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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

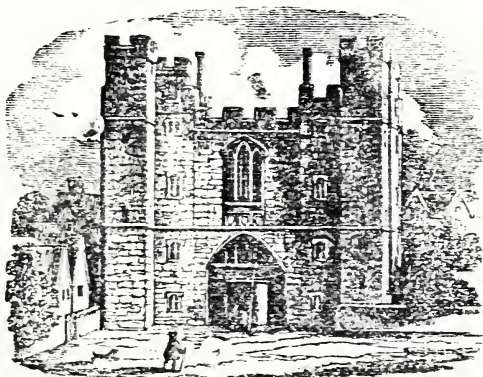
BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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1854.

P R E F A C E.

I WISH there were many of my readers who could remember as clearly as I do myself what was occurring just a century back from this midnight hour, at which I am now penning these lines in my comfortable sanctum, surrounded by contributors who are doing honour which cheers me, to my modest but hearty hospitality.

This night a hundred years ago, before I addressed myself to the task of writing that youthfully-audacious preface which heads my twenty-fourth volume, I and Henry Cave, successor of honest Edward, issued from under the ancient portal of St. John's to walk to Covent Garden, where Sheridan was playing *Coriolanus* against Mossop in the same character at the other house. We went, indeed, Cave and I, less to see Sheridan than to pass an hour or two with him and the other players in the green-room. The great man was in high spirits that night, and, as we entered, he uttered an "Oh, look there!" so perfectly after the manner of Barry, in the *Earl of Essex*, when contemplating the body of Rutland, that we, who when we heard Barry utter those words, on the first night of the tragedy, had, in common with the seventy-four critics who occupied the three front rows of the pit, burst into tears, now burst into laughter. We really had a joyous time of it, in that season of our boyhood, a century ago. Shuter, who was playing *Menenius*, and Mrs. Woffington, who acted *Veturia* (the "*Coriolanus*" was a combination of Shakspeare's and Thomson's tragedies), kept up our hilarity when they came from the stage to the green-room, by mimicking Garrick and Mrs. Pritchard in Mr. and Mrs. Beverley; and then Ridout and that never-to-be-forgotten witch Mrs. Bellamy fell to imitating Barry and Mrs. Cibber in *Jaffier* and *Belvidera*. Well, Cave and I returned to St. John's in high spirits. Not only did we find awaiting us in the little room there our choice contributors, but three or four church dignitaries, who were among our most stanch supporters. The punch, I remember, was inimitable; and it was while Dean — was brewing the third bowl, and Woodward and Macklin were disputing on a passage in Shakspeare which neither of them understood, that I wrote my preface to the volume for the year. How I soared, and yet how modest I was, that night! How delicately I touched on the difficulty that yearly increased as prefaces were periodically required; and how com-

placently I prattled of the pleasure I experienced, seeing that the longer I should be called upon to write such articles, the more proofs I should have of my success with the public. Above all, how truculent I was with respect to my rivals; how defiant; how gloriously vaticinatory as to the fruitlessness of all competition against "The Gentleman's!"

Well, it was young blood and flow of spirits that caused it all; not that what I averred was without foundation, for half England and all the clergy were purchasers, not merely readers, but purchasers of "The Gentleman's" then. Nor was I a false prophet. I have stood my ground since then against a host of competitors, and I appeal from the partial friends and contributors who now encircle me, and that very same bowl filled by the Dean a century back, to the public at large, and ask "Has not Sylvanus grown lustier as he has grown older? Is not his blood as good, are not his spirits even better than they were of yore?" There can be but one answer, and *that* reply emboldens me to ask not alone for continuance but extension of patronage. I am told that my friends are anxious to present me with a testimonial. I fully deserve one. It would be mock-modesty to deny it. The only testimonial, however, that would really give me gratification, would be in each of my present subscribers marking this year by procuring the addition of a new subscriber to my list. This would be at once a service worthy of them and of me. There is nothing that so invigorates even the healthy aged as an improved "circulation." Indeed, without it, death is apt to visit the strongest; and I may fancy, without exposing myself to the charge of senile vanity, that England could little afford to lose so time-honoured an institution as that which we founded long before George the Third was King. And here I fancy my friends breaking out into a chorus based on the old Cornish one of "Trelawny," and singing—

And shall Sylvanus die? And shall Sylvanus die?
Then fifty thousand reading-men will know the reason why!

But the chorus would be premature; and I am rather disposed to accept the fortuitous mention of the above number as an omen, and to conclude that my friends will fix at "fifty thousand reading-men," the number of the intellectual contingent who will acknowledge as a leader one who will be, in return, their very obliged and grateful servant,

SYLVANUS URBAN.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1854.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with a VIEW of an OBELISCAL CROSS formerly existing at LEEDS.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Permit one of the oldest of your living correspondents to ask if any of your readers can produce a copy of a pamphlet of 1717, attributed to Defoe, whom we all know, or to Paterson, the founder of the Bank, less known as a writer than he deserves. Its title is, *Fair Payment No Sponge*; and a copy of it is said to have been sold in London at Messrs. Sotheby's within two years. The subject is the redemption of the National Debt, which it advocates. It was a rejoinder to a pamphlet of Broome, entitled, *No Club Law*; a title suggested by Paterson's book in defence of Walpole's Sinking Fund. The last-mentioned work was entitled, *Proceedings of the Wednesday's Club in Friday Street*;—which contains the best account extant of the formation of the Bank of England, and some abstruse calculations in favour of the measure of redeeming the National Debt. The object of the present inquiry is to complete a collection, now in the Press, of the writings of Paterson.

Yours, &c. S. BANNISTER.

MR. URBAN,—There is a trifling point connected with Shakspeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, which, so far as I am aware, has hitherto escaped remark. It is clear that in the sixteenth century the word *shrew* was pronounced as if written *shrow*: indeed at the present day the people of Shropshire always call their county town *Shrovs-bury*. This manner of pronunciation will give the closing lines of the drama the merit of forming a rhyme, and they are so singularly weak in themselves as to stand in need of every advantage that can fairly lay claim to.

The lines will then run as follows:—

Hor. Now go thy ways: thou hast tam'd
a curst *shrow*.

Luc. 'Tis a wonder, by your leave, she
will be tam'd so.

So also the closing lines of act iv. scene 1.
He that knows better how to tame a *shrow*,
Now let him speak, 'tis charity to shew.

And again, in the widow's speech to Katharine in the last scene:—

Your husband being troubled with a *shrow*,
Measures my husband's sorrow by his woe.

I may remark, before I conclude, that the same peculiarity is observable in the word *show*, which, though written indifferently as *shew* or *show*, is always pronounced as *show*. Yours, &c. F. J. V.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman requests us to mention that Dr. Thurnam and he hope, in the course of the month of July, to open a very remarkable tumulus on Uleybury near Dursley, in Gloucestershire. It was opened about 30 years ago, and was found to contain a giant's chamber with thirteen skeletons, one of them in a sitting posture. It is thought, however, that a more scientific examination than was then possible is highly desirable. It will probably take place shortly after the Cambridge Meeting of the Archæological Institute, when Mr. Freeman hopes to be able to announce the exact day. He will be very glad of the company of any persons interested in such matters.—Some further notice of this matter will be found in our Report of the last monthly meeting of the Archæological Institute.

At the meeting of the Archæological Institute held on the 5th Nov. 1852 (see our vol. xxxviii. p. 621), attention was drawn to two sepulchral effigies of the 14th century, supposed to represent members of the family of Cheyne, which were removed from the Church of Chenies, co. Buckingham, at a repair some years since, and had been discovered by the Rev. Mr. Kelke in the beer-cellar of the adjoining manor-house. Viator now informs us that on a recent visit to the spot he was sorry to find these effigies still in the same lamentable position, much defaced from the damp of the cellar. At the same time that they were removed from the church, the like bad taste seems to have suggested the separation of all the stones bearing brasses from the graves to which they belonged, and their assemblage together in one group in the centre of the chancel. The consequence has been, that they have suffered very considerably from the frequent treading that has passed over them. The monuments of the Russell family at Chenies are in good condition; but the preservation of memorials of a more ancient date has not been regarded. Some armorial bearings in the eastern window of the south aisle are in a confused and disordered state.

ERRATA.—Vol. xli. p. 552, col. 2, for Sorby read Sotby.

P. 553, for Rochford Town read Rochford Tower.

P. 668, col. 2, line 13, read Sir Matthew Wood, Bart.

THE
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THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF FINLAND.

Note.—This paper was written twelve years ago for one of the great English reviews, for which the author had composed several articles on Northern literature, &c. It was intended as a warning to England, an appeal for Finland and the North, and for the holiest interests of Great Britain and the West. But the apathy in England at that time, and the belief in the "magnanimity of the Czar," were universal. The article was rejected.

I have just re-discovered it among a mass of old papers, and it may now interest the British reader.

In thus giving it to the press I do not change one word.* I would only add, that the Russification of Finland during these fourteen winters has been rapidly increasing, and that the peril to the rest of Europe is consequently so much the greater. We have not a moment to lose in restoring that noble Duchy to our Northern alliance against the great oppressor.

SOME four or five thousand winters ago, the world was as fair, though not so delved and digged, as now. Game abounded in the forest, fish leaped in the stream, and the laughing landscape invited the wandering warrior to pitch his tent amid its glories. Then, from the cradle of the human race, the high table-lands of Central Asia—that bright point where all the lines of earliest poetry and mythological tradition find their common centre—issued tribes and clans destined to rough-hew the path of a future loftier civilization, chiefs trustingly led out into the wilderness by the hand of Providence to colonize, and clear, and cultivate. Northward, and westward, and southward flowed they on, land after land occupied by their peaceful hordes. First came FLINT-using tribes of huntsmen and fishermen, the sharpshooters or back-settlers of the great occupation; then the COPPER-armed races of an advancing mastership over the earth; and lastly, kindreds whose hands could smelt and smithy IRON, that most important of all metals

in the history of mankind. Thus by rapid sweeps spread they their dominion, and in the limit of their sway was included a large portion, perhaps the majority, of our present Europe.

The names of these our primitive European settlers have undergone many changes in proportion as they have inspired hope or fear in the bosoms of other hordes their neighbours; but we see their descendants still among us, and know them as *Laps* and *Finlanders* (in their own speech, *Suomalaisen*), subdivided into many stems, and still stretching from the eternal snows of the most northern north, down in a belt of settlements to the east and south of the Baltic as far as *Hungary*.

But these first tribes possessed mental features peculiarly contrasted to those of their Keltic, and Gothic, and Thracian, and Slavic after-comers. They were not robber-races nor sword-wielders; nor were they driven by a thirst of blood and conquest to gain or regain settlements in more fortunate

* We have found some compression and omission necessary from regard to our available space.—*Edit.*

climes. Though brave, they were yet backward; to him who asked, gave they; before him who took, they retired. A certain mild melancholy, a certain consciousness of inward qualities far outweighing any outward advantage, and an indomitable patience, hardihood, and industry, have always been their characteristics. Thus, with some few exceptions, when their innate heroism has flashed high and burned bright against their foes, they have retired step by step northward, northward, northward, sometimes battling with, but more frequently giving way before, the decrees of fate, until we now find them in their final home, busily moss-draining and fire-clearing as their fathers before them, and recalling in their mythological songs the mighty men of old and the spirit of the past.

St. Eric the Ninth, King of Sweden, excited thereto as much by the necessity of putting a stop to the plundering incursions of the North and East Baltic heathens as by motives of religion, commenced the colonization and Christianization of Finland about seven centuries ago. The force of Paganism and the bravery of the inhabitants rendered this a difficult task; but the measures taken for that purpose were mostly of a mild character, and within a not very long period we find the Finlanders believers in Christ, and sincerely attached to the Swedish rule. By degrees letters and civilization were spread among the people, and the various clans and district governments (*hihkunnat*) of the native Fins rapidly subsided into one extensive province, the most valuable of all the possessions of the Swedish crown.

But almost coeval with these events we find the Russians endeavouring to spread their power to these north-eastern Baltic lands, and disputing with Sweden the right of conquest. As early as A.D. 1042 Wladimir Jaroslavitch, Prince of Novgorod, led an expedition against the Jemer (*Hämäläiset*), a Finnish tribe to the east of Lake Ladoga.* In 1187 the Karelians, instigated by the Russians, plundered

and burned Sigtuna, the ancient capital of Sweden, and murdered Johannes the archbishop;† and in 1198 Abo, the capital of Finland, was plundered by a Russian force.‡ But, omitting all mention of intervening incidents, we would merely observe that Finland was yet again conquered by Russia in 1741, and was only recovered by the influence of diplomacy.

Thus even the most careless observer will perceive that the importance of Finland for the political aggrandizement of Russia was felt from the earliest times. This was particularly and most prophetically understood by that great king and illustrious hero, Gustavus II. Adolphus. When the victories of Jacob de la Gardie had enabled that monarch in some degree to dictate the terms of peace to be granted to that power which he characterised as "all of them bearing an innate hatred to every foreign nation, and upblown with pride,"§ he thus wrote to his mother and the council:—

The fortresses of Kexholm, Nöteborg, Jamä, Kossorie, and Ivangorod [on whose possession he continued to insist as a *sine qua non* for the establishment of a settled understanding], were as it were the keys of Finland and of Liffand, and shut out the Russ from the Baltic: should the Russ gain back Nöteborg or Ivangorod, or both, and afterwards come to know his own power, the convenience of the sea, and the many advantages to be derived from the streams, and lakes, and shores, which he has never yet considered or properly employed, he could then not only attack Finland at every point, and yet better in summer than in winter, which he had never yet understood, but also in consequence of his great force he could fill the East Sea with vessels, so that Sweden would be in perpetual danger: the king, on his journey to Nera, had himself examined the possession, and had found how necessary it was to obtain a safe border against Russia.||

And again, in his speech to the Diet after the peace in 1617, he thus expressed himself:—

It was not one of the least of those benefits which God had shown to Sweden, that the Russ, with whom we had lived of

* Finland's Forntid. Af G. Rein. Helsingfors, 1831. Part i. p. 3.

† Idem, p. 6.

‡ Idem, p. 6.

§ Geijer. Svenska Folkets Historia. Orebro, 1832-6. Vol. iii. p. 105.

|| Idem, p. 108.

old in an uncertain state and most dangerous position, was now obliged to abandon for ever that den of plunder whence he has before so often disturbed us. A most dangerous neighbour was he; his possessions stretched from the Baltic to the Northern Ocean and the Caspian Sea, and approached the Black Sea itself. He had a powerful nobility, plenty of peasants, and populous cities, and could send great armies into the field. Now, however, this enemy could not put a boat into the Baltic without our permission; the great lakes of Ladoga and Pejpus, the river Narva, thirty Swedish miles of broad morass, and strong fortresses, part us from him. Russia is shut out from the East Sea, and I hope to God that over that brook the Russ will not hop so easily.*

Yes! at that period the ground on which stands Petersburg, that army-garrisoned capital

— where now wide earth
Its mortgag'd crowns all humbly sendeth,†

was then the soil of Swedish Finland, and on the border Gustaf raised a stone with the national arms, the Three Crowns of Sweden, and the inscription:—

Huc regni posuit fines Gustavus Adolphus
Rex Suecorum, fausto Numine, duret opus.‡

Alas, for Sweden and for Europe! Gustaf fell, and the boundary-stone of the great liberator is now replaced by the palace of the Czar, the guard-encircled halls of the King of Poland, of Finland, of Moldavo-Wallachia,—the gate-keeper of Germany, Scandinavia, Persia, Turkey, China, and of British India!

But it is not here our intention to enter into all the details of Finno-Russian affairs. We have not to do with the past, but with the present; and shall therefore take up the question from a point of view quite near at hand.

The consequences of the last ruinous campaigns in Finland are well known. The premature resistance and

unhappy obstinacy of the honourable and unfortunate Gustavus IV. Adolphus—a king betrayed by his own house, by his court, his army, and his nobles—against the great tyrant and his Milan decrees, threw him, unsupported, into the claws of the northern eagle. Alexander, as ally of Napoleon, but without any declaration of war, nay, in the midst of professions of peace and security, invaded Finland, took possession of its capital, *bought* § the impregnable Sveaborg, Finland's Gibraltar, and with eager hand placed upon his brows the glittering diadem of "The Grand Duchy of Finland." Since that memorable event, a succession of stirring incidents at home and abroad, a feeling of profound melancholy and despair at the loss of their "dearest shield," and the policy of the Swedish government in holding out the politically valuable quasi-acquisition of Norway as an ally as infinitely more valuable than the recovery of Finland as an integral part of the kingdom, have all concurred to bring about in Sweden and elsewhere a long trance of inactive regret as to Finland and all its concerns. But this period has happily come to an end: public attention has once more been directed to a subject so important, and we are now assured that it will be allowed to sleep no more.

The individual who has the principal merit of having broken the ice on this question is Israel Hwasser, a medical professor in Upsala, and in past years long resident in Finland. This gentleman entered upon his task with his customary energy, zeal, talent, and originality. Possessed of a fine imagination and great reasoning powers, he produced a work abounding in noble passages, and which will always remain a monument of his genius, high principles, and commanding views. || But unfortunately this work was dangerous, in its tendency, to the very

* Geijer. Svenska Folkets Historia. Orebro, 1832-6, vol. iii. pp. 108, 109.

† These two lines are from Tegner's beautiful poem "Axel."

‡ Thet Svenska i Ryssland Tijo ahrs Krijgz Historie. Af Joh. Widekindi. Stockholm, 1671. 4to. p. 929.

§ Some curious documents have lately been published in Russia relative to this transaction. The writer, the Russian General Michailoffskij-Danileffskij, has been disgraced for his pains.

|| Om Allians-Traktaten emellan Sverige och Ryssland ar 1812. Politisk Beträktelse öfver Nordens nuvarande ställning. On the Treaty of Alliance between Sweden and Russia, in the year 1812. A political meditation on the present position of the North. By Professor Israel Hwasser. Stockholm, 1838. Sm. 8vo. pp. 109.

cause he had undertaken to defend. Loving Finland and wishing its prosperity on the one hand, and carried too far by his admiration of the policy of Charles XIV. John in 1812 on the other, he brought forward the extraordinary assertion that, in this case, "all that is, is best," and that Finland was now an independent state under the protection of Russia, and to become separate therefrom must violate its own constitution and the eternal rights of its Russian chief. This was the dangerous, politically immoral, doctrine which has given rise to the whole discussion now carried on in Sweden.

Like the dog in the manger, Russia had long been anxious that Finland should rather be independent (that is, for such a small state, nothing, or worse than nothing) if it could not be Russian. A hundred years ago the Empress Elizabeth, in a manifesto dated Moscow, March 18, 1742, made the following declaration:—

At the same time and from the best intentions, and as we besides do not wish to acquire a single foot of foreign soil, we would willingly permit and would in every way advance the plan that the said Grand Duchy of Finland, provided it were inclined to free and extricate itself from the rule and jurisdiction of Sweden, that it might for the future, as now has happened through the selfishness of some individuals, preserve itself from the dangers of a destructive war and the terrible calamities resulting therefrom, may constitute itself and remain a free country dependent upon neither, under their own form of government established by themselves, and on such a footing, and with such rights, privileges, and immunities, as may serve to their own advantage and eternal defence, as may best suit their own desires, and as they themselves may wish it to be. And in this are we willing to protect and support them in this their new undertaking, whenever circumstances may require, to assist them with our troops when and to as great a number as they themselves may ask.*

In 1788, when faction had paralysed the campaign of Gustavus III., this manifesto was again distributed through the Finnish provinces. At the same time Frederic the Great and Catharine had guaranteed the anarchical

and suicidal Swedish and Finnish constitution of 1720, in a secret article of their alliance of March 30, 1764, and in a public article in that of October 2, 1769. We must remember that in this same treaty of 1764 these two powers had also guaranteed the still more anarchical Polish constitution, a political act which was followed, on the 5th of August, 1772, by the first partition of Poland. Nor was a similar fate at all improbable for Sweden at that period. It is said that Frederic had laid claim to Pomerania, and Russia to Finland, as the groundwork of this intended first partition of Sweden.

Professor Hwasser, and some other later writers, have begun to render fashionable what we consider to be simply a cowardly and unmeaning jargon—that the possession of Finland, and especially of its Baltic sea-coast, is "necessary" for Russia as its "*natural border*," and that there never could have been a solid peace in Scandinavia until this great object was gained; while, now that it has been accomplished, the happy North need never expect to hear the trump of war again from a power so inimical to plunder, conquest, and astute and spoliating ambition, as the government of all the Russias! Nay, such is the language frequently employed about this said "natural boundary," which the foundation of the modern Petersburg first rendered really practicable, much less necessary, that we might sometimes be almost afraid that the Swedish and Finnish heroes, who so long and so gallantly defended their country, were actually and wickedly fighting against nature, and opposing the simplest and most express designs of heaven.

Accordingly, this is an argument so sublime, or so ridiculous, that there is scarcely any answering it. Province after province, river after river, district after district, country after country, are declared "necessary" for the existence of Russia, as forming its "natural boundary," and as assuring to neighbouring nations a most lasting and most truly solid "peace!" Where then shall we stop? Certainly not at Tornea and the Isles of Aland; for the whole of Finland is open to incur-

* Om Allians-Tractaten, &c. (Review of) in "Litteratur-Bladet" for November and December, 1838. By Professor Geijer. 8vo. pp. 40. Stockholm, 1838. p. 219.

sion whenever Sweden, or any other Western power, may think it "necessary" or advisable. Certainly not at the Norwegian Alps, for they can be "turned" both from the north and the south. Certainly not at Zealand or at Bergen, not at Edinburgh or at London; for

There lies a world beyond!

And as to this so very particular "suitability" of Finland, more than any other line, for a "natural" north-west border, we know nothing of it. *It is notoriously open to invasion along all its shores; only from within, by a nation who will live and die free, can it be defended.* And as to aggressive measures, from 1703, when it was first founded, up to 1809, Petersburg remained secure, never really alarmed at whatever forces could be brought against it by a country so comparatively poor and so thinly peopled as Sweden and Finland. In fact, and in one word, the very position of the country, which has been for so many centuries heart and hand Swedish, is that of a bulwark or shield of its mother-land, not that of an advanced camp of Russia. Indeed we cannot comprehend what reasons, except those of the wolf in the fable, an unprincipled state-code of insatiable and over-reaching ambition, could ever have been discovered for seizing on a country like Finland, inhabited by a totally different race, speaking a totally different language, and professing a totally different religion, from that of Russia Proper, or any of its provinces.

As to the "final peace" now gained by Sweden through the cession of Finland, the thing is ridiculous. Russia never committed herself to any such folly. She merely "bides her time." The immense fortifications and enormous garrison daily accumulating on the islands of Aland, the nearest point to Stockholm, and only a few hours' sail therefrom, are perhaps the surest

comment we could find on this honeyed text of amiable and philanthropic and pacific loving-kindness!

We now proceed to the work of a Finlander, in reply to the pamphlet of Professor Hwasser, and open the clear and eloquent but somewhat extreme pages of the pseudonymous Pekka Kuoharinen, first published in Stockholm in 1838.* Professor Hwasser asserted, that Finland was an independent state, with a fully exercised free representative constitution. Pekka Kuoharinen, in the eagerness of his reply, went too far, and declared that Finland has *no* constitution, and was simply a conquered province. In 1841 appeared on the stage yet another anonymous writer, also a Finlander, and in a brochure,† full of the warmest patriotism, singularly united to the calmest self-possession, demonstrated that the truth lay between these two combatants; and that Finland, although it did not exercise, undoubtedly ought to enjoy, as entitled by law and by solemn oaths, the free constitution of which Professor Hwasser had boasted so much. We shall make free use of the statements of these two last writers; for they are full of talent and logical acumen, and display an exact acquaintance with all the documents required for deciding this important question. In fact, Olli Kehäläinen may be considered as a necessary appendix to his countryman, supplying his omissions and amicably correcting whatever might have been extreme in his political views.

Pekka Kuoharinen thus, with a master's hand, demolishes the castle of cards built up so ingeniously by the Upsala metaphysician:

The Russian army marched into Finland at the close of February, 1808, in order, as the words run in the proclamation of its commander-in-chief, "to take the country under his protection and into his occupancy, and procure proper satisfaction, in case his royal Swedish majesty

* Finland och dess Framtid. I anledning af skriften Om Allians-Tractaten, &c. 3dje öfv. Uppl., jemte erinringar vid en sednare skrift Om Borgä Landtdag, &c. Af Pekka Kuoharinen. (Finland and its future Prospects. In reply to the work "On the Treaty of Alliance," &c. 3rd Edit. corrected. With Notes on a later Pamphlet "On the Diet in Borgä," &c. By P. K.) Stockholm, 1840. sm. 8vo. pp. 104.

† Finlands mwarande Stats-författning. Ett försök att forena de stridiga asigtterna hos Herrar Hwasser, och P.K. Af Olli Kekäläinen. (The present Constitution of Finland. An attempt to unite the conflicting views of H. and P. K. By O. K.) Stockholm, 1841. sm. 8vo. pp. 52.

continued in the resolution not to accept the reasonable conditions of peace offered him by his majesty the Emperor of France, under the mediation of his majesty the Emperor of Russia.*

It thus constituted an "army of execution," which had to carry into effect the resolutions of other united powers. Sweden was to be forced to join the "Continental System," and for that purpose one of its provinces was invaded. Finland was considered as a limb of the Swedish national body, not at all as a land for itself, or its inhabitants as a separate people, with whom separate treaties or agreements were to be made. It is therefore very clear that those who were then the enemies of Finland had no intention from the beginning to regard it as a state with which a "separate peace" was to be entered upon and concluded. We shall afterwards see whether or no they had any such idea at any later period.

On the 22nd of May, the High-Court of Abo received a communication from the Russian commander-in-chief, and in consequence hereof it issued, on the 27th of the same month, a circular, which proclaimed "that as soon as it could possibly be accomplished all landowners should be assembled at the usual assize-halls, there to take the oath of allegiance graciously commanded by his Russian majesty; but if notwithstanding, and as was not to be expected, any such landowner or other person from any cause whatsoever *did not wish protection for life or property*, he could on this condition refuse to take the oath in question."†

At about this time or a little before, all employés and persons of the middle or higher classes were commanded to take the same oath of allegiance; and with such severity was this carried through, that even school boys and gymnasium-scholars, provided they had completed their 15th year, were compelled to go through the same ceremony. It occurred also on this occasion, for instance in Tavastehus and in Borga, that Russian cannons, probably however by a mere accident, happened to be drawn up outside the church-doors, while the ceremony of allegiance was being performed within. It is not our meaning to blame this circumstance, even

although it should not have been done without design (for the conqueror was in a foreign land, and among a people as yet his enemies); we merely mention it as connected with the idea of a "separate peace."

