; and in another place, "if his studies and deep researches had been denied to him as dangerous to his Church, or if he had been confined to one Teacher, or to any one set of Commentators, he would not have attained his present knowledge of Divine Truth"—what then is this but to acknowledge that study and research are necessary to understand these Divine Truths? and how are we to be assisted by the studies of other men, if we are denied to research their comments? Without comments even the learned might say, with the Treasurer of Queen Caudace, "How can I understand, unless some one should guide me?" Yet he may be supposed, from the office he held, to have been a man of some learning; and, from his reading the Bible, to have had a desire to understand it, particularly as he had been up to Jerusalem for the express purpose of worshiping after the Jewish rite. Yet A. H. says, disperse the Bibles, and let all who read them judge for themselves. Now can he be absurd enough to mean this? Does he not rather mean that they should reject the comments of our Reformers, as well as the Fathers, and listen to those of every tailor and shoemaker who thinks proper to become an expounder? This is the fashion of the day. Mankind will no longer (as St. Paul tells Titus) bear sound doctrine, but having itching ears, will heap to themselves Teachers; for they go to Church not to worship, but to hear some novel doctrine, by which the commandments of God are rendered of no effect, and a dead Faith, even such as the Devils must have, is with them a sufficient title to salvation.

Yours, &c.

C. G.
 CUMBER

CUMBERLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Scotland. East, Northumberland and Durham. South, Westmoreland and Lancaster. West, Irish Sea.

Greatest length 72; *greatest breadth* 38; *circumference* 224; *square* 1516 miles. *Province*, York. *Diocese*, Carlisle, excepting the Ward of Allerdale above Derwent in Chester, and the Parish of Alston Moor in Durham. *Circuit*, Northern.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Brigantes.

Roman Province. Valentia.—*Stations.* Amboglana, Burdoswald: Petriana, Castlesteads: Aballaba, Watch-cross: Congavata, Stanwix: Axelodunum, Burgh on the Sands: Gabrocentum, Drumburgh: and Tunnoceum, near Boulness: on the Wall. Derwentio, Papcastle: Virosidum, Ellenborough: Olenacum, Old Carlisle: Voreda, Old Penrith: Arbeia, Moresby or Irby: Bremetenracum, Whitbarrow or Brampton: Apiatorium, Bewcastle: Castra exploratorium, Netherby on the Esk: Luguballium, Carlisle.

Saxon Heptarchy. Northumbria.

Antiquities. The Roman Wall. "Long Meg and her Daughters," Druidical circle, 350 feet diameter. "Giant's Grave," Pillars in Penrith Churchyard. Bewcastle Obelisk. Carlisle Cathedral. Kirklington, Aspatria, Torpew, and St. Bees Churches. Fortified Towers of Newton-Arlosh, Burgh on the Sands, and Great Salkeld Churches. Holme-Cultram and Calder Abbeys. Lanercost and Wetheral Priors. Seton Nunnery. Irton Cross. Bridekirk Font. Bewcastle, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Dacre, Egremont, High Head, Kirk Oswald, Naworth, Penrith, Rose, and Scaleby Castles.

Carlisle was the only Episcopal Chapter in England of the order of St. Austin; the others were all of St. Benedict.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Bleng, Calder, Caldew, Cocker, Croplin, DERWENT, Duddon, Eamont, EDEN, Ellen, Enn, two Esks, Gelt, Greeta, Irt, Irthing, Kershope, Kingwater, Lume, Liddel, Lowther, Mite, Nent, Petterell, Sark, Tees, Tyne, Wampool, Waver.

Inland Navigation. Derwent and Eden Rivers. Whitehaven Brook.

Lakes. Bassenthwaite, Crumock, DERWENT, Devoek, Ennerdale, Lowes, Over, ULLS, and West Waters. Butter and Thirl Meres. Barnmoor, Bray, Martin, Sallafield, Talkin, Tindale, and Wadling Tarns. Anthorn Lough. The Stark.

Eminences and Views. Seafell, 3166; Helvellyn, 3055; Skiddaw, 3022; Bowfell, 2911; Cross fell, 2901; Pillar, 2893; Saddleback, 2787; Grassmere fell, 2756; High Pike, 2701; Black Comb, 1919; Dent Hill, 1115 feet above the level of the Sea. Hardknot, Wrynose, Penrith Beacon, Christenbury Craggs, Carrock, Seaw, and Souter fells.

Natural Curiosities. Gilsland and Melmerby Medicinal Waters. Airey Force in Gorbarrow Park, Scale Force, Lowdore and the Hawk Cascades. The Bowder Stone, 31 yards long and 8 high. Borrowdale Pass.

Seats. Warnel Hall, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Armathwaite Castle, Robert Saunderson Milbourn, esq.	Greystock Castle, Duke of Norfolk.
Carlton Hall, Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace.	Hayton Castle, Rev. Isaac Robinson.
Clea Hall, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.	Hutton Hall, Sir Frederick Fletcher
Corby Castle, Henry Howard, esq.	Yare.
Crofton Place, Sir Walter Brisco, bt.	Kirklington Hall, William Dacre, esq.
Dalehead, Thos. Stranger Leather, esq.	Mire House, John Spedding, esq.
Dalemain, Edward Haussell, esq.	Muncaster Castle, Lord Muncaster.
Derwent Water, Lord Wm. Gordon.	Netherby, Sir James Graham, bart.
	Nunnery, Mrs. Elizabeth Bamber.

GENT. MAG. Ser. LXXXVI. PART II.

Ponsonby,

- Boucher, Jonathan, loyalist divine, Saxon scholar, Blencogo, 1758.
 Canon, John, schoolman, Canonsby (flourished 1320).
 Dalton, John, divine and poet, Deane, 1709.
 Eaglesfield, Robert, founder of Queen's College, Oxford (died about 1370).
 Egremont, William, schoolman, Egremont (flourished 1390).
 Fletcher, Abraham, mathematician, Little Broughton, 1714.
 Foster, Elizabeth, martyr, Greystock (burnt in Smithfield 1556).
 Gilpin, Richard, divine, author of "Satan's Temptations" (died 1657).
 Gilpin, Sawrey, artist, painter of animals, Carlisle, 1733.
 Gilpin, William, divine and tourist, Scaleby Castle, 1724.
 Graham, George, mathematical instrument maker, Horsgill, 1675.
 Grindal, Edmund, Abp. of Canterbury, Hensingham, 1519.
 Harvey, Thomas, divine and stenographer, Dovenby, 1740.
 Herebert, St. friend of St. Cuthbert (died 688).
 Hudleston, John, catholic priest, preserver of Charles II. Greystock, 1608.
 Hudson, John, critick, editor of Josephus, Widehope, 1662.
 Hutton, Sir Richard, judge, Penrith (died 1638).
 Langbaine, Gerard, divine and antiquary, Kirk-Bampton (died 1657).
 Layburn, Roger, Bp. of Carlisle, near Carlisle (died 1509).
 Leake, John, physician, founder of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Ainstable, 1729.
 Nicolson, William, Abp. of Cashel, antiquary, Orton, 1655.
 Porter, George, civilian, Weary Hall (died about 1635).
 Reay, William, divine, author of "Sermons," Nether Denton (died 1756).
 Relph, Josiah, "Cumberland poet," Sebergham, 1712.
 Ritson, Isaac, translator of Homer's Hymn to Venus, Penrith.
 Robinson, Henry, Bp. of Carlisle, Carlisle, about 1556.
 Seed, Jeremiah, divine, Clifton, 1605.
 Senhouse, Richard, Bp. of Carlisle, Netherhall (died 1626).
 Simpson, Bolton, editor of Xenophon, Redmain, 1717.
 Simpson, Joseph, editor of Epictetus and Theophrastus, Redmain, 1710.
 Skelton, John, satirical poet, Armathwaite (died 1529).
 Taylor, John, lived to the age of 135, Garragill, 1638.
 Tickell, Thomas, poet, Bridekirk, 1686.
 Todd, Hugh, miscellaneous writer, Blencowe, about 1652.
 Whelpdale, Roger, Bp. of Carlisle, logician and mathematician (died 1422).

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

From Whitehaven a packet to Man, of which isle it is intended to give a separate account.

Nov. 13, 1771, Solway Moss overflowed, covering and destroying every thing within a space of 500 acres.

"The wizard Michael Scot" was a monk of Holme Cultram about 1290.—The theologian Paley was rector of Salkeld, vicar of Dalston and Addingham, and archdeacon of Carlisle; his "Horæ Paulinæ," "Evidences of Christianity," "Sermons," "Moral and Political Philosophy," were composed at Carlisle. He was buried in the Cathedral.—Tarn Wadling Lake and Castle Hewin are the scene of a ballad in Percy's Collection, entitled "Sir Gawaine's Marriage."—"Adam Bell, Clym o' th' Clough, and Wyliam of Cloudelee," three Cumberland archers and outlaws, are but little inferior in ballad celebrity to Robin Hood and Little John.

B. & Co.

DERBYSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. N. E. York. N. W. Chester. East, Nottingham. South, Leicester. S. W. and West, Stafford.

Greatest length 55, *greatest breadth* 33, *circumference* 204, *square* 1077 miles.

Provinces, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Lichfield and Coventry. *Circuit,* Midland.

ANTIEN

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Coritani.*Roman Province.* Flavia Cæsariensis. — *Station.* Derwentio, Little Chester.*Saxon Heptarchy.* Mercia.*Antiquities.* Arbor Low and Nine Ladies, Druidical circles. Hirst Stones, Druidical monument. Staden Low Earth-work. Robin Hood's mark, and the Turning-stone, near Ashover. Beauchief and Dale Abbeys. All Saints, Derby (tower 180 feet high). Repton (spire 198 feet), Chesterfield (twisted spire 280 feet), and Wirksworth Churches. Castleton or Peak, Codnor, Mackworth, and Bolsover Castles. Haddon Hall. South Wingfield Manor-house.

The Lead Mines of this County were worked by the Romans.

Repton was the burial-place of the Mercian Kings Merewala and Ethelbald.

St. Alkmund's Church, Derby, contains the remains of Alkmund, son of Alured King of Northumberland.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Trent, Derwent, Dove, Wye, Errewash, Rother, Henmore, Mease.*Inland Navigation.* Trent and Mersey, Chesterfield, Errewash, Peak Forest, Cromford, Ashby de la Zouch, and Derby Canals. Trent and Derwent Rivers.*Eminences and Views.* Axedge (2100 feet above Derby town), and Kinder Scout, in the high Peak. Brassington Moor, Alport near Worksworth, and Crich-cliff, in the low Peak. Thorp Cloud. Charlesworth Nick. Robin Hood's Chair, Win Hill. Riber Hill, and Heights of Abraham, Matlock.*Natural Curiosities.* Buxton, Matlock, Kedleston, Quarndon, and Heage Medicinal Waters. Scenery of Matlock, Dove Dale, Middleton and Monsal Dales. Bradwell crystallized Cavern. Ebbing and flowing Well. Mam Tor, or the shivering Mountain. Elden Hole. Poole's Hole. Castleton Cavern. Marvel Stones. Router Rocks. Bradley, Graned, and Chee Tors. Petrifying Spring, Cumberland, Smedley, and Rutland Caverns, Matlock.*Seats.* CHATSWORTH and Hardwick Hall, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Alderwaslee Hall, Francis Hurt, esq.

Ashbourn Hall, Sir Brooke Boothby, bt.

Bretby Park, Earl of Chesterfield.

Calke Abbey, Sir Henry Harpur Crewe, bart.

Chaddesden, Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart.

Daley Hall, Robert Holden, esq.

Doveridge House, Lord Waterpark.

Drakelow, Sir Roger Gresley, bart.

Egginton, Sir Henry Every, bart.

Elvaston, Earl of Harrington.

Foremark, Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

Hopton Hall, Philip Gell, esq.

Kedleston, Lord Scarsdale.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Derby, 2: total 4.*Produce.* Lead, Iron, Calamine, Coal, Limestone, Marble, Gypsum, Fluor-spar, Rotten Stone. Porcelain, Pipe, and Potter's Clay. Butter, Wheat, Barley, Chamomile.*Manufactures.* Stockings, Calicoes, Thread, Silk, Iron, Spar Ornaments, Malt.

POPULATION.

*Hundreds, 6; Parishes, 116; Market-towns, 11; Houses, 36,854.**Inhabitants.* Males, 91,494; Females, 93,993: total 185,487.*Families employed in Agriculture, 14,383; Trade, 15,825; in neither, 7,332: total, 37,540.**Baptisms.* Males, 2,692; Females, 2,699. — *Marriages, 1,386. — Burials, Males, 1,720; Females, 1,856.*

Towns

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

Houses.		Inhab.		Houses.		Inhab.	
Derby (capital).....	2,786	13,043	Ashbourn.....	469	2,112		
Belper.....	1,038	5,773	Melbourne.....	402	2,003		
Chesterfield.....	976	4,476	Bakewell.....	296	1,485		
Wirksworth.....	770	3,474	Dronfield.....	271	1,343		
Alfreton.....	553	3,396	Cromford.....	232	1,259		
Chapel en le Frith.....	618	3,042	Tideswell.....	283	1,219		
Matlock.....	555	2,490	Bolsover.....	246	1,043		

Total, Towns, 14; Houses, 9,495; Inhabitants, 46,163.

HISTORY.

Anno 873, Repton was the head winter-quarters of the Danes.

918, Derby taken from the Danes by Etkelfleda by storm.

1261, at Chesterfield, Robert Ferrars, last Earl of Derby, defeated by Henry, son of the King of the Romans.

From 1568 to 1584, at Wingfield, Chatsworth, Buxton, and Hardwicke, Mary Queen of Scots confined under the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1643, May, near Chesterfield, Parliamentarians defeated by the Earl, afterwards Duke, of Newcastle.

1688, at Whittington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Sir John D'Arcy, and others, met and concerted the Revolution; solemnly commemorated in 1788, and a Sermon preached by the venerable Dr. Pegge.

1745, Dec. 4, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, with his army, about 7100 men, entered Derby, their nearest approach to London; halted on the 5th; commenced their retreat towards Scotland on the 6th.

BIOGRAPHY.

Agard, Arthur, antiquary, Foston, 1540.

Ashburne, Thomas, opponent of Wickliffe, Ashborn (flourished 1382).

Babington, Anthony, conspirator against Elizabeth, Dethick (executed 1586).

Bage, Edward, novelist, Darley, 1728.

Bagshaw, William, nonconformist divine and author, Littleton, 1628.

Blackwall, Anthony, schoolmaster, 1674.

Bott, Thomas, divine, Derby, 1688.

Brindley, James, canal engineer, Tunsted, 1716.

Buxton, Jedediah, calculator, Elmeton, 1707.

Cockain, Sir Aston, poet, Ashbourn, 1606.

Coke, George, Bp. of Hereford, Trusley (died about 1650).

Coke, Sir John, secretary of State, Trusley (died 1644).

Curson, Roger, cardinal, Pope's legate, Croxhall, temp. Henry III.

Denman, Thomas, physician and accoucheur, Bakewell, 1733.

Farnworth, Ellis, translator, Bonteshall, about 1710.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY, judge, author of "De Natura Brevium," Norbury, about 1470.

Fitzherbert, Nicholas, biographer of Cardinal Allen, Norbury (drowned 1612).

Fitzherbert, Thomas, jesuit, polemic writer, Norbury, died 1640.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, astronomer, Derby, 1646.

Gray, William, Bp. of Ely, Lord Treasurer, Codnor (died 1478).

Halifax, Samuel, Bp. of St. Asaph, Chesterfield, 1730.

Hardwick, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, foundress of Chatsworth and Hardwick, Hardwick, 1520.

Hierom, John, nonconformist divine and author, Stapenhill, 1608.

Hutton, William, antiquarian tourist, Derby, 1723.

LINACRE, THOMAS, founder of College of Physicians, Derby, 1460.

Oldfield, John, nonconformist divine and author, near Chesterfield, 1627.

PRAGER, SAMUEL, antiquary, Chesterfield, 1704.

Purcell, Robert, suffragan Bishop of Hull, Tideswell (1579).

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, novelist, 1689.

Seward, Anna, poet, Eyam, 1747.

Shaw, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, Repton, 1635.

Stanhope, George, Dean of Canterbury, theologian, Hartshorn, 1660.

Stathom, John, author of Abridgment of the Laws, temp. Henry VI.

Strutt,

Strutt, Jedediah, mechanist, Normanton, 1726.

Swetman, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Derby.

Tallents, Francis, divine, author of "Chronological Tables," Pelsley, 1619.

Waste, Joan, blind woman, martyr, Derby, burnt 1555.

WILLOUGHBY, Sir HUGH, naval discoverer, Risley, 16th century.

Woodward, John, physician and naturalist, 1665.

Wood, John, nonconformist divine and author, Chesterfield (died 1690).

Wright, Joseph, landscape painter, Derby, 1734.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Bronchocèle an endemic complaint of this County.

The first silk-mill in England was established at Derby by John Lombe in 1717.—The machinery of Cromford cotton mill is described by Darwin in his Botanic Garden.

Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor, practised for many years as an Attorney at Derby.—John Whitehurst, the mechanick and philosopher, lived there 40 years.—Wright, the painter, was born, lived, and died there.—Dr. Erasmus Darwin spent the last 21 years of his life, and composed the major part of his works in that town.

In Melbourn Castle, John Duke of Bourbon, taken prisoner at Agincourt, was kept in custody 19 years.—At Norbury is the Monument of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert.—At Hardwick died, and at Hault Hucknall was buried, Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher of Malmesbury.—Bradshaw Hall was the residence of the Regicide President.—At Wirksworth Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the Spinning Jenny, practised as a barber.—At Wooton Hall, Hume procured a retreat for Jean Jacques Rousseau, where he lived from March 1766 to April 1767.—In Hathersage Church-yard is the grave of Little John, the coadjutor of Robin Hood.—At Ashbourn is a beautiful monument in memory of Penelope, daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby.—Whittington was the rectory and residence of the learned antiquary Samuel Pegge. BYRO.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 15.

DURING a trip into Worcester-shire this summer, on professional surveys, I at intervals made the following few memoranda:

Kidderminster Church first attracted my attention: its dimensions are considerable, and gives in the plan a body, side ailes, chancel, and Lady's chapel. At West end a lofty square tower much decorated, in which are trifomed niches with statues. Battlements compartmented with tracery of four turns; excellent tracery to windows; style, fourteenth century. On all this, innovation has laid its hands; some of the statues are gone, many battlements renewed with modern vulgar coping heads, tracery much pared down, and magnificent East great window filled up.

Interior. According to the usual method, when square towers distinguish the West end of Churches, as making part of that front, the great arch of West window, and those of tower, North, East, and South, imparting a superior degree of grandeur, here, when open to view, a high effective appearance; here such sensa-

tion was in full force. Clusters of columns and arches divide the body into three ailes, and a grand ditto gives entrance into the chancel. Late innovations are in a manner fatal to the antient importance and symmetry of the uprights. Arches of tower stopped up with galleries, and that preposterous object an organ-box; East window entirely (as before noted) closed up; side ailes and their decorations nearly hid from view by pews and galleries. Covering over head, whatever form it might have assumed, done away, and a *clean flat* modern drawing-room ceiling, with roses for chandeliers, substituted. There are four or five large and much-enriched monuments, having recumbent statues, from style of fourteenth century to sixteenth ditto. The earliest of them, being in the full Edwardian design, is of course elegant to a degree; containing a tomb, on which is a most chaste and costumic attired female statue in the best preservation. This is guarded round by open arches, buttresses, pediments, spires, and battlements: in the groin-work of general canopy, profuse tracery. How will it

it be credited, that so much of beautiful art is to be hunted for, and with difficulty found, in an obscure South-east corner of the South aisle of the body, nearly blocked up in its lower lines by pews, and its terminating lines by gallery ceiling!