* * * *

By a proclamation issued in Abo, May 28th, by Count Buxhoevden the Russian commander-in-chief,‡ the inhabitants of Finland were ordered to give up all arms of every kind, and he who did not perform the same within the space of one week, was not only to be subject to heavy fines, "but would also be regarded as a rebel to be capitally punished by military law, being, according to circumstances, either hanged or shot." These orders were executed with such harshness, that even rifles of the finest bore were taken from the peasantry. Thus was that country completely disarmed, which was afterward to make peace and alliance with its conquerors, on its own account.

On the 5th of June, 1808, was issued his Imperial Majesty's gracious manifesto respecting the incorporation of Finland with the Russian empire.§ It opens as follows: "According to the decision of the Most High, who has blessed our arms, we have united to the Russian empire for ever the Province of Finland. With satisfaction have we heard, that the inhabitants of this province, as a pledge of their fidelity and eternal attachment to the Russian Crown, have taken a solemn oath." It is further mentioned, that "the inhabitants of the now conquered Finland have from this time forward taken their place among those peoples who obey the Russian sceptre and constitute with them one empire."

In this manner was Finland, step by step, transformed into a Russian province.

With these and further details Pekka Kuoharinen has triumphantly demolished the whole argument of Professor Hwasser as to the independence of Finland, and the "separate peace" it made with Alexander. The importance of this reply, supported by public documents, will be immediately perceived when we consider that it lies at the bottom of the whole theory of the impossibility of any restoration of Finland by Alexander in 1812. As to the hindrances asserted to have existed

* Bulletiner under Kriget imellan Sverige, Ryssland och Danmark, Aren 1808 och 1809. Stockholm, 1812. p. 2, 3.

† Samling af Placater, förordningar, Manifest, m. m. Vol. I. Abo, 1821. p. 8.

‡ Bulletiner under Kriget, aren 1808, och 1809. Stockholm, 1812. Sheet 14.

§ Samling af Placater, &c. tom. I. p. 9.

against this same re-union, on the ground of the dislike of the Finlanders to "sacrifice all!" for that purpose, Pekka Kuoharinen continues as follows:—

A sacred feeling unites two peoples, who have lived for centuries under the same government. They have shared with each other weal and woe, glory and reverses, victory and defeat; they possess remembrances in common, and a common history. They have grown up as foster-brothers who, after the old northern custom, have mingled blood with each other, and have avenged mutual sufferings and injuries. Such a foster-brother community is like a tree in whose crown the genii of past ages whisper, and whose roots have pierced down to the inner earth. Such a feeling is deep, serious, and holy; and if ever the sword should cut asunder the tie which united the inhabitants, it yet cannot blot out memory and love from the hearts of the separated peoples. These cannot be changed as one changes the one garment for another; they are not altered by an oath of fidelity, as a tree is clipped or its stem hewn down.

Finland had subsisted as a part of Sweden for a space of above 650 years. It had received thence its religion, its civilization, its laws and its customs. It had enjoyed in common with Sweden all the advantages of a free constitution; it had so grown together with the mother-country, that each individual called himself a Swede. In 1812, Finland was a three-years' old Russian province. By its emperor it was treated with all imaginable mildness and favour; every possible attempt was made to gain the confidence and the love of the inhabitants, all was done to satisfy it and fulfil every reasonable desire. But can the mild rule of three short summers root out the attachment founded on 650 winters of enlightened government? This question does not contain any complaint; its object is only to explain a fact now gene-

rally known. Even the magic influence which drew all to Alexander, disappeared in his absence like a blue mist before the antique love of country, and the old Swedish recollections. Alexander was loved with a warm heart, but every one in his inmost bosom felt himself a Swede. Nor was this treachery, or a deceitful hypocrisy. It was the new attachment struggling with the ancient national feeling. It was, if one so will, the young storm of the moment battling to overturn the lofty oak whose roots held fast in the rock below.

The author of this work was in Abo in 1812 when the treaty was concluded there. He was employed in the highest executive court in the country, and was thereby enabled to ascertain the opinion of both the men of influence and of the people in general, and he must give his testimony that there was but one voice among all classes for a re-union with Sweden. This was by no means meant as dissatisfaction with the actual supremacy of Russia, for no cause had then been given for this feeling; it was the expression of the old national attachment subsisting in every bosom. How far this general wish was prudent or not is quite another question, and does not now belong to our subject; to show the emptiness of our author's assertions, it is sufficient that it was there, and that it was decidedly pronounced. Everyone who then resided in Abo saw with what delight the people greeted the foreign hero [Charles XIV. John, then Crown-Prince of Sweden], with whose person most of them probably attached hopes for the future. We now speak of 1812; since then a new race has sprung up around us, with other household gods. Much has been changed hereby, but much remains the same. The spirit of the past broods over the ocean, though innumerable waves dash themselves thereunder and die away. Nations are the oceans—individuals are the billows that rise and fall.*

(To be continued.)

UNDESIGNED IMITATIONS.

Shakspeare of Erasmus.—Scott of Hor. Walpole.—Eugene Sue and Dumas of Schiller.

WE have all of us at one time or another had occasion to remark how the mind when possessed with an idea becomes morbidly acute on that particular point, and forces and distorts everything within its cognisance until it bends it to the service of the favour-

ite conception. Thus political *quidnuncs* discern symptoms of plots and intrigues where, to the ordinary understanding, all is fair and above-board; while persons whose natures are sensitive and suspicious detect a sneer in every smile and a sarcasm in every

* Finland och dess Framtid, pp. 24-27.

jest. Those who trace the similarities between authors seem peculiarly exposed to this tendency, and often find food for speculation when the resemblance is so slight as to be invisible to all eyes but their own: and again, where the idea supposed to be stolen is so obvious as to be all but innate. Of this kind were those two Shaksperian critics who drew down upon their heads the awful indignation of the oracle of Bolt Court, one of them by detecting in the expression "Go before, I'll follow," a translation of the Latin "I præ, sequar," and the other by imputing to Caliban who, after a pleasing dream, says, "I cried to sleep again," a plagiarism from an ode of Anacreon.

At the risk of being ranked with these unfortunate gentlemen, we venture to bring forward some coincidences in which we conceive that the later writers have been influenced, though unconsciously, by an indistinct reminiscence of the works of their predecessors.

Whatever may be thought of Shakspeare's erudition, and it is likely enough that, compared with Ben Jonson's "huge store," his learning was but small, still it cannot be doubted that he had sufficient acquaintance with Latin to peruse a book so easy and simple in its language as the Colloquies of Erasmus, which was indeed written for the benefit of the little Frobenius, and, being extensively used in schools, not improbably introduced Shakspeare himself to the rudiments of that tongue.

However that may be, in one of the Colloquies termed the *Senatulus*, the female portion of the community are represented as determined on legislating for themselves, and summoning a parliament for that purpose. A debate arises as to whether a member who, when on her legs, speaks ill of her husband, is to be deemed out of order or no. One of them, Cornelia, then puts in this plea for the men.

Quanquam autem habemus non paucas justæ querimoniæ causas, tamen expensâ rerum omnium summâ nostra potior est quam illorum conditio. *Illi dum querunt rem, per omnes terras ac maria volitant, non sine capillis discrimine: illi, si bellum incidat, excitantur buccina, ferrei stant in acie, dum nos domi sedemus tuta.*

To this passage we think that Ka-

tharine is somewhat indebted when advocating the "awful rule and right supremacy" of husbands over wives.

Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign: one that cares for thee
And for thy maintenance: commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land:
To watch the night in storms, the day in cold;
While thou liest warm at home, secure and safe.

(Taming of the Shrew, Act V. Scene ii.)

Again, in the colloquy entitled *Proci et Puella*, the lover thus urges his suit.

Pamphilus.—Saltem illud responde, utrum est elegantius spectaculum, vitis humi jacens et computrescens, an amplexa palum aut ulmum, camque purpureis uvis degravans?

Maria.—Responde tu mihi vicissim, utrum spectaculum amœnium, rosa nitens et lactea in suo frutice, an decerpta digitis et marcescens?

Pamphilus.—Ego rosam existimo feliciorum quæ marcescit in hominis manu, delectans interim et oculos et nares, quam quæ senescit in frutice, nam et illic futurum erat ut marcesceret.

In writing this passage Erasmus evidently had in view Catullus's Epithalamium, and we think that it has in its turn supplied the germ of the well-known lines in the *Midsummer's Night Dream*.

But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd
Than that, which withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness.

A little further on in the colloquy last mentioned we find this passage:—

Maria.—Attamen favorabilis atque plausibilis apud omnes virginitas.

Pamphilus.—Elegans quidem res puella virgo: sed quid juxta naturam prodigiosius anu virgine? Nisi matri tuæ defluxisset flos ille, nos istum flosculum non haberemus. Quod si, ut spero, non sterile erit nostrum conjugium, pro unâ virgine multas dabimus.

In *All's Well that Ends Well*, Act I. Scene ii. Parolles uses similar arguments to Helen.

Parolles.—It is not politic in the common-wealth of nature to preserve virginity. Loss of virginity is rational increase, and there was never virgin got till virginity was first lost. That you were made of is metal to make virgins. Virginity, by being once lost, may be ten times found: by being ever kept, it is ever lost; 'tis too cold a companion: away with it.

Helen.—I will stand for't a little, though therefore I die a virgin.

Parolles.—There's little can be said in

it, 'tis against the rule of nature. To speak on behalf of virginity is to accuse your mother's, which is most infallible disobedience.

Lovelace also had probably read and remembered this dialogue, for in an Elegiacal Epitaph on the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Filmer, after lauding the charms of the young lady's mind, he says—

Nor were the rooms unfit to feast
And entertain this angel-guest.

And in the colloquy we have the following :

Maria.—Fortassis alia videbor, ubi morbus aut ætas hanc formam immutavit.

Pamphilus.—Nec hoc corpus, o bona, semper erit æque succulentum. Sed ego non contempnor tantum istud *undique florens atque elegans domicilium: hospitem magis adamo.*

This metaphor, however, is so obvious that possibly the resemblance may be merely the result of chance.

We now turn to the Wizard of the North; and in *James Wallace*, a novel written by Robert Bage, and edited by Scott, we find that the hero from whom the book takes its name, and whose parentage is unknown, is brought up with one Paracelsus Holman, under the roof of the father of the latter; the disposition of young Holman being rash and perverse, while that of Wallace is steady and modest. The two young men contract a close friendship, and Wallace going forth into the world to seek his fortune, and search for his parents, the story is carried on by means of a correspondence between the two friends, in which the more rational Wallace takes frequent occasion to admonish and reprimand the headstrong and crotchety Holman. The resemblance between the plan of this work and that of *Redgauntlet* is obvious at a glance; there is indeed one difference between the two, that Sir Walter has transposed the characters of the two youths, and represents the wanderer as flighty and frivolous, while the stayer at home is steady and sensible.

In Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* we meet with the following passage :

As she said these words they (*i. e.* the Princess Matilda and her maid Bianca) heard the casement of the little window beneath Matilda's open. They listened

attentively, and in a few moments thought they heard a person singing, but could not distinguish the words. [The Princess then opens the window and inquires who is there, and the narrative thus proceeds:] "I am not here willingly," answered the voice; "but pardon me, lady, if I disturbed your rest. I knew not that I was overheard. Sleep had forsaken me. I left a restless couch, and came to waste the irksome hours with gazing on the approach of morning; impatient to be dismissed from this castle." "Thy words and accents," said Matilda, "are of a melancholy cast. If thou art unhappy I pity thee." "I am indeed unhappy," replied the stranger, "but I do not complain of the lot which heaven has cast for me. I am young and healthy. . . If I sigh, lady, it is for others, and not for myself." "Now I have it, Madam," said Bianca, whispering the Princess, "this is certainly the young peasant, and, by my conscience, he is in love." . . . "Speak quickly," said Matilda, "the morning dawns apace; should the labourers come into the fields and perceive us," &c.

With this scene compare *The Lady of the Lake*, canto vi. § 23.

But sudden sec! she lifts her head!
The window seeks with cautious tread;
What distant music has the power
To win her in this woful hour?
'Twas from a turret that o'erhung
Her latticed bower the strain was sung.

Here follows the Lay of the Imprisoned Huntsman, which is too long to be extracted here, but, if our readers will take the trouble to compare it with the extracts we have just given, they will find the turn of thought in the two to be the same.

While we are upon this subject, we may remark, that in constructing the plot and drawing the characters of his *Rokeby*, Scott had in view this same tale the *Castle of Otranto*. The *Manfred* and *Conrad* of the latter correspond pretty closely with the *Oswald* and *Wilfred* of the former; the trials of the *Isabella* of Walpole are not very different from those of the *Matilda* of Scott, and the fortunes of *Theodore* seem to have suggested those of *Redmond O'Neal*. Many minor points of resemblance will occur to those who have fresh in their memory both the tale and the poem.

We now again turn from the Wizard of the North to those modern French enchanters M.M. Sue and Dumas. In some of the works of these writers the

leading personage is represented as gifted with qualifications almost superhuman; strength, beauty, activity, and a perfect acquaintance with all the arts of self-defence; courage and sagacity, resolution and endurance, together with the command of an inexhaustible purse, making up the wondrous composition. It does not escape the observation of one so richly endowed that poetical justice is not always meted out in this world, but that the ungodly not infrequently flourish like a green bay tree, while the virtuous are obliged to put up with poverty and contempt; and, being of a hot and impatient temperament, the hero cannot wait for the final distribution of rewards and punishments, but, taking on himself the duties he deems Providence to have neglected, sets forth as a self-constituted avenger and benefactor, and endeavours, not unsuccessfully, to remove the inequalities, or as he terms it the injustice, of the divine dispensations.

In the novel of *Mathilde* we find a hero of this kind—here, however, only in the bud; but in the *Mystères de Paris* he once more makes his appearance and this time full-blown as *Rodolph Prince of Gerolstein*. In the *Comte de Monte Christo* again we have a remarkably fine specimen of the same genus, and the character is apparently so much a favourite with both the writers we have named, that we doubt not those better acquainted with their works than ourselves, will call to mind more than one other instance. We submit, however, that the idea is anything but new, and that the sire and prototype of these numerous worthies may be found in our old friend the *Karl von Moor* of Schiller. We will cite one passage out of many which exhibits the lofty views and aspirations of that interesting enthusiast. He is addressing the band of robbers of which he is the captain.

Das hat euch wol niemals geträumt, das ihr der Arm hoherer Majestäten seyd! der verworrene Kneul unsers Schicksal ist aufgelöst. Heute, heute hat eine unsichtbare Macht unser Handwerk geadelt! Betet an vor dem, der euch dies erhabenen

Loos gesprochen, der euch hieher geführt, der euch gewürdigt hat, die Schröckliche Engel seines finstern Gerichtes zu seyn! Entblöset eure Haupter! Kniet in der Staub und stehet geheiligt auf! [sic knien]. Die Räuber, act iv. scene v.

Before, however, Schiller dismisses his hero from the stage, he takes care to represent him as abjuring his crazy aspirations and bewailing his empty self-conceit. In the last scene he resigns the captaincy of the band, and this dialogue then ensues:

Räuber.—Ha muthloser! Wo sind deine hoch fliegende Plane! Sind Saifenblasen gewesen, die beim Rauch eines Weibes zerplazen?

R. Moor.—O über mich Narren, der ich wännete die Welt durch Grauel zu verschönern, und die Gesetze durch Gesetzlosigkeit aufrecht zu halten. Ich nannte es Rache und Recht. Ich masste mich an, O Vorsicht, die Scharten deines Schwerds auszuwetzen, und deine Partiellichkeiten gutzumachen—aber—O eitle Kinderey—da steh ich am Rand eines entsetzlichen Lebens und erfahre mit Zahnklappern und Heulen das *zwei Menschen wie ich den ganzen Bau der sittlichen Welt zu Grund richten würden*. Gnade dem Knaben, der Dir vorgreifen wollte! Dein eigen allein ist die Rache. [Die Räuber, act v. scene ii.]

It is much to be wished that M.M. Sue and Dumas, having copied so much from the German dramatist, had also followed him in this particular; but we are sorry to say that *their* heroes leave the field with flying colours, and the impression left on the reader's mind is that a person playing a rôle of this kind is not merely useful but almost necessary in the drama of life.

It may, however, be said that this conception was not new even in the hands of Schiller, but that he took the idea from the knights errant of the middle ages; and in his preface indeed he terms his hero *der seltsame Don Quixote*. He has, however, so much developed and embellished the original design that it may be looked on as almost a new creation of his hands—a praise to which his French successors are certainly not entitled.

F. V.

SUPPRESSION OF FEMALE INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

IT is a favourite remark among the half-educated natives of Bengal, that if the British empire in the East were suddenly brought to a close, the only memorial of its former existence would be found in some thousands of empty bottles encumbering certain low shops in the bazaar. Until very recently this bitter taunt was not altogether devoid of truth; but now we can proudly point to monuments more enduring and more useful than those of marble or bronze. Not only can we boast of our roads, canals, colleges, and other material improvements, but we may also take credit to ourselves for the suppression of Thuggee, the abolition of the barbarous rite of Suttee, and the marked diminution of the crime of Female Infanticide. On the last named subject a few observations may not be unacceptable to the general reader, although the topic is no longer possessed of the recommendation of novelty.

Of all the indigenous peoples of Hindoostan, the Rajpoots are pre-eminent for martial prowess, lofty pride, chivalrous bearing, and a certain degree of barbarous refinement. Their early achievements have been so eloquently chronicled, their manners and customs so amply illustrated by Colonel Tod, that it would be a work of supererogation to do more than refer to the Annals of Rajasthan compiled by that distinguished officer.

The besetting sin of the Rajpoot is a morbid and selfish vanity, that goes far to neutralise his many noble qualities. For the sake of popular applause, of being greeted with the acclamations of a mob of minstrels, jugglers, and vagabonds, of being celebrated in the monotonous and interminable chants of the bards, he will bestow an enormous sum of money on his daughter as her marriage dower, and squander the remainder of his wealth among the motley crew assembled at the solemnity. In ancient times the Rajpootnee damsel selected her lover from the many suitors for her hand who came together for that purpose on some appointed day. But on a certain occasion a feud arose, and a fierce civil strife cost the tribe so much of its noblest blood, that

the ceremony of the *mala* was discontinued by common consent. A revolution in manners ensued fatal to the independence of the gentler sex. A warrior disdained to owe his wife to aught but his own strong arm and trusty steel. He won, but he wooed not. By force, or by wile, he carried off the maiden he had learned to desire, and his captive became at once his spouse and his slave.

In all parts of India a false delicacy has rendered the position of father-in-law, or of brother-in-law, one of reproach; but among the Rajpoots such was especially the case, because the daughter, or the sister, was little better than the domestic drudge of her conqueror. It may be easily imagined that a proud and sensitive race would chafe under such a terrible stigma, and would seek to avoid the disgrace. Nor should we be surprised if the unhumanized barbarian scrupled at no means, however atrocious, to free himself from the chance of such a calamity. The most obvious and the most effectual way of escape was by destroying the innocent cause of his anxiety at her very birth. And thus female infanticide became a practice, an ordinary and recognised mode of removing an anticipated evil.

In justice, however, to our common nature, it must be stated that it was not without a struggle that the Rajpoots submitted to what they deemed a necessary evil. We learn from their historian that they were often heard to exclaim, "Accursed be the day wherein a woman child was born to me!" and a more modern writer tells us that the late Rajah of Mynpoorie was always moody and restless when the crime was to be committed in his fort, and that he would strive to hush the still small voice within him, by bestowing presents upon the Brahmans,—money, a horse, or an elephant.

It is true that the sword, the shield, and the spear are no longer the arbiters of wedlock, and that the Rajpoots have ceased to use violence as a preliminary to matrimony. But the false position of the woman, and the inferior social position of the father-in-law, remain unchanged to the present day. The

latter is in every thing subservient to his son-in-law, can refuse him nothing, and may claim from him no service in return. Until within the last few years his daughter's betrothal was the forerunner of his own ruin and degradation. He was impoverished by her dower, and insulted by her husband. It needed, therefore, no ordinary tenderness of feeling, no common degree of moral courage, to nourish and bring up the puling babe that was to cause so much vexation and sorrow; and in India marriage is a necessity. The unmarried woman is almost an outcast from society. It is an opprobrium to herself and her family if she be not betrothed at the age of puberty, which, in that climate, is usually attained between the years of nine and twelve. Female infanticide has consequently continued to prevail down to our own times.

According to Colonel Tod, there are thirty-six royal races, *chatees raj-cûla*, each of which is subdivided into numerous branches, *sacha*, and these again into unnumbered clans, or *gotra*. Every Rajpoot is supposed to be conversant with his own pedigree, and to be able to repeat his *gotra acharya*, or genealogical tree. Of course very few are gifted with this talent, and a bard or professed genealogist has become a constituent member of a wealthy household. To show the necessity of such an appointment, it will suffice to observe, that families of the same tribe cannot intermarry, though centuries may have elapsed since their divergence from the parent stock. For instance, the Seesodia and Aharya, the two grand subdivisions of the Gehloses, became separated upwards of eight hundred years ago, and yet at this moment an intermarriage would be pronounced incestuous. It once happened that a prince of Boondi married a lady of another family, but, a bard reciting the *gotra acharya*, it appeared that the bride belonged to a *sacha*, or ramification, of the Chohan tribe, of which the Boondi family was also a branch. A divorce was declared with many expiatory rites, and both parties were overwhelmed with shame and affliction.

It was naturally among the highest Rajpoot tribes that the humiliation arising from a daughter was most

keenly felt, and among them has likewise been the greatest destruction of female children. In many clans not a single instance has been known for centuries of a female infant being allowed to survive. Hundreds of years have passed away since the gloomy walls of the native fort at Mynpoory have been gladdened by the bright smile of the babe, or have re-echoed the ringing laugh of the merry girl as she toyed with her mother, her little brother, or her nurse. And this is no solitary instance. Death was the rule—life the rare exception. Unable to find wives from classes of equal rank and purity, the nobler Rajpoots have been compelled to marry the daughters of humbler tribes, compensating the inferiority of birth by the magnitude of the dower. And thus the most lowly tribes of all could nowhere obtain a mate of Rajpoot blood.

Nor was it merely the amount of dower to be paid with a daughter that caused a Rajpoot father so many anxious moments: he was equally obliged to squander an enormous sum of money amongst the bards, mendicants, and Brahmans, who attended as unbidden and most unwelcome guests. In former times fabulous wealth was thus squandered in order to secure the mercenary eulogies of these dispensers of fame. Colonel Tod quotes from a native bard the following significant verse: "The Dahirna emptied his coffers on the marriage of his daughter with Pirthiraj, but he filled them with the praises of mankind." Even during the present century the Rana of Oodipore expended nearly 10,000*l.* in presents bestowed upon the chief bard; and still more recently the bride's father was actually murdered because he refused the attendant miscreants the amount they demanded. These idle vagabonds would come a distance of twenty to thirty miles, and place themselves at a convenient spot by which the procession must pass from the house of the bride's father. The claim they made was one rupee—an English florin—for every one of themselves, for each of their followers, and for every horse, foal, and dog in their company; and on the occasion above-mentioned the unfortunate parent having declined to give more than four pice (three halfpence) a head, he was

put to death with much ignominy and violence.

An untravelled Englishman, or indeed any one accustomed only to the usages of Europe, may possibly assert that nothing is more easy than to introduce a penal statute, prohibiting infanticide, and rendering unlawful these tumultuous assemblages at marriage festivals. No doubt these gatherings might be prevented, and a recent enactment has actually been directed against them. But it would be really impracticable to put an end to the murder of female children by any legal decree. The Rajpoot chieftain dwells in a sort of fortified inclosure surrounded by lofty mud walls. His followers reside with him; they practice the same customs, and are entirely devoted to him. They regard the destruction of the female infant as rather a meritorious, or at least as a necessary act, and no prospect of emolument would induce them to betray their chief. Besides, it would be a difficult task to bring home the charge of murder. The babe when born is immersed in a bowl of milk, and its struggles cease almost before it has breathed the breath of life. Or a small piece of opium is fixed to the roof of its mouth, until it gradually melts, and is absorbed into the system. Or, yet more horrible, the mother is compelled to rub the nipples of her breast with the fatal drug, and thus suckle her child to death.

But, although prohibitory edicts would prove ineffectual, the same objection would not apply to a sumptuary law to regulate the amount of dower, if the same could be rendered palatable to the most influential members of the Rajpoot tribes. The experiment was worth a trial, and it was recommended by the fact that, in former times, the chieftain of Jypore had endeavoured to regulate "the dower and other marriage expenditure with reference to the property of the vassal, limiting it to one year's income of the estate." It is true that this wise and beneficent plan was foiled by the vanity of a Rajpoot noble; but, nevertheless, it held out the best hope of success of any that could be suggested. It had been tried on a small scale in Mairwara, and had succeeded beyond Colonel Dixon's most sanguine expectations,

and there seemed no reason why it should not be equally effectual with the Rajpoots.

It should be premised that the first public officer who brought the question of female infanticide prominently before the Government was Mr. Jonathan Duncan; but the court of directors very wisely rejected his proposition of taking into their own hands the duty of endowing the Rajpoot maidens. At a later period Mr. R. Montgomery exerted himself to the utmost to check this unnatural crime; but the system he introduced was found to be of too inquisitorial a nature, and calculated to give high umbrage to men of a peculiarly susceptible temperament. However, in 1842, Mr. Unwin having ascertained, while encamped in the Chohan district, that there was not a single female child in existence amongst them, immediately adopted a practical and judicious mode of inspection. He ordered the native watchmen in each village to give notice, at the police station, of the birth of every female child. An officer was instantly despatched to the house to view the infant, and the superintendent informed the magistrate. An official report as to its health was made at the expiration of the first month, and in the case of illness a trustworthy person was sent to ascertain the exact nature of the disease. These measures so far succeeded, that a female child was saved alive in that very sort of which we have already spoken as so long fatal to the sex. Mr. Thomason, the late lamented Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces,—than whom no man was ever better acquainted with the native character—instantly sent to the Rajah a letter of congratulation and a dress of honour. The good policy of this proceeding was manifested the very next year, when the number of female infants preserved increased from 57 to 180. In 1843 not one female Chohan was to be found in the district, while in August 1851 there were no fewer than 1263 alive, from the age of six years and under. But even then it was evident that foul play had been at work, for the corresponding number of males was 2161. Much had no doubt been done, but it was reserved for that zealous magistrate Mr. C. Raikes to give the decisive

and finishing stroke to the labours of his predecessors.