It is not to be doubted but the mechanic who has thus been exercising his skill about this Church, went on with his ready hand, as we find set up here and there pew-fences, standards, and awnings, in the true Gothic (bastard Pointed architecture) guise. The pulpit, according to London modern Church pleasantry, is also placed directly before the altar, and the Lady-chapel is converted into a school-room. On South side of the Church-yard is the base of a grand Cross.

Arley Hall. — A good family residence of the reign of Elizabeth; a body and two bow wings. As the surrounding country is of a romantic cast, some well-arranged works, on a true imitative castellated idea attached to the elevation, would not come upon the eye without their due effect.

Contiguous is the Parish Church of the neighbouring village. Though not on so large a dimension as the one just particularized, it has many pleasing properties; shews two distinct styles in two aisles: that South, Edwardian; that North, early Tudor. There are some remarkable in the upper tier of windows, a long square head, and tracery of a very uncommon turn within it: walls battlemented. West end of South aisle a square tower, its parapet degraded with modern balusters; the only innovation, however, of any direct seeming. Interior: Nothing done of late times to offend Antiquarian predilection, but what may with ease be set to rights, by removing a hutch ringing-gallery in the tower, whereby the whole of the West window would then, as formerly, be on view, with the assimilating attending arches, &c. A good sculpture of a cross-legged knight, now laid on sill of ditto window, to be removed also to some appropriate part of the aisles—then every line of the scene might bear well on old recollection and old feelings.

Bromsgrove Church. — Large and magnificent; square tower West end of the edifice, containing tri-formed niches and statues on each of the four

sides: tracery to windows excellent and well preserved.

Passing on towards Stratford-upon-Avon, encountered on the left one of those modern piles called a Castle, or anything that Whimsicality can raise up to humour the imagination fond of trifles and fantastic shew. It is said to be in part an original Tudor erection: be it so; but if to stick a line of modern windows and gables as wings, and half-renovated Tudor windows in centre of elevation in an assembly octangular bow, sided by turrets, having a multiplicity of useless sham modern windows and notched battlements, can make it so, why then the Castle fancy is effected, and all are satisfied.

Stratford-upon-Avon. — Classic ground; far-famed by all for dramatic excellence; still let not its architectural merits be unheeded. Two Churches, the smaller one containing many prepossessing features, and well demands particularizing; but the short time opportunity afforded bound me more immediately to the larger fabrick, rendered hallowed by being the sepulchral inclosure of the remains of the immortal Shakspeare. Dimensions great; plan, a cross; transepts much extended, and Our Lady's chapel hanging over the brow of Avon's murmuring stream. The elevation maintains two distinct styles, early Pointed, and that of the fourteenth century. The tower, in centre of the building, being part of the first construction, has capped battlements; general cornice, machicolations supported by costumed heads. — First story of the tower, semicircular headed windows, filled in with treble columns, or early conceived mullions, and Pointed heads in two divisions for light. Second story; circular windows, deep and imposing architraves, and the tracery edging the openings for light most pleasing, and varied on each front of the tower. Having a distant prospect of making a more decided survey of the entire Church the ensuing summer, I shall at present only allude to windows of the transepts, which are in possession of all that pre eminent and profuse display of mullions and tracery so characteristic of the period second in historic consideration, as hinted above.

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 28.

MR. Archdeacon Coxe (p. 389.) might have been further informed, that the Rev. Mr. Maundrell, the well-known Traveller from Aleppo to Jerusalem, speaks of Sir Charles Hedges, then Judge of the Court of Admiralty, as his honoured uncle.

You have never regularly informed your Readers that the Lady Berkeley, of whom you give them a curious account in Sept. p. 209, was Katharine, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and wife of Henry, 11th Lord Berkeley.

You seem not aware that the Rev. Joseph Townsend, rector of Pewsey, p. 477, was one of the sons of Chauncy Townsend, formerly a respectable merchant in Austin Friars, and brother to the famous Alderman James Townsend,—to the wife of Mr. John Smith, solicitor to the East India Company, and Clerk to the Drapers' Company,—and to another lady who, I think, was twice married, but her names I have forgot. I think Joseph married a Lady Clarke—was she widow of Sir Robert Clarke, bart.?

It will be a matter of no small interest to the Geological world to watch who may become the next proprietor of the late Rev. Joseph Townsend's extensive, exquisitely beautiful, and scientifically arranged Collection of Minerals, and Organic Remains illustrative of the strata of the Earth, and particularly of the strata of this Island, the fruit of researches of a long and active life; which he briefly touched upon in the first volume of "Minerals," his last and most eminent monument of united knowledge, genius, and industry. E.

** Haying announced in our last, p. 542, Mr. RAINE's intention of publishing the History of North Durham, (intended both as a sequel to the "History" of Mr. Surtees, and as a distinct publication for the accommodation of those who are exclusively interested in its subject), we with pleasure extract from his Prospectus the outline of his plan, and the account of his ample materials, of which we are confident he will make the best use.

The Geography of North Durham will necessarily connect itself with the history of those ancient feuds which prevailed in the contiguous provinces of England and Scotland. In these districts

were situated the principal places of strength for the protection of the Eastern Marches: and their remains exhibit the few and almost only memorials of that ancient rivalry, which for ages existed between two gallant Nations. But of this it is unnecessary to say more: it is sufficient to have indicated how extensive and interesting a field is here open for the labours of the Historian.—With regard to the Ecclesiastical and Parochial History of North Durham, although no objects of such magnitude here present themselves, either in respect of splendid edifices or names of high descent, as in many other districts, yet it may be safely promised, that this deficiency will be amply compensated by the extent and accuracy of the information in regard to those that do exist.—By the wonted liberality of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Author has access to sources of information which have hitherto been unexplored; and he will thus be enabled to furnish the most authentic records respecting the endowments of churches, the transmission of property, and the descent of families.—It is his intention also to comprehend within his plan the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the Priory of Coldingham. The necessity of including the former, must be obvious. Relative to the latter, which was originally dependent upon the Church of Durham, he will be able to publish at once a new and most detailed account. Among the important records preserved at Durham, in reference to that Monastery, there exist charters of not fewer than twelve Kings of Scotland, commencing with Duncan, either immediately conveying benefactions, or confirming donations made by eleven successive Earls of March. To all these charters, and to numerous other grants from the most distinguished border families, seals are appended in a state of high preservation, of which finished engravings will be given from drawings by Mr. Blore, as well as of the most important objects of local interest.—With regard to another department, the Author can have no apprehension. The unsolicited kindness and liberality of William Radclyffe, Esq. Rouge Croix, in supplying him with such evidence as he can discover in the College of Arms relative to the district, leaves him no room for anxiety or diffidence on this head.—It is scarcely necessary to observe, that any communication which may have a tendency to facilitate the labours of the Author will be thankfully received.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

61. *A Discourse concerning, 1. The true Import of the Words Election and Re- probation, and the Things signified by them in the Holy Scripture. 2. The Extent of Christ's Redemption. 3. The Grace of God; where it is inquired, whether it be vouchsafed sufficiently to those who improve it not, and irresistibly to those who do improve it; and whether Men be wholly passive in the Work of their Regeneration. 4. The Liberty of the Will in a State of Trial and Probation. 5. The Perseverance or Defectibility of the Saints, with some Reflections on the State of Heathens, the Providence and Prescience of God. And lastly, an Answer to three Objections against the Doctrines asserted. To which is added, a Postscript, in answer to some of Dr. Edwards's Remarks. By Daniel Whitby, D.D. and late Chantor of the Cathedral Church of Sarum. Third Edition corrected. pp. 466. Rivingtons.*

IN an age when "the re-publication of excellent literary productions by famous men of former ages" meets with general encouragement, this "Discourse" of the pious and learned Dr. Whitby may expect a favourable reception. It is printed *verbatim* from the edition of 1785.

On a work of so long established a reputation it is superfluous to enlarge; and we therefore only give Dr. Whitby's reasons for having written it.

"They who have known my education may remember, that I was bred up seven years in the University under men of the Calvinistical persuasion, and so could hear no other Doctrine, or receive no other instructions, from the men of those times, and therefore had once firmly entertained all their Doctrines. Now that which first moved me to search into the foundation of these Doctrines, viz. *The Imputation of Adam's sin to all his posterity*, was the strange consequences of it; this made me search the more exactly into that matter, and by reading Joshua Placcus, with the answer to him, and others on that subject, I soon found cause to judge that there was no truth in it.

"I. After some years' study, I met with one who seemed to be a Deist, and telling him that there were arguments sufficient to prove the truth of Christian faith, and of the Holy Scriptures, he scornfully replied, *Yes; and you will prove your Doctrine of the imputation of original sin from the same Scriptures; in-*

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timating that he thought that doctrine, if contained in it, sufficient to invalidate the truth and the authority of the Scripture. And by a little reflection I found the strength of his argument ran thus: 'That the truth of Holy Scripture could no otherwise be proved to any man that doubted of it, but by reducing him to some absurdity, or the denial of some avowed principle of reason.' Now this imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, so as to render them obnoxious to God's wrath, and to eternal damnation, only because they were born of the race of Adam, seemed to him as contradictory to the common reason of mankind, as any thing could be, and so contained as strong an argument against the truth of Scripture, if that doctrine was contained in it, as any could be offered for it. And upon this account I again searched into the places usually alleged to confirm that doctrine, and found them fairly capable of other interpretations. One doubt remained still, whether antiquity did not give suffrage for this doctrine; and here I found the words of Vossius very positive, that *Ecclesia Catholica sic semper judicavit*, 'the Catholic Church always so judged;' which he endeavours to prove by testimonies from Ignatius to St. Austin. This set me on the laborious task of perusing the writings of antiquity till that time; and, upon an impartial search, I found that all the passages he had collected were impertinent, or at least insufficient to prove the point; yea, I found evidence sufficient of the truth of that which Peter du Moulin plainly owns, 'that, from the time of the Apostles to St. Austin's time, all the ecclesiastical writers seem to write incautiously of this matter, and to incline to what he calls Pelagianism.' And of this having made a collection, I finished 'A Treatise of Original Sin,' in Latin, which hath been composed about 20 years, though I have not thought it advisable to publish it.—Another time I discoursed with a physician, who said, There was some cause to doubt the truth of Scripture; 'For,' saith he, 'it seems plainly to hold forth the doctrine of absolute election and reprobation, in the ninth chapter to the Romans, which is attended with more evident absurdities than can be charged on them who question the truth of Scripture; and also seemeth as repugnant to the common notion which mankind have received of Divine justice, goodness, and sincerity, as even the saying that God considers man as made perdit.' as last

in Adam, may delude him with false miracles, seemeth repugnant to his truth.' And reading, in Mr. Dodwell, that bold stroke, that 'St. Paul, being bred a Pharisee, spake there, and is to be interpreted, *ex mente Pharisæorum*, "according to the doctrine of the Pharisees concerning fate, which they had borrowed from the Stoicks"; I set myself to make the best and the exactest search I could into the sense of the Apostle in that chapter, and the best help I had to attain to the sense of that chapter which I have given in my paraphrase, I received from a manuscript of Dr. Patrick, the late worthy Bishop of Ely, on that subject. Thence I went on to examine all that was urged in favour of these doctrines from the Holy Scripture, and this produced one considerable part of these Discourses."

The Editor, in one of his notes, very pertinently observes, that "to smooth down the unsightly asperities of Calvinism, appears now to be *the order of the day*;" and that "this system of refinement is carried into every department of Literature into which a Calvinist is capable of conveying it."

92. *A History of the Jesuits, to which is prefixed a Reply to Mr. Dallas's Defence of that Order. In two Volumes, 8vo. Baldwin, Cradock, & Joy.*

THE object of this Work is to establish the danger of the revival of the Jesuits to the world at large, and to the United Kingdom in particular. The plan embraces, in the first place, a full answer to a defence of the Jesuits, recently published by a respectable Writer who has been long known to the publick; and, secondly, a collection of the various evidences against the Jesuits, drawn from the History of other Nations and our own. The principal object of the Author appears to be to show, that, notwithstanding the pretensions of the Jesuits to superior learning and talents, their order is only a corrupt modification of the Papal system; and that its Members have been at all times the most ardent and active Members of the Romish Church, having been by no means scrupulous in the employment of all the means in their power (not excepting excommunication in every form), to swell the triumphs and enlarge the possessions of that Church: that the constitution and rules of the Society oblige its members to a practice once opposed to the plainest

dictates of religion and good conscience, and at the same time hostile to the safety of Sovereign Princes, Governments, and States; that, in the two centuries of their existence, the Jesuits were the authors of almost all the calamities which desolated the world at large, and Europe in particular, especially the Protestant part of it; that to doctrines of the most pernicious tendency, both in morals and politics, they have added practices in each of a nature utterly indefensible; that the agents employed by them in the prosecution of their objects have been almost exclusively members of the Catholic communion, who have ever been their willing instruments; and that inasmuch as the concessions of the present reign (especially the grant of the elective franchise) have greatly increased the number and influence of Catholics both in England and Ireland, the connexion which has ever subsisted between the Jesuits and themselves assumes the more importance, and threatens the greater danger to a Protestant Nation and Government; that the circumstance of the Jesuits having now established themselves both in England and Ireland*, in spite of Laws which have never been abrogated, is part of the system of achieving by fraud what cannot be effected by force; that numerous converts from the Protestant to the Catholic communion have been already made in our own country, through the indefatigable activity of these agents; and that the work of conversion is proceeding with remarkable success at this moment, more particularly in the island counties; that the present Pope, in reviving an order which was abolished by Pope Clement XIV. about 40 years since, upon the petition of the whole of Europe (both Catholic and Protestant), and in assigning to it, at the same time, the aid of the *Inquisition* (its oldest and best ally), has himself acted upon the great principle of Jesuitism, *viz.* that the end to be accomplished will sanction the means which may be used, and has effectually provided for the revival of all those moral

* The extensive Collegiate Establishment of Stonyhurst, near Preston, belonging principally to the Jesuits; and a close connexion subsists between that College and the large Establishment of Jesuits at Castle Brown, in Ireland.

and political evils inseparable from the employment of such agents; finally, that the United Parliament owes it to its own safety, and to the interests of the Nation at large, immediately to dismiss the Jesuits who have already established themselves in England and Ireland, and to prevent the landing of others of the same profession. [From the Times.]

93. *Prospectus of an Institution for rendering Assistance to Shipwrecked Mariners, Preserving their Lives, and the Property of our Merchants, when Wreck occurs.* 12mo. pp. 120.

THE purport of this Institution is, to supply the different Sea-port Towns with Mr. Mallison's Invention called "The Seaman's Friend;" an invention which renders it "impossible to sink when in deep water."

From a Report of the Committee it appears,

"That Mr. Mallison intends immediately to proceed and give from ten to twenty or thirty of these Seaman's Friends, with proper directions to the fishermen, pilots, and inhabitants, and convince them of the impossibility of sinking when in deep water. And that the Seaman's Friend shall be kept at the Town-hall, Church, or at the houses of such inhabitants as shall engage to preserve and bring them forward in the hour of distress. — Note. A list of the names of every pilot, fisherman, or individual, to whom the Seaman's Friend is intrusted, will be given to the mayor, resident clergyman, and presiding magistrate of the town, or fixed on the church porch, that it may be known who possess them. — That, when such town and inhabitants are perfectly satisfied of the utility of the plan, a collection shall be made at the church-doors, to repay the expences, and extend the benefit to other maritime towns."

Most heartily do we wish success to so laudable an endeavour.

Mr. Mallison is himself very confident of its success; and says,

"Such Ladies, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who will honour this Syllabus with a perusal, will lay down this little work with the satisfactory gratification, that through the execution of the Plan, an immediate and great alleviation to this desolating source of destruction will be effected, a sure and lasting foundation laid for extirpating the cause of death from drowning, in all its ramifications, throughout the habitable world."

—I have purposely abstained from all topics unconnected with this immediate subject. Suffice it to say, I have furnished the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the list of upwards of 12,000 officers and men who have perished this last war through Shipwreck of 305 officers and men who have perished since June 1811, through boats upsetting; the Commander in Chief, with upwards of 8500 officers and men, who have likewise perished through the same cause, in proceeding to or returning from the various theatres of their gallant and glorious achievements, without being able to obtain attention to their future preservation."

94. *Observations on the Chancery Bar.* 8vo. pp. 31. Taylor and Hessey.

TO those who have any business depending on this most honourable though tedious and expensive Court, the small addition of the price of this Pamphlet cannot be any considerable object.

"The Writer wishes it to be known that his "Observations" do not proceed from any man at the Bar, or in progress to it; and whatever effect this may have, he cannot himself be benefited or injured: but he would rejoice should they tend in any degree to benefit the juniors of the Chancery Bar, or to remedy the great inconveniences of late experienced in the Chancery Courts."

95. *Mary; or, Female Friendship: a Poem, in Twelve Books.* By Harriet Downing. 4to, pp. 182. Harper.

When the young bird first spreads its wings,

To leave its parent's nest,

'Tis thus the anxious mother sings,

Fear trembling in her breast;

"Go forth, my tender warbler, go,

May Fortune on thee smile;

May no fell sportsman lay thee low,

No fatal snare beguile."

So, little book, I feel for thee,

And tremble with just dread,

Lest I, thy parent, live to see

Some Critic strike thee dead.

THE Preface to this pleasing Tale shelters its appearance under no fond wish of importunate friends; but simply states it to be written by a Mother for the benefit of those dearer than even Fame. Her infant family are the youthful Muses who inspire her lays;—she adds, perchance the motive may be an atonement for the deed. Harsh, indeed, and unrelenting

lenting must be the breast of the Critic, after perusing a Tale devoted to the cause of female friendship and gratitude, in which no honest feeling is outraged, but morality properly supported, if he be severe on the first appearance in print of an Authoress under these circumstances. We have read the Tale with attention; and, though of simple construction in its commencement, it increases in interest as it is developed, and we hesitate not in recommending it as evincing talent and ingenuity.

Some legendary poems are interspersed, unconnected with the main subject, which display fertility of imagination, and ease of expression; of which the following spirited and playful sonnet is a specimen:

“Once, REASON fair! imperial maid,
Ordered the PASSIONS to attend;
They crowded to her court, afraid
They might their Royal Queen offend.
Before her throne *Rage* scarcely breath'd,
Ambition bent his stubborn knee,
Revenge from her a chain receiv'd,
And bands were plac'd on *Jealousy*;
Fear's heart reviv'd beneath her eye,
She smil'd on *Mercy* and on *Pity* fair—
VALOUR, at her request, his sword put by,
And HOPE was told to animate *Despair*.
But LOVE, with traitor smile, her pow'r
defied, [tied.
And BROKE those fetters she around him

We will make no other selection, but recommend the perusal of this Poem to those who may admire a little Novel dressed in metre.

96. *Poems.* By Arthur Brooke, Esq. sm. 8vo. pp. 56. Canterbury; Rouse and Co.

THESE are the gay effusions of a young and ardent mind. Most of the Poems are of an amatory turn, and though some of them are rather too luxuriant, are not without poetical merit. The first in the volume, “The Commit Table,” is professedly an imitation of Pope. The following lines in it, deprecating the evils resulting from a love of gaming, deserve commendation:

“Unpleasant—painful—were the task
To trace
The fatal passion clouding every face,
Where it reigns with power
In contest, [breast;
Each generous feeling from its votary's
wound at length, familiar with deceit;
As on the paltry artifice they
are bent—

Oh! may I live to see those times re-
stor'd, [the board;
When Mirth and Soul shall sparkle round
When Cards no more possess alluring
charms, [arms.”
But Beauty seeks repose in Wisdom's

An “Anacreontic” shall be copied:
“When Chance has placed me at the
board

With tipping sots, I frowning sit,
To hear them noisy praise afford
To vulgar sallies aimed at wit.
And still at every pause between
The rustic tale, the jest obscene,
With brutal mirth the walls resound;
Though streams of nectar flow around,
I coldly touch the passing bowl,
And hate it from my heart and soul.
Not so when with the chosen few,
Whom Love invites to Beauty's bower,
To taste the rich luxurious dew,
The mingled sweets of fruit and flower;
Whilst o'er them elegantly gay
The beams of wit and fancy play,
When mellow'd by the tears of wine,
Love's lyre emits a tone divine,
I snatch from Sappho's lip the bowl,
And drink with all my heart and soul.”

97. *Petit Cadeau, à la Jeunesse, ou Fables Nouvelles, en Vers Français.* Composées à Londres, par M. A. Mejanet, Professeur de Langue Française, et dédiées à ses Elèves. pp. 68. Dulau.

THESE pretty little instructive Fables are written with spirit and judgment, and the Author thus concludes:

“Muse, il est temps de prendre ha-
leine.
Nous ne faisons, tu le sais que glaner:
C'est un rude travail, et qui ne peut
donner, [peine.
Que peu de fruits avec beaucoup de
Arrêtons-nous pour un moment,
Et de notre entreprise, un peu trop in-
certaine,
Voyons venir le dénoyement.
Avant que de pousser plus loin notre
carrière,
Sachons d'abord si le bon lecteur,
Ne condamnera pas et la muse et l'auteur,
A voir le mauvais languir chez le libraire;
Et, rongé par les rats, pourrir dans la
poussière. [prévu.
Mais si, par un bonheur tout à fait im-
Son arrêt étoit moins rigide:
Qu'en faveur du motif qui nous servit de
guide, [du;
Avec quelque intérêt notre ouvrage fut
Alors tu me verrais sautant, riant sous
cape,
M'estimant plus heureux que le feu roi
Crésus,
Et

Et me croyant, même, au-dessus
Du premier moutardier du pape!
Tu me verrois, dis-je, recommencer,
T'aiguilloner, te pousser, te presser :
N'avoir point de repos, en un mot, que
ma plume

N'eut accouché d'un gros volume—
Mais n'anticipons point sur cet événement :

N'imitons point de la montagne
Le douloureux enfantement,
Et ne bâtissons pas des châteaux en
Espagne.

Attendons plutôt, humblement,
Qu'on prononce notre sentence.
Et si, par excès d'indulgence,
D'un regard de protection,
Le lecteur avec complaisance,
Daigne honorer notre brimborion :
Témoignons-lui notre reconnaissance ;
Mais que se soit modestement.
Il sied mal d'avoir de l'audace,
Lorsqu'on n'occupe au Parnasse,
Qu'un si mesquin logement."

98. *A Ballad of Waterloo*; 4to. pp. 26,
Sherrwood and Co.

"THE Author first flattered himself, and some friends, whose sincerity was unquestionable, afterwards sanctioned his opinion, that the following lines were not destitute of merit. Possibly a kind of magic, elicited by the subject itself, has deceived them both."

The Reader shall have an opportunity of judging for himself :

"When Valour's cup was in its dregs,
The battle nearly spent,
A ball flew—one of PAGET's legs,
But not its owner, went :
A sad mishap—without a doubt—
But nothing more to do ;
A MARQUIS now he stumps about—
A Chief of Waterloo.

One to his Country dear will be,
In battle's heat who fell ;
Ah! many an age shall Brunswick see,
Ere such a DUKE she'll tell :
A valiant stock ; misfortune here
The pall has often spread ;
Three grac'd alike the sable bier,
And sleep in Honour's bed.

Dying, lamented CANNING lay,
On MARCH he wistful gaz'd ;
"How fares the Duke?—How goes the
day?"
"All well!"—his head he rais'd ;

* "The General's body was brought from Waterloo, to be interred in his own country. It was conveyed through Canterbury, and by a mournful coincidence was deposited in the same apartment where, previous to his last destination, he had presided with his friends at a farewell entertainment."
† "He had been recently married. His lady joined her husband at Brussels, a few days only before the battle."

His languid hand Lord MARCH's prest'd,
"God bless the Duke," he breath'd ;
And martial ardour warm'd a breast
Where cypress closely wreath'd.

And is the gallant PICTON * gone?
Ere late 'twas revelry ;
Now, where the festive pageant shone,
His stretch'd-out corse they see.
All Canterbury deep did mourn,
Each tongue with grief was muted,
Thus soon to see her guest return
From Victory's banquet glutt'd.

In vain the baffling marie to clear,
Brave PONSONBY impell'd
His generous charger's check'd career ;
Their every effort fail'd :
Dauntless he view'd the Polish lance
Against his bosom flying,
And sunk as death were but a trance,
Beside his courser flying.

Fair lady's love, and splendid fame,
DR LANCEY † did enthral ;
His loyal heart alike they claim,
They sigh to see him fall.
Conspiring each to do him right,
From off the ground they bore him ;
Love weeping follow'd his true knight,
And Glory beam'd before him."

99. *A Lexicon of the Primitive Words of the Greek Language, inclusive of several leading Derivatives, upon a new plan of Arrangement; for the Use of Schools and Private Persons.* By the Rev. John Booth. 8vo. pp. 308.

IN this Work the words are put upon a Grammatical plan, and classified according to the analogy they bear one to another. They are individually accompanied by a Latin and English interpretation, while, in their respective classes, a strict alphabetical order is observed.

100. *Orthoepy simplified: being a New and Comprehensive Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language; selected from the Works of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Walker, and others; improved by the addition of many modern Words not to be found in any other Pocket Dictionary. To which are appended, Scripture Pronunciation, and Latin, French, and other Words and Phrases, which frequently occur in books and conversation, with their Pronunciation and Meanings.*

By Christopher Earnshaw. square.
8vo. Mawman.

“THE Author presents to the publick the labours of one in addition to the “Thousand minor-critics, who have added their mite of amendment to their native tongue.”—In works of this kind, the principal object of a Dictionary seems for many years to have been of secondary importance, and to have given place, in a great measure, to a display of pronunciation.—To supply, in a convenient form, and neatly printed, a Pocket Dictionary of selected words, avoiding paucity of definitions on the one hand, and redundancy on the other, is the aim of the present publication. A compendium of this sort has long been a desideratum; and the compiler trusts he will have performed an acceptable service, in offering his Manual to the publick:—great pains have been taken to make it worthy of their patronage, and he hopes they will not have been fruitless.—To extend its utility, he has given the pronunciation in a simple and easy manner, equally free from vulgarity and the vagaries of fashion.”

Building on the solid foundations of Johnson and Walker, and aided by the labours of the elder Sheridan and Mr. Stephen Jones, the present Compiler would have been particularly unfortunate if he had not given to the publick an acceptable and useful volume.

101. *A Companion to the Ball Room, containing a Choise Collection of the most original and admired Country Dance, Reel, Hornpipe, and Waltz Tunes, with a variety of appropriate Figures; the Etiquette, and a Dissertation on the State of the Ball Room.* By Thomas Wilson, Dancing Master, from the King's Theatre, Opera House, &c. 8vo.; Buxton, Whitaker, & Co. pp. 232.

THOUGH our dancing-days are pretty well over, Mr. Wilson recalls to memory that such days have been, and were most dear; and there was a time when we should have thought such a publication as the present very high treat. For the sake of the Author, we hope that there are many who still think so; and that the sale of his Work will remunerate his ingenuity and his labour.

“He has been induced to bring forward the present Work, not only to answer the request of those who have so long desired it, and for so many years past desired it in vain, but also to publish a Pocket

Collection of correct and favourite Country Dances, with appropriate Figures, for the use of the Ball Room, but also to answer every purpose of the Dancer and the Musician; and consequently no pains have been spared to render it, what he trusts it will be found to be, the most original, useful, and pleasing Collection ever found in a Work approximating to its kind.—It chiefly consists of Airs, adapted to Country Dancing, Reels, Hornpipes, Waltzes, &c. with their Ages and Nationality attached to them, and a variety of appropriate Figures, to such Tunes as require them, with Directions for their correct Performance and remarks thereon: also will be affixed, a Critical Dissertation on the Present State of the English Ball Room, Ball Room Musicians, and Musical Publications.”

The Tunes, which are numerous, are all engraved; a scientific Introduction is prefixed; and the volume closes with “A Dissertation on the present State of the English Ball Room; Ball Room Musick; and Collection of Country Dances; Ball Room Musicians; the Etiquette of the Ball Room, and a National and Characteristic Index.

102. *A new and complete Master Key to Francis Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant, in which every Rule, Case, Table, and Question, is inserted at length; and each Sum properly stated and worked in full, so that all the Figures may be seen at first View.* By C. Pearson, Arithmetician and Accountant. 12mo. pp. 244. Murray, Oxford-street.

THE end which Mr. Pearson hopes will be attained by this “Master Key” is professedly “the improvement of the rising generation in arithmetic.” He “flatters himself,” and we hope he will not be disappointed, that

“It will be found particularly useful to Schoolmasters and Ushers in general, and all those gentlemen who practise private Tuition, as it will enable them, with ease, to instruct a greater number of Pupils in Arithmetic, without the trouble and waste of time in working the sums, or referring to any other book, as they have both the Question and Sum under their eye at once.—Grown-up Persons, who have already some knowledge of figures, and wish farther to instruct or improve themselves in Arithmetic, will find this a valuable book, as they will perceive, at first sight, how every sum is worked.”

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

To the Memory of the late
RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Bristol.

THEY need not tears, the pious and the
just,
Who, when the turmoil of the day is o'er,
Sink down in quiet glory to the dust,
And sleep that tranquil sleep which
wakes no more,
Or wakens but in Heaven—their place of
rest
Is hallow'd to them; therefore thine shall
For ever holy, and thy memory blest
Through all the world!—I thought to
mourn for thee,
But Nature chid me, and with proud de-
light
Forbad my grief, rejoicing to behold
Her faded splendour beaming yet so
bright,
Through the dark covering of this earthly
They need not tears, a blameless course
who run,
Who live as thou hast liv'd, and die as
thou hast done!

WM. C**.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

PRAY indulge an old Correspondent's wish by the insertion of the two following Sonnets, calculated, 'tis true, more for Cambridge attention, than your own Magazine,—but the Author is desirous that they should not be quite strangled in their birth at home, and therefore places them under your protection.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

On seeing Dr. KAYE, Master of Christ's College, elected Regius Professor of Divinity, by the death of Dr. WATSON, late Bishop of Landaff.

MARGARET, by Royal-gifted patronage,
God's-house with Worthies, see how Time
First of their class, encircling Granta's
brows.
Mede leads the van, with More, Platonic
And Cudworth vers'd in "plastic Nature's"
page,
Such Intellectuals quell'd the Atheist's
But oh, the blot! your doors how could
you close
'Gainst Paradisaal powers of Death and
Save that Mathesis wise, in reasoning prose,
Our Christian Morals trains, our Faith de-
fends,
And humble Prelate graceful polish lends,
By chaste rehearsal, Saviour's love to win.
So might no atom's stain your Fame im-
pair,
Or Time destroy KAYE takes the Theo-
logic

On seeing the Portrait of OLD MAPS, a well-known Bibliopolist of Cambridge, placed over the door of a Country Library.

CAN I forget thee, Maps!—no scanty
praise
Our learned Granta fail'd not to resound,
As erst thy hasty steps paced classic
ground.
Thou bustling Caterer for Letter'd Bays!
When judgment sound might Wrangler's
Honours raise,
How hast thou bid my spirits to rejoice,
When not a surly Dun, but thine own
voice,
Welcom'd no trifling Novel of the day;
'Twas armful large!—a soil'd and tatter'd
stock;
Euclid, and Conics, Algebra, and LOCKE,
And NEWTON, Philosophic Head supreme!
And all the minor Morals in array.
Now, 'tis but Sonneteer can sound thy
Fame,
Thy SON's superior merit dignifies the
NAME.

Mr. URBAN, Baldock, Nov. 11.

THE Author, in offering the following lines, has no other intention than to assist suffering Worth; and will find his purpose fully answered, if the object of his consideration, to him personally unknown, should in any way be benefited by his attempt. I am Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN SIMPSON.

YE British Gents and Nobles list awhile:
From foreign jargon now withdraw
your ear:
Check the loud laugh, the simper, and the
smile,
And give to suffering Worth its due, a
tear.
Why should your bounty, lavish'd far
abroad,
'Mongst supple, sneering, envious slaves
be spent;
When here at home beneath dire mi-
sery's load
Full many a noble, manly spirit's bent?
True taste on Britons may indeed cry
Shame;
When native worth is seen to pine in want:
When the tight rope's the certain road to
fame,
And apes outlandish Britain's sons sup-
plant.
Ye sons of Genius, emulous above
The crowd of souls ephemeral to rise,
Seek not to visit the Pierian grove;
The road to fame through other regions
lies.

©176

Give up your honest homespun British name;
 Instead, take one from Rome's degenerate sons; [Fame
 Dance, sing *, or fiddle ye, and straightway
 Before you with her clamorous trumpet runs.
 Cook, barber, caperronger, voltigeur,
 Italian, French (no matter which, if one),
 Affluence from British patronage procure;
 Whilst native modest Merit starves alone.
 See where, retir'd from public view, he
 lives †.
 His rural pipe aside neglected flung,
 The world's ingratitude his bosom rives,
 No more by him the rural strain is sung.
 Bloomfield, sweet, Nature's songster, who
 could yield
 To Nature's lovers many a sweet repast,
 Is now in bleak November turn'd afield ‡
 To hide the fury of the wintry blast.

X.

ANTICIPATION.

A Fable.

NEAR yon neat little village that stands
 in the vale, [pail,
 A rosy young maid, with her well-scour'd
 Tripping lightly along o'er the soft silken
 grass, [Chase;
 Carol'd sweetly the ballad of old Chevy-
 So loudly she sung, and her voice was so
 clear, [to hear.
 That the warblers suspended their music:
 Her ballad being ended, she fell into
 thought, [wrought,
 And a gay web of fancy ingeniously
 Its texture was fine, brightly tissued with
 gold— [have sold,
 She thus gravely began: "When this milk I
 'll buy me a hen which will chicken pro-
 duce, [and goose:
 Then next I'll have turkey, duck, pigeon,
 Thus by gentle degrees, if I calculate true,
 My wealth will increase till I'm rich as a
 Jew.

* What sums have Catalani, and many others from the same quarter, carried out of these kingdoms, whose merit consisted entirely in the cultivation of powers depending upon peculiar bodily conformation. If such mechanical qualifications are so well rewarded, is it not most disgraceful that those of a superior nature, arising from intellectual excellence, should fall a prey to neglect and disappointment?

† At Shefford, a small town in Bedfordshire.

‡ I do not here wish to be understood that Bloomfield is homeless; but, from the account I have heard of his situation, it must be the liberality of the publick which will enable him to keep his house over his head. With the Poet I am unacquainted, except from the perusal of his works, which certainly entitle him to a far better fate. His case is not a singular one: Milton and Burns have experienced the same before; and their names will never die as long as our language exists; but, notwithstanding all their merits, they found it difficult to keep their temporal part alive. Anticipation of posthumous fame affords a man but a slender breakfast.

The Farmer's Boy has been styled the "English Georgics;" how well it merits this title will be perceived by every reader of it. It were much to be wished that some Successor would give due encouragement to its Author.

Then with garlands and ribands I'll braid
 up my hair; [or fair;
 No girl shall outshine me at church, wake,
 But what with most pleasure my bosom
 will fill, [Mill.
 Will be to surpass the pert maid of the
 When things are thus mended, the neigh-
 bours will say, [it away!
 Look at Madam there! see how she flaunts
 But I'll toss up my head with an air of
 disdain!"
 She acted the thought, when her joy
 turn'd to pain;
 For with the brisk motion, down tumbled
 her load,
 And all her gay treasures besprinkled the
 road. P. FITZAUDBRY.

ANACREON'S 24th Ode, amplified.
 That Mortality should be enjoyed.

SINCE I'm born a mortal Man,
 And since Life is but a Span,
 Chorus: Hence dull Care, away from me!
 What have I to do with thee?

True! I've known the Time that's pass'd;
 But, who knows how long 'twill last?
 Chor. Then, dull Care, away from me;
 I'll have nought to do with thee!

Ere Life's passage terminate,
 Joy and Pleasure be my fate:
 Chor. Let me live from Sorrow free,—
 Pain at no time dwell with me!

With *Lyæus* let me quaff
 Richest wines, and drinking laugh;
 Chor. From dismaying thoughts be free!
 With which none can happy be!

With sweet *Love* too let me play,
 Dancing, 'mid the Graces gay;—
 Chor. So shall *Thought* far from me flee,
 And *Care* have nought to do with me!
 R. S. W.

POESY.—An Ode.

In Imitation of MILTON.

WHEN the Morning's Orient light
 Unveils the landscape to the sight—
 And smoke from low-roof'd hamlets rise
 In spiral columns to the skies:

When

When is heard the Woodman's stroke,
As he cleaves the stubborn oak,
And the wild-bird's lay of love,
Carol'd in the dusky grove,
And the milk-maid's sprightly song,
As she trips the meads among,
When the lowing cattle raise,
In Nature's voice the note of praise,
O! rustic nymph! with frolic air,
Thou, sweet Poësy, art there!

When 'tis Noon, and ardent fire
Bids a fainting world retire—
And labour wipes the humid brow,
And seeks the shade the trees bestow;
And beneath some rugged rock,
The shepherd views his panting flock;
And all is quiet stillness round,
Save, that's heard the plaintive sound
Of the young rook's ceaseless call,
And the plashing waterfall,
And the gnat with busy wing,
When the herald * of the spring,
As a shepherd's clock the note,
Doth the fleeting hour denote,
In Nature's harmony around,
Thou, sweet Poësy, art found!

When Evening comes with purple ray,
And beams the faint decline of day;
When the bee with waxen thighs
Homeward swiftly, laden hies;
And his task of labour o'er,
Seated at the cottage door,
The peasant quaffs the nuthrown ale,
And hears again the oft-told tale;
Whilst as the ling'ring hours beguil'd,
The housewife rocks her sleeping child;
Or, the mother's love express,
Fondly lulls it on her breast;
When young and old, beneath the tree,
Dance to village minstrelsy;
With cheerful face, and modest mien,
Thou, sweet Poësy, art seen!

When Night, with sable stole around,
Invests the world with gloom profound;
And Nature hush'd to soft repose,
Man seeks oblivion of his woes!
When Luna's tranquil, pallid beams,
O'er the dark foliage silv'ry gleams;
And Heaven with sparkling, brilliant rays,
Lifts the rapt soul to sacred praise!
When angels wake their golden lyre,
And hymning seraphs to the choir,
In varied melody the strain,
Their great Creator's love proclaim!
Celestial guest! and power divine!
Sweet Poësy! the lay is thine!

Somersetshire, Aug. 20.

G.H.T.

Upon the late Mr. SHERIDAN.

FAREWELL, great Genius, Sheridan
adieu! [which few
Tir'd of the scenes of life, those scenes,
Can bear without complaint, thou quitt'st
this woe,
To seek a refuge in the tomb below.

* The Quackoo.