On the 12th November, 1851, Mr. Raikes invited the Rajah of Mynpoorie and the chief Chohan thakoors of the district to meet him at his camp at Sumaon, and there induced them to sign the following resolutions:—

Resolutions of Chohan Thakoors concerning Marriage Expenses.

Since in our tribe, owing to the expenses incurred in marriages, many evils have grown up, we, the undersigned, enter into the following engagements, and attest the same before the magistrate of our district, so that we may act thereupon, and to the best of our power induce all of our tribe to do so likewise:—

Resolution I.—We will in future regulate our marriage expenses by the four following grades—

1st Grade.—For rajahs or thalookdars the dower to be demanded on behalf of a son from the parents or guardians of a marriageable daughter shall not exceed rs. 500 (50*l.*), one-third of this sum to be paid at the period of betrothal, one-third at the door of the girl's father when the marriage procession arrives, and the remainder in the shape of pin money.

2nd Grade.—For zemindars, rs. 250, one-third, &c. as above.

3rd Grade.—For others in easy circumstances, rs. 100, one-third, &c.

4th Grade.—For all other decent people, one rupee.

Resolution II.—If the father of any marriageable damsel chooses of his own will to give more than is specified in Res.

I. well and good; but if the father of any youth *demand*s more than has been specified in Res. I., we will remonstrate with him. If he persist, we will put him out of our brotherhood, because he has from his own avarice brought dishonour to the father of the damsel.

Resolution III.—Since the insolence of Brahmins and bhâts, and barbers and others, who abuse decent people for not spending large sums at marriage ceremonies, is a cause of needless profusion, we resolve and promise, when such abuse is offered to us or our neighbours, to complain at once to the magistrate for redress.

Resolution IV.—To prevent needless expenditure in crowded processions, we undertake to invite to our family weddings a moderate number of persons only, according to the grade we belong to.

These very sensible Resolutions were solemnly ratified on the 9th December following by 360 chiefs and leading men of the Chohans, and up to the present time their conduct has proved their sincerity. Very recently this monstrous crime has been detected in the Punjaub, but prompt measures were at once adopted for its punishment and suppression. The abolition of female infanticide is at least one honourable monument of British humanity and perseverance, and generations yet unborn will thank the beneficent conquerors who used their power to ameliorate the condition of the people their prowess had subdued.

J. H.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, WRITTEN ON THE 10 JANUARY, 1757-8.

AT the close of 1757 the affairs of Frederick the Great were in a most critical posture. On the 18th June in that year he had been defeated by the Imperial forces at Kollin on the Elbe, and there lost 12,000 men. On the 6th Dec. we find Voltaire writing of him to D'Alembert: "He will lose his own dominions, together with the countries he has conquered:" and again to D'Argental: "He is beaten, and will be ruined, without a new miracle." Some of Frederick's own

letters and those of his sister the Margravine of Bayreuth, which have heretofore been published,* are equally desponding: but a most remarkable evidence of the state of the great Conqueror's apprehensions at this crisis is exhibited in the following document, which was recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. It was written at the time of his greatest peril, when threatened on the one hand with invasion by a French army, and on the other by the Russians; and

* See *The Court and Times of Frederick the Great*, edited by Thomas Campbell. 1843.

it contains his secret instructions to his Ministry in the event of his death or capture by the enemy. The copy is a literal one.

“*Instruction Secrete Pour le Conte de Finkenstein. Berlin le 10 de Janv. 1757.* Dans La Situation Critique ou se trouvent nos affaires je dois Vous donner mes Ordre pour que dans tout Les Cas Malheureux qui sont dans la possibilité des Evenemens vous Soyéz autorissé aux partis quil faut prendre. Sil arivoit (de quoi le Ciel preserve) qu'une de mes Armées en Saxe fut totalement battue oubien que Les Français chassassent les Hanovryeins de Leur païs et si etablissent et nous menassassent d'un Invasion dans la Vieille Marche, ou que les Russes penetrassent par La Nouvelle Marche, il faut Sauver la famille Royale, les princepeaux Dicasteres Les Ministres et le Directoire. Si nous sommes battus en Saxe du Côté de leipssic Le Lieu le plus propre pour Le transport de La famille et du Tressor est a Custrin, il faut en ce Cas que la famille Royale et tous cidessus noméz aillent escortéz de toute la Guarnison a Custrin. Si les Russes entroitent par la Nouvelle Marche ou quil nous arrivat un Malheur en Lusan, il faudrait que tout Se transportat a Madgebourg, enfin Le Dernier refuge est à Stettin, mais il ne faut y aller qu'a La Derniere exstremité. La

Guarnisson la famille Royale et le Tresort Sont Inseparables et vont toujours ensemble il faut y ajouter les Diamans de la Couronne, et L'argenterie des Grands Apartemens qui en pareil Cas ainsi que la Veselle d'or doit etre incontinent Monoyée. Sil arivoit que je fus tué il faut que Les affaires Continuent Leur train sans la moindre allteration et Sans qu'on s'apersoive qu'elles sont en d'autres Mains, et en le Cas il faut hater serment et hommages tant ici qu'en prusse et surtout en Silesie. Si j'avois la fatalité d'etre pris prisonnier par l'Enemy je Defend qu'on fasse La Moindre reflextion sur ce que je pourrois écrire de Ma Detention. Si pareil Malheur m'arivoit je Veux me Sacrifier pour L'Etat et il faut qu'on obeisse a Mon frere le quel ainsi que tout Mes Ministres et Generaux me reponderont de leur Tette qu'on offrira ni province ni rançon pour moy et que lon Continuera la Guerre en poussant Ses avantages tout Comme si je n'avais jamais exsisté dans le Monde. J'esperé et je dois Croire que Vous Conte Fine n'aurez pas besoin de faire usage de Cette Instruction mais en cas de Malheur je vous autorisse a L'Employer, et Marque que c'est apres Une Mure et saine Deliberation Ma ferme et Constante Volonté je le Signe de Ma Main et la Muni de mon Cachet.

(L.S.) FREDERIC R.”

THE MAP OF LONDON A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE extension of the metropolis of the British empire is one of the marvels of the last century; and its still increasing population has already reached an amount sufficient for a state in itself, and exceeding many of the smaller continental governments in that particular; whilst it enormously transcends them in wealth and influence. But it is difficult, by mere numbers, to convey an idea of its importance. Figures are too abstract, and our enumeration soon fails in ideas of extension. It requires eyes practised and accustomed to large masses of population to imagine 100,000; and a million is perhaps beyond the scope of the mind,—a mere idea of vastness.

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It has occurred to me, however, that the extension of London may be better shown than by a declaration, that its population has attained to the enormous amount of two million souls; and, that by setting forth the space of land which has been swallowed up, in providing for the shelter of the ever-increasing bulk of its inhabitants, during the last century, a more impressive notion of its size may be obtained. I am led to this by the contemplation of an old map of London and its vicinity, published in 1762, but with *improvements* to 1766. The title is worth recording, it is as follows:—

A PLAN OF LONDON on the same scale as that of Paris. In order to ascertain

D

the difference of the extent of these two rivals, the Abbé de la Grive's Plan of Paris, and that of London by J. Rocque, have been divided into equal squares, where London contains 39, and Paris but 29, so that the superface of London is to that of Paris as 39 to 29, or as 5455 acres to 4028. London therefore exceeds Paris by 1427 acres, the former being $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and Paris only $6\frac{1}{3}$. By J. Rocque, chorographer to his Majesty, in the Strand, London, 1762, *with new improvements to the year 1766.*

The latter part in italics was an addition to the original plate. The map is dedicated to the Duke of Montague.

The extreme length of London, representing a dense mass of inhabited houses, unseparated by fields, was, at this time, contained within Whitechapel and Hyde Park. At the river side it was somewhat longer, reaching to a line parallel to Stepney at one end, and to Tothill Fields on the other. On the Surrey side, it extended from Rotherhithe to the then projected bridge of Blackfriars; the road from which to St. George's Fields was planned but not yet executed. There were a few houses at the foot of Westminster Bridge, but Lambeth and Vauxhall were as yet outlying villages. The width varied: north of the Thames a few hamlets were approached,—Hoxton, Bethnal Green, and Spitalfields; and Mile End Road, on the north side, was built on continuously, but Hackney, Homerton, Newington, Dalston, were scattered villages, or hamlets, contiguous, but not yet united to each other, and in the midst of fields and gardens. Islington was equally detached, and formed a long street of dwellings, reaching from the Angel Inn to Canonbury House; and extending about half that distance down the branch called the "Lower Road." Between this and Hackney was an undisturbed range of fields, and gardens, a mile and three quarters across in a direct line. Islington has now a population nearer to 100,000; but in a Gazette, published in 1751, it is stated to have contained nearly "700 houses, including the Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland, on the road to Ware." There could therefore scarcely have been more than 5000 inhabitants. The City Road is marked out, but not built

on; there are fields on each side. It was projected in 1756 and opened for traffic in 1761. The New Road appears as an addition on the map; it was formed in consequence of an Act of Parliament passed in 1756, to unite Islington to Paddington, and was violently opposed by the Duke of Bedford, who thought it came too near to his house. But, with exception of a few habitations at Bagnigge Wells and about River Head, a line drawn from the near end of the City Road to Middlesex Hospital, formed the extreme boundary of the houses. All north were fields; known by the name of Lamb's Conduit, and White Conduit Fields, the Foundling Hospital standing alone within the former. Two aristocratic mansions, Montague House and Bedford House, with their gardens, formed the boundary at this part. The former of these was then the residence of the nobleman to whom the map is dedicated, and its high gables spoke of the era of Louis XIV. It was in fact constructed by an architect sent from France—the former mansion having been destroyed by fire. This noble mansion, known so well as the British Museum, has now passed away like its former tenants, but its name is preserved by the adjoining street.

Taking the line of Oxford Street from the corner of Tottenham Court Road, we find a tolerably compact mass of dwellings reaching to Marylebone Lane, and the village of that name is connected with it. A few houses are also clustered about the corner of Tottenham Court and Hampstead Roads. One of these was the old manor-house of Tottenham Court, which gave name to the locality, an indication of which is yet preserved in two massive impostes of stone, the remains of an entrance. Here also was the Adam and Eve public house, and the scene of Hogarth's "March to Finchley." But beyond were nothing but fields all the way to Hampstead; and the "Mother Red Cap" was a solitary house of resort for cockney excursionists, at a junction of the road leading to Kentish Town. It is now entirely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, and retains very faint traces of ever having been honoured as a suburban retreat.

The following account of the walk from Oxford-street to Tottenham

Court, written just fifty years ago by Joseph Moser, esq. (which, we think, has escaped the researches of the author of the Hand-book of London,) is graphic, and not a little interesting:—

Rathbone Place was built soon after Soho Square. I can still remember when the street terminated where the *old* buildings now end. At this place there were rails and iron gates, beyond which was a large pond surrounded with walks, a good deal resembling the reservoir in the Green Park; at the upper end of which was the same kind of sluice. Fronting this, a house much celebrated for the manufacture of Bath buns and Tunbridge water-cakes, which was connected, by a row of large and venerable elms, to another famous for conviviality, called the Cock and Pye; from which ingenious combination, the idea of which was originally Gallic,* the back fields had their domination.† In the garden of this mansion the busts of the *fighting-men*, cast in plaster of Paris, and curiously coloured, were exhibited. I do not mean those of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and such kind of fellows, but persons considerably more innocent, as they only *hurt* each other, viz. George Taylor, Broughton, Slack, and a long train of their satellites, who displayed their skill in the adjacent booth—I believe I should call it amphitheatre—at Tottenham Court.

These walks were a very pleasant promenade‡ for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, &c. as they were planted with trees and gravelled. On their sides, particularly on the east, a very large space of ground was laid out in gardens adorned in the *rus in urbe* style, with Chinese and other summerhouses, tents, leaden Mercuries, wooden Venuses, cockle-shell walks, fish-ponds, &c. according to the taste and opulence of their tenants. These delightful retreats, in which after the toils of traffic or mechanical exertions our ancestors reposed, or rather luxuriated, were divided by lanes and allies, the intricate meanders of which it almost required the skill of Dædalus, or the clue of Queen Eleanor, to develope.

However, one way this labyrinth brought you to Tottenham Court Road, and the other to a field in which was a pond much celebrated for duck-hunting, and other metropolitan aquatic sports, which had the appellation of the Little Sea. This, I think, was the very spot whereon Whitefield's Tabernacle now stands. A very few

cottages intervened between this and the Adam and Eve, Tottenham Court; and still fewer from the latter to Mother Red Cap's.—*European Magazine for March, 1804.*

Returning to Oxford Street, and pursuing our course westward, we find that, in 1766, the north side, from Marylebone Lane to Edgware Road, had just been built on; but behind, all are fields up to the village of Paddington. The map, however, marks a very significant indication of the change about to take place, the word "kiln" being found immediately in the rear of these houses.

Pursuing our imaginary walk round the metropolis 100 years ago, we will cross the Park from Tyburn to Knightsbridge; and we observe, that the latter hamlet is hardly united to the end of Piccadilly, and that Brompton, Kensington and Chelsea, are hamlets and townships, divided from each other by fields, but as yet in no way united to the mass forming London. Crossing the river to Battersea, we find ourselves upwards of three miles, in a direct line, from the nearest of those suburban hamlets, connecting with London by the Borough of Southwark. This is Newington, but between this, however, lie, by the water-side, Vauxhall and South Lambeth. A few scattered houses are on the roads between them. Walworth and Newington join each other; but Camberwell and Peckham are distant suburbs, quite encircled with pleasant fields and gardens; whilst Deptford, and Greenwich, are towns at a distance sufficient to be pronounced perfectly distinct from London.

Before I enter into a minute consideration of the changes that have taken place, and which are presented in the modern map of London and its environs, I cannot refrain from pointing out an indication of the *social* condition of the metropolis 100 years ago as exemplified in the map before me.

The insecurity of the roads about the metropolis, previous to the introduction of a more efficient system of police, and of the brilliant gas-lights

* Il est là comme un coq en pâte.

† Mr. Peter Cunningham gives the Cock and Pye Fields as the old name for Seven Dials: which, according to the text, is a site too far to the south-east.

‡ "When Tottenham fields with roving beauty swarms."—*Gay to Pulteney.*

although now a matter of tradition, was to our fathers and mothers, and still more to a previous generation, a painful and very annoying fact. But the mounted highwayman has so long disappeared that it is only by history, or from the narratives of grey-headed octogenarians, we are acquainted with the exploits of Dick Turpin or of Jerry Abershaw. Legislation has been long too fond of the *in terrorem* principle, but in 1766 our map tells us, that the approaches to London were fortified by gallows, the sites of which I will point out, as they are *drawn* on the plan in question. At the meeting of the Edgware Road with Oxford Street was the celebrated "Tyburn Tree," a structure of triangular form, probably for extensive accommodation in case of a run of business. Casting our eyes up the Edgware Road, at Cricklewood, just over Shoot-up Hill, a little beyond Kilburn, in a vacant space by the roadside, are two gallows. One appears to have a projecting arm to it, similar to what the old ale-house signs display by a country roadside; the other is in the form of a cross, and, it may be observed, each has its tenant; but this of course was introduced by the draughtsman to shew its purpose. We will now return again to Tyburn, and pursue our course to Shepherd's Bush. Here, at the point of the green, are *two* precisely similar to those just described. It must be remembered these were both on important roads from the metropolis, having considerable traffic, and crossing many lonely commons. I may here mention, that there was another, not indicated in this map; it was erected in 1759, a little beyond Islington, on the road to Holloway; but it may have been removed at the time of our map. On the other side of the Thames, Kennington Common was the place of public execution, and the gallows is in form of a cross. At the corner of Richmond Park, nearest Kingston, is one of triangular form; the spot is called Gallows Hill, and was doubtless for the felons convicted at the county assizes at that town. All the other roads seem to be free from these disgusting memorials of a barbarous legislation; but for the instruction of seamen, a conspicuous and projecting point of the Isle of Dogs has

one of these dreary appendages hanging over the river side. This was questionless for those convicted of murder and piracy on the high seas.

We will now consider the changes that have taken place on the north of London, between the boundaries formed by the New River and Edgware Road, as it comprises the most important part of the additions for the accommodation of the population. There are those, still living, who remember a clear vista across fields to Hampstead from Nicholson's distillery in John Street, Clerkenwell; and a very large portion of the enormous extension of Islington has been made within the last twenty years. That part, which slopes down the hill to the valley of the Fleet River, by Bagnigge Wells Road, is one of the most recent. Pentonville takes its name from the proprietor, and is a district of great extent, which was commenced at the close of the eighteenth century. But it is to the present generation, that the credit of seizing upon such large tracts of green fields belongs. White Conduit House, one of the former suburban places of entertainment, which were generally in green fields, has but very recently lost the last vestige of its former character, and its grounds have been covered with small tenements. The remains of the conduit, to which it owed its name, were visible twenty years ago, on a bare space of ground opposite; and here, on a Sunday afternoon, was an unbroken line of holiday makers, going or returning, across the fields to Copenhagen House, another rural place of entertainment, which then stood quite alone, a long way distant from the march of bricks and mortar; but which has, in its turn, recently passed away, and its neighbouring fields are appropriated for the new cattle market which is to take the place of Smithfield.

We will return again in the direction of White Conduit House, but keeping a little to the north of it, directing our steps to a row of tall elms on the side of the rising ground. It was close by this spot, that a well-defined Roman encampment, with deep valla, was to be seen. It was a parallelogram, and the fosse was from 10 to 12 feet deep, and about 20 feet in width. Specula-

tion has made this the camp of Suetonius, and Battlebridge at the foot of the valley the scene of the defeat of Boadicea. There were but few data for this idea; but some few remains of weapons have been found in the vicinity, and not far from Battlebridge the skeleton of an elephant was discovered. At the period of my first acquaintance with this spot, from the encampment down to the Small-pox Hospital at Battlebridge, were nothing but brickfields. About three or four years ago, not having visited the neighbourhood for many years, I thought I would endeavour to trace out my recollections of the place. It was with some difficulty I could persuade myself of the identity of White Conduit House, although it still preserves its name. But as to the Conduit, it had disappeared; and every vestige by which I could have identified the place was utterly gone. I felt interested in the fate of the "encampment." I had seen, a few years before, indications of two houses being in course of erection in the centre, and occupying the rest with their gardens. But, now that so many dwellings had arisen on all sides, it was difficult to find those houses. However, I caught sight of the row of elm-trees before mentioned, and, after a little reconnoitring, discovered the range of dwellings, and looking over the garden wall saw the deep trenches, which were not easily to be effaced. Montfort Place is the name given to the row of houses, and it lies retired, a short distance back from the Barnsbury Road, about three quarters of a mile from White Conduit House.

Lamb's Conduit Fields, which lay between Tottenham Court, and Bagnigge Wells Roads, were first invaded by the Foundling Hospital, which was opened as early as 1745. All the streets, north of the hospital, are subsequent to the date of our map, as well as the whole line of squares, Cavendish Square excepted, up to the Edgeware Road. Opposite Bloomsbury Square was Bedford House, the residence of the Duke of Bedford. It is marked in our map as a neighbour to Montague House, and was pulled down at the beginning of the present century. The names belonging to the family of the Russells are profusely spread about this district in Bedford, Russell, and Tavistock Squares, &c. Portions of the district,

called Lamb's Conduit Fields, have not been covered until the present generation. In many places little oases of uncovered land have remained here and there, while thick neighbourhoods have grown all around. It seems as if even bricks and mortar could not flourish on every soil, and were sometimes condemned to a languid existence. Whilst all about streets were flourishing, and sending forth their branches to encroach still further upon adjacent fields, or fading gardens, large districts between Gower Street and St. Pancras New Church were left uncovered, until the London University seized upon one portion, and Euston Square upon another. Gordon Square has been most unfortunate, and even yet presents a melancholy picture of unprofitable soil, or unfortunate speculation. This ground was called the Field of the Forty Foot-steps, and is the scene of Miss Porter's novel, so called.

On the north side of the New Road, between Battlebridge and Hampstead Road, in the rear of the houses fronting it, is for the most part a low neighbourhood, especially the district called Somers' Town, begun in 1786. At the Brill, which leads into this, the imaginative Stukeley traced out the site of a large Roman encampment. The old parish church of St. Pancras has been rebuilt in the last few years. St. Pancras was formerly a poor secluded village, and Norden, who wrote in the 16th century, speaks of it as a haunt of thieves: "walk not there too late," says he. In the first quarter of the 18th century this neighbourhood was little better; the whole line of the New Road, indeed, was extremely dangerous, and the public houses, here and there on its side, had but a questionable reputation. One may often observe in several parts of the outskirts of the metropolis, certain neglected districts, which seem to take us back to the condition of a primitive civilization,—waste patches of soil, seeming as if pushed aside out of the highways of traffic, or, with a knowledge of their unworthiness, to have skulked aside to shroud themselves in obscurity. These neglected spots are as frequently tenanted by a class, or race, having but little in common with the busy hum about them. Nomadic in their habits, not exactly living in tents, but in a kind of machine midway between a

van and a waggon, they seem to seek temporary resting-places on soil which civilization has disdained to occupy. Before the Great Northern Railway routed them, Battlebridge had a number of these tenants. A part of Lock's Fields in Walworth also exhibits the same phenomena. Sometimes the moveable houses in which they live become fixtures to the soil, and gradually acquire a more stable foundation than wheels. But there are reasons for avoiding this, as such dwellings are exempt from rates. A whimsical illustration of this fact occurred, but a few years ago, in the vicinity of Dockhead. Here is a house built of wood, and on wheels. Its ingenious tenant has rendered it in appearance a very comfortable lodging, and the passing stranger would scarcely discover its peculiar features. In answer to a summons from the parish authorities for rates, the occupant declared "his house was a 'wehikel,' a *cart*," and to prove it, horses were harnessed, and, amid a throng of admiring spectators, it was drawn down to the police office that the question might be settled. There was no gain-saying a fact so palpable, it was a "wehikel" as the man asserted, and he and his *cart* returned in triumph to its resting-place.

The Regent's Park, which occupies so large a space in the district under consideration, is a great boon to the metropolis. It has interposed a large gap between the increasing neighbourhoods, and does its office as one of the great lungs to purify an atmosphere tainted by the breath of so many thousands. The addition of Primrose Hill was a good move in a good direction; but how much has been neglected in this way, and how tardy has our government been in providing those places for recreation, which are so eminently demanded by our social system. Taking our stand on Primrose Hill, we have a glance at what is going on *now* in the extension of London. St. John's Wood has become an immense neighbourhood, with Portland Town contiguous to it, and we find it has now reached Kilburn on one side, and advanced within a few fields of Hampstead. The grounds of Belsize House, which lie immediately between Primrose Hill and Hampstead, are now in course of transformation, and will soon be covered with residences: and it is

greatly to be lamented that this property was not secured to the nation, and a noble walk continued from Regent's Park to Hampstead Heath. Passing Chalk Farm on the east, let us see what is doing in the fields near Kentish Town, through which was, a few years ago, so pleasant a stroll up to the Heath. It is positively distressing to behold such gigantic strides of bricks and mortar, but still more to perceive the reckless and miserable manner in which the ground is being laid out. Many ranges of dwellings look as if they had been tumbled together by chance, or as if a deliberate attempt at creating a very ugly and *low* district had been resolved on.

Kentish Town is an old hamlet, but Camden Town, its neighbour, was begun in 1791, and is now of portentous dimensions, stretching out to shake hands with Islington. The increase in the last few years has been immense, but in all this no ground has been set aside for public recreation, notwithstanding the enormous population who are interested in it, whilst time goes on, and daily the chances are passing away for any effective purpose. The space I have been considering between Islington and Kilburn, which has been engulfed in the last century, excepting those parts appropriated to Regent's park, measures, in a direct line, three miles and a half, and is rather over two in width, on the average. Thus, in this space alone, we have nearly as much area as the whole of London in 1766. The space between the Edgware Road, Paddington, and Bayswater, comprising the district called Westbourn Grove, has been filled up quite recently, and subsequently to the construction of the terminus of the Great Western Railway. The fine ranges of mansions facing Hyde Park are for the most part recent, and the last remnant of the gardeners' grounds adjoining Bayswater will soon disappear altogether. There are similar extensions of the metropolis throughout Kensington, Brompton, and Chelsea; all these are now in close union with each other, and all the fields in the neighbourhood of Pimlico, about King's Road and down to the water-side, have been swallowed up in the last twenty years. Belgravia, a low flat soil, by nature a marsh, but by fashion's caprice con-

verted into a chosen spot for the residences of wealth and nobility, serves to unite in a compact mass the former outlying hamlets before enumerated. The "Five Fields," behind Buckingham Palace and Knightsbridge, was an open space of considerable extent until the neighbourhood formed by Belgrave Square arose, and gradually closed up the whole space between the Palace and Brompton.

It is impossible in so superficial a glance as space condemns me to, to convey a very accurate or perfect idea of London's extension in every direction. On the Surrey side it has filled up all the vacant space between Kent Street and Newington and Walworth; for gardeners' grounds in my recollection lay between Kent Street and the New Kent Road. The latter had no dwellings at the time of our map, and but few until within the last fifty years, and the Old Kent Road had but a very few scattered buildings here and there. Now, all the intervening space (vacant in 1766) between Vauxhall and Kennington, Kennington and Camberwell, up to the Old Kent Road, is occupied, and but a small interval separates Deptford from Rotherhithe.

Returning again to the other side of the river, we find that in 1766, north of the line of the City Road, Finsbury Fields, so long a favourite place of recreation to the citizens, made a complete division between Islington, Hoxton, and Kingsland. Strange to say, whilst many more distant plots have long ago been swallowed up, a large piece of this a very few years since was untouched, and yet is not wholly seized on, although the gradual wasting of the brick-earth is fast preparing the soil for its tenants. Here again we must regret, that no attempt was made to secure a piece of land, so advantageously situated between the densely-inhabited districts of Clerkenwell, Hoxton, and Islington, for the purpose of public recreation. It would have been near the homes of many thousands who cannot afford either time, or money, for a trip by railway into the regions of fresh air and green fields, which are daily becoming to the Londoner so distant and so difficult of access. But a walk of five minutes from the north end of Britannia Fields, for so the remaining portion of this district is called, brings

us to a fine piece of open ground adjoining the Islington Cattle Market. I regret to say this will soon be covered with dwellings, and then this increasing neighbourhood will be as distant from a walk into fields as any part of London in 1750. This supineness on the part of the government, and perhaps of the people themselves, is the more lamentable, as the district, I am now speaking of, has had around it many pieces of land very suitable in position for public purposes, although not sufficient in size to be elevated to the dignity of a park.