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F

Sleep, gently sleep, rest in thy lowly bed,
Lo! at thy name ev'n Slander droops its
head;

No 'School for Scandal' shall impeach thy
fame, [name,

No 'Critic' shall arraign thy hallowed
E'en the 'Duenna's' boisterous tongue
shall raise [praise.

Her vocal powers, her Patron's cause to
The sun of Genius shed his brightest ray,
When Nature hail'd her offspring's natal
day:

His glittering radius deck'd the Favourite's
head,

And gave a charm to all he did, or said.
And now thou'rt gone; no longer can be
heard, [cheer'd.

That Wit, which oft the Mourner's bosom
How mute that tongue whose animating
jest, [breast.

Would banish sorrow from the sufferer's
Oft shall the pensive wanderer's tearful
eye, [lie,

View the cold spot in which his ashes
As pompous trophies glitter on the hearse,
Nor deck the bier, some dying name to
nurse;

No! Genius rears her banners o'er the
mound, [tomb'd.

And points the spot where Sheridan's en-
J. G. S.

ON FIRE.

. The following beautiful stanzas
are indubitably, though far from gene-
rally known as such, an extemporaneous
production of the late Mr. Sheridan. They
are addressed to the Ladies Eliza and
Mary Birmingham, daughters of the late
Earl of Louth. The *Element* is supposed
to speak:—

IN Poets, all my marks you'll see,
Since flash and smoke reveal me;
Suspect me always near *Nat. Lec.*;
E'en *Blackmore* can't conceal me.

In *Milton's* page I glow by art,
One's flame intense and even;
In *SHAKESPEARE'S* blaze! a sudden start
Like lightnings flash'd from Heav'n!

In many more as well as they,
Thro' various forms I shift;
I'm gently lambent while I'm *Gay*,
But brightest, when I'm *Swift*.

From smoke, such tidings you may get;
It can't subsist without me;
Or find me like some fond *Coquet*,
With fifty Sparks about me.

In other forms I oft am seen,
In *breaks of Young and Fair*;
And at the *Virtues* dwell within,
You'll always find me there.

I with pure, piercing, brilliant *eyes*,
Can arm *Eliza's* eye;
With modest, soft, ethereal *mind*,
Sweet *Mary's* I am.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN FORTS.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Papers relating to the African Forts, is very brief, and is as follows:—"Your Committee regret, that the late period of the Session at which they were appointed, has precluded them from entering into the detailed examination, without which they feel it impossible to make any report on the subject referred to them, which can be satisfactory to themselves or the House. They, however, cannot conclude without expressing the hope, that the House will, early in the next Session, re-appoint a Committee to inquire more in detail into the subject."—Annexed are the minutes of the evidence taken before the Committee, and an Appendix amounting to 214 folio pages.—They afford a great mass of interesting information on the state of trade, policy, and natural productions of Africa. The principal witness examined before the Committee was Mr. Swanzy. This gentleman states, that an individual may travel between two and three hundred miles into the interior, from the Gold Coast, in perfect safety; and is also clearly of opinion, that, to reach the Niger, the point from which the exploring of the interior of Africa should commence, is the Gold Coast. Merchants from Howsee, a large town on the Niger, beyond where Mr. Park explored, he says, were in the habit of coming down to the Gold Coast with trade; the journey then occupied about three months. "Slaves," he adds, "have been brought down to the Gold Coast by Ashantee Traders from a country called Donco, before the Abolition of the Slave Trade, who must have come at least 1000 miles from the interior, by the time it was said they occupied in their journey." These Ashantee Traders represented their own country as exceedingly fine, containing large quantities of gold and elephants, cattle of all sorts, common to other tropical climates, and their capital as a place of great extent.

Extract of a letter from Dr. S. L. Mitchell, dated Oct. 22, taken from the *American National Intelligencer*:

Mr. Macfibre and M. Le Sueur, the former an eminent zoologist, passed the last Saturday evening at my house. Baron L'Esquellier, Count de laud, and some other gentlemen of the fine character, were present. At my request, M. Le Sueur produced, for the information of the company, his drawings of the fishes of the African waters. They were executed by a man equal to Wilson's birds, and

were beautiful when viewed only as specimens of Fine Art; but, when considered as delineations of real objects, many of them unknown to the persons present, and 40, or more, species new to the philosophical world, you can easily conceive what a treat we had. It was, indeed, a grand and admirable report on the Ichthyology of these parts of North America.—Among them was an herring of Erie, and its continuous floods; and a cod, inhabiting the same place; affording a decisive proof of the correctness of my doctrine—that the great lakes of North America were, originally, filled with salt water, and that they have parted with it, and been replenished with fresh water, in the course of time; while some of the fishes have gradually accommodated themselves to their new element, and remain living witnesses to the former state of things. The descendants of Oceanic animals, are, at this day, inhabitants of the Upper Lakes. I am well assured, and by a very competent witness, Alex. Macomb, esq. that a finned or marine tortoise has been repeatedly seen, and by himself, among others, at Detroit. M. Rennesque had informed me some weeks ago, that on his excursion to Lakes George and Champlain, and to Saratoga and their neighbouring streams, he had discovered about 20 sorts of fishes. He calculates, that M. Le Sueur has added 40 at least to the list of discoveries: and it was agreed that, in my Memoir published in the New York Philosophical Transactions, I had described 80 which the Europeans had never heard of; so that the scientific world will have a present of 140 kinds of fish to add to their present stock.—I have been engaged, during my spare hours, in examining the fossil genealogy around New York. It is curious beyond any expectation I had entertained when I undertook the task. I am satisfied that I have before me the remains of 14 animals, raised from the strata under ground, that are no longer inhabitants of this world; their whole races having become extinct. Why it has pleased the Creator thus to destroy the beings which he once formed, I know not! But the actual specimens now before me prove the existence, in former days, around New York, of an amphibious reptile resembling the famous fossil crocodiles of Maestricht—of an elephant peculiar to America—of a rhinoceros different from that of the transatlantic countries—of the great mastodon—of an extinct oyster—of spirulus—of a madrepore, belemnite, terebratula, &c. &c. not now found alive, and known only by their disinterred remains: besides the bones of land animals, relics of fishes,

fishes, and various other memorable objects of this class. Thus, you see, we are taking independent ground, and doing business in earnest."

Sir Gregor M'Gregor, (see p. 552) a leader of the independents in South America, in return for his exertions to overturn a hateful tyranny, is designated by some London prints "a Scotch adventurer;" but he is in fact the representative of a respectable and antient family, was Captain of our army in Spain, became Colonel in the Spanish service, had a Spanish Order of Knighthood conferred on him, and was allowed by the Prince Regent to assume the title in this country. In Spain he fought to free the country from invaders; but, when he saw its present Monarch reward the friends of liberty with dungeons and death, he gladly joined the party in America, who are endeavouring to emancipate themselves from the oppressions of the mother country. His intimacy with one of the Royal Dukes, distinguished for his liberality and Whiggish principles, is said to add to his influence with his compatriots. He left Scotland with the suitable retinue of a General, to which, as a Highlander, he thought a *pipper* a necessary addition. Whatever turn affairs take in the new world, it must be a proud consideration for Scotland, that Americans fought for liberty under a Scottish Chieftain, and marched to battle to the sound of her native pipe. The gentlemen who has given me the information I now communicate, adds, that Sir Gregor is not only a gentleman by birth, education, and manners, but that he is also a man of considerable literary attainments, and that he took with him on his chivalrous expedition a valuable library."—*Edinburgh Journal*.

Extract of a Letter from Baroda, dated June 26, 1816.

"A report was brought by a cultivator about eight o'clock yesterday morning, of two large tigers having taken up their abode the preceding night in a garden, within a mile of the West extremity of the town. The Gentlemen of the Residency, after a hasty breakfast, anxiously prepared rifles, fuses, and muskets, and attended by 10 sepoy's of the Resident's escort, went forth in search of the animals. The place in which they were said to have taken shelter was covered by bushes of the mogree flower plant, extremely thick, and standing about four feet high, with narrow pathways, occasionally intersected by hedges of the prickly milk bush, and low and thick ramifications of the aloe tree.

"The party beat about the jungle (for it had this appearance rather than that of a garden) until by great good fortune it

had a glimpse of one of the animals making off with some rapidity. It was first taken for a large grown calf, a misconception very natural, as the sequel will show, and as by the report of the morning the party expected to meet with tigers. The appearance of the animal, however, gave a stimulus to the exertions of the gentlemen, who moved forward in the low jungle, surveying every bush, and expecting each instant to hear a tremendous roar, or perhaps to encounter the savage attacks of the animals. Little more search brought the two beasts in full view, when one of them started off, receiving a ball from a gentleman in the side. It went rapidly past two others of the party, and was wounded by a single shot in the flank. These wounds appeared to have produced no decided effect, and a quarter of an hour had elapsed before it was again discovered crouching in a thick plantation of aloe trees. It was here that a few sepoy's and one of the gentlemen, advancing within eight paces, brought the beast prostrate on the ground; when, for the first time, considering the indistinct view obtained in the low jungle during the pursuit, it was found that, instead of tigers, the objects of the chase were lions of considerable size! Some danger attended the death of this animal (which was a lioness), as the other party were diametrically opposite to the aloe plantation when the volley was fired into it. The balls whistled over their heads and around them, but happily without bad consequences to any body.

"The success which attended the first hunt redoubled exertion, and, with great management, the party scoured the bushes in search of the lioness's companion. Some time passed, and a great deal of laborious exertion, before the animal was traced by his foot-steps to one of the high hedges which intersected the garden. The party approached within eight yards, when, by previous concert, two gentlemen and two sepoy's fired, independently, with effect. The animal moved off immediately on the other side of the hedge, and in ten minutes more, he was discovered lying under another hedge, groaning with rage and pain. Some pieces were instantly fired, which exasperating him, he rushed out, and nobly charged his assailants, his tail being curled over his back. In his advance he was saluted, with great coolness, with several balls from all the Gentlemen and a few sepoy's of the party who had come up; and, though within a few yards of the objects of his attack, he suddenly turned off (it is supposed on account of being severely wounded), and sprang upon a sepoy detached to the right, with whom he grappled, and afterwards, by the violence of the exertion, fell to the ground beyond him.

"It was at this moment that the party gallantly, and for the humane purpose of saving a fellow-creature, rushed forward, and, with the bayonet and swords, put an end to the monster. The sepoy was wounded in the left shoulder; but it is hoped that there is no danger of his life.

"The complete success of the day was justly calculated to excite many pleasing reflections; but after all was concluded, it appeared that a countryman, who attended at a distance unarmed, and for his own curiosity, was wounded in the thigh by a ball. This accident has of course damped the pleasure of the sport; though it is but just to remark, that before the party entered into the garden, entreaties were used to the curious bystanders to induce them to keep away from the scene of action, and many were sent off by main force, who afterwards returned in defiance of every remonstrance.

"The animal last killed was a lion, not quite full grown, but strong and powerful in his make; the lioness was in the same proportion. On being brought to the Residency and inspected, these animals were sent to his Highness Futah Sing at his own request."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 22. A barn containing upwards of 80 sacks of wheat, a barley-rick containing 20 loads, an oat-rick of 60 loads, a large peas-rick, and a thrashing-machine, at Compton farm, in the parish of *Enford*, the property of Mr. Martin, were totally consumed by fire, which there is reason to suppose was occasioned wilfully.

Another destructive fire, also believed to be the work of incendiaries, took place in the morning of Dec. 1, at the flour-mills of Messrs. Gaby and Dowling, at *Chippenham*, which, with a considerable stock of flour and corn, were consumed, leaving only the walls of the buildings. The damage is estimated at upwards of 10,000*l.*

Nov. 30. Five unfortunate men in sailors' dresses, and in distress for lodgings, went to rest upon the lime-kiln in *Lime-kiln-lane, Bristol*, and from the intense cold, and heat of the fire, were drawn to sleep. Two were found dead and dreadfully burnt, two deprived of their senses so as not to be able to speak, and of the fifth there are some hopes, but he was unable to give an account of himself or his companions.

Dec. 11. A fire, most destructive in its consequences, broke out at *Marsh Farm*, adjoining *Marsh Cottage, Herts.*, the residence of Major Skene, which consumed the whole range of buildings, together with part of the dwelling-house, situated to the eastward of the farm. Sixty head of cattle were destroyed or ruined. The fire was occasioned by two boys being intrusted

with a candle in the stable to get a team ready to go out at four in the morning, one of whom received much injury.

Dec. 14. The valuable and extensive Manufactory called the *Albion Mills, at Manchester*, were completely burnt down: the fire is said to have arisen from a boy having accidentally dropped a candle on some loose cotton. The damage is estimated at 25,000*l.*

The dreadful catastrophe which attended the furious driving of the *Defiance* coach at *Burbage Common toll-gate, between Hinckley and Earl Shilton, July 14, 1815*, cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers. Gough, the coachman, and a young lady, an inside passenger, were killed on the spot; a gentleman's servant, an outside passenger, died shortly afterwards; and several of the other passengers received violent contusions, and were most seriously injured; amongst the latter was the daughter of Mrs. Bassford, of the High Cross in *Leicester* (a member of the Society of Friends), who received so much injury, that she is still suffering under the effects of the melancholy occurrence. Prosecutions were commenced against the coach proprietors, who compromised the matter with Mrs. Bassford for 300*l.* The first instalment was made a short time ago, and given by Mrs. Bassford to public charities.

At the late grand and well-attended Musical Festival at *Derby*, nearly 1000*l.* was collected for the Infirmary.

The Bishop of *Hereford* has circulated an able and exemplary address to the Clergy of his diocese, recommending, in the most praiseworthy terms, the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing poor to their consideration.

The respectable inhabitants of *Plymouth Dock* have subscribed very handsomely for the employment of the poor of that place; and the Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers has obtained permission from the Ordnance Board, to grant the use of wheel-barrows, shovels, &c. to enable them to carry on the work on the roads, instead of being at the expence of purchasing those necessary utensils for the purpose. The persons thus employed are paid at the following rates: 1st class, consisting of married men having families, 7*s.* per week; 2d ditto, ditto, without families, 6*s.* ditto; 3d ditto, single men, superannuated men, and pensioners 5*s.*

A laudable plan has been adopted at *Frome* for the relief of the industrious poor. So many are out of employ, on application to the parish officers, are instantly engaged in quarrying stones by the load, at which they can earn eight or ten shillings per week; the stones are then taken to a depot, and disposed of for the purposes of building and repairing the roads.

Upwards of 160 men are now employed on the public works at *South Shields*, who are paid from the fund raised in that town and neighbourhood, for the purpose of giving work to those who possess no other means of earning a livelihood.

At *Swansea*, not only has a subscription been commenced for the purpose of giving employment and relief to the labouring poor, but the bathing-house on the sands is now fitting up as a House of Industry, and will form a most comfortable establishment of the kind. Part of the building will be appropriated to an Infirmary.

In order to prevent that distress, which would otherwise occur, Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. has taken into his employ all the poor in the neighbourhood of the hospitable mansion of *Wynnstay*. Their labour is directed to agricultural purposes, the repairs of roads, &c. agreeably to his recommendation to other land-proprietors at his cattle-show.

The projected canal between *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, which has hitherto been delayed by various conflicting interests, is at length about to be carried into execution, the opposing parties having united in adopting a plan, the expence of which is estimated at about 300,000*l.* This great work will of course afford employment to an immense number of workmen and labourers.

The venerable Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, in a letter dated Bradfield-hall, September 2, thus bears testimony to the highly beneficial effects of granting small portions of land to cottagers.—"In the counties of *Rutland* and *Lincoln*, the practice is, to attach land to cottages, sufficient to support that number of cows which the cottager is able to purchase; they are tenants to the chief landlords, and subtenants to farmers, yet these latter are very generally steady friends to the system: well they may be so, for the poor-rates are next to nothing, when compared with such as are found in parishes wherein this admirable system is not established. In the late minute inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture, into the state of the labouring poor throughout the kingdom, many persons were written to who reside in the districts where this system is common; and it was found by their replies, that the practice stands the test of the present distress, as well as it supported the opposite difficulties of extreme scarcity. It is much to be regretted, that so admirable an example is not copied in every part of the kingdom. In those counties where no such practice is met with, it is very rare indeed to meet with a labourer who has saved any money; their reliance is entirely on the parish, and their present earnings dissipated at the ale-house: not so in *Lincolnshire*; the man who wishes to

marry, saves his money to buy cows; and girls who design to have husbands, take the same measures to secure them. Sobriety, industry, and economy are thus secured; and children are trained from their infancy to the culture of a garden, and attending cattle, instead of starving with unemployed spinning wheels. No object can better deserve the attention of men of considerable landed property: if some change of management decisive in its nature does not take place, poor rates will increase, till they will absorb the whole landed revenue of the kingdom."

St. Philip's, a beautiful new Gothic church, in *Liverpool*, has been consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Rev. T. S. Bowstead and the Rev. Ambrose Dawson appointed the Ministers.

The recent reduction in the value of land in *Wales* is very considerable. A few days ago an improved estate, on which is a convenient residence, consisting of 125 acres of land in a fine sporting country, with timber upon it worth at least 200*l.* was sold for 900*l.* exactly the sum given for it 45 years ago.

Wilton Castle, lately the residence of J. T. H. Hopper, esq. deceased, with its extensive demesne, has been brought to the hammer, pursuant to the decision of the Court of Chancery, and was bought in for 78,000*l.* Col. Chayter has since become the purchaser by private contract.

A valuable discovery has been made in *Wheat Main*, on *Treleigh* estate, near *Redruth*. The lode cut is very rich, of good size, and at a shallow level. A new work is likely to be commenced on the same estate almost immediately, with every prospect of success. A fine lode of copper has been cut in *Legossick* mine, near *Wadebridge*, from which great expectations are indulged by the adventurers.

Capt. Wyke, the newly-elected Master of the Ceremonies of the upper rooms at *Bath*, has been instituted into his office, the ribbon and medallion being placed over his shoulders by Lady Morrison in the presence of the subscribers. The medallion is of gold enamelled, enriched with brilliants and encircled within a wreath of laurel enamelled.

The venerable oak at *Northiam*, famed for its size, and having given shelter to Queen Elizabeth, who once breakfasted under its extensive branches, on her way through the village to London, has been partly blown down by one of the late storms.

A beautiful bridge has been erected over the river *Conway*, on the improved line of the Holyhead-road, near to the village of *Bettws-y-coed*. This superb arch is constructed entirely of cast-iron, 105 feet in the span, and for novelty, elegance, and lightness of structure, as well as for originality and appropriateness of design, is

not to be equalled in Britain. The main rib is composed of letters, which inform the traveler—"This arch was constructed in the same year the battle of Waterloo was fought," and are distinctly legible at a distance of a quarter of a mile. The rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and the leek, compose the whole of each spandrel of the arch, and exhibit, in cast-iron, the flowers they represent as perfectly as the painter's pencil.

Turnerelli is employed to execute the monument to be erected at *Dumfries* to the memory of Robert Burns. The artist has very properly taken the idea of his model from the poet himself, who, in the dedication of the first edition of his works, in 1787, says, "The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah found Elisha, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me." The Poet is here represented by the sculptor in an easy attitude, with his hand on the plough, looking up, while a beautiful aerial figure of the genius of poetry approaches him. The design is simple, and well executed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to direct, that the sum of 5000*l.* be placed at the disposal of the Committee for relief of the Poor in Spitalfields, &c.; and also that the sum of 2000*l.* be placed at the disposal of the *Dublin* Committee, appointed to superintend a subscription carrying on for the relief of the labouring poor, in that city and its vicinity.

The Lord Mayor has, through the public Newspapers, appealed to the benevolence of the Nobility, Gentry, and others of his fellow countrymen, and in particular to the Ladies, requesting they will for the present have the goodness to appropriate their cast off clothes to the pressing necessities of the labouring classes, particularly those of Spitalfields, whose distress for the want of common necessities to cover them exceeds all description. "Such a relief to the women and children at the approaching season cannot fail of being a most acceptable gift. All sorts of covering will be most acceptable; and nothing should be given away to others as long as the more pressing necessity of clothing the naked subsists with such unparalleled severity. Such articles sent to the Soup-house, No. 53, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, will be carefully distributed by the Association."

The Spitalfields Committee report, that during the last eleven weeks they have made more than 5460 visits, and distributed in sums of from one to three shillings among 3366 families, containing 14,400 individuals; and, while engaged in this service, they have witnessed a degree of suffering, of which those

not accustomed to explore the abodes of poverty, can form no adequate idea.

The *new Coinage* goes on with great rapidity; each press produces per minute sixty pieces, that is, 3,600 per hour. The hours of work are ten daily, making the whole number of pieces from each press 36,000; there are eight presses at work, and of course the whole number daily finished is 288,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of 2,500,000*l.* in shillings and sixpences, in the proportion of 7 of the former to 5 of the latter.

For some time past, the retail trade, and all classes of labourers, have suffered the greatest inconvenience, by some ill-disposed people having spread a report, that on the expected appearance of the new coinage, none of the current Sixpences will be received in exchange. So great has been the alarm excited by this report, that even the business of the Public Offices has been interrupted by applications to obtain a remedy, and by complaints arising out of quarrels originating in the refusal to take these sixpences in payment for necessities. In consequence, the Secretary of State (Lord Sidmouth) ordered the following notice to be placarded:

Silver Currency — By Authority, Dec. 27.

"Whereas serious inconvenience has been felt by the Publick, and particularly by Poor Persons, by reason of Tradesmen and others refusing to take in payment Plain Shillings and Sixpences of the Current Coin of the realm, under the erroneous idea that such shillings and sixpences will not be taken in exchange for the new coinage, on account of their being diminished in weight, and the impression worn off.—This is to give notice, That all such Shillings and Sixpences, although quite plain, and reduced in weight, as can be recognised to be standard silver, will be received in exchange for the New Silver Coinage, and a great proportion of such standard Shillings and Sixpences are in circulation.—All persons are therefore cautioned against refusing to take in payment Shillings and Sixpences of the above description, as they will answer the same at their peril."

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, brother of the Emperor Alexander, arrived in London in November, and was received with great distinction by the Prince Regent and the Royal Family. He has since made a tour through various parts of England, in which he paid particular attention to our manufactures, &c.; he was accompanied during his tour by Sir William Congreve.

The following distribution of Prizes took place at Dec. 17, the Royal Academy:—In *Painting*, the principal prize was allotted to Mr. Elton, for his copy from Rembrandt; and the second to Mr. Carruthers, for his copy from Titian.—In the

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Life Academy, Mr. Leslie obtained the prize for drawing; in the *Antique School*, Mr. Shepperston; in *Sculpture*, Mr. Berne; and in *Architecture*, Mr. Donaldson.

At the late sale of Lord Nelson's property, at *Merton*, in Surrey, a bust was sold, stated to be that of Henry the Fourth, which was purchased by Mr. Cobbett, of Bedford-street, Strand; who, on examining it, discovered it to be a bust of Henry the Fifth (the partial conqueror of France) *Henricus V.* being visible on the back. This opinion is further strengthened by

Messrs. Gayfere and Smith, who have examined it. The bust is conjectured to have been modelled either by Rysbrack or Scheemaker; but believed to have been the latter, who was the master of Roubilliac. The costume corresponds with that described by Sandon, in his description of the Kings of England. It is said to be in high preservation and has been presented by Mr. Cobbett to the Gentlemen of Westminster-abbey, who have placed it in the Chapel, where that Sovereign's shield and helmet are exhibited.

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended the 10th day of October, 1815 and 1816, together with the Amount of War Taxes, and the Annual Duties, &c. to the same periods.

	1815.		1816.	
Customs - - - -	£.1,458,948	5 5½	*1,499,291	16 0½
Excise - - - -	4,392,502	10 7½	4,178,319	15 7½
Stamps - - - -	1,686,515	15 6	1,487,447	19 1
Incidents, &c. - - -	1,137,009	4 7	1,295,688	1 6½
Surplus Annual Duties - - -	740,610	14 9½	758,236	0 0
Exchequer Fees - - -	28,000	0 0		
Interest, Ireland - - -	1,103,698	11 11	1,235,308	13 2
War Taxes - - - -	781,762	9 2		
Reserved out of the Annuity payable to the Prince of Wales - - -	5,500	0 0	5,500	0 0
	£.11,234,347	12 0½	10,460,290	5 5½

* This sum includes 555,941*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.* Temporary or War Duties of Customs, made permanent in 1816, to be carried to the Consolidated Fund, in lieu of War Taxes, per Acts 47th, 49th, and 51st Geo. III.

	1815.		1816.	
Exchequer, &c. - - -	£. 266,332	6 9½	266,332	6 9½
Bank Dividends - - -	5,405,454	5 11½	5,000,425	1 1½
Redemption National Debt - - -	2,856,791	6 8	2,856,246	15 1
Civil List - - - -	257,000	0 0	257,000	0 0
			Estimated at	
Pension, &c. - - - -	139,211	7 7	169,995	16 11½
	8,924,789	6 11½	8,550,000	0 0
Surplus - - - -	2,309,558	5 0½	1,910,290	5 5½
	£.11,234,347	12 0½	10,460,290	5 5½

	1815.		1816.	
Amount of War Taxes - - -	£.8,223,661	15 3½	4,220,140	18 4½
Deduct War Taxes carried to Consolidated Fund - - -	781,762	9 2		
War Taxes for the Public Service - - -	7,441,899	6 1½	4,220,140	18 4½
Amount of Duties annually voted to pay off 3,000,000 Exchequer Bills - - -	1,358,583	0 2	1,057,181	6 3
South Sea Duty - - - -	3,485	8 1½	2,031	15 1½
4½ per Cent. - - - -	225	9 10½	6,545	8 8½

Exchequer, Oct. 10, 1816.

ASH. BULLEY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Dec. 21. The following Officers in the East-India Company's service, Companions of the Order of the Bath: Lieut.-cols. Burnett, 8th, and O'Halloran, 18th regiments of Bengal Nat. Infantry.

Dec. 24. Lord Ombemere, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the Island of Barbadoes.

Dec. 28. Osborn Markham, John Fisher, and Alexander Lorraine, esqrs. Commissioners for the Affairs of Barracks. — Osborne Markham, esq. Comptroller of the Barrack Department. — Edward Boscawen Frederick, esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Barrack Department.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. George Morris, Master of the Endowed Grammar School, Penzance.

G. Hicks, esq. a Magistrate of Bowstreet Office, *vice* Nares, dec. — Sir W. Parsons, a Magistrate of Marlboroughstreet Office, *vice* Hicks. — Geo. Boulton Mainwaring, esq. a Magistrate of Worshipstreet Office, *vice* Sir W. Parsons.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. W. Mutlow, Brockthorp V. co. Glouc. *vice* Clifton, resigned.

Rev. Philip Le Geyt, Marden V. Kent, *vice* Sutton, resigned.

Rev. Charles Sandby, Honeychurch R. Devon.

Rev. G. Day, B. A.* Sprowston and Plumpstead Magna Perpetual Curacies, Norfolk.

Rev. James Stanier Clarke, Petworth R. Sussex.

Rev. Edward Thurlow, LL. B. Sound R. Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. H. Erskine, Loddington R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Cox, Coleridge V. Devon.

Rev. James Slade, a Prebendal Stall in Chester Cathedral.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 14. At Genoa, the wife of Hon. Capt. George Elliot, R. N. a dau. — 15. At Newbattle Abbey, North Britain, the Marchioness of Lothian, a son. — 23. The wife of Dr. Yellowly, of Finsbury-square, a dau. — At Garry-cottage, Perth, the lady of Col. Macdonnell, of Glengarry, a son. — 25. In Portland-place, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Reynolds, a son. — 29. At Farley, near Reading, Lady Lucy Stephenson, a son. — 30. At Mitcham, the lady of Sir T. Ackland, bart. a dau. — 31. The wife of Dr. Dennison, of Upper Guildford-str. a son.

Lately. In Devonshire-place, the lady of Major-gen. Sir William Anson, a son. — In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Hon. Gerard Vanneck, a dau. — At Langman-place, the lady of Sir J. Langham, a son. — At Sunderland, the wife of Major

Colclough, a son. — The lady of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, of Murkle, North Britain, a dau. — At Balbirney-house, N. Britain, the wife of Major-gen. Balfour, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 9. At Calcutta, John Frederick Ellerton, esq. of the Company's Civil service, to Miss Mouat Keith, eldest dau. of Capt. Sir Geo. Mouat Keith, bart. R. N.

Oct. 26. At St. Christopher's, Robert Claxton, esq. barrister, to Frances Young, eldest dau. of Wm. Stephens, esq. of the same Island.

Dec. 18. T. J. Featherstone, esq. of Bracklin Castle, Westmeath, to Lady Eleanor Howard, second dau. of the Earl of Wicklow.

19. Abel Ram, esq. eldest son of Stephen Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, co. Wexford, and of Portswood-lodge, Southampton, to Eleanor Sarah, only dau. of the late Jerome William Knapp, esq. of Bedford-row.

20. Rev. J. Brereton, D. C. L. headmaster of Bedford School, to Laura Abbot, eldest dau. of Mr. R. Harris, of Leigh Sinton, co. Worcester.

21. R. Bourne, esq. of Lynnberry, Westmeath, to Louisa Helena Blake, sister of the late Lord Wallscourt.

A. K. Clarke, esq. of Knockgray, Scotland, captain in the first (or Royal) reg. of dragoons, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late J. Randall, esq. of Great Cumberland-street.

23. Rev. David Hughes, D. D. Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, to Miss Vaughan, only dau. of the late Dr. V. physician, at Leicester.

24. Major James Davison, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Sterling, dau. of Sir J. Sterling, bart.

25. John Carter, esq. M. P. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Joanna Maria, fourth daughter of William Smith, esq. M. P.

At Ayr, Scotland, Capt. A. Fullerton, late of the 38th reg. to Jane, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Peebles.

26. At Falmouth, Capt. Thompson, R. N. to Miss Spriddle, niece to Lord Exmouth.

Capt. J. B. Smith, R. N. to Charlotte, dau. of W. Robertson, esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

27. Rev. Samuel Parr, LL. D. of Hattton, co. Warwick, to Miss Eyre, sister of Dr. Eyre, of Coventry.

At Dublin, J. William Carleton, esq. only son of E. Carleton, esq. of Thomond (Leitrim), to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Col. Irvine, M. P. of Castle Irvine, co. Fermanagh.

28. At Doveridge-hall, co. Derby, F. Taylor, esq. of Chicknall-house, Shropshire, to the Hon. Juliana Cavendish, dau. of Lord Waterpark.

CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF MRS. ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

P. 188. The following account of the late Mrs. *Elizabeth Hamilton*, is understood to have been written by Miss Edgeworth:—She was born at Belfast, in Ireland, and the affection for her Country which she constantly expressed proved that she had a true Irish heart. This lady is well known to the publick as the author of “*The Cottagers of Glenburnie*,” “*The Modern Philosophers*,” “*Letters on Female Education*,” and various other works. She has obtained in different departments of literature just celebrity, and has established a reputation that will strengthen and consolidate from the operation of time, that destroyer of all that is false or superficial. — The most popular of her lesser works is “*The Cottagers of Glenburnie*,” a lively, humorous picture of the slovenly habits, the indolent *wanna-be-fashed* temper, the baneful content which prevails among some of the lower class of the people in parts of Scotland. It is a proof of the great merit of this book, that it has, in spite of the Scottish dialect with which it abounds, been universally read in England and Ireland, as well as in Scotland. It is a faithful representation of human nature in general, as well as of local manners and customs: the maxims of economy and industry, the principles of truth, justice, and family affection and religion, which it inculcates by striking examples, and by exquisite strokes of pathos, mixed with humour, are independent of all local peculiarity of manner or language, and operate upon the feelings of every class of readers in all countries. In Ireland, in particular, the history of the Cottagers of Glenburnie has been read with peculiar avidity, and it has probably done as much good to the Irish as to the Scotch. While the Irish have seized and enjoyed the opportunity it afforded of a good-humoured laugh at their Scotch neighbours, they have secretly seen, through shades of difference, a resemblance to themselves; and are conscious that, changing the names, the tale might be told of them. In this tale, the difference and the resemblance between Scottish and Hibernian faults or foibles are both advantageous to its popularity in Ireland. The difference is sufficient to give an air of novelty that wakens curiosity, while the resemblance fixes attention, and creates a new species of interest. Besides this, the self-love of the Hibernian reader being happily relieved from all apprehension that the lesson was intended for him, his good sense takes and profits by the advice that is offered to another. The humour in this book is peculiarly suited to the Irish, because it is, in every sense of the word,

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good humour. The satire, if satire it can be called, is benevolent — its object is to mend, not wound, the heart. Even the Scotch themselves, however national they are supposed to be, can bear the Cottagers of Glenburnie. Nations, like individuals, can with decent patience bear to be told of their faults; if those faults, instead of being represented as forming their established unchangeable character, are considered as arising, as in fact they usually do arise, from those passing circumstances which characterize rather a certain period of civilization, than any particular people. If our national faults are pointed out as foul indelible stains, inherent in the texture of the character, from which it cannot by art or time be bleached or purified, we are justly provoked and offended; but if a friend warns us of some little accidental spots which we had perhaps overlooked, and which we can at a moment's notice efface, we smile, and are grateful. — In “*The Modern Philosophers*,” where the spirit of system and party interfered with the design of the work, it was difficult to preserve throughout the tone of good-humoured railery and candour: this could scarcely have been accomplished by any talents or prudence, had not the habitual temper and real disposition of the writer been candid and benevolent. In this work, though it is a professed satire upon a system, yet it avoids all satire of individuals, and it shews none of that cynical contempt of the human race which some satirists seem to feel or affect, in order to give poignancy to their wit. Our author has none of that misanthropy which derides the infirmities of human nature, and which laughs while it cauterizes. There appears always some adequate object for any pain that she inflicts; it is done with a steady view to future good, and with a humane and tender, as well as with a skilful and courageous hand. The object of “*The Modern Philosophers*” was to expose those whose theory and practice differ; to point out the difficulty of applying high-flown principles to the ordinary but necessary concerns of human life; and to show the danger of bringing every man to become his own moralist and logician. When this novel first appeared, it was perhaps more read and admired than any of Mrs. Hamilton's works; the name, the character of Bridgetina Botheram passed into every company, and became a standing jest, a proverbial point in conversation. The ridicule answered its purpose; it reduced to measure and reason those who, in the novelty and heat of system, had overleaped the bounds of common sense. — *The Modern Philosophers*,

phers," "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," and the letters of the "Hindoo Rajah," the first book we believe that our author published, have all been highly and steadily approved by the publick. These works, alike in principle and in benevolence of design, yet with each a different grace of style and invention, have established Mrs. Hamilton's character as an original, agreeable, and successful writer of fiction. But her claims to literary reputation as a philosophic, moral, and religious author, are of a higher sort, and rest upon works of a more solid and durable nature—upon her works on education, especially her "Letters on Female Education." In these, she not only shews that she has studied the history of the human mind, and that she has made herself acquainted with all that has been written on this subject by the best moral and metaphysical writers, but she adds new value to their knowledge by rendering it practically useful. She has thrown open to all classes of readers those metaphysical discoveries or observations which had been confined chiefly to the learned. To a sort of knowledge which had been considered rather as a matter of curiosity than of use, she has given real value and actual currency. She has shewn how the knowledge of metaphysics can be made serviceable to the art of education. She has shewn, for instance, how the doctrine of the association of ideas may be applied in early education to the formation of the habits, of temper, and of the principles of taste and of morals—she has considered how all that metaphysicians know of sensation, abstraction, &c. can be applied to the cultivation of the attention, the judgment, and the imaginations of children. No matter how little is actually ascertained on these subjects, she has done much in wakening the attention of parents, of mothers especially, to future inquiry—she has done much, by directing their inquiries rightly—much by exciting them to reflect upon their own minds, and to observe what passes in the minds of their children. She has opened a new field of investigation to women—a field fitted to their domestic habits, to their duties as mothers, and to their business as preceptors of youth, to whom it belongs to give the minds of children those first impressions and ideas which remain the longest, and which influence them often the most powerfully through the whole course of life. In recommending to her own sex the study of metaphysics, as far as it relates to education, Mrs. Hamilton has been judiciously careful to avoid all that can lead to that species of "vain debate" of which there is no end. She, knowing the limits of the human understanding, does not at-

tempt to go beyond them, into that which can be at best but a dispute about terms; she does not aim at making women expert in the "wordy war," nor does she teach them to astonish the unlearned by their acquaintance with the various vocabulary of metaphysical system makers—such jugglers' tricks she despised: but she has not, on the other hand, been deceived or overawed by those who would represent the study of the human mind as one that bends to no practical purpose, and that is unfit and unsafe for her sex. Had Mrs. Hamilton set ladies on metaphysic ground merely to shew their paces, she would have made herself and them ridiculous and troublesome; but she has shewn how they may, by slow and certain steps, advance to an useful object. The dark, intricate, and dangerous labyrinth she has converted into a clear, straight, practicable road—a road not only practicable, but pleasant; and not only pleasant, but what is of far more consequence to women, safe.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton is well known to be not only a moral, but a pious writer; and in all her writings, as in all her conversation, religion appears in the most engaging point of view: her religion was sincere, cheerful, and tolerant, joining in the happiest manner faith, hope, and charity. All who had the happiness to know this amiable woman will, with one accord, bear testimony to the truth of that feeling of affection which her benevolence, kindness, and cheerfulness of temper inspired. She thought so little of herself, so much of others, that it was impossible she could, superior as she was, excite envy—she put every body at ease in her company, in good humour and good spirits with themselves. So far from being a restraint on the young and lively, she encouraged, by her sympathy, their openness and gaiety; she never flattered, but she always formed the most favourable opinion that truth and good sense would permit, of every individual who came near her; therefore, all, instead of fearing and shunning her penetration, loved and courted her society. Her loss will be long regretted by her private friends—her memory will long live in public estimation. Much as Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton has served and honoured the cause of female literature by her writings, she has done still higher and more essential benefit to that cause by her life, by setting the example, through the whole, of that uniform propriety of conduct, and of all those domestic virtues, which ought to characterize her sex, which form the charm and happiness of domestic life, and which in her united gracefully with that superiority of talents and knowledge that commanded the admiration of the publick.

EARL STANHOPE.

P. 564. Earl Stanhope, while yet a boy, exhibited talents well adapted for philosophical inquiry; and the proceedings of the Royal Society bear ample testimony that the pursuits of his more mature years fully realized the promise of his youth. As it would require an Encyclopædia to record and explain all his plans, inventions, and discoveries, we shall therefore be content merely to enumerate them.

1. He proposed to detect, and even to prevent, all fraudulent practices, both in respect to coinage and bank notes, by employing a superior class of artists; so as to preclude the possibility of imitation on the part of bunglers and incompetent persons.

2. He instituted a variety of experiments for the best and cheapest methods of securing buildings from fire, the particulars of which are detailed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1778. This object was effected by means "of under-flooring," or a total exclusion of the current of air; and the trial was performed in presence of thousands, at his seat at Chevening, in Kent; on which occasion a wooden staircase, and, indeed, a wooden house, which had been secured by his composition, seemed to be indestructible by fire.