Further east the same story of extension must be told. The Tower Hamlets have closed up, and become compact; Spitalfields has long ceased to have a green blade; and the time does not appear to be distant when the river Lee will be the eastern boundary of the metropolis. It is fortunate for the inhabitants of this part of London, and for a still increasing neighbourhood, that Victoria Park has been formed; but it is to be regretted that it is not at a less distance from the heart of the city. At another extreme of London, Battersea, the same tardy wisdom has appeared; Battersea Park is an instalment of great value, but nothing more.

Before I close this very imperfect sketch, I will just glance at the position of London a century ago and at the present time. In 1766 it contained but $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; it now covers 40. Should even the ratio of increase for the last century continue during a similar period, London would cover 200 square miles; but, as the real increase has been during the last thirty years, should we take *that* ratio of increase, it is stupendous to contemplate the gigantic bulk to which it may attain! What would our nervous ancestors who, 200 years since, endeavoured by Act of Parliament to prevent London's extension, and what would Major Rennell say, to find a capital already exceeding in population the amount he considered the ultimatum of possibility in regard to adequate supplies of food?

Many other points of interest have occurred to me during this examination, but I must leave their consideration for a future time.

J. G. WALLER.

JEROME CARDAN.

The Life of Girolamo Cardano, of Milan, Physician. By Henry Morley.

JEROME CARDAN was born in 1501, at Pavia. He was the illegitimate son of a reprobate old scholar and a young widow of Milan. Had it rested with the sire the son had never been born. As it was, he received welcome from no one, save the prevailing plague, which planted its carbuncles on his young nose, in the shape of a cross, and, it might almost seem, doomed him to live a life of plagues and crosses for three quarters of a century afterwards.

What Charles Lamb says of the poor generally may be applied to Jerome individually,—he was not brought up, but dragged up. He was left, dirty and deserted, to strangers, but when death seemed to be laying his hand upon him, when he had reached an age at which he might be of some use to his wicked old sire, the latter took him to himself, and made of him his footboy. He was but seven years old at the time, and unbaptized. Hard work and bad diet had nearly deprived his father of the service of the little page. The father struck a bargain with St. Jerome, whereby, if the saint saved the child, the child was to be called by the name of the saint. The contract was duly fulfilled on either side.

The child vegetated into a weak boy, but that boy evinced early signs of unusual intellect, and thereby he in some degree obtained a place in what passed as the heart of his father. Uneducated, save by himself (not always the worst of masters), and barely in his teens, he wrote a treatise on the Earning of Immortality, and he commenced another on the best method of winning at games of chance. The young Jerome was an inveterate gambler, and, when he developed into the old Jerome, his love for gambling was not only as inveterate as ever, but he was the weak slave of even worse vices. He could neither confine himself to one work nor one vice; and when, at nineteen, the yellow-haired boy went to the university, he was affected by external and internal disorders, had several books, philosophical or puerile, in course of completion, and

was without any fixed principle, save that of somehow becoming famous. Altogether the young collegian was an exceedingly clever, witty, unclean, and unpleasant scamp.

Whatever Cardan did, he addressed himself thereto with the perseverance and power of a Hercules. Learning or libertinism, it was all one to Jerome, he became steeped to the lips in both. Never perhaps was youth so dissolute yet so highly accomplished; never one so careless of his person so refined of mind, when he chose. He could pass from "Tomith" to treatises on triangles, from dice to dialectics, and from dirty habits to divine meditations. The love of music too was strong upon him, and his heart was not hardened, for when his barbarous old father died, in 1584, Jerome placed an epitaph over him, which, despite its pedantic language, showed the filial affection of its author.

The old geometrician left his family but scantily provided for, but the young scholar maintained a gay life for a while on the means supplied to him by his mother. He held profitless offices, and the poor mother helped him to hold them with honour. She conferred upon him respectability, by enabling him to give good dinners; and as for economy, Jerome despised the idea of saving, for astrology and his horoscope had foretold that he could not live beyond the age of forty-five, and *vogue la galère* was the device of the scholar. At the same time he besieged the Almighty with prayers for health, long life, and much enjoyment, and, to make his chance for the triple prize more secure, he opened a private account with St. Martin, and promised that patron unlimited allegiance, if he would only help him to what he desired. St. Jerome must have been equally astonished and indignant when he found his protégé giving all his custom in this line to a rival establishment.

The stain on the birth of Cardan was obstructive to his career. It was only with extreme difficulty that he was admitted Doctor of Medicine; and

a small practice, and much starvation, at Sacco, were jealously deemed as almost too good for a sage with a bar sinister in his scutcheon. During the six or seven years of his residence at the little town just named, Cardan laid the foundation of the mixed reputation which attached to him during his after-life; he performed one or two cures in cases of difficulty, wrote various medical treatises that were not varied with respect to merit, and devoted himself largely to gambling as a resource whereby to live. When he had not his pen in hand the dice-box was there, and Cardan wore a dagger on his thigh, and he was as rapid with the use thereof as he ever was with that of his tongue. He was a strange mixture of fierceness and affection, wisdom and weak judgment, knowledge and ignorance; simple faith and abject savage superstition; and Mr. Morley very well says of him, that "where Cardan was thought mad by his neighbours, we should think him wise; and where his neighbours thought him wise, we should think him mad."

This is, however, to be taken with exception, as, for instance, when Cardan, unable to maintain himself becomingly, tempted fortune and took unto himself for wife the young Lucia dei Banderini, a dowerless girl, with whom he removed to Milan, in 1532. Famine alone gave them welcome there, and Jerome and his bride removed to the town of Gallareta, where every day he grew poorer, save in knowledge and superstition, played away too even his wife's jewels and bed, and in nineteen months earned forty crowns. The couple returned once more to Milan, the wife with a little son on her bosom, and the strange triad took temporary shelter in the workhouse, a depth of degradation to which even Tasso was reduced once in his life, and at which the poet was as little affected as the physician.

The latter, it must be confessed, was the nobler man of the two. He was not content to live at the cost of others, nor was it in his nature to be ungrateful for service rendered. He fought the battle of life in Milan like a true-hearted soldier. He was often beaten down upon one knee, but with a stout heart and arm he held the buckler of resolution above his head

and pushed his way through opposing ills while he bore the blows of fortune uncomplainingly. He made a few friends, courted them assiduously, but not servilely, obtained some small occupation returning, indeed, but a slender *honorarium* for the exercise of any of them, and wrote treatises enough on various sciences to make the fortune and reputation of half a hundred scholars. And at last one of his treatises was printed. It was that "On the Bad Practice of Medicine in Common Use," and it gained for him more shame than honour. The physicians could not refute him, but they could abuse both him and his treatise. The people at large followed the lead given by the faculty, and Cardan was accounted of as being the very slave of that crass ignorance he had attempted to expose. It has ever been so. The old stagers, being idly disposed, are wrathful when they are required to unlearn gross errors, and they take their revenge by denouncing every new teacher as an ignoramus. Jenner was called "fool and knave" by the entire body of medical gentlemen of his day, and when these were compelled to follow Jenner they talked of his discovery as if the merit were not his but theirs.

Despite opposition, Cardan was enabled to set up a household, take his mother into it, and engage a "famulus." If he indulged much in dissipation, he was also a gigantic worker. His brain and his pen were never at rest, but he was not always happy in his subjects. Fame descended slowly upon him for his scientific treatises; but when he brought his astrology to bear, by casting the nativity of Christ, and writing a biography of the Saviour confirmatory of the horoscope, he was spoken of as a daringly speculative atheist. He was not far from being seized by the Inquisition for this work; but this was at a later period, and he had already made his peace with the Church by submitting all he had written to her judgment. The judgment did not at all affect Cardan's convictions. He simply bowed, smiled, and was silent.

In the meantime Cardan maintained a terrible struggle for existence. The College of Milan steadily refused to acknowledge him, and the few patients

he acquired barely enabled him to live. He was in that condition that the birth of two children, a son and daughter, pressed upon him; and the death of his mother relieved him. Sad condition of society when a newly-born child meets with no welcome, and the departure of a parent is a matter for joy!

It was not till 1539 that the turning point in his fortune was fairly reached. In that year was imprinted his *Practica Arithmetica*, which gave him lasting fame as an author; and in the same year, after twelve of application and rebuff, he was enrolled among the members of the Milanese College of Physicians, "and acquired the legal right of practising for fees, or taking office as a teacher in the university." It was but reasonable that thereupon he addressed himself to the completion of an able work on consolation; after much weariness and disappointment, he had found for both the consolation upon which he wrote. Yet, after all, he earned, even now, less as a physician than as an almanack-maker and dabbler in astrology. He added something by his lectures, but he was unfortunate enough to have friends willing to lend him money, and he still frequented the gaming table, where he won, upon system, and occasionally plucked a pigeon. The funds, however, got very quickly spent. His companionship was not always with scholars. His table was as often surrounded by singers; and they who sang, drank deeply, and the house of a man who was imbued with solemn ideas of religion was but an unsanctified home. Amid the extravagance a third child was born, and Cardan thereupon buckled himself to sterner labour, and in 1544, he was teaching the college youth of Pavia, at an annual income of two hundred and forty gold crowns, which sum was irrespective of what he might be enabled to make by the practice of his profession as physician. Ill-employed as many of his hours had been, he had nevertheless found leisure and sufficient clearness of intellect to compose his great work on Algebra. It was his masterpiece, and, like all *chefs d'œuvre*, it was attacked by the sciolists, and not spared by the sages; but Cardan had an answer for all, and he and his book were triumphant. His

pen was occupied besides on many other subjects, and that at one time; some were completed, some were never seriously intended to be so; some were illustrative of wisdom, some of science, some of art, some of morals, and a tract or two were marked by such foolery as scholars could once delight in who preferred to write nonsense rather than let their restless minds run to waste. The result of all was an increase both of fame and, in some degree, of fortune, and he fully merited both, for never had the sun seen a man who laboured more assiduously while he did labour, or who could so easily, after his jubilant relaxations, put on again the burthen of toil, and work on like a giant refreshed. He bore all well, for the simple reason that he kept early hours, and enjoyed full rest. "He liked to spend ten hours in bed, during eight of which he slept, if his health happened to be pretty good. When he was wakeful, he was accustomed to get up and walk round his bed, counting thousands, with the hope of making himself sleepy. *He took but little medicine, being a doctor . . .* The medicinal remedies most used by him to procure sleep were bears' grease, or an ointment of poplar, applied externally in *seventeen places*." He loved old fashions in dress; and as regards diet he preferred heavy suppers to light ones, and fish to meat. His dinner was the repast of an anchorite, and the supper was in fact a late dinner. His beverage was wine and water, a half pint of each fairly commingled. He was an uneasy sleeper, he was ever looking for omens when awake, and his slumbers were oppressed by fearful dreams; but he was, in his way, happy, until swift death took from him his Lucia, and then he returned to Milan, where, to draw his sorrowful thoughts from dwelling on his bereavement, he wrote a laboured encomium on gout and a panegyric of the Emperor Nero.

Cardan might have found what the French call "distraction" in his sorrow had he accepted an offer made him to become physician to Pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese), but, favourable as were the terms proposed, Cardan declined them; "the Pope," he said, "is decrepit, he is but a crum-

bling wall; and shall I quit a certain for an insecure position?" He had the courage to resist an offer even more tempting from Christian III. King of Denmark. Cardan, according to the suggestion of Mr. Morley, declined the pope's proposal on the ground that it would have involved him in political questions, which he hated. It seems to us, however, that the Italian was probably afraid to trust himself in a capital wherein his bold speculations on eternal things were accounted of as the speculations of an atheist. He had many reasons for refusing the offer of the royal Dane, but chief among them was his desire to stand well and safely with Rome. He objected to "the heresy of the Danes," and would not serve a power which respected Luther, whose horoscope he had cast, and of whom and of whose system he had written: "The heresy so widely propagated would, he said—and the stars said—fall to pieces of itself; for it would rear up an infinite number of heads, so that, if nothing else convicted it of falsehood, yet by that very multitude of opinions it would be shewn that, since truth is only one, in plurality there *must* be error." And how lame, impotent, and illogical was this conclusion, arrived at by a man who was so deep a thinker, and who himself held opinions which his church would not sanction, but which he knew to be true. The world would never have moved towards truth, nor retained what of it is now held in possession, but for difference of opinion—for that agitation of thought out of which arises immutable truth. The Church of Rome once held that this world was the immoveable centre of our solar system, and that the sun revolved around it. Some philosophic and not irreligious men doubted this. Galileo reflected on the doubt, and from reflection sprang denial. The old unity party condemned both, but even that party has been compelled to allow that Galileo was right and the church wrong. There is no better sport than to listen to a jesuitical gentleman of these later days commenting upon Newton and his philosophy. The latter, it will be remarked by the amiable individual in question, has been condemned by the church, and is, therefore, utterly abominable; but (he will add) the facts

as stated by Newton are doubtless, in themselves, incontrovertible. We have heard this admission made many times by men who denounced the philosophy as churchmen, but who as reflecting men accepted it with their whole hearts. As for the doctrine of the Reformation, it may be safely left standing where Luther fixed it, with the remark, "If it be of God, it will continue to stand."

And so Cardan established himself at Pavia, where he laid up money by lecturing, by authorship, and by the practice of medicine, squandered much of it in very indifferent company, and wrote precepts for his children—two clever scapegrace lads, and one gentle girl—whereby they might go through life more profitably than he had done himself. Some of these precepts are terse and suggestive, and are strangely characteristic of the author. We have space but for a few, as, for example, "Time governs princes, princes govern men. Look for the end to time." "Never sleep on feathers." "Never associate with a stranger on the public road." "Live joyously when you are able; men are worn down by cares." "It is more prudent to spend money usefully than to lay it by, for more results come of the use of money, which is action, than of the preservation of it, which is rest." "Love children, honour brothers; parents and every member of the family love, or turn out of doors." "A woman left by herself, thinks; too much caressed, suspects: therefore take heed." "Never let your children have a stepmother; if you do, never put faith in her as their accuser." "Deeds are masculine, and words are feminine; letters are of the neuter gender." "If necessary, slip out of the tie of friendship; never break it." "Put no trust in a red Lombard, a black German, a blinking Tuscan, a lame Venetian, a tall, thin, Spaniard, a bearded woman, a curly-pated man, or a Greek." "Delay is the handle to denial." "Take care that you are better than you seem." "Never lie, but circumvent." "Be more ready to help friends than to hurt foes." It may be added that Cardan was somewhat before his age in even suggesting tender treatment in the education of children. He himself, with much love, was far, however,

when down came terrible infamy upon him destructive as the thunderbolt.

Jerome's son, Gianbatista, was a wild youth, and had wild loves; among them was a certain Brandonia Seroni, fair and frail, whom he married, and by whom he was betrayed. Jerome's horror was extreme at this union—the wedding of a young physician with a girl of fierce passions and evil family. The sire forgave the son, but the forgiveness brought with it little felicity to the youthful couple. Their "violent delights" had, as the poet says, "violent ends;" and, though two children resulted from the union, hatred soon took place of love, as well it might, for the mother gloried in boasting that Gianbatista was not the father of these hapless children; and terrible was the wrath, incensed the words, and soon incensed the deeds, that followed. In brief, Gianbatista destroyed his gay and guilty wife by poison. It was a crime in which his superiors were wont to indulge, but *he* was hardly of the rank and eminence to authorise himself to slay his consort with impunity. Murder was the privilege of the nobility; these would have deemed that society was reduced to a condition of anarchy, or at least of a degrading equality, if the democracy were permitted to trench upon the privileges of their betters; and accordingly Gianbatista was arrested and put upon his trial. He was defended by his father, who must have been fully aware of his son's guilt, but who nevertheless struggled to save him with a mingled affection and ferocity of argument, a use and an abuse of logic, such as never had before, and never has since, been employed to make the worse appear the better cause. We know nothing in history more touching than this paternal attempt to tear a child from the grasp of the executioner. The defence is a monument of sublimity and folly. It advocates, justifies, disproves, admits, denies, excuses, beseeches, menaces, weeps, laughs, beguiles, and bewilders. It is at once titanic and dwarfish; grand as Demosthenes, and puerile as a parody. It presents to us the terrible wreck of intellect—madness strong, and affection stronger still. We see the profound lawyer on the very point of persuading the judges of the innocence of his client, but then some

damning evidence makes him stumble, and down goes intellect again, and up rises despair, and the hall resounds with the shrieks of the father screaming for mercy for his child, since justice would be too severe a lot for him. Mercy was not to be had; the criminal confessed his crime; the executioner did his office upon him privately within the prison; and from that day Cardan felt that he was infamous and unutterably wretched for ever.

The stricken man endured the usual further lot of being stoned, as it were, by the calumnies of the pitiless. He triumphed indeed over these, but the scars remained indelible, and not painless. He endeavoured to find some solace in books and in active employment at Bologna; but the heart of the man had withered within him, and with his old energy had departed the old power of self-consolation. Prosperity had never affected him beyond a feeling of honest, silent pride; "but in the bearing of adversity," he remarks, "my nature is not so firm, for I have been compelled to endure some things that are beyond my strength. I have overcome nature *then* by art; for in the greatest agonies of my mind I whipped my thighs with a switch, bit sharply my left arm, and fasted, because I was much relieved by weeping when the tears would come, but very frequently they would not."

With increase of sorrow came increase of superstition. The mind, depressed on one side, swung over to the other, and he who had been so severely tried by the realities of the material world courted slavery or solace in the world of spirits. The noblest of minds have yielded to the pressure of similar influences, and too often intellectual giants, overwhelmed by the real, have submitted to be bound by the irresistible dwarfs of the ideal.

But Cardan's struggle with the real was not yet over. At Bologna, if his nights and the portions of the day spent in solitude were crowded with ghostlike visitants and noisy with the voices of imaginary demons, his business hours were hours of unease—and even worse; for he was imprisoned on a charge, as it would seem, of impiety, but after a three months' detention he was delivered, and invited to Rome. Thither, at three score years and ten,

the philosopher repaired in 1571, to be, during a short period, the pensioner of the pope. After five years passed in that profitless pursuit of weeping over the irrevocable, Cardan died at Rome. His son Aldo he had disinherited, for good reason. His daughter was provided for by marriage. His heir was Fazio Cardan, the son of his own guilty but favourite Gianbatista, whose crimes never permanently overthrew the love built in the father's heart for the child of his hopes and his despair.

And now do we find ourselves very much in the condition of an architect who, having prepared his foundations, is debarred from raising thereon his structure. Our design was to build upon the biography of Cardan a sketch at least of his mingled philosophy and folly. Want of space, however, forbids the realization of such design. We must leave him, who was as a wingless bird, acute of sight but unable to find his way through the mists to the heaven beyond, to the consideration of Mr. Morley's readers. We would invite these, however, when they have studied the biography of the Romanist sage to peruse that of his contemporary Calvin. The reformer was, no doubt, quite as intolerant of freedom in others as the head of the church from which he separated, because it not only violated truth but disallowed liberty. But Calvin's philosophy shows, at least, what independence of mind may effect for him who exercises it. Cardan was childishly superstitious, because his intellect was bent beneath the yoke of Rome. Calvin believed in God alone, and not in omens, and signs, and noises, and such nonsense, because he dared to use the reason with which God had endowed him. Beza and Melancthon had inclinations akin to those of Cardan, and Zimmerman has shown how solitude engenders them; but Calvin mocked at the ideas of pre-

sentiment and mysticism. He wrote against astrology, and Cardan for it, probably for the same reason—a desire to leave the solution of all mysteries to Heaven. Cardan read the future in the colour and aspect of the stars; Calvin more wisely averred that “the true astrology and astronomy is the knowledge of Heaven.” He showed how astrologers drew wrong conclusions from correct premises, and in his peculiarly cutting style he lashed the folly of those who followed this science after the fashion of Cardan. But even Calvin was far behind the entire truth. He knew not of the opinions of Aristarchus of old, nor was even aware that Copernicus had so recently enunciated the truth upon the heavenly system. To Calvin the entire heavens still revolved around the earth, and his book thereon shows how much a man may write well upon a false idea. *That* veil has passed away, and among those who have explained the new grandeur and the eternal truth, none have rendered a more splendid explanation than Dr. Chalmers in his *Astronomical Sermons*. In those sermons the readers of Cardan and Calvin will discover how foolish was the wisdom of the first, how imperfect that of the second, and how unassailable that of Chalmers himself. We recommend to inquiring and earnest men a study of the works of the great Scottish divine, after they have digested those of the Italian and Frenchman. If the pages of Cardan, Calvin, and Chalmers do not lead them to perceive *where* true wisdom resides, and *how* true wisdom is to be attained, why then they may rest assured that they are not of the calibre of mind to work out to its ends a simple deductive process. Happily, they who have taste for the study enjoined are sure to possess the intellect necessary to arrive at the truthful conclusion; and they who have *not* the taste will assuredly acquire it by devoting themselves to the study.

A GLANCE AT PARIS IN JUNE, 1854.

THE capital of France is at this moment in a state of transition from what it has been to what it will be, and any one who has been absent from it a few months would imagine on re-visiting it now that he was in another world. Where he was accustomed to meet with a labyrinth of narrow dirty lanes, lined with no less dirty-looking shops, he will now find spacious streets bordered with absolute palaces. If our readers will suppose that in one day an order had been given to demolish the whole of Piccadilly, the extensive neighbourhood of Leicester-square, with the Strand and Fleet-street, and that this order was executed at once, all the inhabitants having been moved out, and then a spacious street, lined with lofty houses, built with stone, and ornamented with sculptures, reaching from Hyde Park corner to St. Paul's, this would be an exact picture of what has been done for the new Rue de Rivoli at Paris, which now reaches in one continuous line from the Place de la Concorde to the far side of the Hotel de Ville. The length of this noble avenue of buildings cannot be much under a league. In the course of demolition several old monuments of Paris, chiefly of an ecclesiastical character, have been relieved from the buildings under which they were buried, and among these the interesting tower of St. Jacques-de-la-Boucherie will form a prominent object. Nor is this all that has been done, or is contemplated. Not to speak of several new streets which have already been finished some time, a "boulevard" is to be opened from the present boulevard, between the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis, across old Paris to the river; another, to reach from the Madeleine to the outskirts of Paris, is in construction; and the new Rue des Ecoles, in the quartier Latin, is half finished, and will, when completed, reach from the Ecole de Médecine to the Jardin des Plantes; and to make place for it, not only houses, but theatres, and even churches have felt the hand of the destroyer. It is also said that the destruction of the Jardin des Plantes itself is contemplated. The

talk, also, is of clearing the ground behind and round the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame, up to the point where the two branches of the river rejoin, and erecting an extensive and magnificent archiepiscopal palace. One day, in the year 1812, the King of Saxony being on a visit to Paris, the first Napoleon said to him, "*Eh bien! mon cousin, comment trouvez-vous Paris? C'est une belle ville, n'est-ce-pas?*" "*Oui, Sire,*" replied the king; "*quant elle sera bâtie?*" A few months hence, were the King of Saxony to see Paris again, he might fairly say, "*La ville est bâtie.*" But the striking feature of Paris at the present moment consists of masses of houses on every side pulled or falling down, and even greater masses of new buildings rising from amidst the ruins, while the capital is literally occupied by an army of builders, and, which is worse, the atmosphere is strongly impregnated with the dust of lime and old mortar. Giving work to the labouring population on this extensive scale is a sure way, for the moment, to keep them from insurrection; but the expenditure, which is said to be divided equally between the government and the municipality, must be enormous, and will no doubt one day be severely felt. Its present effect is to make everything excessively dear; and this is especially the case with regard to house-rent.

Great, however, as will be the changes produced in the physiognomy of the French metropolis, their moral effect will be still more important, and the planners of them had no doubt this object in view. It may be truly said that the reign of the barricades is at an end. The extensive labyrinth of lanes and alleys which extended for a considerable distance round the Hotel de Ville, formed the pivot of all the revolutions of Paris; it was a district almost impenetrable to armies and police, a gigantic "Rookery," in which vast bodies of insurgents might assemble, show themselves, and conduct their attacks with the utmost effect, and when necessary disappear unhurt, and not easily to be followed or traced. Now, the wide Rue de Rivoli extends

into the very centre of this locality, and will allow of the advance of large bodies of troops who may set barricades at defiance; while it will be cut through in a transverse direction by the new boulevard. But this is not all; the once closely-inhabited ground immediately behind the Hotel de Ville has been cleared to make place for a vast pile of barracks capable of holding several thousand men—the citadel of the state overlooking and commanding the fortress of the town. Paris is indeed fallen from its ancient power. The new Rue des Ecoles will in a similar manner intersect the more turbulent districts on the southern side of the river.

In taking this strategic glance at the alterations now making in Paris, I can hardly help applying to the power that is the celebrated epigram ascribed to the poet Virgil, *Sic vos non vobis*. The Emperor of the French has been labouring earnestly to destroy the power of the mob, which certainly opened to him the way to the throne—is he labouring for his own advantage, or for that of others? In a short visit to Paris during the present month, I have mixed intimately and rather extensively with nearly all classes of society, and heard Louis Napoleon spoken of in private as a mere alternative—as having been the less obnoxious of two disasters—while the manner in which he reached the throne is forgotten by nobody. He has, however, still many things in his favour. There appears to be little sympathy for any of the past dynasties; if there be any leaning, it is, I think, towards the house of Orleans,—the reign of Louis Philippe is the only one to which people in general look back with regret as one of peace and prosperity—but this party has ruined itself for the present by the “fusion,” by consequent division, and by a mistaken advocacy by one portion of it of the policy of Russia. In fact, it has gained the character of being selfish, instead of patriotic. I believe, moreover, that still the republican sentiment is the predominant one in France, and that if the present state of things should now be suddenly overthrown, it is that sentiment which, be it for good or for evil, would gain the day. On the other hand, the position of Louis Napoleon has been greatly strength-

ened by the war with Russia, and especially by the English alliance. The alliance with England is wonderfully popular, and from what I have seen I believe that in all classes the sentiment is cordial, and calculated to be permanent; when expressed, it is always accompanied with a feeling of respect as well as of friendship; they say, we are the two nations who have never been able to conquer each other, and therefore we may be friends without jealousy, and our friendship is the triumph of civilization, and must ensure the prosperity of both countries. The enthusiasm has risen so high, that some one has published a book to prepare the world for the abolition of the channel! and I have before me more than one poem in which the *Alliance* is celebrated in very glowing language.