3. A new method of burning lime, by means of a kiln, aided by a wind-furnace. The cement, by this operation, becomes more hard and durable.

4. A mode of roofing houses, by means of a composition of tar, chalk, and well-washed sand.

5. Several new electrical experiments were made, and the idea of "the returning stroke," first suggested by him.

6. The arithmetical machine; by means of which, problems in multiplication and division may be solved to any extent.

7. The steam-boat. His Lordship expended a large sum of money, in the construction of vessels to be moved with this new power. The first experiment of this kind was made on the River Thames; and he thus doubtless, gave birth to the idea in this country, that the most ponderous vessels might be dispatched to distant countries without the aid of either wind, or tide, or oars.

8. The double inclined plane, for the purpose of remedying the inconveniences attending on locks. The idea of this invention was suggested to him during an attempt to cut a canal in the county of Devon, for the purpose of benefiting his estates there.

9. An invention fully designated by the title of the work descriptive of it; viz. "Principles of the Science of Tuning instruments, with fixed notes."

10. Experiments on the stereotype mode of printing.

And, 11. The Stanhope Press, which possesses many singular advantages, and is allowed to be a great improvement in the noble art of the printer.

The following is a list of his works:

1. A Treatise on the Means of preventing Fraudulent Practices, in respect to the Gold Coin.

2. Principles of Electricity; 4to. 1779.

3. Observations on Mr. Pitt's Plan for the Reduction of the National Debt.

4. Letter to Mr. Burke on the French Revolution.

5. Rights of Juries defended; and the opposition to Mr. Fox's Label Bill refuted.

6. Principles of the Science of Tuning Instruments.

7. An Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Union.

8. Various Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

P. 565. Lord Stanhope's daughters by Lady Hester Pitt were, 1. Hester, to whom the Note in this page refers; 2. Lucy-Griselda, married to John Tekell, esq.; 3. Lucy-Rachael, married to T. Taylor, esq.

DEATHS.

1816. **A**T Cawnpore, East Indies, Captain Robert Fry, 61st regt. Native Infantry.

May 14. At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 27, Mary Amelia, wife of James William Lukin, esq. She was a dutiful child and an affectionate wife. Her marriage was recorded in our Magazine for 1815. Such is the uncertainty of human life and happiness.

June 23. At East Grinstead, Sussex, in his 74th year, the Rev. John Brett, A.M. rector of Grinstead, Norfolk, and Mares-ton, Kent.

Sept. 14. At Comfort Hall, Westmoreland, Jamaica, Mary, wife of John Criddle, esq.

Oct. 15. At Antigua, Lieut. Shortland, of H.M. ship Tigris.

Oct. 27. On board H. M. ship Tigris, West Indies, of a fever, John, son of Alexander Clivas, esq. of Aberdeen.

Nov. 27. Alexander Gordon, physical herbalist of Newgate market. He was one of those retiring characters but little known in society; but whose acquirements were above the common level: in the language of Botany he excelled most of his contemporaries. As his name imports, he was of Scotch origin, and had the honour of attending Sir Joseph Banks in the celebrated voyage of Captain Cook round the world; of which circumstance his more immediate friends make constant boast; and, indeed, since it fell to the lot of a few only to be distinguished, it is no small gratification. Fortune favoured Alexander Gordon so little, that his books and furniture paid for his funeral.

Nov.

Nov. ... At Antigua, Mrs. S. Pele, eldest daughter of the late John Heaver, esq.

Dec. 4. At Tonbridge Wells, Kent, in his 88th year, Wm. Porter Gillies, esq.

Dec. 7. At Hamburg, Maria, wife of T. Lowndes, esq. youngest daughter of the late T. Jones, esq. of Wrexham.

Dec. 12. Having nearly completed his 80th year, Thomas Hunt, esq. of Wadenhoe, near Oundle, co. Northampton.

Dec. 15. In Euston-crescent, aged 45, Maria, wife of James Mudie, esq.

At Wittingau, Bohemia, the reigning Prince of Lobkowitz, Duke of Raudnitz

Dec. 16. At Woolwich, aged 22, Mary Anne, last surviving child of the late Capt. Fraser, R. A. She lost her father and mother when a child, and her two brothers were killed in Spain. Her marriage was to have taken place early this month. Her maternal uncle Mr. Unett, of Birmingham, has had the melancholy task of attending the funeral of his amiable and accomplished niece, instead of, as he was engaged to do, her wedding.

At Nore, in her 33d year, Mary, wife of Rear-adm. Foote, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Patton, whose conduct as a daughter, wife, and mother, was ever most exemplary.

Dec. 17. At La Vacherie, near Lilliere, France, of a fever, in his 36th year, Sir Henry Hollis Bradford, youngest son of Thomas Bradford, esq. of Ashdown Park, Sussex; knight commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, knight of the Order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, and of the Russian Order of St. Vladimir, lieutenant-colonel in the army, and captain in the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of H. M. Foot Guards. He partook of all the dangers of the Peninsula, and the late war, and distinguished himself in the battles of Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, Toulouse, and finally at the memorable battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded.

Dec. 18. Mrs. Eliz. Thornborrow, of Charlottestreet, Blackfriars, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Trotter, of Swallowstreet Chapel.

Aged 19, Septimus, seventh son of the late Rev. George Cadogan Morgan, nephew of W. Morgan, esq. of the Equitable Assurance Office.

In Gloucestershire, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Meredith, relict of Mr. John Meredith, merchant, Bristol, and mother of Mr. Abraham Meredith, merchant of that place.

At Abbot's Leigh, Somersetshire, in her 82d year, Mrs. Sarah Perrinton, a woman whose piety, charity, and good qualities rendered her generally respected.

Dec. 20. At her uncle's, Robert Hardwick, of Woburn, co. Cambridge, in her 22d year, Eliza, youngest daughter of

Col. Hardwick, acting commandant of the Bengal Artillery.

At Balbithan, co. Aberdeen, Miss H. Gordon Forbes, second daughter of the late W. Forbes, esq. of Skellater.

At Castle Willington (Tipperary), Richard Kiffin, esq.

Dec. 21. In Prince's-street, Hanover-square, J. Bagwell, esq. of Marlfield, co. Tipperary.

In New-street, Spring-gardens, Mrs. Jane Baker, widow of P. W. Baker, esq. late M. P. for Corfe Castle, Dorset.

Dec. 22. Aged 73, Isaac Guillemard, esq. of Waltham-cross, Herts.

At her father's seat, Riversdale, Palmerstown, near Dublin, Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of James Whitestone, esq. King's Counsel.

Dec. 23. Aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Townsend, relict of the late Major Gilbert Townsend, Royal Engineers.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Mary Belson, widow of the late Joseph Belson, esq.

At Doncaster, Charlotte Wilhelmina, second daughter of Lieut.-gen. Spencer, of Bramley Grange.

Dec. 24. At Bigland Hall, Lancashire, aged 29, Sarah, wife of Dudley Dawson, esq.

At Rossie Castle, co. Forfar, M. Ross, esq. of Rossie.

Dec. 25. Wm. Hayne, esq. late of Milk-street.

At Hampstead, in his 50th year, James Duncan, esq.

Aged 73, George Maxwell, esq. of Hetton-lodge, Hunts.

At Exeter, aged 71, William Roberts, esq. He formerly practised with reputation as a barrister, but had retired many years. Humane, benevolent, and of undeviating integrity, his conduct through life was regulated by the genuine spirit of Christian charity.

At Churchill-house, near Daventry, in her 74th year, Mrs. Clarke, relict of John Clarke, esq. of Welton-place, co. Northampton.

At Bath, Col. Thomas Stanley, First Royal Lancashire Militia. He was a near relation of the late Earl of Derby, and M. P. for Lancaster 37 years; but from ill health was compelled to retire at the last general election.

At Edinburgh, in her 80th year, Right Hon. Mary Hallyburton, Countess Dowager of Aboyne, daughter of James, Earl of Morton.

In Dublin, Peter Wilkinson, esq. many years a merchant in that city, and one of the directors of the Bank of Ireland for the present year.

Suddenly, from the bursting of a blood-vessel of the head, in a field adjoining the city of Waterford, in his 22d year, Jonathan Gatchell, esq.

Dec. 26. Netlam Giles, esq. of New Inn, civil engineer.

At his son-in-law's, Cannon-street, in his 61st year, Edward Swann, esq. an active magistrate in the corporation of Nottingham.

At his seat, the Hyde, near Ingatesstone, Essex, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. John Disney, D. D. F. S. A. formerly of Peter house, in the University of Cambridge, afterwards vicar of Swinderby, and rector of Pantou, in the county of Lincoln; and, after having relinquished his preferments and his prospects in the Church, from the most honourable motives, was for some years Minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street, London. He sustained a painful and lingering illness with a fortitude and dignified composure, founded on the principles of that system of Christianity which he had adopted upon deliberate investigation and mature conviction, with the manly decision and disinterestedness which strongly marked his character. Of those principles he was an able, strenuous, powerful advocate, as his writings, various, useful, and important, abundantly testify. A native energy of sentiment and vivacity of manner, gave an unusual interest and spirit to his conversation, which animated all around him. Distinguished by his rank in society, and adorned by the nobler distinction of his virtues, he was justly eminent in the several departments of Theology and Literature, and highly esteemed and respected in the neighbourhood in which he was resident, in the circle of his numerous and respectable friends, and by all who were competent to judge of the strict honour, purity, consistency, and integrity, which governed all his actions; who knew how to appreciate the ingenuousness, the dignity, and elevation of his mind, the characteristic candour, sincerity, and benevolence of his heart. The death of such a man will be long and deeply regretted as a loss to the world, to which he has left a bright and striking example of exalted merit and of genuine excellence.

Sacred to the Memory of
the Rev. JOHN DISNEY, D. D. F. S. A.

If knowledge, learning, energy of mind,
Combin'd with manly sense and judgment
sound,

Sincerity and singleness of heart,
Integrity unmov'd and truth unaw'd,
And virtue stern—if rectitude,

Benevolence, and candour clear as day—
If these the meed of honest fame demand,
That meed, O Disney! dear departed

Friend, [the brow

Is thine—thine is the wreath that decks
Of such pre-eminence and worth.

Since, dear to honour, and to virtue dear,
Thy name's distinguish'd in renown, shall
not

The good and wise thy virtues emulate
And when this world's delusions charm no
more,

When all its vain distinctions, overthrow'd,
Are in oblivion lost—when nought remains
But moral worth and mental excellence;
Then talents and endowments such as
thine [extend

Their generous aid and influence shall
To ages yet unborn—remembrance sweet
Shall round the ashes of the just diffuse
Its fragrance far and wide—and live,
cherished

By friendship's hallow'd flame, bedew'd
With virtue's consecrated tear.

The Hyde, Jan. 14. T. J.

At Brokenhurst, Hants, in her 43d year,
Fiances, wife of Richard Prescott, esq.

At her uncle's, Capt. Bush, West Wick-
ham, Kent, Jane, youngest daughter of
Lieut.-col. Tyndale, of Heckfield, Hants,
late of the 1st Life Guards.

Dec. 27. At Scymour-terrace, aged
49, Thomas Turner, esq. commodore of
the E. I. Company's Marine, Bombay.
John Wightwick, esq. F. S. A. of Sand-
gates, Chertsey, Surrey.

Mr. Robt. Muriel, jun. surgeon, of Ely.

Dec. 28. At Camberwell, of a dropsy,
in his 63d year, George Forster, esq.
Navy Pay Office.

At Mr. Harris's, Pentonville, aged 16,
Mary Anne, only child of the late John
Wood, esq. of Cambridge, solicitor.

At Baldock, in his 13th year, William
Anthony, second son of Rev. J. Simpson,
rector of Baldock, and master of Baldock
Academy.

At Stourbridge, Lieut.-gen. Alex. Wood.

At Bristol, in her 38th year, Rebecca,
eldest daughter of the late Matthew
Wright, merchant, of Bristol. By her
death the community is deprived of a most
valuable and distinguished member—the
poor of a kind and efficient friend—and
the religious society, of which she was a
dignified and useful member, one of its
brightest Christian characters.

At Haslar, Lieutenant Wm. Reeve, of
H. M. ship Rochfort, son of the late Wm.
Reeve, of the Customs.

At Southtown-house, Yarmouth, aged
68, Col. Bedford.

At Ludlow, Salop, in her 27th year,
Sarah Augusta, wife of Edw. Rogers, esq.

At Bath, Richard Parkes, esq. of Luton,
co Bedford, in the commission of the
peace for Middlesex and Bedfordshire,
whose loss will be severely felt and uni-
versally regretted. He was an eminent
ironmonger in Broad-street, St. Giles's,
and served the office of High Sheriff of
Bedfordshire in 1813.

At Lucan, near Dublin, in his 71st year,
Sir John White, the oldest magistrate in
the county of Dublin.

Dec. 30. Anne, wife of Henry Lys, esq.
of Sway-lands, near Lymington, Hants.

Mr.

Mr. Godfrey, surgeon, of Coggeshall, Essex.

Dec. 31. After an illness of some years, Joshua Gatchell, jun. esq. eldest son of Jonathan Gatchell, esq. of Wareford.

Cheshire.—At Chester, aged 32, Anne, wife of Rev. John Reynolds.

At Middlewich, George Chesworth, esq.

Cornwall.—At Falmouth, Mrs. Downing, a widow who possessed property to the amount of several thousand pounds. Her sudden death led to suspicions of poison, which on examination proved well founded, and a relation has been committed to Bodmin gaol, to take his trial for the offence.

At Trehaverne, Josias Cooke, esq. one of the principals of Treskerby Mine.

Derbyshire.—At Fairfield, the wife of Rev. George Mounsey.

Devon.—At Holdsworth, aged 75, Richard Kingdon, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county.

Dorset.—At Weymouth, aged 72, James Bevoi, esq. surgeon.

At Poole, aged 52, Wm. Budden, esq.

Essex.—At Harwich, aged 62, John Hull, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county.

At an advanced age, Rev. Dr. William Deacle, rector of Stanway, near Colchester, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; M. A. 1768; B. D. 1777; D. D. 1779.

Francis Catherine, second daughter of Wm. Honeywood, esq. of Marks Hall.

Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. John Raymond, vicar of Wimbish.

Gloucestershire.—In his 76th year, T. Stevens, esq. of Cirencester.

William Ankers, esq. of Tildown house, near Dursley.

Mr. Baldwin, an opulent and respectable farmer and grazier of Ashton under Hill.

Hants.—At Pucknell, Charles Wade, esq.

At Barton Stacey, aged 81, Mrs. Courtney, relict of J. Courtney, esq.

At Jersey, Elizabeth, wife of William Symonds, esq. R. N. daughter of Matthew Luscombe, esq. of Stonehouse, Devon.

Herts.—At Temple Dynnesley, aged 41, J. Darton, esq.

Kent.—At Canterbury, aged 68, Samuel Taysam, esq.

Leicestershire.—At Thornton, aged 41, Rev. Richardson Wood.

Norfolk.—At West Bradenham Hall, Isabella, second daughter of Edward Smyth, esq.

At Haverhill Lodge, aged 16, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Tuthill, esq.

At Henze Hall, near Diss, aged 62, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Smith, gent.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle; Frederick, third son of Major-gen. Lane.

At Cleadon, aged 48, George, youngest surviving son of Edward Dale, esq. and late a lieutenant in the 37th foot.

Oxon.—In her 46th year, Charlotte, sister of Rev. T. Lee, vicar of Thame.

At Sandford, aged 18, Edward, son of Rev. William Thorp, vicar.

Salop.—Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Sir J. T. C. Edwardes, bart. rector of Prodesley.

Somerset.—At Bath, J. Crawford, esq.

At Bath, aged 78, Samuel Hartley, esq.

At Bath, J. Tauner, esq. of Potterne, Wilts.

Dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, in the streets of Bath, where he had resided many years, aged 71, Capt. C. Paul, R.N. of the county of Waterford.

Harriet, eldest daughter of Thomas Thackery, esq. of Bath.

Sussex.—At Bramber, aged 70, Mr. Lidbetter, who is said to have left 300,000*l.* accumulated by industry and frugality.

Rev. Joseph Fearon, M. A. rector of Selsey and Cuckfield, prebendary of Chichester, and a rural dean of the Eastern division of the Diocese.

At Frome, in his 55th year, H. Boys, esq. captain R. N.

At Bridgewater, William Inman, esq. mayor of that town.

At Stowey rectory, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Edward Whitley, late vicar of Merriott, near Crewkerne.

At Halgrove House, near Wells, the wife of Edward Tuson, esq.

Suddenly, of a pressure on the brain, aged 29, Rev. J. F. Williams, vicar of Norton St. Philip, and of Buckland Dinham.

Staffordshire.—Aged 26, G. H. Arden, seventh son of the late Rev. John Arden, of Langcote Hall.

At Willenhall, aged 78, J. Ciemson.

At Bloxwich, Dr. Dwerryhouse, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sussex.—At Chichester, James Blackmore, esq.

Westmoreland.—In his 80th year, Rev. L. Bellas, M. A. vicar of Brough.

Worcestershire.—At Bromsgrove, aged 33, Theresa, wife of Rev. T. Davies, master of the grammar-school.

At Bewdley, Richard Bennett, esq.

John Knotsford, only child of John Knotsford Barnes, esq. of Holdfast, near Upton-on-Severn.

Yorkshire.—At Bradford, suddenly, Thomas Skelton, esq. deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding.

Wales.—At Swansea, in his 24th year, Rev. W. S. Davids, late pastor of the Independent meeting at Gower.

At Haverfordwest, aged 42, Mrs. Marten, relict of J. Marten, esq. of Laugharne, co. Carmarthen, eldest daughter of Rev. John L. Phillips, of Llwynern, in the same county, and sister to the lady of

of Sir John Owen, bart. M.P. for the county of Pembroke.

At Cerrigllwydion, Edward Edwards, esq. high sheriff of Denbighshire.

At the Hall, Baglan, T. Jones, esq.

At Ty Coch, aged 86, John Hughes, esq.

IRELAND. — At Dublin, aged 87, Rev. Henry Maxwell, rector of Dromore, co. Down, and of Maryborough, Queen's County.

At Tully, co. Mayo, aged 107, Nicholas Garvey, esq. who possessed his mental faculties to the last.

At Newberry, near Mallow, aged 73, Lieut.-col. Charles Newman, who commanded the 8th regt. of dragoons during the campaigns in Flanders in the early part of the war of the French Revolution. He was found strangled in his bed, and from the investigation it appears that the murderers were his own servants, who have been apprehended. The booty gained by this atrocious act consisted only of a few bank-notes, a gold-watch, the Colonel's pistols, and the clothes worn the preceding day. He was a gentleman of the most mild and conciliatory manners, indulgent to his tenantry, and always ready to relieve the distressed.

ABROAD. — At Maregny-sur-Loire, Count de Plevy, who commanded the Lyones Army in 1793, lieut.-general and commander of the Order of St. Louis.

At Brussels, Courtois, one of the French Regicides.

At Conches, Normandy, Gen. Turreau, who was for some years French Ambassador to the United States.

At Norfolk, America, P. Forde, a native of France, well known for his penurious habits, and strong attachment to the precious metals. During a residence in that place of about 20 years, he continued in the occupation of a retail grocer, upon the most limited scale; his stock in trade never exceeded 200 dollars; yet in this inconsiderable way, he accumulated upwards of 50,000 dollars! The manner in which he lived may in some degree account for an accumulation so disproportionate to the means he employed. He denied himself all the comforts of life, kept no company, and employed no servants, except occasionally a negro boy to stay in the shop when he went out. One room served him for his store, parlour, bed-chamber, and kitchen; and the whole expense of his household would be over-rated at 100 dollars a-year. The acquisition of money constituted his only source of enjoyment; for this he gave himself up to a life of wretchedness in other respects, that he might have challenged the compassion of mendicity itself; and beyond this his ideas of happiness never wandered. About 20,000 dollars were deposited in the banks, 15,000 dollars he

had some time ago remitted to France, and invested in real estate, and about 10,000 dollars in gold, were found after his death, deposited in the false bottom of a wooden chest, under a quantity of old cloaths and rubbish. The extraordinary weight of the chest, after its visible contents were taken out, excited curiosity, and led to the discovery of the treasure. He has left a brother who is living in France, and has a large family; to this brother, it was his last request that all his effects might be remitted.

Near York, Pennsylvania, Mr. Michael Baird. He was of German extraction, and his father left him a valuable farm of 500 acres, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern many years, married, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense property, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he afforded not a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of; he would do without it, or would find some person who would barter with him for something he could not sell for cash. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which, when he could not sell for money at a price that would suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate of 400,000 dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend, or credit, a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never invested one dollar in any of the public funds; neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After death his strong boxes, "from whose bourne no traveller had ever returned," yielded 230,000 dollars in gold and silver.—The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for 100 bushels of clover seed; but he would not sell it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole 500 dollars less than the Virginian offered for it.—On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his waggon-house, and hanged himself.

ADDITIONS.

VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

P. 678. Sir *Henry Edwin Stanhope* was the only son of Edwin Francis Stanhope, esq. cousin of the Earl of Chesterfield, and gentleman usher to the Queen, and was educated at Winchester College, and afterwards entered at the University of Oxford. He had not been long there, when evincing an unusual activity of mind, he was at the suggestion of the late Earl of Besborough equipped, in 1768, for the naval profession; and, after serving three years on the American station, returned home, and took his degree. The breaking out of the American war again called him into active service, on the coast of New England, being ordered to go on shore at Newport in quest of some deserters, he was taken prisoner by the Americans, and after a close confinement for several months, found means to effect his escape. In 1781, he was promoted to the rank of Post-captain, by Admiral Rodney, in the West Indies, and, from 1782 to 1786, commanded the Mercury frigate, on the American station. He then passed some years in retirement, till 1794; and after serving in various ships, but without any opportunity of acquiring military distinction, he was in 1801, promoted to a flag. In 1805, he was appointed to his last professional employment, the command in the River Thames, at the expiration of which, in 1807, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He married Peggy, daughter of Francis Malbone, esq. of Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he has left Edwin Francis, his successor, born in 1793, and four daughters.—The deceased Baronet is said to have retained, through life, a strong relish for literary studies, to which he devoted his intervals of leisure. Being desirous of reading the Old Testament in the original, he applied himself to the acquisition of the Hebrew language, “and we have been informed,” says the Editor of the Naval Chronicle, in the biographical account of him, (Vol. XV. p. 101.) “that he has nearly completed a Bible with the accented pronunciation of the proper names, according to their derivations from the Hebrew and Greek.”

VOL. LXXXV. PART I.

P. 93. The Earl of *Lothian* accompanied Elliott's Light Horse to Germany, where it acquired such high distinction under the command of the late Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards assisted in some of the expeditions to the coast of France. In 1761 he was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons; in 1767, in consequence of the demise of his grandfather, he exchanged the title of Lord Newbottle for that of Earl of Ancrum; and by the death of his father in 1773, he became Marquis of Lo-

thian. About this period the family sustained a great loss in consequence of the destruction by fire of Newbottle Abbey, a venerable and antient pile, which recalled the memory of past ages, the magnificence of the monastic institutions, and the former grandeur in which the House of Lothian was accustomed to live in Scotland. In 1777, while a major-general, the marquis was appointed to the command of the 1st regiment of horse guards; in 1782, he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general, and in 1796 to that of general. In 1775 and 1784, he was elected one of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland; but during the agitation of the Regency question in 1788 and 9, having voted against the Ministry, his Lordship was dismissed from the command of his regiment of guards, and he has not since been returned to Parliament. He obtained, however, in 1798, the colonelcy of the 11th light dragoons. His Lordship married, in 1760, Elizabeth Fortescue, daughter of Chichester F. Esq. of Dromiskin, in Ireland, and niece, by the mother's side, of Lord Mornington, the grandfather of Marquis Wellesley. By this lady he had issue—1. William, Earl of Ancrum, who, in 1793, married Lady Henrietta Hobart (whose marriage with the Earl of Belmore had been dissolved by Act of Parliament), by whom he has a family; and, secondly, in 1806, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch. 2. Charles Beauchamp. 3. Mark Robert, a captain in the royal navy, married to the second daughter of the Marquis of Antrim. 4. Robert, a captain in the army, married to Miss Roberts. 5. Elizabeth, married, in 1795, the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepoint Dormer, second son of the 8th Lord Dormer. 6. Caroline Sidney. 7. Mary, married in 1788, to the Hon. Gen. St. John, and died 1791. 8. Louisa, married, in 1793, Arthur Atherley, Esq.—Since the death of the Marchioness in 1787, his Lordship has resided almost entirely in the country; of late years he fixed his abode at Farnham, where he lived in great privacy. The virtues of charity, benevolence, and goodwill towards all men, were never more conspicuous than in the character and habits of this Nobleman, to whom deserving objects never applied in vain; but his Lordship's means were far from being proportioned to the goodness of his heart.

P. 179. *W. E. Barnes*, Esq. edited Judge Bayley's “Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange”—a book of acknowledged merit and general use.

P. 182. *Chevalier Bugge* was member of several Academies of Sciences. He died at the age of 74 years, after a faithful service of 55 under three Sovereigns. His merits were particularly conspicuous in the trigonometrical survey of Zealand; and he was sent in 1761 to Dronheim to observe the

the celebrated transit of Venus, for which purpose the French Government also dispatched astronomers to Lapland. In 1780 he superintended the new arrangement of the observatory of Copenhagen in the Red Tower, for which purpose the King gave 7000 rix-dollars; made several important discoveries and observations, and was sent to Paris, when the French Government, having determined to adopt a new system of weights and measures, solicited all the Neutral and Allied Powers to depute competent persons to confer with their own men of Science respecting the true quantity of the metre and kilogramme. In 1800 he published an account of his journey, containing important information on the state of the Arts and Sciences in France. This volume was translated into English. His principal work was his Mathematics, of which a German translation has been executed.

P. 185, l. 5. *Kings-end*, here mentioned as belonging to the Parish of *Walthamstow*, is situated in a narrow tract of land, called the *Slip*, which is bounded on the Northern and Southern sides by the Parish of *Leyton*, on the Eastern by *Wanstead*, and on the Western by *Hackney*. A friend requests information respecting this piece of land: he wishes to be informed whether there is any record which mentions the cause of its having been granted to the Parish of *Walthamstow*.

P. 185 *Sir Charles Warie Malet, Bart. F. R. S. and F. S. A.* was descended from William Lord Malet, one of the great barons who accompanied the Norman conqueror in his invasion of England, and whose family acquired very large possessions in various parts of this country. He was eldest son of the Rev. Alexander Malet, M. A. rector of Combe Flory, Somerset, and Maiden Newton, Dorset, and prebendary of Gloucester, who died Sept. 19, 1775, aged 71, and is buried in the former church*. He had two sons and three daughters. Charles was intended for orders; but when 16 had such a desire to go to India that his father procured him a writership. He entered into the service of the Company in 1770, and held several offices of great trust and responsibility. In 1785, in consequence of his knowledge of the languages, he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Peshwa, or Chief of the Mahrattas, having previously visited the Great Mogul, and been created one of the Nobles of his Empire. Under the patronage of Mr. Boddam, when governor of Bombay, he is said to have acquired, in about 26 years, not quite 100,000*l.* The East India Company, in reward for his eminent services, procured for him the baronetage which Charles II.

* See an account of him, with his epitaph, in Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. p. 254. GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVI. PART II.

intended for his relation, Thomas Malet, chief justice of the Common Pleas, May 31, 12 Car. II. who probably died before the patent was taken out, Thos. Twyden succeeding him June 27, same year†. In 1798 he left *Bombay*, of which he had been acting governor, and returned to England, bringing with him the first testimonial of respect and attachment that has ever been transmitted direct from the Peshwa to the East India Company. In September of the year following, he married Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. James Wales, a celebrated painter, who fell an untimely and much-lamented sacrifice to the ardour with which he devoted himself in the climate of India to the collection of subjects for his elegant pencil. About the same time Sir Charles endeavoured to re-establish himself in some of the antient possessions of his family in Somersetshire, the principal seat of his family ever since the Norman conquest; but, failing in this object, he chose Wilbury-house, with the parish and manor of Newton Toney, in Wiltshire, for his future residence. He has left a family of ten children, of whom his eldest son Alexander succeeds to his title and estates.

P. 188. The Rev. *Henry Dunnell, A. M.* late of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and curate of Wraxhall and Alwouth, Wilts, was a man of deep science and profound erudition, and a much esteemed member of the College to which he belonged. He possessed a heart replete with philanthropy and benevolence; was an early and zealous writer against the slave-trade; and to his exertions solely, the Asylum for the Blind at Liverpool owes its existence. He was a very extensive inoculator for the small pox amongst the poor; and since vaccination became known, he greatly contributed, both by his writings and personal exertions, to its general introduction. He married a sister of Dr. Belcombe, of York, whom he has left with eight children.

P. 280. Mr. *Corbett* was a pupil of the celebrated Barry, and has left some excellent memorials of his talents in the portrait line, in which he was chiefly employed after his return from London to his native city, (Cork.) His portrait of the late Dr. M'Carthy, and of Hon^{ble} C. H. Hutchinson, late M. P. for Cork, with many others, are executed in a masterly style. His last performance was a highly-finished likeness of the late Roman Catholic prelate, Rev. Dr. Moylan, in his pontifical robes. Mr. Corbett's social disposition, and fondness of musick, led him to spend, in conviviality, a great portion of that time, which, if devoted to his profession, would have secured him an ample independence.

† Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. 254, 619. P. 264.

P. 284. The Rev. *John Hey*, D.D. was formerly fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. Besides several single sermons, he published a "Poetical Essay on Redemption," 1763; and Lectures in Divinity, delivered in the University of Cambridge," 4 vols. 1796—1798.

P. 284. *Richard Bevan*, esq. of the Middle Temple, was a commissioner of Appeals in the Excise. He was descended from a younger son of the antient family of Dyffrya, near Neath; and was a gentleman of great professional talents, and of general knowledge, particularly in the history and antiquities of his native country; an affectionate husband, of a very friendly hospitable disposition, and an instructive, entertaining companion.

P. 373. The Father of *Sir Wm. Young*, the first baronet, was lieutenant-governor of Dominica, where he possessed considerable estates; and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Brook Taylor, secretary to the Royal Society. Sir William first obtained a seat in Parliament, in 1784, for the borough of St. Mawes, for which he was re-elected in 1790, 1796, and 1802, and was returned for Buckingham in 1806. In the following year, he was appointed Governor of Tobago, where he has ever since resided. — He was the author of several interesting works. In 1777, he published "The Spirit of Athens," 8vo. which, after nine years' study and revision, he reprinted with the title of "The History of Athens, politically and philosophically considered." In 1783 appeared a pamphlet from his pen on Gilbert's projected amendment of the Poor Laws, which was followed by the "Rights of Englishmen," — "A Letter to Mr. Pitt on the Subject of Poor and Work-houses," — "A Speech on the Slave Trade," delivered in the House of Commons in 1791. To the abolition of that traffic, Sir William, as might be expected of a proprietor of West India estates, was a decided enemy. He also prefixed a brief memoir of Bryan Edwards to the posthumous edition of the works of that gentleman, and a life of his respectable progenitor Dr. Brook Taylor, to his *Contemplatio Philosophica*. The last production of his pen was "The West India Common Place Book," a work containing the most fund of information relative to the

political economy and commerce of the British Colonies in that quarter of the Globe.

P. 378. *W. Bowen*, M.D. has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Bath General Hospital; 200*l.* to the Casualty Hospital; 50*l.* to the Pierrepoint Street Society; and 50*l.* to the Bath Penitentiary.

P. 380. The remains of Viscount *Wentworth* were interred in the family vault at Kirkby Mallory, co. Leicester, on the 27th of April. His Lordship's death excited the deepest and most sincere regret not only among his relations, but among all who were honoured with his friendship and acquaintance. He was, besides being one of the most polite and accomplished noblemen of the age, possessed of a very superior knowledge of the classicks, and an universal acquaintance with the learned authors. To his numerous tenantry he was a most generous landlord, and to his domestics and the poor, a worthy and liberal friend.

P. 474. The late *W. J. Porter*, esq. son of Rev. Thomas Porter, was born at Limehouse, March 1, 1764. His father was, at successive periods, pastor of dissenting congregations at Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, and Queen-street, Radcliff-highway, in London; and afterwards at Hinckley in Leicestershire, and at Northampton. He was author of a very interesting little tract, entitled "Serious Thoughts on the Birth of a Child." His mother was a daughter of Commodore Boys, well known in the naval history of the country as second mate of the *Luxborough* galleon, which caught fire at sea, and was totally destroyed on the 25th of June, 1727*. Mr. Wm. J. Porter, embarked at a very early age under the patronage of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Harvey, in the navy, and saw a good deal of service in the West-Indies, at the time when the French and English fleets were opposed to each other, under the admirals Count De Grasse and Lord Rodney. At the close of the American war, Mr. Porter was placed in his Majesty's Victualling Office, in which he continued, at Portsmouth and Deptford, until the year 1809; when the Commissioners for revising the civil affairs of the Navy having recommended the abolition of the office which he held, he retired on a pension granted

* Mr. Boys and 22 other persons escaped in a boat, 16 feet long, 5 feet 3 inches broad, and 2 feet 3 inches deep; but without a particle of provisions or a drop of liquor of any kind, without mast, sail, or compass, and at the distance of 100 leagues from land. From the 25th of June to the 7th of July, they were driven about at the mercy of waves, and during all that time they met with no help. Of their number, 15 were starved to death; the others had eked out a miserable existence by actually eating the dead carcases of their fellow-seamen. Amongst them were Mr. Boys, who passed as many days in religious exercises as the crew had been in dissipation. He afterwards obtained the rank in his Majesty's Navy, and at length retired from active service, on Lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

to him for 25 year's services: his Superiors bearing honourable testimony to the talent, zeal, and unimpeachable integrity, with which he had ever discharged the duties attached to his station. Of this inestimable man it may be truly said, that few persons have been more esteemed and respected while living, and in his death few more sincerely regretted and lamented by his friends.

P. 477. The late *Rev. Andrew Fuller* was in the 62d year of his age, and 41st of his ministry. Although he was not favoured with a liberal education (which he always regretted), the talents bestowed on him, cultivated with diligence, compensated in a great degree the want of those advantages which it might have conferred. The singular acuteness and success with which he combated Deism and Socinianism, in works very generally read and esteemed—the great variety of his publications on doctrinal, experimental, and practical subjects of religion—his extensive correspondence—and his animated and instructive discourses on his many journeys in different parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, made him more generally known than most men in the same walk of life. The principal of his publications were—"The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined," which went through several editions—"Socinianism indefensible, containing a Reply to two late Publications," (by Dr. Toulmin and Mr. Kentish,) a pamphlet, 1797—"The Gospel its own Witness, or the holy Nature and divine Harmony of the Christian Religion, contrasted with the immorality and absurdity of Deism," 8vo. 1799—"Memoirs of the late *Rev. Samuel Penn*," 8vo. 1800—"The Gospel worthy of all Acceptation"—"Expository Discourses on the Book of Genesis," 2 vols. 1806—"Dialogues, Letters, and Essays, on various Subjects," 1806—"An Apology for the late Christian Missions to India," in three Parts, 1808.—He was the Author of many smaller Tracts and single Sermons, and Editor of "A View of Religions, by *Hannah Adams*," with Additions, 8vo. 1805; and "Thornton Abbey, a Series of Letters on Religious Subjects, by *Mr. John Satchell*," 3 vols. 12mo. 1806.

P. 568. *Col. P. F. Vehault de Charmilly* possessed property in *St. Domingo*, and was one of those who, during the war of the French Revolution, entered into a negotiation with a view to the reduction of that island under the authority of Great Britain. The manner in which he was mentioned by the late *Mr. Bryan Edwards*, in his *History of St. Domingo*, occasioned his publishing a *Reputation* of that History in a quarto pamphlet, in 1797. He afterwards obtained rank in the British Army, married an English lady of distinction,

and was employed during the war in Spain in an official capacity in the Peninsula. Some severe observations made in the House of Commons, by *General Tarleton*, relative to his conduct, while upon this mission, led to the publication of a pamphlet by him, under the title of "*Narrative of Transactions in Spain*," 8vo. 1810.

P. 646. *Capt. J. G. Hogan* was a native of *Rathkeale*, co. *Limerick*, and entered the Russian service at an early age in 1794, by the invitation and under the patronage of his countryman and kinsman the celebrated *Gen. M. Lacy*. It was the dearest object of his ambition to tread in the steps, and to prove himself worthy of the protection and friendship of that great man. He made the glorious campaign of 1799 in Italy, under *Suwarrow*, and earned in the course of it, by his conduct against the Enemy in the field, many of the orders with which he died decorated. The number of wounds he received in the successive actions of that memorable campaign soon disabled him for further active service, and, after some time, obliged him to retire altogether from the army.

P. 382. *J. W. Knapp*, esq. had since his father's death, a period of nearly 30 years, officiated on the home circuit: deputy clerk of arraigns, an office which he filled with such ability as uniformly obtained him the thanks of the Judges presiding in the Crown Court. He is succeeded by his brother *Thomas George Knapp*, esq.

P. 465. The Will of the late *Duke of Brunswick* bears date May 5, 1813, in this country; there are two Codicils, the first dated as the Will, and the second at *Brunswick*, May, 4, 1815. His Serene Highness's property in England is sworn to be under the sum of 100,000*l.* Probate was granted on the 11th Dec. to the Prince Regent, Earl of *Liverpool*, and Count *Munster*, three of the Executors. The Prince Regent's appointment is contained in a Codicil; that of the two latter in the Will. A power is reserved of issuing probate to the Right Hon. *George Canning* (also appointed by the Will) the other Executor. The Duke has bequeathed the whole of his property here (with the exception of a few annuities, as legacies to some of his household) to his two sons, *Carl* and *Wilhelm*, in equal proportions. Much paternal solicitude is expressed concerning their education, and *Mr. Prince*, their tutor, has a bequest of 300*l.* per annum for life, if he continues in that capacity till they are 21. The Duke directs, that if political events should restore to them their dominions in Germany, they shall, at the age of 16, be sent thither, and instructed in the laws and customs of their country, and their rights and duties as Princes.

Princes. In case of a contrary issue of affairs, he expresses a desire that pensions may be obtained for them in this country. The Duke's mother-in-law, the Dowager Margravine of Baden, is mentioned by him in strong terms of affection and esteem, and is entrusted with the guardianship of the Princes abroad. In England, the Duke's executors are appointed their guardians. The Prince Regent's appointment is stated to be by his permission, and in case of his Royal Highness's death during their minority, the charge is to devolve on the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Vol. LXXXVI. Part I.