There is, under the surface, less absolute enthusiasm in France for the war with Russia than for the alliance with England, and it is perhaps more popular than it would otherwise be on account of that alliance. Any strong feeling of hostility towards Russia that is observable in France may be ascribed in a great measure to the imprudent allusions which have been made by the Emperor Nicholas to the events of the year 1812. Nevertheless, France has evidently entered into the war with cordiality, as well as with confidence as to its results, and there are far more outward indications of animosity against the Czar Nicholas in Paris than in London. The shop windows are literally filled with caricatures and prints relating to the war, some of them witty enough, but often rather coarse, and evidently intended for the lower classes. In these prints, full justice is done to the English sailor, for our Gallic neighbour is especially proud of the fact that the two navies are riding side by side in friendly union. With a somewhat singular prejudice, which has long prevailed in France, when the English army is represented in these caricatures, it is almost always by the figure of a highlander, for it seems to be a popular notion that without highlanders an English army could hardly exist. Not content with the ordinary instrumentality of paper, caricatures against Nicholas have been circulated on pocket-handkerchiefs and such like articles. The same spirit of hostility is exhibited

in multitudes of popular songs and ballads, which are sold about the town, with such titles as, *La danse du papa Nicolas, Le cri de Guerre, J'veux manger un Cosaque, La Danse des Cosaques, Le départ pour la Turquie, Le Marseillais à Constantinople*, and a multitude of others in the same style. The same subject has taken possession of the stage. At the Vaudeville, there is a piece entitled *La Foire de l'Orient*, a ridiculous caricature on the Emperor of Russia, in which there are mountebanks, and white bears, and all that sort of thing, in abundance; but it is at the theatre of the Variétés that the *Question d'Orient* is made amusing by its very absurdity. The *Question d'Orient* at the Variétés is not a drama at all, but a dialogue between two working masons, who are introduced talking politics, and astound the ears of the audience with a succession of bad puns, which keep everybody in a roar of laughter by their mere absurdity. Here is an example. *Sais-tu*, says one to the other, *pourquoi l'étendard du Prophète est une queue de cheval? Non*, says his companion.—*Eh bien! c'est pour qu'il soit crin (craint)!* The other now takes him up; *Sais-tu*, he says, *pourquoi on appelle le Détroit de Constantinople la mer de Tartanelles? Non. Eh bien! c'est parce qu'elle est toujours couverte de Tartanes!!* Another sample. *Sais-tu pourquoi l'Empereur de Russie veut prendre la Turquie? Non. Eh bien! c'est pour que son empire aille en croissant!!!*

Society, in Paris, does not appear to have sustained any permanent change from the succession of revolutions which have followed the expulsion of the House of Orleans. In the fashionable world there is at present an evident tendency to English manners and forms, and I thought I could even trace a certain importation of English stiffness into French social manners. The suppression of the liberty of the press has taken away one great cause of political excitement; but, independent of this, the strong political temperament of the lower orders seems to be in a great measure extinguished, and it may be doubted if they will soon or easily recover their influence. The next revolution, when it comes, will probably originate among the higher and more educated class, where

a great independence of sentiment and language still exists. This independence has been recently shewn in an incident in the Académie des Inscriptions (Institute of France), which has made a considerable sensation. M. Fortoul, the Minister of Public Instruction, has for some time aspired to the honour of being a member of that learned body. All his influence as Minister of State has been employed (and it must be borne in mind that the Institute comes immediately under his ministry); neither promises nor intimidations were spared for the purpose of obtaining votes. At length a vacancy occurred, but the spirit of the Académie rebelled against this attempt at undue influence, and the Minister of State was beaten by M. de Longpérier, the talented *conservateur* of the antiquities of the Louvre, who was elected into the vacant place by a majority of, I think, two over his powerful opponent.

The French people seek, above all things at the present moment, peace, as the only condition on which they can hope to secure prosperity. They have accepted war against Russia, because they believe that it will end in making peace permanent. To them the English alliance represents peace; and they received the empire with less regret because they were told that it signified peace. The influence of this word alone has already produced an improvement in the condition of the nation, which no doubt will go on improving if left to its own resources.

Perhaps nothing in France has received a greater shock from its recent revolutions than its literature. Most of the distinguished writers of the generation which is passing away have been involved in political disasters, and have been prematurely swept from the stage. Victor Hugo lives a broken exile in the isle of Guernsey. Lamartine is almost forgotten. You sometimes meet in Paris a half-negro whose hair has lost its colour and become white, and who stoops alarmingly in the shoulders—it is Alexandre Dumas. This popular writer resides with his daughter, at the Maison d'Or, on the Boulevard, but has lately taken a small "hôtel" in the Rue d'Amsterdam. I passed one evening on the Boulevard a gouty old man, bent almost double,

who seemed hardly able to drag himself along; he was returning from the *Divan*, a sort of *estaminet*, celebrated as a place of reunion for men of letters, and was pointed out to me as the celebrated critic Gustave Planch, but he looks now like a critic of the past. Alfred de Vigny, the author of *St. Mars*, is a tolerably constant attendant at the *Académie Française*, and still holds up his head *comme un Saint Sacrement*, to use a French phrase; his locks hang long, like those of the Franks described by Thierry; but, alas! they are no longer black. Emile Deschamps has retired to Versailles, where he cultivates his garden more than the muses. Sainte-Beuve has thrown himself into the *Moniteur Universel*, where he has turned a prophet of evil, and appears in wearisome articles, which are read only in the provinces. The bibliophile Jacob (Paul Lacroix) must also be classed among the forgotten ones, as well as his brother, who once enjoyed a reputation as a writer of romances and dramatic pieces, and who has married the sister-in-law of Balzac. Some of the writers of a higher class of literature remain, such as Guizot, Villemain, Augustin Thierry, and Victor Cousin, but of these Guizot alone is active.

The names I have been enumerating have left few or no successors. The names which compose *la jeune littérature*, such as Augier, Murger, Baschet, Barbier, Champfleury, &c. are little known out of France. Méry, a poet of Marseilles of some merit, is understood to be aiming at a seat in the *Académie Française*. The younger literary men of the reign of Louis Philippe lived principally in the journals, and the suppression of so large a portion of the periodical press has almost destroyed their occupation. Some of the more talented are labouring to lay the foundation of a new and better school, which we may hope will soon begin to make itself powerful. An attempt has been made to guide the public taste by the establishment of a purely literary journal, which is entitled *l'Athenæum Français*, and is similar in form and price to our English *Athenæum*. It is ably conducted under the editorial care of Ludovic Lalanne, and numbers among its contributors most of the rising men of the day. Among the

writers in the *Athenæum Français* whose names are best known in this country are Alfred Maury, Longpérier, De Saulcy, Emile Fergues (who writes usually under the pseudonym of Old Nick), Delessert, &c.

Some of the younger writers of the reign of Louis Philippe have now thrown themselves entirely into politics. One of these, an old friend of ours, whose name in past years has often been mentioned in our columns, Achille Jubinal, the author of *Les Tapisseries historiques de France*, *Le Musée d'Armes de Madrid*, and other important archæological works, and the editor of the works of Rutebeuf, and of many volumes of French medieval poetry, now represents in the legislative body of France the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées. In this quality, though he has little leisure for literary labours, he remains heartily attached to literature and art, and in his zeal for the welfare of the department he represents may well be held out as a model for a member of parliament. It will hardly be believed that, although his career as a deputy has hardly yet exceeded two years, M. Jubinal has enriched his department with three important institutions of his own foundation—1. The *Société Académique des Hautes-Pyrénées*, which has already begun to publish memoirs and a bulletin of its proceedings; 2. A public library in the town of Bagnères-de-Bigorre (the chief town of the division of the department he particularly represents), which already contains nine thousand volumes, nearly all obtained for it by himself, and without expense to the town; and, 3. a museum in the same town, for which he has obtained about 80 paintings, some hundreds of engravings, and a considerable collection of antiquities, objects of art, and collections of natural history, geology, and mineralogy.

While mentioning M. Jubinal it may be observed that the taste for the study of mediæval literature, which has been dormant since 1848, appears to be reviving. During the interval most of those who cultivated this study formerly, have, like Jubinal, left it to follow other pursuits. Leglay has become the sous-préfet of a department; M. Michel is a professor at Bordeaux; Le Roux de Lincy, having inherited

a fortune, has retired from Paris to Choisy-le-roi, where he has become a collector, instead of an editor of old texts; Génin is vegetating in the Vosges; Chabaille, more humble, though not less zealous than the others, has become a corrector of the press, or, as we should say, a reader, in a printing office. Paulin Paris remains alone of this class, and is now editing a new and more perfect edition of Tallement des Reaux. A new school, however, is arising, in which one of the most prominent names at present is that of M. Anatole de Montaiglon, who has just completed the publication of the three volumes of the singular collection of early French farces, the originals of which were discovered a few years ago in Germany, and purchased for the British Museum, and who is now passing through the press his edition of the rather celebrated "Book" of the Chevalier de la Tour-Landry. These publications form part of an extensive series of publications of medieval literature which has been commenced by M. Jannet, one of the most intelligent of the publishers of Paris, the successor of Silvestre. Of more extensive works of this class there are also several in progress of great historical importance. I may mention especially the diplomatic history of the Emperor Frederic II. to form six volumes 4to. edited by M. Huillard-Bréholles, a name well known in this class of literature. It is understood that the expenses of this publication are defrayed by a nobleman distinguished as much for his learning and liberality as for his wealth—the Duc de Luynes. It may be mentioned also that M. Alexandre Teulet is preparing for publication the whole of the *Trésor des Chartes*.

There has been much more activity in the arts than in literature. Horace Vernet, Gudin, Delaroche, and David,

names of old celebrity, still stand at the head of their profession, but there has risen around them a young and numerous school, among the more remarkable names in which are Diaz, Antigna, Daubigny, Justin Ouvrié, Dauzats, Duval-le-Camus (the younger), Baccuet, Gabriel Lefébure, Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, Glaize, Chassériau, Camille Chazal, Goyet, Emile Thomas, Elschoet, Clésinger, Courbet, Jules David, Giraud, Levèl, Hanoteau, Lucot, Hugard, Jadin, Bérôt, Laemlein, Lazarges, Luminais, Duveau, Montpezat, Borione, Dallemagne, and so many others that it would fill a page to enumerate them. A certain number of foreign artists have also settled in Paris, and contributed to the progress of art by bringing thither the principles of the schools of their different countries. Among the more distinguished of these are Rieck, Jäger, Kiorbøe, Kniff, Stevens, Madame O'Connell, and Melbye. With such a host of talent collected together within its *enceinte*, Paris merits to be regarded as the centre of European art at the present day, and the great alterations which it is undergoing promise to make it one of the noblest cities in the world. Still I left it with an impression that public taste is considerably debased from what it was a few years ago. This struck me even in some of its recently erected monuments, among which I need only point out the new statues in the garden of the Luxembourg, most of which are execrable. The same observation struck me in glancing over the ornamental articles in the shops, where a great proportion of the novelties are absolutely ugly, and it extends even to the fashions in dress, which, in the present season, have been less than usual distinguished by elegance or taste.

T. W.

IRISH STATE RECORDS.

OUR attention has been again called to the neglected state of the public records of Ireland. It has been represented to us that they are to be found in the vaults of the Dublin Custom House, in the dome of the Four Courts, where they are strewn upon

the floor and are trodden under foot, and in the dark oubliettes of a state prison. The editor of the "Kilkenny Moderator," who apparently has been the first to bring the subject before the Irish public, remarks that "he has a keen remembrance of the mode in

which the late *porter* (the sub-custodian of the Birmingham Tower records), *dusted* them, namely, by flinging them from the height of about twenty feet on to the floor," and he adds, that "one precious Plea Roll was found sadly mutilated by damp, *all* in a state of dust and dirt incredible." With these facts before us, there can scarcely remain a doubt of the immediate necessity of adopting some measure calculated to rescue the public records of Ireland from destruction, and to render them accessible to the public. It appears by a recent announcement, "that the records of the Birmingham Tower in Dublin Castle are about to be cleansed and arranged under the direction of the present Under-Secretary, Colonel Larcom," and as there are many other state records in Dublin of equal if not of greater value, and in an equally neglected state, it is very desirable that they should be no longer overlooked.

Considerable progress has, as we are informed, been made in Ireland in rendering the ancient records of the Chancery accessible to the public through the means of printed calendars and indexes. The Patent and Close Rolls of that court, which commence in the year 1301, have been thus made available for every reign from that period to the close of Henry VII.'s time, and those of the reign of Henry VIII. have been printed but not published. These calendars were printed under the directions of the Record Commission for Ireland, which began its labours in 1811, and ended them in 1830; since which time a calendar to the Patent Rolls of James I.'s reign has been printed, but is not yet published, and we understand that great desire is manifested by many of the literati of Ireland that the calendar to the entire series of these Chancery records should be completed. The contents of the ancient records of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, are unknown to the public, owing to the want of books of reference; and nothing has yet been done towards the publication of the transcript of the Irish statutes, which was made at considerable expense to the public when the Record Commission for Ireland was in existence. As the statutes for England, Scotland, and

Wales have been printed, it appears to be but just and reasonable that those for Ireland should be published in like manner. Since the year 1830, when the Record Commission expired (a period of 24 years), nothing has been done towards rendering the state records of Ireland accessible to the public (save the mere *printing* of the calendar of the Patent Rolls of James I. above referred to), and, with the exception of a trifling grant recently made for the purpose of effecting a hasty arrangement of the ancient records of the Exchequer, no effort has been made during that long period of time towards their preservation or safe custody.

In consequence of the want of a general record repository and of a systematic guardianship, many of the public muniments of Ireland have (as we understand) on several occasions been abstracted from their places of deposit and sold to strangers. We will here make mention of two instances out of many. By the Irish Record Reports, vol. i. pp. 481, 482, it appears that "several volumes of original books of recognizances in chancery had been disposed of in a chandler's shop in Dorset Street (Dublin), by a representative of the late Mr. Deane, one of the Six Clerks, and clerk of the recognizances." These records were purchased, as it appears by these Reports, in or about the year 1812 by the late Sir William Betham, and they have lately appeared in the Catalogue of his Manuscripts, sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, numbered 80 to 85. Whether these *public records* have been purchased for the public benefit, and thereby the order originally made with respect to them by the Irish Record Commissioners, that "they should be restored to the proper officer," has been carried into effect at this very favourable opportunity, we have not hitherto ascertained.

The other instance of abstraction and sale of public records to which we will advert, relates to the acquirement by purchase recently made by the present custodian of the ancient records of the Exchequer in Dublin, of several fragments of Irish records (for to fragments had they been cut) of the reigns of Edward I. and III., and of one entire roll or *comptus* only of the reign of

James I. This gentleman having been informed during the past year by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe that several of the Exchequer Records of Ireland were, as he understood, then in the possession of the Baron de Lassberg in Switzerland, who had procured them of a wandering Jew, he proceeded in the month of April, 1853, to that country, and recovered them at a cost of 30*l*.

Where so much confusion exists amongst the Irish public records, it is not surprising that the documents or records of any particular court are not to be found in any one place or department. As, for instance, the records of the King's Bench are deposited in, at the least, four different offices: 1. the Record Tower at the Castle; 2. the Rolls Office at the Four Courts; 3. the Dome of the Four Courts; and, 4. the King's Bench Offices. Those of the Common Pleas are kept partly at the Record Tower, partly at the Rolls Office, and partly in the Common Pleas Offices; and the records of the Exchequer are deposited in part at the Record Tower, partly in the Custom House, partly in the Rolls Office, and partly in the Exchequer Record Offices at the Four Courts.

With respect to all documents of a public character, it appears to us to

be essentially necessary to bear in mind three important considerations: 1st. that they should be carefully preserved from injury; 2ndly. that their safe keeping should be enforced; and 3rdly. that they should be made accessible to all men upon payment of reasonable fees. To obtain these objects, or at least some of them, two modes of dealing with records are suggested, namely, a Special Commission or an Act of Parliament. Judging of the future by the past, it will naturally occur to the many who feel an interest in this description of public property, that all former Special Record Commissions have ever been the occasion of large expenditure and little benefit. It is possible, we admit, that much useful work may be effected under a Record Commission; but, owing to the many difficulties ever attendant upon its management, we cannot but come to the conclusion that nothing can be effectually performed for the future safe custody and preservation of the Irish Records, until they have been placed under the control of the Master of the Rolls for Ireland, by the passing of an Act for that country similar to that which has been passed for England, or that the English Act be extended to Ireland.

ON THE DEATH OF JAMES MONTGOMERY, 1854.

HAPPY the Christian when he dies;
When both his cares and trials cease,
He finds his mansion in the skies,
His end is peace!

Thy end was peace, immortal Bard,
And now, before the throne above,
Sounds thy harp sweetly to the theme,
Eternal love!

'Twas late when came the Bridegroom forth,
But thou, prepar'd for many a day,
Held up a lamp, which cast around
A brilliant ray!

"Prayer" was, indeed, thy "vital breath,"
"Prayer" was, indeed, thy "native air,"
And at the very gate of death,
Thy watchword, "Prayer!"

With that exalted glorious throng,
Elected by the great I AM,
I hear thee join in the "new song,"
"Worthy the Lamb!"

L. M. THORNTON.

A DREAM:

Imitated from the German.

By the late Mr. HENRY HARRISON.*

*Cho. Θροει τις κακων τελευτα μνει;**Electr. Θανειν*——*Eurip. Orest. 187.*

METHOUGHT I saw a fair and innocent child
 Reclining on a bank of sunny flowers,
 Her light hair streaming to the breezes wild,
 As thus she joyed her in the summer hours :
 And she had twin'd a wreath of jessamine,
 And smiled, and bound it in her locks of gold,
 And looked into the glassy brook that rolled
 All playfully beside, and smiled again.
 Dear infant! in a world so bright and fair,
 Why should'st thou haply live to find affliction there ?

The scene had changed : a mother sate alone
 Beside her sleeping babe, pure as the dream
 Of him o'er whom she watched ; methinks the tone
 Of that soft voice that breathes his requiem
 Is all familiar to mine ear ; that eye !
 It is the same, but calmer, holier now ;
 And it hath fled—that untold witchery,
 That sate in smiles upon her infant brow.
 Oh ! faithful bosom—loving and beloved—
 Tho' skies are dark without, thy peace shall be unmoved.

There is a gentle being lies within
 That hushed and darkened chamber : the bright wreath
 Of smiles that wantoned on her cheek are gone
 For ever from that treasured form, and Death
 Hath fixed its impress there ; the eloquent eye,
 Now mute and passionless, shall charm no more ;
 And cold and pulseless does that fond heart lie,
 But faintly imaged in the love it bore.
 Farewell, thou sainted spirit—Death for thee
 Hath lost its boasted sting, the grave its victory.

1835.

H. H.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Recent Writers on St. Thomas of Canterbury—Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Woolnoth—
 Portrait of John Hales—Life at Oxford circa 1620.

RECENT WRITERS ON SAINT THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

MR. URBAN,—Having been led, in the first instance, by the perusal of the interesting volume by Mr. John Gough Nichols, on "Pilgrimages to Walsingham and Canterbury," and more recently by the valuable dissertation in the Quarterly Review, in September last, to make some research regarding the history of Saint Thomas of Canterbury, I perceived with pleasure that an account of recent dis-

coveries in Saint John's Church, Winchester, had been prepared for the Journal of the Archæological Association. The curious mural paintings there brought to light include the most striking representation, probably, of the martyrdom of Saint Thomas, which has escaped the fury of iconoclasm. On the appearance of the last number of the Journal I turned with agreeable expectations to the promised

* See the Obituary of our present Magazine.

paper, announced as from the pen of Francis J. Baigent, esq. a local antiquary personally unknown to me, but of whose skill and fidelity in copying works of this description I have on several occasions had satisfactory demonstration. The paper comprises curious information not only in regard to the mural paintings at Winchester, and at other places, of which coloured reproductions are given from Mr. Baigent's drawings; but it supplies many particulars relating to Becket, his shrine, and generally to the tragic close of his life. The antiquary is indebted to the writer of this memoir for calling attention to the "Passio et miracula gloriosi martyris Thomæ," a MS. bequeathed by William Wykeham to Winchester college, and still preserved in the college library. This relation, it is believed, is inedited, but it appears to correspond with some of the fragments of the Life of Becket, attributed to William of Canterbury. The author or compiler, however, is at present unknown.

In perusing Mr. Baigent's dissertation, I was struck with surprise at finding a close similarity in the narrative of the martyrdom to that given in the Quarterly Review.

At first, I was somewhat startled by perceiving amongst Mr. Baigent's footnote references a citation of a passage in "Garnier," whose metrical biography of Becket is very little known in this country, and I had reason to think that, with the exception perhaps of the talented author of the Review already mentioned, scarcely any writer is familiar with the poet of Pont St. Maxence. Dr. Giles has promised to bring his production within our reach in a Supplement to his curious Collection of Biographies of Becket.

Having been thus led to refer to the Quarterly Review, it became obvious that Mr. Baigent had enriched his memoir not only with the citations but with a copious transcript from the text. The former, indeed, he scarcely appears to have comprehended, since he has simply copied the names and pages indicated by the reviewer, but gives us no clue to the works thus cited having been edited by Dr. Giles,

or to the particular volume of his Collection of Biographies to which reference is made. The expression *transcript*, however, is not strictly correct, since the plagiarism is accompanied by certain omissions, of those passages and phrases especially which seemed in any degree unfavourable to Becket; but the chief part of about seven pages of Mr. Baigent's composition will be found, I believe, substantially abstracted, with some interpolations and changes of phrase, from the interesting narrative of the reviewer. It can be no cause of surprise that Mr. Baigent was impressed like myself with the graphic recital, but it is surprising to find that he has omitted any acknowledgment of the source to which he has been so much indebted. The fidelity of the copyist, it may be observed, is shown even in the adoption of the oversights of the original.

For instance, the progress of the archbishop from his palace to the scene of the martyrdom had been inadvertently described by the reviewer as along the *southern*, instead of the northern, cloister; Mr. Baigent has transcribed the blunder of the press, which the slightest consideration of the localities would have corrected.

It must universally be a subject of regret that any literary or antiquarian writer, those especially whose zealous researches and ability may well claim our respect, should thus fail to recognise the imperative obligations, not only of courtesy, but of honesty, in literary concerns. An unknown reviewer may appear perhaps less securely protected from the plagiarist than those writers who do not assume an anonymous character. Any deviation, however, from honourable dealing is not on that account less reprehensible. You, Mr. Urban, have always been foremost, and most properly, to denounce any literary pilfering. Unpleasant as the duty must be, all who value historical or scientific truth must insist upon the necessity of the strictest candour in literary relations, and denounce any such disingenuous appropriations as that to which I have called your attention.

Yours, &c. A. T.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. MARY WOOLNETH, IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN,—Some few months ago I was (through the kindness of the Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth) enabled to inspect an ancient volume containing the accounts of the churchwardens of that parish between the years 1539 and 1640. This interesting record appearing to have hitherto escaped the observation of those whose publications have embraced subjects of a similar nature, I shall, so far as

the limits of this paper will allow, endeavour to present such a selection of extracts as may interest those who are curious in such matters.

The church, from its architectural peculiarities, having received frequent notices at the hands of writers eminently qualified for their task, I shall content myself with quoting a curious passage in an old Statute Book of St. MARY WOOL-

CHURCH, mentioned by Malcolm in his *Londinium Redivivum*, iv. 431, which affords some information as to the ecclesiastical government of the parish in the Middle Ages:—

“The parish shall these ij. oneste persons chyrche wardens, both of goods and good name, to rule the goods and ornaments and reparacions of the sayd chyrche, the bells with all tother thyngs, the beme lyghte with all reparacions that longythe therto; that ys to wete, the sayd wardens to gadyr for the sayd beam lyghte iiij. tymes a yere, that ys to wete, Ester, Mydsomer, Myghelmas, and Crystmas.”

The parish was also to elect “two clerks with connyng in redyng and syngyng,” whose annual wages together amounted to 35s.

One of the earliest entries in the volume, A.D. 1539, makes mention of Sir John Percyvall, who had a chantry in this church. He was Mayor in 1492, and Sheriff in 1486, received the honour of knighthood from Henry VII. and died circa 1504.

“1539. It'm receyved of the Maister and Wardens of the Merchynt Tailours for the beme light of this churche according to the devise of Dame Thomasyn Percyvall, widow, late wyf of Sir John Percyvall, knight, deceased, xxvj^s viij^d”

“It'm receyved more of the Maister and Wardens of Merchant-tailours for ij. tapers, th'oon of xv lb. and the other of v lb. to burne about the sepulchure in this chirch at Ester Sunday and for the churchwardens labor of this churche to gyve attendance at the obit of Sr John Percyvall and of his wife according to the devise of the said Dame Thomasyn Percyvall his wyf iiij^d, vj^s iiij^d.”

“It'm receyved of the said Maister and Wardens of Merchant-tailours for the reparacions of the ornaments of this churche according to the will of the said Sr John Percyvall, vj^s”

“It'm receyved of the Chirchwardenns of Saint Edmond, in Lombard Strete, for the pascall light at Ester according to the wille of Thomas Wymound, that ys to say v^s for the pascall and iiij^d for the parson, or hys depute, for exorting the paryshen's at their housyll to say a pater noster and an ave for the soule of the said Thomas, v^s iiij^d”

“It'm receyved of Richard Pawlyn for the rest of the rent of the Cardynalls Hatt and the tenement in the aley for a hole yere ending at the said Myghelmas vij^jl.”

Simon Eyre, Sheriff 1434, and Mayor 1445, gave a tavern called the Cardinal's

Hat with the adjoining tenements (“in the aley”) to a brotherhood of our Ladye in this church. He died in 1459.

“It'm receyved of Sir Thomas Revett, knight, by th'ande of Mr. Bowes, alderman, for an annual quite rent goying out of the greate measuage in Lombard Strete wherin the said Mr. Bowes dwelith, graunted for evermore by Sir Hugh Brice, knight, for a hole yere ij^jl and iiij^d.”