P. 282. Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late Most Noble Grace Louisa Duchess of St. Albans have been granted, under the seal of the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, unto Laura Dalrymple, her Grace's sister. The personal estate was stated at 40,000*l.*; she landed, near 100,000*l.*—the stampduties amounted to 2000*l.* The Duchess bequeaths the freehold estates of Hanworth, Feltham, Heston, Isleworth, and Redfont, unto her favourite sister Laura Dalrymple: the personal property, amounting to 40,000*l.*, her Grace likewise gives and bequeaths unto her said sister. The Duke of St. Albans, her Grace's husband, dying six months since, left the Duchess the whole of his unentailed estates and personal property. Her Grace leaves not one legacy, making Mrs. Dalrymple residuary legatee and sole executrix. The infant Duke of St. Albans dying a few hours previous to his mother, her Grace, by law, became heir to part of his property, besides his family plate, pictures, &c. from the circumstance of different entails ending with his life. This property now falls to Mrs. Dalrymple, her Grace making that lady her heir to every thing. The Nottingham estate is the only one the present Duke acquires with the title.

P. 567. The remains of Lieut.-gen. Sontag were interred at Kensington, on the 11th of May. This meritorious officer, after contributing by his exemplary conduct to the glorious results of the ever-memorable campaigns in the Peninsula, and on the Continent, and thereby, common with his brave companions in arms, achieving for himself an unfading laurel, and what was still more dear to him, the consequent approbation of his Country, he was compelled to retire from the army through ill health, which terminated in his death. Gen. Sontag was of Dutch extraction, and of a good family. In the former part of his life he served in the 1st reg. of dragoons, which he soon afterwards left for an appointment on the staff, where, by his persevering zeal, and activity in the discharge of the trusts re-

posed in him, and his uniformly strict observance of every moral and social duty, he gained the entire friendship and esteem of his brother officers. It has been the good fortune of Gen. Sontag since that period to serve in various honourable employments, which, while he filled them with credit to himself, afforded him an opportunity of rendering himself serviceable to the British Government. In the course of his military career, he served as Deputy Quarter master General under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; became Governor of Middleburgh; was Brigadier - major under Lord Wellington in Spain, and took a prominent part in the battle of Badajos, &c. In 1812 he was appointed to the important office of Governor of Lisbon, and was afterwards nominated Inspector General of Dutch troops and foreign allowed officers. He served under the Duke of York at the Helder, where he was wounded; and, to the last, sustained with fortitude and bravery the hardships and dangers incident to a military life. Notwithstanding his declining health, after he had quitted the army, he had nearly finished writing the history of the campaigns he had served in.

P. 569. The late Earl of *Hopetoun* entered the army early in life; served in the glorious battle of Minden in 1759, when only 18 years of age; and retired from the service in consequence of the ill health of his elder brother, Lord Hope, with whom he travelled on the Continent in 1764. In 1781 he succeeded his brother. His only surviving child married Adm. Sir William Johnstone Hope, by whom he is succeeded in his estates of Annandale, which devolved on his Lordship in 1792, on the death of his uncle. He was created an English Baron in 1809, and having died without male issue, is succeeded in his titles by his half-brother, Lord Niddry.

Vol. LXXXVI. Part II.

P. 187. Lieut.-gen. *Cliffe's* acts of benevolence and charity were not confined to relieving the temporary wants of the poor by the gift of a little money, but they were the continued, assiduous, and never-failing attentions bestowed upon their wants, their weaknesses, their infirmities, and their sicknesses. His was the constant practice to visit them at their dwellings, to hear their sorrows, to be personally acquainted with their griefs, and to pour into their dejected hearts the powerful balm of religious consolation and worldly relief; when sickness and age overtook them, his bounty fed them—he clothed and educated their children; and when the latter were old enough to be useful to themselves and others, he provided the means of an honest subsistence, by inculcating and encouraging habits of industry

industry and usefulness. When disputes arose among the poor, either in or out of their families, his was the office of reconciliation and peace on all occasions, and this he was powerfully enabled to effect from his personal knowledge of nearly every poor person and family in the town. The foundation of the Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools in Taunton stand indebted principally to his benevolent and unwearied exertions, supported indeed by the assistance of a few well disposed individuals, actuated by feelings similar to, and in unison with those of the deceased. To these two establishments he has left by his will 100*l.* each, as also the same sum to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.

P. 477. Rev. *Thomas Radford*. This excellent man and indefatigable minister, for nearly forty years, has been the blessing of his extensive pastoral charge and of his own family, to whom his loss is irreparable; and the widely-circulating influence given by his energies, talents, and virtues, over the labouring classes in a populous manufacturing district, renders his departure at this critical period more painfully important. Perhaps there never existed a man more calculated to persuade, impress, and soothe the irritated mind, and console and tranquillize the wounded spirit. His zeal was tempered with all the gentle humanities which result from Christian principles and genuine benevolence, and the milder elements of religious humility and native modesty were happily blended in him with the unwearied activity and unshrinking courage, demanded by the awful duties of his situation, during a period when democratic innovation and infidel principles threatened to overspread the land. To spotless integrity and unaffected holiness of life, he added the social qualities and domestic virtues, which are the most endearing charm. He was an elegant scholar, and his conversation united the brilliance of a poetic imagination with the information of highly cultivated powers and various knowledge: his manners would have graced a polished Court, yet they displayed a simplicity and ingenuousness rarely found in the most sequestered walks of private society.—Married early in life to a lady, (the daughter of the late — Gunning, esq. of Turner's Court, Bath,) whose temper, talents, and principles, assimilated to his own, they have, for more than eight-and-thirty years, engaged and suffered together in the pleasure of rearing a numerous and promising family, and the grief of beholding many of their most hopeful branches sinking, at different ages and from various causes, into an untimely grave. Out of a family of thirteen, six only survive, the eldest of whom, the Rev. John Radford, tutor and sub-dean of Lincoln College, Oxford, is

well known in that University as the best modern linguist this country can boast. Endued by nature with acute sensibility, and peculiarly alive to paternal feelings, on those awful occasions when the sickness or death of these beloved children awoke his solicitude, the ardent piety and exalted faith of the Christian, the chastened sorrow of the suffering father, rendered him the most interesting, while they proved him one of the best of men. Admired, respected, and loved, by the higher class of his parishioners, he was venerated and almost idolized by the lower; and the advice of St. Paul, "Be ye kindly affectioned one towards another," was indeed verified between them. Many will long weep for the father, whose consolations sustained them in the day of affliction; many will lament the beneficent friend, who from his own bounded store and numerous claimants, had ever something to spare for *their* necessities; and all may justly deplore the man whose tongue was never stained by calumny, whose breast was devoid alike of rancour and guile; who drank the cup of prosperity with temperance and gratitude, and that of adversity with meekness and resignation; who united generosity with self-denial, and confidence in others with conscientious distrust of himself; who was never wearied in well-doing, and "instant in season and out of season" wherever the glory of God, or the benefit of his creatures called him.

P. 478. The late Adm. Sir *Roger Curtis*, bart. was born on June 4, 1746, and passed his probationary term of service, at an early age, under Adm. Barrington. In 1771 he was made lieutenant, and in 1776 attained the rank of Commander; and for the extraordinary ability with which he exercised the discretionary powers of his orders on the coast of America, in the opening of the Revolution in that Country, he was promoted in the following year to be Lord Howe's flag-captain. This was undoubtedly the greatest proof that the Commander-in-Chief could give of the confidence he reposed in the youngest officer on the North American station; and the intimacy that then took place between his Lordship and Capt. Curtis ended only with death. When little more than three years a post-captain, he was selected, in the Brilliant frigate, to convey dispatches to Gibraltar, in which he was fortunately successful, and in that fortress he remained for nine months, daily evincing substantial proofs of bravery, guided by judgment, and supported by humanity. In the relief of that garrison by our fleet, he was appointed to the Victory; but, in consequence of the pressing solicitation of Governor Elliott, his Majesty's Ministers sent him again to Gibraltar in the Thetis frigate, having, during his short stay in England,

England, received the honour of knight-hood. He remained on that station until the peace, when he was commissioned to the *Ganges* guard-ship at Portsmouth. The Spanish armament found him for a third time, in 1790, flag-captain to Lord Howe; and on the promotion of the Hon. Leveson Gower to a flag, he was appointed captain of the Fleet. In the Russian armament, in the following year, he commanded the *Brunswick*, of 74 guns. At the opening of the French Revolution, he was singled out to be the captain of the Fleet for the Channel service, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Lord Howe, in his official dispatches, "for his able counsel and conduct in every branch of the service;" and for which, on his Majesty's visit to Portsmouth after the glorious victory of the 1st of June, he was created a baronet, and promoted to his flag. Since then he served in the Channel, and commanded at the Cape of Good Hope and Portsmouth; and in the latter command evinced the most determined ardour for the service, by the zeal and regularity with which he forwarded troops and necessaries to the Peninsula of Spain, and regulated the immensely rich fleets of the trade of this Country, which were compelled to assemble at Spithead for protection. Not the least, however, of Sir Roger Curtis's services is, the being selected to preside at the Board for the revision of all the rules and regulations of every department of the Navy.

P. 555. b. The following Inscription is placed on the Monument erected to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Vincent, in Westminster Abbey:

Hic requiescit
quod mortale est
GULIELMI VINCENT;
qui puer
sub domus hujusce penetralibus
enutritus;
mox
post studia Academica confecta
unde obiit reversus,
atque ex uno Præceptorum gradu
summum adeptus,
Decanus tandem hujusce Ecclesie
(quam unico delixit)
decoratus est.

*Qualis fuerit vita, studiis moribus
Lapis sepulchralis taceat.*

Ortus ex honesta stirpe Vincentiorum
de Shipp, in agro Leicæstrensi,
natus Londini Novembris secunda 1739,
decessit Decembris 21^{mo}
1815.

P. 567. Adm. Boyles was a native of Norfolk, in Norfolk, and eldest son of Chas. Boyles, esq. many years Collector of the Customs at that port. He commenced his naval career with the late Lord Nelson, and was, in a reasonable, when commanded by

his Lordship's uncle, Capt. Suckling. This officer commanded the Windsor Castle man of war in the action off Ferrol, between the English fleet, under Sir Robert Calder, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. During this engagement it fell to the lot of but few ships to be advantageously opposed to the Enemy, but the return to Plymouth of the crippled Windsor Castle, with two Spanish seventy-fours, was a triumph exultingly spoken of by the immortal Nelson, as being principally the achievement of a Norfolk man. Adm. Boyles was some years since Colonel of the Marines.

P. 569. Mr. Royston was one of the projectors and founders of a Society, instituted in 1811, for the promotion of medical inquiry, from which the organization and the statutes of the Medical Institution have emanated. His industry and intelligence were for a long time devoted to a very extensive work intitled "Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ," which is left unfinished. As the conductor of the London Medical and Physical Journal, as a Member of the Linnæan Society, and of other scientific bodies, he was honoured and esteemed. He was engaged, nearly to the period of his death, in researches concerning Electricity; and his observations, it is said, are shortly to be published.

P. 571. b. Dec. 1, died of an apoplectic fit at Colchester, Thomas Baskerville, esq. He was descended from a very ancient family of great respectability in Bedfordshire, and other counties. His father was an oilman, the corner of Hatton-Garden in Holborn, where he long lived, universally respected and esteemed, and at length, being in independent circumstances, and having no other child, he retired from business. The son, of whom we are now speaking, was educated at the Charter-House, and, having an independent fortune, never engaged in business. His attention to his father and mother so long as either of them lived, was of the most exemplary nature; nothing was allowed to interfere with it. His disposition was cheerful, social, kind, and liberal, manifested on all occasions to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance: nothing was wanting that he thought could entertain or give pleasure to them. He was a sincere and devout member of the Church of England, without ostentation, sourness, or bigotry. About two years before his death he left London to reside at Colchester, to the great loss of those who had been accustomed to enjoy his society.

P. 572. Richard fourth Earl of Arundel was descended from the Earl of Arundel, admiral of the Fleet in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, and a younger son of the second Howard, Duke of Norfolk. It is

said that the earldom is now extinct, but that the barony of Howard descends to Gen. Kenneth Howard, who, it will be recollected, had a considerable legacy, under the will of the late Duke of Norfolk. Thomas the third Earl having been absent from town soon after the riots in 1780, it was absurdly reported, at the time, that he had been shot in the disguise of a chim-

ney-sweeper. The mother of this nobleman, as well as her second husband the late Sir George Howard, enjoyed her Majesty's favour, about whose person the former held an official situation; and her son, Earl Thomas, was in 1784 appointed Secretary and Comptroller of her Majesty's household, which he held till his death in 1794.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
FROM DECEMBER 12, 1815, TO DECEMBER 10, 1816.

	Christened		In all	Buried		In all
	Males...	Females		Males...	Females	
	12132	11449	23,581	10105	10211	20,316
Whereof have died,						
under 2 years	5 and 10	5 and 10	845	40 and 50	2123	80 and 90 781
Between 2 and	10 and 20	10 and 20	675	50 and 60	1955	90 and 100 168
5 years	20 and 30	20 and 30	1464	60 and 70	1720	100 3 103 1
	30 and 40	30 and 40	1912	70 and 80	1308	101 0 104 1

Increased in the Burials this Year 756.

DISEASES.		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive and Still-born	734	Gout	56
Abscess	106	Gravel, Stone, Strangury	14
Aged	1913	Grief	4
Ague	3	Head-moldshot, Horse- shoe-head, and Water in the Head	408
Apoplexy and Suddenly	434	Inflammation	977
Asthma	1003	Jaundice	76
Bedridden	5	Jaw-Locked	2
Bile leading	30	Leprosy	1
Bursten and Rupture	35	Lethargy	1
Cancer	79	Liver-grown	79
Chicken Pox	1	Lunatick	230
Childbed	234	Measles	1106
Colds	19	Miscarriage	7
Colick, Gripes, &c.	6	Mortification	327
Consumption	4272	Palpitation of the Heart	11
Convulsions	3264	Palsy	195
Cough and Whooping- Cough	666	Pleurisy	22
Cramp	2	Purples	2
Croup	92	Quinsy	2
Diabetes	5	Rash	1
Dropsy	788	Rheumatism	14
Dysentery	1	Rising of the Lights	1
Epilepsy	4	Scrophula	2
Evil	8	Scurvy	2
Fevers of all Kinds	1299	Shingles	1
Fistula	8	Small Pox	653
Flux	15	Sore Throat	13
French Pox	61	Sores and Ulcers	15
		Spasms	43
		St. Anthony's Fire	7
		Stoppage in the Stomach	26
		St. Vitus's Dance	1
		Swelling	2
		Teeth	417
		Thrush	89
		Tumor	3
		Water in the Chest	48
		Worms	15
		Broken Limbs	3
		Burnt	48
		Drowned	105
		Excessive Drinking	13
		Executed*	10
		Found Dead	31
		Fractured	4
		Frighted	6
		Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	56
		Killed by Fighting	1
		Killed by swallowing a Shilling	1
		Killed themselves	50
		Murdered	8
		Over-laid	2
		Poisoned	8
		Scalded	5
		Suffocated	3
		Total	354

* There have been executed in London and the County of Surrey, 25, of which Number 10 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

** In answer to inquiries relative to the best channel for transmitting the Gentleman's Magazine to Ireland and Foreign Countries, we beg leave to state that it is regularly delivered by the Postmasters in all parts of Europe, at 36s. per annum, or 18s. for six months, if orders are given, and payment made.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 9 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.19	50	37 M	Fine,	29.25	51½	19 do.	Do.	29.25	45	24 do.	Do.; some sm. ra.
2	29.13	49½	30 M	Wet, haze & rain; aft. 10 fair.	29.06	49	33 do.	F. & C.	29.05	42	36 do.	Do.; frosty.
3	29.17	47	35 M	Fine, frosty	29.37	48	36 do.	Do.	29.27	44	29 do.	Do. foggy.
4	29.50	49	21 M	Fine, aft. 10 cloudy & gloomy.	29.50	49	37 do.	Do.	29.52	48	57 do	Foggy.
5	29.55	51	40 M	Fine, show. hazy	29.47	50	40 do.	Cloudy and w. haze	29.41	48	37 do	Do.
6	29.27	46	49 M	Thick fog & sm. ra. clear at 11	29.29	52*		Do. fine sharp frost.	29.35	48		Do.
7	29.30	33		Cold with sm. drifts of sleet.	29.29	40		Fine sharp frost.	29.20	33		Do. [showers.
8	29.29	30		Very fine, sharp frost.	29.27	43	11 do.	Fine sharp frost.	29.08	39		Cloudy with small
9	28.76	42½	68 M	Clouds with frequent showers	29.66	47	47 do.	Do. frequent showers	29.86	45	43 do.	Squalls, wind and
10	29.33	37½	32 M	Fine, frosty, drifts of sleet. ...	29.42	39	23 do.	Cloudy with some drifts of sl.	29.50	32	21 do.	Frosty [hail.
11	29.66	38	53 M	Hard frost, some sleet; thaw.	29.53	41	2 do.	Foggy, aft 5 rain and blow.	29.26	48	19 do	Fair & blow. hard.
12	29.36	48	12 M	Cloudy & gloomy, more mad.	29.55	49	41 do.	Do. Do. [ing hard.	29.68	52	47 do.	Wind & some rain
13	29.69	53	72 M	Cloudy & overcast; windy.	29.60	50	41 do.	Cloudy with squalls of rain.	29.70	52	49 do.	Fine but squally.
14	29.65	45	29 M	Cloudy with sq. of rain & sleet	29.46	44	26 do.	Do. Do.	29.56	41	15 do.	Do.; snow & sleet.
15	29.40	34	29 M	Cloudy, after 12 clear.	29.43	39	29 do.	Fine, frosty	29.61	34	6 do.	Do.; sharp frost.
16	29.77	35	13 M	Very fine, sharp frost.	29.82	40	4 do.	Do.	29.93	55	0 do.	Do.
17	29.95	34	16 M	Fine, sharp frost.	29.91	42	11 do.	Cloudy and frosty [showers.	29.50	43½	34 do.	F. & C.
18	29.33	41	45 M	Fine with clouds.	29.55	45	30 do.	Cloudy w th some very sm.	29.56	42	36 do.	Do. Do.
19	29.64	45	53 M	F. & C.	29.67	50	41 do.	Do.	29.70	49	69 do.	Small rain; F. & C.
20	29.67	51	57 M	F. & C.	29.67	52	52 do.	Do.	29.67	50	53 do.	Do.
21	29.60	47	44 M	F. & C.	29.50	48	43 do.	Do.	29.57	46	43 do.	Do.
22	29.50	46	36 M	F. & C.	29.48	40	35 do.	Do.	29.49	33	33 do.	Frost.
23	29.36	31	24 M	Fine, sharp frost.	29.56	33	33 do.	Do.	29.60	30½	10 do.	Do.
24	29.71	37½	31 M	Fine, sharp frost.	29.71	39	32 do.	Fine.	29.74	34	26 do.	Foggy.
25	29.75	31	30 M	F. & C.	29.68	45	35 do.	Wet haze and small rain ...	29.67	46	58 do.	Small rain.
26	29.50	44	79 M	Foggy, after 11 fine.	29.84	46	58 do.	Do.	30.01	36	60 do.	Frosty.
27	30.08	39	56 M	Frost ended. [clear,	30.13	43	52 do.	F. & C.	30.18	43	51 do.	F. & C.
28	30.29	43	64 M	Cloudy & foggy; aft. 12 more	30.22	46	55 do.	Fine tho' cloudy.	30.22	44	65 do.	Do.
29	30.33	42	64 M	Fine though cloudy.	30.34	44	53 do.	Do.	30.29	38	38 do.	Do.; fog.
30	30.49	39	30 M	Very fine, frosty.	30.49	48	34 do.	Do.	30.51	34	31 do.	Do.

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