Sir Martin Bowes, Mayor 1545, of whom there is a portrait by Holbein in the Goldsmiths' Hall, was likewise a benefactor to the church, and upon the dissolution of religious houses the presentation to the living fell into his hands. He died 1569; and suspended from the walls of the present building, on either side of the organ, are his spurs, helmet, crest, sword, gloves, tabard, and pennons, a description of which is given in Allen's *History of London*, vol. iii. p. 691.

Sir Hugh Brice, one of the Governors of the Mint in the Tower, was Mayor 1485, and died 1496. He built a chapel in this church called the “Charnell,” as also part of the body and steeple, besides leaving money for the completion of the works.

“It'm for holy and ive* againste Crystmas, iiij^d”

“It'm for making a new stop for the orgynne the xxij. day of December, ij^s iiij^d”

“1540. It'm paid for palme flowers and cakes on Palme Sunday, vj^d”

“It'm paid for wafers againste Estere, ij^d”

“It'm paid for watchyng of the supulkur, viij^d”

“It'm paid for rose garlands on Corpus Xti day, ij^s”

“It'm for a holy water sprynkyl, j^d.”

“It'm for a chayne for the same sprynkyl, ij^d.”

“1542. It'm paid to Emery for mendyng of y^e pewes, iiij^d.”

“It'm paid for bromes on Palme Sunday even, ij^d.”

“It'm paid to Howe, the organ mak^r, for mendyng the organs, vij^s.”

“1543. It'm paid for water to the fonte at Ester and Whytsontide, ij^d.”

“It'm paid to a carpenter for iiij. days, ij^s vij^d.”

“1544. It'm for making and setting up a storehous in the Cloister, v^{ib} vj^s vj^d.”

“It'm paid for mendyng the belle wheles, ij^s.”

“It'm paid f^r a hunder^{the} of new latten nales to set the names on the pewes, (2^d) ij^d.”

“1547. P^d to a mason for heving down the stones where the images stode at the side aluteres, xx^d.”

* holly and ivy.

"Pd to a carpenter for taking down of the image of Sent George, viij^d.

"It'm paid for the half of the paraphrases of Erasmus, v^s.

"1552. Payd for a corporas case, ij^s.

"It'm paid to How, the organ-maker, for his yerely fee, iiij^d, and for mending the belows of the organs, viij^d,—xij^d."

1554. This year we find the churchwardens procuring the vessels and ornaments necessary for the performance of the mass, for a short time to be once more predominant.

"It'm paid for a crosse of copper gilt, ij^s.

"It'm paid for a crismetorye and a lytle pax of tyn, iij^s viij^d.

"It'm for brede and ale at the watching of the sepulchre, jd.

"Item paid for a pix, a crosse staffe, and a little crucyfix w^t a fote and a pax, all being copper and gilt, xij^s iiij^d.

"Item paid for a hallywater stocke * and sprinkle, iij^d.

"1555. Item paied for a bayson and a candlesticke welle gilt, weinge xxvj. ow. at iiij^s x^d of the ounce, vj^b v^s viij^d.

"Item paid for a stole of grene cloth of baudskyn, † xij^d.

"Item paide at sundry tymes for oyle for the chrysmes, iiij^d.

"It'm paide for two bawdrykkes ‡ for the second bell and the seyntes bell, ij^s iiij^d.

"1557. Item paide for the maunday in the church on Maunday Thursday, xj^s v^d.

"Item paide to White f^r ij. cordes § f^r the organs, iij^d.

"Item paide for makyng of the clerk's rowle for the gathiryng of his wages, vj^d.

"1558. It'm paid for ijlb. of tallow candells agaynst hallowentide, v^d."

The time had now arrived when the brief reign of Catholicity was to terminate, and "the Church become once more what it was and still is—the temple of rational devotion."

"1559. Item paid to iiij. men for takinge downe the altares and the alter's stones, xvj^d.

"It'm paid for takinge downe the ij. tabernacles, the rode, with Mary and John, and other images in the church, viij^d.

"1561. Item payed the v. daye of September, 1561, for mendinge of the Mayden's pewe, ij^d.

"1564. Item paide for the wrytinge and entrynge of this accompte, iij^s iiij^d.

"1598. Item for mending the poreman's sete, viij^d.

"1605. Item paid the 20 daye of October, 1605, for a newe book at the visitac'on, xvj^d.

"Item paid the same daye for the visitac'on dinner at the new bishop's visitac'on, vj^s viij^d."

The "new bishop" here alluded to is Richard Vaughan, D.D. Prebendary of Holborn and Archdeacon of Middlesex. He was translated from the see of Chester to that of London in Dec. 1604, and died March 10, 1607.

"1606. Item paid in Assention Weeke for 12 dozen of poynts given to the children in the perambulation, ij^s.

"Item for mending of the baldrose of the tenor bell the first of November, 1606, iij^d.

"1607. Item paid to the ringers on the 5 daie of Novembre, iij^s.

'God grant that we nor ours ever live to see November the fifth forgotten, or the solemnity of it silenced.'—Bishop Sanderson.

"Item paid the 24th of Marche, 1607, to the ringers, being the coronasion daie, ij^s vj^d."

This year the church and steeple were repaired, and the bells re-hung.

"Item for nailes for the new bell frame, xv^d.

"1609. It'm paid to my fellowe churchwarden for a potac'on for Mr. Parson, myself, my fellowe, and divers other the ancients of this parrish, according to the saide S^r Martin Bowes hys will, v^s.

"1610. Item paid for a booke called Bishoppe Jewell's workes, by command from the Lord Bishoppe of London, xxij^s.

"1615. It'm p^d for herbes on S Martin's day, ij^s.

"1622. Paid (him) for twice writing the answar to the Bp. of London's articles at his triennial visitation, 00 03 04.

"1630. Paid for an hower glasse, 00 01 06.

"Payd for a chayne for y^e booke of martirse, 00 01 06.

"1640. Paid y^e ringers at y^e birth of y^e young prince, 00 02 06

"1641. Paid the ringers on the day that the King returned from Yorke, 00 02 06."

The King (Charles I) had in 1640 gone to Scotland to attend the parliament, and

* Stoup.

† A very rich kind of cloth made of silk and gold, embroidered sometimes with the addition of peacocks' feathers.

‡ The coupler by which the clapper is suspended to the staple inserted in the head of the bell.

§ I am quite at a loss as to the meaning of this item; perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to explain it.

to quell by main force the disturbances with which the country was then agitated.

Dreading the portentous aspect of the times, and particularly apprehensive of the aggressive spirit of the Roman Catholics, the Londoners presented an urgent petition to the King (then at York), intreating him to return, call a new parliament, and redress the grievances of which they complained. This had the desired effect. On his return to London on the 25th of November he was received with demonstra-

tions of loyalty and respect, which, as is well known, were transient and evanescent.

With this year the entries terminate, extending over a period of rather more than a hundred years, and possessing, no doubt, many points of interest which would amply repay a more laborious examination than I was enabled to bestow upon them. Yours, &c.

ALFRED WM. HAMMOND.

Kennington.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN HALES, FOUNDER OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT COVENTRY.

MR. URBAN,—In the Minor Correspondence of your June number you have been pleased to allude in graceful terms to the purchase by my father of the Portrait by Holbein of John Hales, the Founder of the Free Grammar School at Coventry, and also to the ultimate purpose he had in view in becoming possessed of it, viz. for presentation to the Grammar School. I am, from the latter circumstance, the more desirous to correct a mistake which has crept into your account, which may tend to affect its perfect authenticity and consequent historic value, as an original picture of the founder by Holbein, in the minds of its future custodians at Coventry. The mistake made is to suppose the St. Mary's Hall portrait (which is at best but a fauzy portrait of the founder, of a late date, and indifferently executed,) to be a copy of the painting above alluded to.

It seems that Carlisle in his "Endowed Grammar Schools," dated 1818, speaks of a portrait of the founder as hanging in the school; and the late Mr. Reader, in his Coventry MSS. (unpublished) mentions, and particularly describes, a portrait of the founder as having been presented to the school by dame Anna, widow of Sir John Hales, Bart. in the year 1704. But Mr. Carlisle had been misinformed, as my father, an old pupil at the Grammar School, can testify; no portrait of the founder, or of any of the Hales family, having been in the school for more than half a century. I am also inclined to believe the picture

presented by Lady Hales to the school to be identical with the portrait in St. Mary's Hall, which sometime during the last century was probably placed in its present position by the corporation of Coventry. At all events it is this one which was etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner. As far as I have been able to ascertain, there appears to be no other *original* portrait of John Hales the founder extant than the one by Holbein, painted in 1554, and hitherto *unengraved*, which differs in every particular from the St. Mary's Hall portrait; it is also interesting to note that since the date it bears, exactly three hundred years ago, till now, it has never left the possession of the Hales family, and of their direct inheritants by descent, on their extinction in the Foleshill branch. That it was painted by Holbein is the tradition with which it has been handed down, and of whose master-hand it, in addition, bears every evidence. Finally, it seems but conclusive to suppose that John Hales, being Clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery, should, in compliment to his legal chief, Chancellor Sir Thomas More, patronise the great painter, who was the protégé of More, and consent to be painted by him.

I am collecting a few particulars of Hales and his family, which, as connected with the school which educated Sir William Dugdale, may on that account, if on no other, be acceptable to you. Yours, &c.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH.

Fleet Street, June 20.

LIFE AT OXFORD CIRCA 1620.

MR. URBAN,—The following record of a little incident in the earlier annals of this university, in the "good old times," may not be unworthy of a five minutes' perusal. One generally finds that, in accordance with the particular views of the speaker or the writer, these "good old times" may signify either that the world has relaxed its propriety by perpetrating polkas in place of minuets, or that it has

fallen into effeminacy by drinking two or three glasses of claret, and a cup of coffee, instead of a bottle or two of port and none; that Old Charley was a far superior being to A 55, and that the box of the York House was a better mode of reaching one's destination than a ticket for a first-class carriage by the broad-gauge Express.

The offender in the present story, Mr. Gregory Ballard, was not sowing his wild

oats as a Freshman, but scattering them, as it appears, broad-cast, and by the bushel, in his bachelor's gown. Yet he lived to repent him of his past follies, to attain to the respectable position of Registrar of that University, which he had outraged, to marry and to settle, and, eventually, to be claimed as an ancestor, without a blush at his enormities, by your correspondent.

In the Register marked N. f. 186, &c. the following story is told, and which I shall somewhat abbreviate. Gregory Ballard, being then of the degree of B.C.L. of St. John's College, treats the Vice-Chancellor with contumely. The Vice-Chancellor declares that he saw Mr. Ballard "about twelve of the clocke in the night drincking and bowing in the bottom of a

seller at the signe of the Catherine weele, and so guilty of noctivation." The Vice-Chancellor thereupon calls together the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and the Vice-regents of those absent, and consults with them, telling them that, having ordered Mr. Ballard on his oath to go to the Castle, Ballard refused, answering "scornfully and fleeringly." The meeting is of opinion that the statutes have been violated, and agrees to meet again, Ballard being, in the meantime, admonished to appear. At this second meeting it was determined that if Ballard did not make an apology in the Convocation House he should be punished. But, discretion being the better part of valour, Ballard submitted.

Yours, &c. L.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Antiquities of the Borough of Leeds described and illustrated. By James Wardell, Member of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Author of the Lays of Ebor, the Municipal History of Leeds, etc. 8vo. pp. 32. (Sixteen plates.)—We are always glad to witness a revision of the history and antiquities of a place which has formed the topic of our old topographers; for, amidst the general progress of archæology, as of every other science, those very subjects are liable to fall most into arrear and into neglect, which have formerly had the advantage of the best writers of their day. Such authors have maintained a reputation so high that their compatriots have unwisely imagined that nothing remained to be learned beyond what their pages contain. The present spread of local associations for the promotion of archæological research will lead to a different conclusion. It will be the object of the societies now in operation in Essex and in Warwickshire to lead the way to a history of the former county superior to that of Morant, and to one of the latter which may supersede the time-honoured Dugdale, even in the improved edition of Dr. Thomas. In discussing the antiquities of Leeds the author of the small volume before us reviews the ground long since described by Thoresby, and subsequently commented upon by Dr. Whitaker; but many things have been both lost and found, forgotten and learned, ever since the time of the latter.

Mr. Wardell has performed his task under a systematic arrangement: dividing the subjects of his notice into six periods

—the British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Mediæval.

In opposition to the opinion of many antiquaries, and even of his predecessor Whitaker, Mr. Wardell adheres to the idea that Leeds was the *Caer Luitcoith*, or "city of the wood," of Nennius; but in this we cannot think he is judicious. The same place occurs under another orthography as *Caer-lindcoet*, and there can be little doubt that it was intended to designate Lincoln. The district of *Loidis* with the adjacent wood of *Elmete* is first mentioned in the narrative of Bede. In the Domesday survey it is described as *Jedes*. Osmondthorpe, in Temple Newsam, one of the townships of Leeds, is generally admitted (says Mr. Wardell) to be Bede's *villa regia in regione Loidis*. "Here (he adds) numerous remains of this — the Saxon — period formerly existed, consisting of trenches, pavements, and causeways; and the names of fields, as the *Coney-shaw* and the *Coney-garth*, meaning the King's-wood and the King's-field, make known their Saxon origin." Here is one of the old errors that our author should have corrected; for the *Coney-shaw* and the *Coney-garth*, names so frequent in the North of England, refer only to the presence of rabbits. A fragment of ancient stained glass, "representing a king, with a shield bearing the arms of the East-Anglian kingdom," which was lately in one of the windows of the old hall at Osmondthorpe, has led to the conclusion "that Edwin, who was so hospitably entertained and restored to his throne by Redwald king of the East





J Ellingworth Lith. Leeds.

NORMAN CROSS, FOUND AT LEEDS.

From Wardell's Antiquities of Leeds.

Angles, and whose exile and despondency are so minutely described by Bede, was the monarch who honoured this place by his presence." Alas, for the theories and conjectures of our elder antiquaries! The representation which Mr. Wardell now publishes of this fragment of stained glass, shows that it is merely one of a series of the heavenly host, for the "king" is winged, though in armour and wearing a coronet, and the three crowns upon his surcoat and his shield are intended, not for the kingdom of East Anglia, but for the Holy Trinity. He is evidently one of the nine orders of Angels,—the principalities and powers in heavenly places; and, from his costume, was delineated in the early part of the fifteenth century.

The castle of Leeds is said to have been besieged and taken by Stephen, in his march towards Scotland, A.D. 1139. It is also mentioned (says Mr. Wardell) as the place of imprisonment of the dethroned Richard II. in the following quaint and oft-quoted extract from Hardyng's Chronicles.

The kyng then sent kyng Richard to Ledis,
There to be kepte surely in privitye;
From thens after to Pykeryng went he nedes,
And to Knauesburgh after led was he,
But to Pountfretre last, where he did die.

But, though Pickering, Knaresborough, and Pontefract be all in Yorkshire, we believe it is no less certain that the first place of king Richard's imprisonment was Leeds castle in Kent. Therefore the people of Leeds need not be surprised that they hear nothing else of their castle after the time of Stephen.

Among the relics of antiquity in the Church is an inscription to a vicar who died in the reign of Edward IV. in the following terms: "Ecce sub hoc lapide humatur dominus Thomas Clarell quondam hujus Ecclesie venerabilis vicarius, qui eandem pluribus decoravit ornamentis, Cancellumque ejusdem nova historia fabricavit, et j^o die mensis Marcij A^o dⁿⁱ M^oCCCClxi^o diem clausit extremum, cujus anime propicietur deus amen." What was the *nova historia* with which we are here told that Clarell built his chancel? Mr. Parker in his glossary informs us under the word "Story" that it was "in monkish Latin written Istoria and Historia, as in William of Worcester," but explains the term as "a single floor of a building." Did the munificent vicar raise his chancel to a higher elevation than before, with a range of what were called clerestory windows,—which at the period in question is not improbable; or did he embellish it with a new series of *painted history*? Had the word applied to the latter clause been *decoravit*, we should

have inclined to this latter interpretation; but *fabricavit* seems to apply more strictly to architectural work, and, in connection with a circumstance we have next to notice, determines us to decide in favour of the former.

A very remarkable monument of ancient Leeds, though not at present preserved there, is the obeliscal Cross which is represented in the lithographic plate of which we are favoured with impressions. "It was found in fragments, in the walls of the belfry and clerestory of the nave and chancel of the parish church, on its demolition in the year 1838. This interesting relic, no doubt, originally stood in the churchyard, and was broken in pieces and used as materials for repairs shortly after the reformation [or rather, we should say, when the *nova historia* was built by Thomas Clarell in the reign of Edward the Fourth.] A pagan, and consequently a very remote origin, is ascribed by some antiquaries to remains of this description, but I think without any sufficient authority. This cross, with the exception of the base, which is lost, is in the possession of the architect of the new church of St. Peter's, now resident in the metropolis. It is, in its present state, between nine and ten feet in height, and, being the only vestige of Early-Norman sculpture connected with the borough, it is to be deeply regretted that it should not have been placed on or near to its ancient site." We earnestly second this suggestion of Mr. Wardell. After leaving casts in London for the Architectural Museum and the National Museum at Sydenham, this cross should certainly be restored to its own locality in Leeds. It appears to have represented on one side a half-length of the Saviour, and on the other full-length figures of two saints, perhaps Peter and Paul. At the foot, on the former side, is a nobleman, with his sword and hawk, who defrayed the cost of its sculpture; and on the other the sculptor has apparently represented himself, entangled in the meshes of his favourite serpentine scrollwork; whilst at his head, seen as it were in perspective, is a fellow-workman refreshing himself after his labours with a horn of old English ale. We make no doubt that Mr. Le Keux, in his projected work on English Crosses, will publish more elaborate representations of this very curious example.

Of the seals of Kirkstall and its abbats much more might be collected than is given in p. 26. The other relics from that once tranquil and still impressive ruin are but few: they consist chiefly of pavement tiles, representations of which occupy seven of Mr. Wardell's plates. The area has

not hitherto been excavated, but the factories of Leeds now closely approach its walls, and Mr. Wardell gives a lamentable account of the desecration and wilful damage to which this venerable fabric has been subjected, "and at no period more than the present, without any effort being made, either in accordance with the general features of the building, or even by an ordinary surveillance, to save it from the decay to which it is rapidly hastening. The wanton ravages it has undergone during the present year, if allowed to continue, will in a very short time entirely destroy a pile which, on account of the associations connected with it, extending over a period of eight hundred years, is regarded alike with reverential feelings, not only by the antiquary and historian, but by every person of taste and education." Are the burgesses of Leeds too busy,—we are sure they are not too poor, to extend to their own Kirkstall some little regard, in point of purification and exploration, in accordance with the excellent example that has been recently shown at Fountains and some others of the more fortunate ruins of Yorkshire?

Notes and Records of the Ancient Religious Foundations at Youghal, co. Cork, and its Vicinity. By the Rev. SAMUEL HAYMAN, B.A. 8vo. pp. 60.—We have here presented to us in the form of a closely printed pamphlet, materials which in other quarters might have been dilated into a volume of far greater pretensions. Mr. Hayman has diligently compiled, from every available source, the annals of the religious foundations which he had selected for illustration, and has completed his task by the results of personal examination. The district embraced in the work is situated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, in Munster, comprising portions of the counties of Cork and Waterford, and including the ancient city of Ardmore and the important town of Youghal. Besides the several religious foundations of those places, the others which are included are the Abbey of Molana, Kilcoran, or the Shanavine Monastery (hitherto unnoticed by topographers), and the Preceptory of Knights Templars at Rhincrew. In the account of each house, the founder, and the purpose of the foundation, are first stated; historical and local occurrences are arranged in chronological order; and the present state of the remains is fully described. Remarkable monuments are noted, and their inscriptions given at length. The burials of distinguished personages are recorded. The grants made at the dissolution are derived from the

patent rolls; and altogether, every feature of information is brought together that can be expected in a Monasticon.

Ardmore is especially memorable as one of the mother cities of Christianized Ireland, first converted by the labours of Saint Declan, in the early part of the fifth century. Declan, as depicted by Colgan, was "in person handsome, in birth illustrious, in garb and gait humble, in language sweet, in counsel mighty, in discourse powerful, in charity ardent, in behaviour cheerful, in gifts profuse, in life holy, in wonders and miracles frequent and eminent." The lord of Nan-Deisi granted him a sheep-down, which acquired the name of Ardmore, or "the great eminence." Here Declan is supposed to have founded his seminary about the year 416, and he was confirmed Bishop of Ardmore at the synod of Cashel in 448. The ancient oratory of Saint Declan is still standing with a pillar-tower by its side. "In all probability, it is the very place where Declan ministered during his life, and where his remains were deposited when he rested from his labours. The building is of small dimensions, 13 feet 4 inc. by 8 feet 9 inc. in the clear. The two side-walls extend about 2 feet 6 inc. beyond the gables, and form in this way a set of four square buttresses to the building. The original entrance was at the west end; but it is now rendered useless by an accumulation of soil on the outside to the very lintel. It is 5 feet 6 inc. in height, and its lintel is formed by a single stone more than 6 feet in length. The doorway tapers in width, from 2 feet at lintel to 2 feet 5 inc. at base. The east window has a semicircular head formed in one stone, and displays the same tapering construction with the door. There were windows also in the north and south walls. The south window is now built up; and the only entrance into the building is through the north window, which has been opened down for this purpose. The roof is modern: it was erected in 1716, for the preservation of the oratory, by Dr. Thomas Milles, Bishop of Waterford. The interior presents no feature of interest, save that a large open excavation is shown as Declan's grave. The walls of this vault are of masonry, and the descent is by a few steps. The earth taken from it (and which is often put into it, that it may be consecrated by lying there) is superstitiously revered by the peasantry, and is considered efficacious in protecting from disease.

"The Round Tower, or *Cloig-theach* of Ardmore, is, owing to its beauty and fine preservation, one of the best-known structures of its kind in Ireland. It is built of a hard sand-stone, chiselled to



Oratory of Saint Declan at Ardmore.

the curve, and brought from the mountains of Slievegrian, about four miles distant. The tower is about 15 feet in diameter at the base, from which it gradually tapers to the apex, 97 feet above the surface of the ground, and terminates in a conical roof now half thrown over by injuries from lightning. Four string-courses divide the exterior into five stories. The entrance is in the east side, at the distance of 13 feet from the ground. It is circular-headed, and tapers from 1 foot 11 inches at springing of the arch to 2 feet 7 inches at base. The full height of this fine doorway is 5 feet 9 inches. Around the outer edges is cut a bold Norman bead; and inside are bar-holes, two at each side of the entrance, for securing the door. Access to the interior is now rendered easy, by means of the ladders and floors provided by Mr. Odell, the lord of the soil. The lower stories are lighted by splaying spike-holes, some square, some with circular heads; and as the visitor ascends he meets grotesque corbels at intervals, staring at him from the concave walls. The highest story has four tapered windows, facing the cardinal points. Each of these presents on the exterior a triangular arch, and on the interior a trefoil head. In height they are respectively 3 feet 9 inches. The stone lintels remain over the openings where the beam for the bell rested, which tradition says was of so deep and powerful tone that it was heard at *Glaun-mor*, or The Great Glen, 8 miles distant. The apex of the roof was once surmounted by a cross of stone; but this was some years since shot down by a person firing at birds.

“Excavations were made, in the year 1841, within the base of this tower, under the superintendence of Messrs. Odell,

Windele, Hackett and Abell, and led to the discovery of two imperfect human skeletons at a considerable depth of earth. This circumstance induced some to think that the interments took place at a period subsequent to the erection of the tower, and was advanced as an argument for the Pagan origin of these structures. But there was no little misconception here. Instead of having been interred, with care, within the basement of the tower, these human remains had been interfered with at the time of its erection. A foundation-stone occupied the place of one of the crania, and the skeleton evidently had been decapitated and otherwise injured by the workmen who cut the circular trench for the foundations of the tower. We have no hesitation in assigning this noble structure to the ninth or tenth century; for the mouldings of the doorway, the grotesque corbel-heads in the interior, and the square trefoil-heads of the windows of the upper story, all belong to this period. And, perhaps, we may find the reason for the erection of the *Cloig-theach* at this time in the unsettled state of the country owing to the predatory landings of the *Dubh-Galls*, *Fin-Galls*, and other sea-rovers.”

Another memorial of the first evangeliser of Ardmore is the *Teampul Deiscart*, or Church of the South. “Few situations could be more romantically chosen for a place of worship. A steep precipitous cliff, overhanging the ocean, is its nestling-place; and just on the verge of the frightful chasm stand the grey weather-bleached ruins of the old church. The ecclesiastical details belong to the thirteenth century. There are now standing the west gable, with portions of the south

side wall. The east gable was blown down by a storm about thirty years since; and where the north wall stood, right over the sea, is a pile of the loose stones of the ruin. The entrances were two, both in the south wall, at its east and west extremities. Of the door to the west one jamb alone remains. The door towards the east gable is nearly perfect, and is 8 feet in height by 4 feet 3 inches in width. The key-stone of the flat arch of its head is apparently inverted—a matter which has given rise to much speculation; but the result of a keen scrutiny will show that it was so cut to the depth of a few inches only, and that then it is constructed as usual to meet the laws of gravitation. The church measures within walls 66 feet by 18. It was lighted by a large lancet window of two lights in the east gable, a narrow window (now built up) in the south wall, and a square tapered window high up in the west gable. This last is now broken through at the base, and affords a modern passage into the ruins. At the east end is a square piscina, close to which is a rude modern altar. At the west end, on the outside, is a famous Holy

Well, the place of resort for pilgrims on the pattern day.

“The festival of St. Declan is kept, with many superstitious observances, on the 24th of July, when multitudes resort to this well, as well as the Saint’s burial-place in the oratory already described, and to a large boulder-stone lying among the rocks on the beach, which is called by his name.”

We have come to the extent of our space, but before concluding we must point out the interesting notices which Mr. Hayman has collected relative to the ancient Light Tower, at the west side of the harbour of Youghal, which was entrusted to the care of the nuns of St. Anne’s—an appeal, it is suggested, at once to the religion and the gallantry of the native Irish. It was an Anglo-Norman structure of the 12th or 13th century; and was placed on a site so admirably chosen, that when, in 1848, it was determined to erect a new Harbour Lighthouse, it was found desirable to fix upon nearly the same spot, and the demolition of this remarkable monument of the Norman invaders of Ireland became inevitable.



The Holy Well of Saint Declan.

Supplement to "Vacation Rambles," consisting of Recollections of a Tour through France, to Italy, and homeward by Switzerland, in the Vacation of 1846. By T. N. Talfourd. 12mo.—From the date on this title-page it might be supposed that this supplemental tour of the late gifted Justice of the Common Pleas had not been intended by himself for publication, but was now brought forward by his family on their own suggestion. Such is not exactly the case. It appears that, though it was chiefly at the solicitation of

his own family, the companions of his tour, that the book has been prepared for the press, yet it is the actual (though now posthumous) production of Mr. Justice Talfourd himself. In fact, the book was not written during the journey, but partly during the following year, and only arranged in shape for the press during the last vacation. In spirit and in substance it has the advantage of Tours written by way of diaries, which have usually in their composition too large a proportion of the personal adventures of the writers, which

are generally of little if any interest except to the parties concerned. The intellectual spirit of Talfourd could not write but with a higher aim. Whilst a tour to Paris, Italy, and Switzerland forms the ground-work of this book, its essence consists in the recollections and reflections suggested in retracing the course of his travels. It was a tour which he describes himself to have enjoyed more intensely than he ever could another, inasmuch as he had not then retired from the arduous labours and feverish excitements of his forensic life, whereas he had "since been blessed by Providence with the attainment of a position which is visited with no sharper anxieties than those which attend the endeavour to discharge its duties."

The more we become acquainted with the inner mind of this highly amiable and conscientious man, the more we are constrained to admire and love him: to esteem him not merely for his genius and his appreciation and creation of the beautiful, but for his enlarged benevolence and his sober piety. He was not, like other ardent and enthusiastic spirits, dazzled by the pompous splendour of the Roman church, nor deceived by the fantastic freaks of a spurious Liberalism. The last Republican reign in France, and the pseudo-triumph of Liberty at Rome, which were contemporaneous with the tour, did not prevent the accuracy of his political perceptions, attached as he ever enthusiastically was to all that was truly liberal and free. The course of subsequent events has fully confirmed the accuracy of his anticipations. There are few passages throughout this little volume with which the reader will not sympathise. As a brief specimen, and one in accordance with the spirit of the whole, we transcribe the following lines. After describing his three days' passage from Marseilles to Genoa as "an enchanted voyage of delicious indolence,"—"At noon on Wednesday, the charm was interrupted by the vessel sweeping into the port of Genoa, and the image of that pictorial city, so suddenly exhibited, so swiftly withdrawn, glistens in the past, as if it were an air-drawn fancy breaking through an enchanted slumber. Perhaps a visitor, fugitive as we, seeking to recall it after it has been obscured by the concerns of busy life, will recognise at first only a confused rainbow-streak in his memory; but that streak will gradually expand in gorgeous colours, those colours will settle into shapes, and presently the radiant semicircle will appear complete, blazing in the sun; and Genoa la Superba will be clearly reflected in the intellectual mirror. . . . The first impression on the spectator is rather

that of a wilderness of flowers than of clustered fabrics made with hands. Around the circle, palaces, churches, villas, rise, tufted with bright orange trees, or garlanded with the red oleander in long streaks, as if all had sprung into life together; even the light-house looks as if it had been cast out of the rock far towards the clear blue sky by an effort of nature, in sudden perfection. . . . Our guide conducted us through the Goldsmiths' Street, which is one of the broadest alleys of the steep ascent of the city, radiant with painted walls, resounding with constant hammers, and enriched by a picture of the Holy Family in stone, worthy of Raphael's hand, and now preserved beneath a canopy by the brotherhood of working goldsmiths, as the last relic of the departed glory of their guild. Besides its association with an ancient and once powerful community, now reduced to a society of craftsmen, this picture is invested with the dearer interest which belongs to genius extinguished by death in the brilliant uncertainty of its dawn; for its author, Pellegrino Piola, died in his twenty-second year, leaving, in his successful attempts at various excellence, a problem never to be solved—in what style he would have excelled in protracted life or whether he would have developed for himself a style of art embracing the finest qualities of several styles. The story associated with the Apprentice's Pillar at Roslin, of the murder of an extraordinary pupil by an envious master, is applied to this picture, as it is to several other works of precocious desert in different places; but its verity in this instance is not required to deepen that awe with which every Christian observer must contemplate the exhibition of rare powers just shewn to our species, and suddenly withdrawn to baffle its earthly anticipation, and add confirmation to the faith which teaches that this world is not the final home of genius."

Magazine for the Blind. No. 1. June 1854. (*Chapman and Hall*).—We have before spoken of the value of the endeavours now making to add to the resources of the Blind. It is cheering too to see that these efforts are made on the sensible plan of preserving as far as possible a common type for the Blind and the seeing. The present attempt at commencing a Magazine is a very promising specimen. It is in the lower-case Roman type, and we are assured by those who have taught the blind to read by means of that type, that it is a great improvement on the system of using capital letters only. This might indeed be suspected, previous

to any trial at all. Observe the facility afforded to the touch by the Roman character. This one word *Blind*, as contrasted with the same in capitals—*BLIND*, presents distinctive signals to the finger in the unequal length of the letters, in the dot to the *i*, and the commencing capital letter. It appears to involve, at first, rather more difficulty to a pupil, in so far as the size of the individual letters is concerned; but, when once this is overcome, (and we have seen enough of the power of the *Blind* to master a difficulty to be sure it *may* soon be overcome,) the finger passes, we believe, at a much quicker rate over the words; and advantages arise from the occasional (not constant) use of the capital letter, which are not to be despised. None of us would willingly consent to have the distinction between our proper names and common nouns obliterated: why should we entail this on the *Blind*? Every marked point which is of use to *us*, is doubly so to *them*. It is a great pity that there cannot be common consent about an object like this. When compilers of books who have already got so far in the right track as to use the alphabetical character, still stand

out, contending for a peculiarity, which, so far from being a benefit, is positively detrimental to the purpose, we can see neither sense nor kindness in the proceeding. This Magazine contains twelve pages of good clear readable matter; and the price is but sixpence. How far the cheapness of the work will be met by its circulation is of course yet to be proved. "A few years ago," we are told, "a similar attempt was made by Mr. Lambert of York, who not only edited the work, but set up the type, and printed it with his own hand, although labouring under total loss of sight. About twenty-four monthly numbers were issued, when the undertaking was relinquished on account of the expense."

We heartily desire a better measure of success to the present work, and hope it may be found, to use the words of the Editor, that "the medium which is here afforded for co-operation of the *Blind* themselves, by contributing articles and correspondence to the Magazine, may awaken interest, and tend to diminish the feeling of deprivation and infirmity."

We understand that selections from the Scriptures are in preparation.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Threatened Removal of Churches and Burial Grounds in London and other ancient Cities—The Oxford University Reform Bill—Prizes at Oxford—Portrait of Sir R. H. Inglis—Monument to Mr. Justice Talfourd—Geological Society—Works of Dr. Thomas Young—Index to Blomefield's History of Norfolk—MS. Collections of Sir William Betham—Serial and other Books recently published.

We have been much surprised at the small amount of opposition which has hitherto attended a Bill which, having already passed the House of Lords, is now in the House of Commons under the following title: "An Act to amend the Church Building Acts, and the Law respecting the Union of Benefices in Cities and Corporate Towns, for the purpose of building and endowing new Churches in places where required, in lieu of Churches in other places not required; and to facilitate the Transfer of Church Patronage."

This Bill, by its seventh section, proposes to give an arbitrary power to certain Diocesans, with the consent of the Primate and the Commissioners for building New Churches, to condemn and order for destruction any Churches the benefices of which may have been declared united to other contiguous parishes.

This scheme, which originated with the Rev. Mr. Hume, an incumbent of the city of London, who has proposed to remove no less than thirty of the metropo-

litan churches (as was detailed in our Magazine for February last, p. 178,) has unfortunately received the sanction, not only of the Bishop of London, but of other members of the Episcopal bench; and by a schedule attached to the Bill its provisions are extended to several of our ancient cities which are most amply provided with churches, and, if once brought into action, will of course be equally applicable elsewhere, both in town and country. The cities at present scheduled are as follows,—York, Lincoln, Norwich, Exeter, Bristol, Chichester, and Chester.

Believing that the amount of desecration and destruction thus threatened is not as yet generally known, we think it desirable to describe the provisions of the Bill more particularly. Its preamble refers to several former Acts passed for building new churches and the union of small parishes: but the provisions of which, in regard to the latter point, have been shackled by certain limits of income and population; as, for example, an Act passed in 1838

could be applied only to unite two contiguous parishes of which the aggregate population should not exceed 1500, and the aggregate yearly value should not exceed 500*l.*; and the last law of this nature, the 13 and 14 Vict. c. 98, to unite contiguous parishes "of which the aggregate population should not exceed 1200 persons, notwithstanding the aggregate yearly value should exceed 500*l.*" The present Bill proposes to assume the like power "without regard to aggregate population or aggregated yearly value." It further proposes (by sect. 2), upon the union of two benefices, to make them "subject to a certain amount of rent-charge in perpetuity, in favour of some other specified benefice in the same diocese," however distant, or even to transfer "the whole" of the income of one of the united benefices in that manner.

But the most monstrous and innovating proposal as regards the Christian people whose present rights and possessions are to be confiscated, is that contained in the seventh and eighth sections of the Bill: which would enact, that, after the ordinary forms of an Order in Council, &c. have been gone through, "the fee simple and inheritance of the site of each such Church, and the building materials of each such Church, and the burial ground or burial grounds belonging thereto, if the same has or have ceased under competent authority to be used for the interment of the dead, shall, without any further transfer, conveyance, or other form of law being had, observed, or required, belong to and be vested in Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches, in trust to *make sale or dispose of such sites and burial ground*, or any part thereof, and such materials, at such times and at such prices and in such manner, as in their discretion shall seem fit."

It appears to us that the most extraordinary part of these destructive proposals is that the parishioners, the parties most interested, are to have no voice in the matter. They are not asked or permitted to give or withhold their consent, but absolute power is placed in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities already mentioned. No longer implored to contribute to the spiritual aid of their destitute brethren, the parishioners of the devoted churches are simply ordered to "stand and deliver!" The only satisfaction offered to them is, they may remove the remains "of any deceased person whose body may *within the last twenty years* (before the passing of this Act) have been interred or deposited in any grave or vault disturbed," and that a sum not exceeding ten pounds may be allowed to them for the expenses

of so doing. The like pittance is also offered for the removal of a tomb or monument.

By the 16th section it is provided that the Bishop of London may assign one of the churches, otherwise to be taken down, for the performance of service in Welsh; and by the 17th he is directed to prepare a scheme for the transference to other churches of the Lectures founded in the churches to be pulled down.

We are now desirous to direct attention to the arguments in opposition to this scheme which are advanced, at a greater length than our present limits will allow us to detail them, in a very able pamphlet which has appeared from the pen of a distinguished member of the Institute of British Architects. It is addressed to the Bishop of London, and urges in a just and forcible way the claims of "CONSECRATION *versus* DESECRATION."

Addressing the Bishop of London, the writer appropriately commences his argument by reminding his Lordship of his former brilliant success in exciting a spirit of Church extension by legitimate and voluntary effort, and suggesting that success as a ground for hesitating, to say the least, before adopting other and questionable means. He next pleads the historical interest attached to most of the City Churches as having been the result of the last great Church-building movement in the diocese of London, and the fruit of great and noble devotion and self-sacrifice at a moment of unexampled distress and disaster;—as being a standing example to future and more prosperous ages, and not a mere investment on which such ages are to draw, to reduce their own expenditure. He maintains the principle that it is our duty and ought to be our privilege to provide for the arrears of population of our own day; that this is a wholesome responsibility, and one from which it will do harm to relieve ourselves, and which there are ample means to meet; for in the poorest districts the owners of the land and houses at least ought to be able to do much, whatever may be the poverty of those who occupy them, and the rich of other districts are also always ready to aid those less able to provide for themselves. He points out as a general rule the impropriety of desecrating land once dedicated for the worship of God, or the sepulture of the dead; that any cases in which this is admissible should be viewed as strictly exceptional, and that the principle of the indiscriminate *mobilisation* of churches is dangerous in the extreme, is contrary to the very principles of consecration, and calculated to make that solemn rite a mere farce, having no real meaning.

He argues that in a place of such enormous wealth, and such stupendous mercantile transactions, as the City of London—the mart of the globe—it is but right that the worship of God should be provided for on some less niggardly rule than mere calculations of fixed population; that the concourse of people during every week-day is enormous, and might provide congregations at daily services in every Church, and that such services would not be inappropriate, nor, it may be hoped, without result, in a city whose transactions depend so directly upon the divine blessing, and that even where a few only join in them such blessing may be looked for. He suggests that a more active and zealous clergy might make the city the centre of missionary exertion to the whole metropolis, and itself the very pattern of pastoral care and religious cultivation; and that, on the removal of the pews, which, if not actually closed against the poor, are well known to present barriers which always practically lead to their exclusion, there still remains in most parishes a fixed population sufficient to supply tolerable congregations. He raises a well-grounded warning against the effect which supplies of money obtained without exertion will have in checking the impulse that has latterly been given to voluntary effort, and in furnishing ready excuses to those who wish for them; and this he has reason to believe has even now begun to act, and may be regarded as the just retribution to be expected from any attempt to further the cause of God by spurious means. He next stigmatises “the horrible sacrilege of selling the burial-places of our forefathers” as an act which even the most uncivilized would repudiate with abhorrence, and which would bring about scenes against which the first sympathies of our nature must rebel, and which would outrage every principle in which we have been led to view Christian burial. “On what principle, for instance, are cemeteries consecrated (not to mention the fees for opening graves) if they may be sold for secular purposes, the bodies dug up, and the purchase-money devoted to building churches elsewhere; Would it not make consecration appear a mere trick to delude the unthinking multitude—a lie, one may almost say, not only to man but to God? Burial-places, my Lord, are *not the property of the Church*: they may in theory be so called, but this is for the sake of placing them under her sacred protection, as the surest and most inviolable sanctuary, not for giving her power to sell the bodies of the dead committed to her charge; and I contend that, should the Church ever be guilty of so fearful a breach of trust, an act by which

she would deservedly lose much of her hold upon the people, *the purchase-money would be the property of the Parish, not of the Church.*” The author also, “but only for the sake of those who do not admit these principles,” points out the horrible effects of such desecration, and the scenes it would give rise to in a sanatory point of view. Lastly, he protests, “as a lover of ancient art, of historical monuments, of the antiquarian associations, and of the picturesque ornaments of our cities, against the wholesale destruction with which such monuments and reminiscences are now threatened. We cannot, my lord, part with objects so dear to us unless the absolute necessity of the sacrifice be demonstrated; and I have endeavoured to show that it is the very reverse of being necessary. Such considerations, instead of having been too much considered in this country, have been more neglected here than almost anywhere, and to the great detriment of our national character. What should we think of promoting Christianity by the sale of our cathedrals? Yet this, on hard utilitarian arguments, might just as easily be proved feasible. Such considerations are a part of the better feelings of our nature, and deserve not only to be respected, but sedulously cultivated; and we not only beg, but we *demand*, that they shall not be outraged.”

Nothing, we think, requires to be added to the force of these arguments but that they should be reiterated and duly enforced by the Christian laity upon the attention of their representatives in the House of Commons. Petitions in opposition to the Bill have been presented from several of the parishes of the City of London; but none as yet from any of the other threatened cities, whose inhabitants are probably in a great measure ignorant of the impending mischief. There is, however, but little time to be lost. The second reading of the Bill, having been deferred from the 15th of June, is now fixed for the 6th of July.

Viewing the matter merely in a personal and historical point of view, as connected with the records of genealogy, the Society of Antiquaries has addressed a memorial to Lord Viscount Palmerston, urging the preservation of a due record of such memorials as would infallibly be destroyed were the proposed scheme brought into action. The important part of this document runs thus: “Besides the particular case of the City churchyards, your memorialists would desire to bring before your Lordship the general question of the preservation of existing Monuments in Churches and Churchyards, with reference to which they beg to submit the following facts;

"A Bill is proposed to be brought before Parliament by the North Metropolitan Railway Company, by which it is sought to obtain for the company the power of purchasing several Churchyards adjoining their line; but no provision is made for preserving monumental inscriptions.

"The Churchyard of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has been alienated to King's College Hospital. It is at present used as a place for the deposit of building materials, and it is stated that some tombstones have already disappeared.

"When the Church in Threadneedle-street was removed for the formation of approaches to the new Royal Exchange—although some of the more interesting monuments (such as that of Miles Coverdale) were removed to other Churches—no authentic record was taken (as your memorialists believe) of the greater part of the slabs and engraved stones.

"In St. Pancras burial-ground many of the inscriptions published by Lysons, as existing, are no longer to be found; several were destroyed on the recent restoration of the church.

"Your memorialists can scarcely overrate the importance of these records, as evidences of title and in the tracing of pedigrees; and it is to be feared that, if they be destroyed, not only a great amount of valuable evidence will be lost, but facilities will be given for manufacturing inscriptions and assumed copies of lost stones; and, as in a recent peerage case, for the actual production of forged stones. Your memorialists submit the whole subject to your Lordship's consideration; and they especially desire to refer to your Lordship's judgment, whether a careful and accurate record of all Monumental Inscriptions should not be made under the sanction of Government, and such record be made evidence; and also whether all such monuments should not as far as possible be preserved: and they submit to your Lordship, that the preservation of a Record of Inscriptions might be efficiently carried out without involving (comparatively speaking) a large expense, through the office of the Registrar-General." To this very reasonable suggestion the Home Secretary has replied, in a rather off-hand way, that "he does not see how he can interfere in the matter." Such an answer is very unsatisfactory, and we trust that the subject will be reconsidered. We could however have wished that the Society had, in the first instance, taken a higher ground, and endeavoured to protect and save the Churches—not merely the records they contain.

The *Oxford University Reform Bill* has now made some progress in its passage through the House of Commons. The proposed Hebdomadal Council has been substituted for the Hebdomadal Board. The establishment of private Halls was carried, after a division, by a majority of 92; but a proposal to allow students to live also in private lodging-houses, sanctioned by authority, was rejected. A clause has been introduced, requiring that the ordinances of the Commissioners shall always be "for promoting the main designs of the Founders." A more stringent adherence to the original foundations was proposed, but it was shown that this implied masses for the souls of the founders, and a variety of arrangements scarcely tolerable in a Protestant country. It was proposed that the visitors of a college should have a veto on any ordinances of the Commissioners, but this was negatived, after discussion. An effective check upon innovation remains in the clause providing that, "if two-thirds of the governing body of any college shall, by writing, under their hand and seal, declare that, in their opinion, such ordinances and regulations will be prejudicial to said college (as a place of learning and education), then the same shall not take place." The admission of Dissenters to study has been voted by a majority of 252 to 161. No oaths or subscriptions will be necessary, except the oath of allegiance, to any person matriculating. A further proposal to dispense with the oaths and subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, in the case of graduates, was thrown out by 205 to 196. Some of those who opposed Mr. Heywood's motion, especially Lord John Russell and Mr. Sidney Herbert, advocated the admission of Dissenters, but thought that the present bill would thereby be endangered.

The Chancellor's prizes at Oxford have been awarded as follows:—Latin Verse, Alfred Blomfield, Scholar of Baliol. English Essay, Thomas F. Fremantle, B.A. Scholar of Baliol. Latin Essay, not awarded. The Newdigate prize for English Verse has been awarded to Frederick George Lee, Commoner of St. Edmund hall. A general wish having been felt that the University should possess some memorial of its late respected representative, *Sir R. H. Inglis*, a committee has been formed for the purpose of obtaining a full-length Portrait of Sir Robert, by subscription, which is to be placed in the gallery of the Bodleian.

A committee appointed by the Oxford Circuit to determine the most desirable form in which to erect a memorial to the late *Mr. Justice Talfourd*, have recommended

the erection of a mural monument, with a bust of the deceased, in St. Mary's Church, at Stafford.

At a special general meeting of the *Geological Society*, on the 24th of May, W. J. Hamilton, esq. was unanimously elected President of the Society, on the resignation of Professor E. Forbes, in consequence of his appointment to the Chair of Natural History, at Edinburgh.

Mr. John Peps has presented to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street, a fifth donation of one hundred pounds.

Dr. Thomas Young's Miscellaneous Works are again announced in Mr. Murray's list. This work, the scientific portion of which is edited by Dean Peacock, and the hieroglyphic by Mr. John Leitch, was destroyed by fire on the premises of Messrs. Clowes when nearly ready for publication. It is now reprinted, and will appear as soon as Dr. Peacock's "Memoir of Dr. Young," which is in the press, shall be completed.

Mr. John Nurse Chadwick, attorney-at-law of King's Lynn, author of the "Memorials of South Lynn Vicarage," has been laboriously engaged in supplying that great deficiency to Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, an Index Nominum. It has been compiled according to the principle shown by the Calendars of Inquisitions in the public record offices, with arms; and is announced for publication, by subscription, in a few months' time.

The collection of *Manuscripts left by the late Sir William Belham* has occupied a day's sale at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's during the past month. We suspend a short account we had prepared

of it, in order to notice the collection more fully in our next number.

We are also obliged to postpone to our next a review of Mr. Roach Smith's Catalogue of his Museum.

The first number has appeared in 4to, under the title of *Miscellanea Graphica*, of Mr. Fairholt's illustrations of the Ancient, Mediæval, and Renaissance Remains in the possession of Lord Londesborough. It promises to be a highly interesting work, and we shall notice it more fully hereafter.

Messrs. Constable of Edinburgh have published the first volume of a complete edition of the Works of Dugald Stewart, under the editorial supervision of Sir William Hamilton, who is also to supply a Biographical Memoir of the Author.

In Murray's British Classics, Goldsmith's Works are now complete in four volumes octavo; and we have received the third volume of Gibbon's Roman Empire belonging to the same series.

The latter work is also in progress in Bohn's smaller series of British Classics; as are the Works of Addison, from the edition of Bishop Hurd. In his Standard Library Mr. Bohn has republished the Works of Cowper, from Southey's edition.

In Mr. Bell's Annotated Edition of the Poets three volumes of Dryden and two of Cowper have now made their appearance.

Mr. Washbourn has published another, the fifteenth, edition of Clark's Introduction to Heraldry, the most popular manual of its class.

Mr. Pulman has completed his interesting topographical work, *The Book of the Axe*, which we have heretofore noticed.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 4. Rear-Admiral Smyth, V.P.

Frederic Dixon Hartland, esq. banker, of Oaklands, near Cheltenham, author of a work containing the Genealogies of the Sovereigns of Europe, was elected Fellow of the Society.

The Abbé Cochet, Honorary Member, presented a string of beads found on the neck of a woman in the Frank cemetery of Aubin sur Scie. The style of these beads led him to suppose that they belong to the later Merovingian period—rather to the age of Charlemagne than to that of Clovis.

K. R. H. Mackenzie, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a jug of brown earthen-ware found at Ardleigh, near Colchester. It was said to have contained a small number of coins,

of which no record has been preserved, together with a deed which was exhibited, of the reign of Henry V.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, then read a report of further excavations, prosecuted by him, at the expense of the Society, at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, during the Easter recess, the result of which was the discovery of four more graves; one containing the bodies of a woman and child, with two dish-shaped fibulæ, a number of amber beads, a pair of bronze tweezers, a silver armilla, and two iron knives; besides a bronze girdle-ornament in the shape of a lion's head full-faced. Another skeleton had, with it, an iron spear-head, the umbo of a shield, and a shallow circular flat-bottomed dish at the head, formed of wood and covered with bronze.

The Secretary also read a second note, describing the opening of four ancient British barrows in South Wilts. One of these barrows contained a skeleton, with the fragments of a large urn of the usual description, which had apparently been disturbed at some distant period. Three of these barrows were situated near Winterslow Hut, but the fourth is on the Down just within the Deer-Leap of Clarendon. This last is seventy feet wide, but on cutting a trench from the base to the middle a heap of calcined human bones was alone discovered.

These two last communications have just appeared in full in the xxxvth volume of *Archæologia*.

W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. then read a note describing the present state of the Castle of Berkhamstead.

May 11. Rear-Adm. Smyth, V.P.

R. Redmond Caton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze penannular ring, found while digging for the foundation of a house at Lincoln.

Richard Cull, esq. presented engravings of two objects of antiquity; one, a bronze vessel in the form of a pail, found in 1828 below the surface of the soil upon Caslyr Hill, near Cambra, a small town of the Tyrol to the north of Trento, on the rim of which were four Etruscan inscriptions, —two in the inner, and two on the outer edge. The other object was a small statuette of an armed and galeated figure standing on a base, the edge of which was also inscribed with Etruscan characters. Both these objects are preserved in the Museum at Trento. In a letter which accompanied this exhibition, Mr. Cull observed, that Etruscan antiquities were likely to be found in the locality mentioned, since the people of the Rhætian Alps were, according to Livy (lib. v. c. 33), of Etruscan origin.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A. exhibited a bronze statuette of Hercules, found in New Cannon-street, London, at the point of its junction with St. Paul's Church-yard.

The Secretary then read a letter from G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A., suggested by a drawing made for the Society some years ago, being a copy of an ancient oil-painting belonging to the Marquess of Salisbury, at Hatfield House. The picture has been thought to be by Holbein, and an inscription on the frame states that it represents an entertainment given by Cardinal Wolsey to meet Anna Boleyn: and the scene is supposed, at Hatfield, to be the meadows opposite to the old palace of Richmond. Mr. Corner, however, believes that the picture represents a rural fête in the fields of Horslydown, in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, with a view of the Tower of London across the river. In a catalogue of the pictures at Hatfield, in the Beauties of England and Wales, it is stated to represent a Meeting of Henry VIII. and Anna Boleyn, at a country fair somewhere in Surrey, within sight of the Tower of London. The date of the picture appears on the drawing, 1590, although it has been painted over in the original. The costumes also are sufficient to show that the date must be much later than Holbein; and Mr. Corner considers that the picture represents a fête given by some of the rich Flemish refugees, who at that period colonised the neighbourhood of Horslydown, of whom Mr. Corner gave some interesting notices. The size of the original picture, which is exceedingly well painted and full of well-grouped figures, is about 40 inches by 30, and the name of the artist was discovered by Dr. Diamond, Mr. Thoms, and Mr. Fairholt, who, accompanied by the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, paid a visit to Hatfield for the purpose of seeing this interesting picture. It is inscribed G. Hofnagel, a name well known for his very interesting views of Nonsuch and other English palaces. Mr. Corner added some notices of the history of Horslydown, a part of the metropolis of which but little account has hitherto been given by the local historians and topographers, and exhibited in illustration of his paper a very curious plan of Horseydown (as it was then called,) belonging to the Governors of St. Olave's Grammar-School, dated 1547.

May 18. Viscount Mahon, President.

William Wansey, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an interesting collection of Etruscan vases and other vessels in pottery and glass, procured during his stay at Naples in the winter of 1852-3. These objects are said to have come principally from the tombs at Cumæ, in which such extensive excavations have been made by the Count of Syracuse. Mr. Wansey also laid upon the table two numbers of a publication entitled "Monumenti Antichi posseduti da sua Altezza Reale il Conte di Siracusa, descritti e pubblicati da Giuseppe Fiorelli." Fol. Napoli, 1853; containing an account of the earliest results of the excavations undertaken at Cumæ toward the close of 1852.

K. R. H. Mackenzie, esq., F.S.A. exhibited several small objects of ancient art, namely, a human hand in Egyptian basalt; a small figure of a Satyr found in Calabria; and a portion of a statuette of Cinquecento work in silver.

The Secretary then read an extract from a letter addressed to him by Mons. Fre-

deric Troyon, in which,—after alluding to an important discovery recently made at Mûlen on the lake of Zurich, where the subsidence of the waters of the lake has exposed to view some ancient habitations, within which are calcined stones, charcoal, and animal bones, a great number of utensils in stone, and the debris of pottery, accompanied by a single object in metal, namely, a bronze ring,—he states that he has just received intelligence of a similar discovery on the borders of the lake of Bienne, in the canton of Berne; but, instead of instruments of stone, there have been found celts, knives, sickles, a sword, and other objects, all in bronze. It appears from these discoveries that the water-levels of some of those lakes have been sensibly raised since the period to which the primitive habitations thus exposed may be referred.

The formation of a railroad in the environs of Lausanne has led to the discovery of the skeleton of a woman interred five feet deep from the surface of the ground, without any appearance of a tumulus; the skeleton placed on the bare earth. On the finger was a bronze ring, and on the arms bronze bracelets. It is worthy of remark that all the sepultures of the age of bronze in the Canton de Vaud are found under the surface of the soil without any trace of tumulus, and that these graves differ in material respects from those of the Merovingian period, while in German Switzerland the graves of the same epoch are tumular.

Another communication was made by the Secretary in a "Note upon the Angon described by Agathias, introductory of some remarks and drawings of that weapon, of which specimens are preserved in the museums of Worms, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, and Mayence." These drawings had been forwarded by Herr Ludwig Lindenschmit, keeper of the Museum of Mayence. They are extremely curious, as showing that the description of the historian is correct as to this formidable weapon, while they suggest that it was an arm peculiar to the Riparian Frank, since examples are never found in the graves of the Salic Franks, of which many have been recently explored in France.

The President laid before the Society a translated extract of a Report to the Government of Guatemala, containing an account of a visit made in 1848 to the ruined city of Tikal, the remains of which were described, with several statues in stone and wood.

May 25. Frederic Ouvry, esq. Treas. in the chair.

The Secretary, by permission of Edward C. Brodie, esq. of Salisbury, exhibited a

large collection of objects, discovered in that city during the progress of excavations for new sewers. They consist of knives of various descriptions, shears, spoons, padlocks, keys, weapons, buckles, leaden signs, rings, and some other objects, the uses of which have not been ascertained. The knives appear to range from the 14th to the 17th century, and were mostly for personal use; but some appear to have been the implements of curriers and cordwainers. The keys are of various forms, but the latch-keys are the most remarkable of them. The leaden tokens or signs differ from examples hitherto met with; one represents St. Michael, but without his characteristic arms; another is a star within a crescent, or the badge of the royal household; and the third the figure of a preacher in a pulpit, surrounded by a legend.

A memoir by Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A. was read, on a vase, which has on it the representation of Perseus receiving the perseæ tree from Cephæus king of Æthiopia. The paper entered into an elaborate detail of the adventures of the hero Perseus, as represented on the various works of ancient art, and especially on those scenes selected by the vase-painters for the subject of their pencil.

June 1. Mr. Ouvry in the chair.

The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a Roman fibula found in Bridge Street, Blackfriars; and Mr. O'Neill rubbings from a cross at Monasterboice.

W. M. Wylie, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of a further discovery of relics in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery of Fairford, Gloucestershire, including several fibulæ, beads, a sword, the umbo of a shield, and three spicula, the blades of which were, as usual, of unequal surface, for the purpose of producing a rotatory motion when hurled.

Mr. Walmisley exhibited a miniature portrait of Sir Philip Sydney, painted by Isaac Oliver; purchased at the sale of Addiscombe House, the seat of the first Earl of Liverpool, and said to have been one of several curious articles transferred to Addiscombe from the palace of Nonsuch.

John Henry Parker, esq. F.S.A. read a further description of the churches in the South of France, which he illustrated by the exhibition of a number of drawings of remarkable examples. He remarked that consecration crosses, in the form usually called the labarum of Constantine, are common in that district. At Moissac he found an inscription recording the dedication of the church in 1063.

June 15. J. P. Collier, esq. V.P.

Signor Bonucci, of Naples, was elected an honorary member; and Major-General

Buckley, M.P., James A. Hammersley, esq., and Charles Edward Davis, esq., were elected Fellows.

Mr. Cooper, of Macknee Castle, Ireland, exhibited a bronze and a silver fibula, the latter of very large size and of the "arbutus" pattern, of which a fine example was lately exhibited to the Society by Lord Londesborough.

The Rev. Thos. Hugo exhibited several specimens of Celtic armillæ, said to have been recently discovered in Bucklersbury. No Celtic remains have hitherto been found in London; and it was remarkable that this gentleman at the same time, though in a distinct communication, called the President's attention to the frauds which he has experienced in the course of his intercourse with the labourers employed in excavations in the City.

K. R. H. Mackenzie, esq. exhibited a Byzantine crystal vase, purchased by him at Constantinople, and since mounted as a beaker by a French artist.

W. B. Dickinson, esq. exhibited a fine example of an Anglo-Saxon bronze fibula, discovered in a gravel-field near Warwick, with the remains of a human skeleton.

Charles Warne, esq. exhibited a model of the Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester, on a scale of one inch in thirty feet.

Hugh Edmondstone Montgomerie, esq. exhibited an original letter, dated Sept. 4, 1688, and addressed to the Sheriff of Stirling, which appears to have been a circular from the administration which ruled Scotland under James II. to the Lord Lieutenant or Sheriff Principal of each shire. It was evidently issued in anticipation of the expedition of the Prince of Orange.

Josiah Goodwin, esq. of Exeter, communicated the discovery of a considerable number of skeletons at Cowick, near that city. The interments are evidently of two distinct kinds, but all appeared to be of the Christian period, and some are probably of the Dutch prisoners who died of the plague temp. Car. II.

William Tite, esq. F.S.A. read a description of the Roman tessellated pavement, recently discovered on the site of the Excise Office, in Broad Street, London. He also communicated a map showing the Roman roads east of the city.

The Society then adjourned to the 16th of November.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 5. The Hon. Richard Neville, V.P.

Mr. Neville gave an account of a singular discovery which had recently occurred in the course of his excavations at Chesterford, at a spot just outside the supposed limits of the Roman station, and adjoining the churchyard of that place. Several

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deep pits had been found, excavated in Roman times in the gravel and natural soil, and containing a remarkable number of curious reliques, pottery, glass, objects of bronze and other metals. In the course of these researches Mr. Neville found in one of these remarkable depositories a large hoard of implements and objects of iron in very perfect preservation, the mouth of the cavity having been closed over with a thick layer of chalk, by which means probably the iron had been protected from decay. Mr. Neville produced drawings by Mr. Youngman of Saffron Walden, exhibiting the principal reliques discovered, which comprise massive chains of most skilful workmanship, their use has not been ascertained, anvils, hammers, and other implements of the forge, manacles and shackle-bolts, a great number of scythes, considerably curved, of much longer proportions than modern scythes, padlocks of very ingenious and complicated construction, and a large pair of shears, of unknown use, measuring not less than 4 ft. 6 in. in length. The metal retains its elasticity and temper in a remarkable degree. With these interesting illustrations of the mechanical arts and usages of Roman times was found a large iron spear and some blades, which may be the reliques of military weapons. Mr. Neville supposed that this assemblage of objects had been deposited for concealment and security, possibly on the occasion of some sudden danger to which the station had been exposed. The perfect condition of the objects seems to shew beyond doubt that they were not old metal laid aside for the purposes of the smith's shop: the work as well as the metal had been inspected with surprise and admiration by the artificers of the craft, who had come from all the country round to see the reported discovery.

Mr. Le Keux read a memoir on ancient Crosses in England, including not only church-yard and way-side crosses, as also market crosses, but also upright stones of memorial, frequently sculptured. He adverted especially to the crosses of Queen Alianor, and the interesting particulars regarding them found amongst ancient records by Mr. Hunter. A large series of drawings was exhibited, originally commenced by Wm. Alexander, esq. F.S.A. and enlarged by Mr. Britton, and comprising about 300 examples of various classes. Mr. Le Keux stated his belief that one of the statues intended to portray Alianor still exists at Leighton Buzzard. It is his intention to publish a classified series of examples of this interesting class of ancient monuments. A voluminous collection was preserved in the Stowe Library, which, if

available, might supply valuable evidence respecting crosses now wholly destroyed.

The Rev. Edward Trollope gave an account of a singular bronze collar found by a Laplander on a mountain in Finmark, and now in the possession of Sir Arthur de Capel Broke, Bart. Such collars were worn by the Finland wise men or soothsayers, who pretended to invoke the spirits of good and evil. The length is 25 inches. It is of elaborate workmanship, formed of a large number of pieces, to which are appended a great many little bells, resembling hawk's-bells of bronze, chains, and other ornaments. Sir Arthur obtained also two very curious silver rings in Finland, of spiral or serpent form, and wrought with much skill, as shown by Mr. Trollope's drawings. Mr. Trollope communicated also notices of a Roman sarcophagus lately found near Ancaster, where Roman remains have frequently been brought to light, and of a mural tomb with a cross-slab of elegant design, found during recent repairs at Raunceby church, Lincolnshire. This memorial bears the date 1385.

Mr. Way sent a short notice of the discovery of a block or pig of lead on the Mendip Hills, near Blagdon, Somerset, in August, 1853. It was found in ploughing, and was brought to the Patent Shot Works of Messrs. Williams and Co. at Bristol. This relique of the metallurgical operations of the Romans in Britain is the earliest hitherto found. The form of the pig resembles that of all which have been discovered at various times; on the top is the inscription, *BRITANNIC . . . AVG. F.* by which the date may be fixed as between A.D. 44 and 48, since Britannicus, who was son of Claudius, appears to have received the title of Augustus about A.D. 44, and was set aside about A.D. 48 by the intrigues of Agrippina. He was poisoned by Nero in A.D. 50. A pig was found some years since on the Mendip bearing the name of Tiberius, but it has not been preserved. The traces of extensive Roman workings on that range of hills are well known, and a company has been established, by whom the old slag is now fused, and a considerable quantity of lead obtained. Mr. Way stated that, having casually heard of the discovery at Blagdon, he had sought to trace this relique, the only object, as it is believed, found in England bearing the name of Britannicus. Through the kind and prompt assistance of Mr. Garrard, Chamberlain of Bristol, and Mr. Wasbrough, of Clifton, the desired object was obtained. Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the Shot Works, on learning from them that this vestige of Roman industry was an object of interest, had not only sent it forthwith for the in-

spection of the Institute, but had generously presented it to the Collection of National Antiquities at the British Museum, where it will form a valuable addition to the little group of objects of a similar class found in England.

Mr. Yates gave an account of a Costrell, or vessel of red pottery, found at Geldestone, Norfolk, at a considerable depth, in forming an embankment by the river Waveney. Such vessels received the name of Costred, or Costrel, from their use, being carried by a traveller at his side. A similar example is described by Mr. Chaffers, in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, volume V.—Mr. Franks exhibited several moulded bricks of the 16th century, with casts from other specimens in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and offered some remarks on this class of architectural decorations of terra cotta. They have sometimes been regarded, but very incorrectly, as of Roman fabrication.—Mr. O'Neill exhibited rubbings from sculptures in Ireland, and gave further notices of early Christian monuments in that country.

The discussion was resumed at some length regarding the threatened destruction of Churches, especially in the city of London, and the desecration of sepulchral memorials. Mr. Markland made a forcible appeal to the meeting on this subject, and cordial concurrence in his views was expressed by Mr. Beresford Hope, Lord Nelson, Mr. Hawkins, and several members who took part in the conversation. It was finally agreed that a deputation from the Institute should be appointed, and that an interview with the Bishop of London should be requested without delay.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were a spoon and *ligula* of bronze, of Roman work, by the Rev. T. Hugo; they were found in Bucklersbury; several iron weapons of Anglo-Saxon date, by Mr. Bernhard Smith; a singular little bronze figure, finely patinated, from Winchester, by Mr. Greville Chester; impressions of Roman coins, part of a large hoard lately found with silver ingots, &c. near Coleraine; several pavement tiles, part of a floor, of geometrical design, found at Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. John Byron, by whom they have been presented to the British Museum; a diminutive gold ring-brooch, lately found amongst the ruins of Mannin Castle, in Ireland, and bearing an inscription as yet unexplained.

Mr. John Gough Nichols produced several beautiful specimens of needlework, the property of Miss Burr, of Stockwell. They comprised a cap worked in black silk and silver thread, supposed to have be-

longed to Queen Elizabeth; it was long preserved at Hockliffe, Bedfordshire: a worked scapular, supposed to have been worn with the cap; a mantilla, and two very ancient samplers of point lace, with a christening suit of China silk and point lace, from the Rectory at the same place.

Mr. Rolls brought a diminutive watch of very curious workmanship, made by Salomon Chesnon, at Blois; some ornaments of iron and bronze; Russo-Greek crucifixes, ornamented with enamel; and a gold ring, set with a cabalistic intaglio. Mr. Whincopp sent an interesting inventory of the household goods of a Suffolk gentleman in 1601, presenting a detailed notion of the domestic condition of a small squiral residence at that period.—Mr. Tite brought a remarkable little illuminated MS., a book of prayers written and bound up in a rhomboidal or lozenge form—a strange specimen of capricious fancy.—Several impressions of seals were shewn, especially one of Sir Richard Burley, in the reign of Richard II. found by Mr. Ready amongst the muniments at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he is now engaged in copying the seals; and a French seal of the fourteenth century, of which the matrix was in Mr. Pickering's possession. It is a good example, and appears to have been the seal of William de Says, canon of Le Puy, the ancient capital of Velay.

June 2. The Hon. Richard Neville, V.P.

Mr. Edward Freeman invited the attention of the Society to the existence of a remarkable sepulchral chamber at Uleybury, Gloucestershire, partially excavated some years since, when some remains were found, now preserved at Guy's Hospital. This burial-place has been designated as "the Giant's Chamber," and it appears to be in some respects analogous to the surprising works in Ireland, at New Grange and Dowth, on the banks of the Boyne. Mr. Freeman proposes to bring the subject before the notice of the annual meeting of the Institute, at their approaching assembly in Cambridge, and to make a careful examination of this remarkable place shortly after the meeting, when he kindly proposes to request the co-operation of archæologists who take an interest in such researches. Mr. Dickenson remarked that a similar place of primeval interment existed near Stony Littleton, in Wiltshire, which had recently been excavated by direction of Mr. Poulett Scrope; the results would soon be published by the Wiltshire Archæological Society.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth sent a notice of a discovery of sarcophagi near a Roman villa at Comb Down, Somerset. Three

cists, containing the skeletons of a male and two females, were found, placed side by side, the heads to the north. At one side of this group of interments was placed a square stone chest, carefully constructed, with a convex cover neatly fitting into a groove in the sides of the chest, which was filled with burnt bones. On the other side appeared a stone chest, measuring 22 inches by 15, and containing the skull of a horse. Mr. Neville mentioned some curious facts in regard to the discovery of remains of the horse near early interments. Mr. Scarth described also a curious little group of tumuli on Beaulieu Heath, Hampshire; it comprises two conical barrows, with an oval mound between them; they are placed close to one another, a ditch surrounding each.

Mr. Bish Webb communicated a statement received from Mr. L. Clark, calling attention to the neglected state of the ruined structures and sculptured tombs at Iona, from the want of some efficient protection to prevent the injuries caused by reckless visitors who come to that island in great numbers. It appeared that a small sum expended in sustaining the remains of the cathedral might preserve them from the decay which has rapidly advanced in recent times. Mr. Westwood made some remarks on the value of the sculptured monuments of the western islands of Scotland, and the importance of the endeavour to avert such wanton injuries as had been reported; he doubted not that the Duke of Argyll, the possessor of Iona, would readily give attention to the subject, if it were properly represented to him.

Mr. Hawkins observed that it was an appropriate occasion, when the attention of the Society had been appealed to in behalf of the preservation of ancient monuments, to advert to the injuries with which, as he feared, many of far greater importance were actually threatened. He would recall to the meeting the visit of inspection which, at the instance of Professor Donaldson, many members of the Institute had made last year to Westminster Abbey, to view the condition of the royal tombs, and he believed that the unanimous opinion at that time had been that all so-called restorations were to be deprecated, and must prove destructive of the essential interest and authenticity of those memorials. He now perceived with great regret, amongst the estimates submitted to Parliament, one for no less an amount than 4,700*l.* for the repair of royal monuments in Westminster Abbey. He would propose that some measures should without any delay be taken, by petition to Parliament or by a memorial to the First Commissioner of Public Works, to avert, if possible, such

destructive "restorations." The Rev. Joseph Hunter observed that he would very heartily second the proposition made by Mr. Hawkins, and he could not too strongly impress upon the meeting that no renovation of these venerable memorials could be carried out without the sacrifice of all that renders them most valuable to the historian and the antiquary. Mr. Neville, Mr. Westwood, and other members addressed the meeting to the same effect, and the subject was referred for the immediate consideration of the council.

Mr. Nesbitt gave an account of several sepulchral brasses, of which he produced rubbings, obtained by him at Meissen. They comprised a striking portraiture of life-size of Frederic, son of Albert Duke of Saxony, and Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights: he is represented in the mantle of that Order. His death occurred in 1510. Another memorial portrays the mother of Frederic, Sidonia daughter of the King of Bohemia: she died about the same period. The engraving is in the style of Durer, and executed with admirable skill. Mr. Carpenter, the keeper of the prints at the British Museum, had carefully compared it with the productions of Cranach and other noted masters of the period; but the artist, Mr. Nesbitt stated, remains unknown. He exhibited also a very fine figure of one of the Bishops of Lubeck, who died in 1561.

Mr. Allies read an account of the discovery of numerous ancient reliques, including some of Anglo-Saxon character, with pottery of various ages, found at a great depth in the clay at Naunton Close, near Leckhampton, to the south of Cheltenham. These vestiges had been found in the operations of the pottery works now in activity at that place. Mr. Allies exhibited many of these ancient objects, amongst which were some apparently of the Roman age. He gave also a notice of the discovery on Leckhampton Hill of the interment of a Saxon warrior, whose equipment presented certain singular details, more especially in the fashion of the helmet, pronounced by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick to be without precedent in England.

The Rev. W. Staunton described a curious object of stone, in form of a diminutive Norman font, the upper part sculptured with grotesque heads. He stated that it had been found at Kenilworth Castle in a singular manner, when preparations were made there for a horticultural display in 1848. The purpose of this relique, contemporary probably with the foundation of the castle by Geoffrey de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I., remains unknown. Some had supposed it to have

been used as a cresset, or lamp. It measures only eight inches in height.

Mr. Neville called attention to a drawing which he had brought of a Norman relique somewhat similar in form, but of larger dimensions. It is a piscina, intended to be placed detached from the wall, and had probably belonged to the ancient desecrated church of Wenden Parva, Essex. It is now placed in the garden at Wenden vicarage. Mr. Neville exhibited also a fine medallion of Caracalla found at Ickleton, struck in Asia Minor, and bearing Greek inscriptions. It is a piece of great rarity, and of considerable value, as having been found in England, where such colonial coins are of rare occurrence.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were,—some Etruscan objects from the Canina collection; arrow-heads of various periods, a cross-bow and a stone bow, with several specimens of early metal work, produced by Mr. Bernhard Smith, who also gave an account of an iron chamber for a piece of ancient artillery found at Bridgnorth. Mr. Franks brought a number of pheons, forked arrow-heads and other weapons, from Blenheim Park; several curious reliques of the same kind from Bedford Castle, and ornaments of Saxon character from Norfolk, were sent by Mr. Greville Chester. The Rev. T. Hugo brought a large bronze celt, stated to have been found in the Thames, and curiously engraved. Mr. Neville shewed a collection of fragments of celts, with some other unusual objects of bronze, found at Melbourn. The Rev. J. M. Traherne produced a beautiful miniature portrait of a Royalist gentleman, by S. Cooper, dated 1655. It had been preserved by the Aubrey family in Glamorganshire. He also gave an account of certain reliques of Charles I. in the possession of Lord Ilchester, especially his gold buckles, once the property of Sir Philip Warwick. Mr. Forrest sent a strikingly coloured example of Italian majolica; some early enamels, and a finely-sculptured ornament of amber, probably of Italian work.

Mr. MacAdam of Belfast forwarded a representation of an enamelled vessel lately found in a ruined monastery near that place. It appeared to be of Limoges work, and to have been a cruet for the use of the altar, of twelfth-century work. Mr. Edward Hoare gave an account of the discovery of a bronze crucifix, of early character, at Kilcrea Abbey, co. Cork, of which he sent a drawing.

Mr. G. B. Webb exhibited the original letters patent of Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, confirming the charter granted to Caernarvon by Edward I.

and reciting subsequent confirmations by Edward II. and other sovereigns. This document was accompanied by another instrument, dated 1688, purporting to be the surrender by the Mayor and Burgesses of their privileges and powers to James II. and praying for a new charter.

Several beautiful casts from sculptured ivories of various periods were shown by Mr. Westwood. The society adjourned, to re-assemble at Cambridge, where the annual meeting will commence on July 4th, with the patronage of the Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 14. Ralph Bernal, esq. M.A. President.

Mr. Charles Warne presented a very carefully modelled plan of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester, on a scale of 1 inch to 30 feet, to the accuracy of which several members present bore testimony. The Rev. S. T. Pettigrew exhibited a curious vase of Mexican manufacture, having portions of silex introduced into a baton-like kind of ornament. Mr. W. Meyrick exhibited a remarkably fine steel and gold official key, of beautiful workmanship; it is German and of a late period. A coronet and cypher, contained within the figure of a thistle, formed the top. The whole was drilled and underfiled, and presented an elegant official badge. Mr. Gibbs exhibited a mutilated figure of an ecclesiastic found in Whitechapel. It was formed of slate. Mr. Pratt exhibited, through Mr. Planché, two specimens of chain mail, a gauntlet and leg-piece. In many effigies the absence of any apparent lining to the gauntlets has led many antiquaries to conjecture that the glove of mail was a simple bag of interlaced rings, covering both the inside and back of the hands, a supposition which this specimen proves to have been correct. The Rev. Thos. Hugo exhibited a portion of an ivory tryptich, reported to have been found in the Minorities. It belonged to the 14th century. The sculpture exhibits the Virgin enthroned and crowned, with the infant Christ on her knee, the Crucifixion, and the Two Marys. Mr. T. Gunston read a short paper on the remains of what he considered a Roman Villa, discovered in New Cannon Street, on the south side of

Watling Street, near Walbrook. In the spring of 1852 excavations were made for some new buildings, when in removing the débris from the demolished houses were found, 1st. a variety of fragments of early pottery and glass; 2nd. at about 8 feet from the surface the workmen came upon two walls, running east and west, varying in height from 3 to 10 feet; also a circular shaft, similar to that found beneath the present Coal Exchange, an account of which is given in the Journal of the Association. The site indicates these fragments to have belonged to the ancient mansion known as La Real, or Tower Royal, the scene of many remarkable events during the reign of the Plantagenets; 3rd. at the depth of 12 feet, considerable Roman remains were exposed, consisting of walls of which the foundations were laid on piles; about 20 feet of plain tessellated pavement of inch red tesserae; three piers, six feet apart, formed of the ordinary tiles; and interspersed with the soil a quantity of fragments of stucco, red and striped; blue and flanged tiles; coarse pottery, glass, and Samian ware; various bones of animals and birds; and a human skeleton, lying east and west, and accompanied by iron nails from 2 to 7 inches long. These remains formed the subject of the next paper, by Mr. Syer Cuming, which gave rise to a discussion on the site of the Tower Royal, the identity of the present Watling Street with the great Roman road of that name, which Mr. White and some others seemed to doubt, and on the term villa as not expressing with correctness the ancient Roman suburban house. A paper on a series of Helmets, from the the 12th to the 15th centuries, recently exhibited to the Association, from the pen of Mr. Planché, was read and illustrated by very accurate drawings by Mr. H. C. Pidgeon. This paper and its illustrations will appear in the next number of the Journal. The chairman then announced this to have been the last meeting for the season, and that the congress would be held towards the close of August at Chepstow. Visits were in course of arrangement to the various castles, abbeys, &c. of this rich antiquarian locality, and papers are in preparation for their respective illustration.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria.—On the 9th of June a meeting took place at Tetschen, on the Saxon frontier, between the Emperor of Austria and Count Buol and the King of Prussia and Baron Manteuffel. About the same time, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty with Prussia, a communication was sent to the Emperor of Russia by the Austrian Government, with a view to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Provinces. The reply of the Emperor, which reached Vienna on the 24th of June, states, that, to shew his high consideration for Austria, he consented to this step; and had given orders to that effect. But though the Emperor Nicholas may, thus, with the Austrian Government, make a virtue of the necessity which is imposed upon him by the disastrous results of the Danubian Campaign against the Turks, single-handed, and by the near approach of the Allied Army, and though he abandons the "material guarantee," the wrongful seizure of which was the cause of the war, this retreat does not now, as it would have done three months back, open a prospect of a speedy restoration of peace. On the contrary, it is the declared purpose of the French and English Governments, as it is undoubtedly their only true policy, having once taken up arms, not to lay them down until such conditions are obtained from the enemy as may place the affairs of the East on a secure basis, and prevent, so far as possible, the repetition of such an aggression.

The lesser German States have addressed to Austria and Prussia identical notes, stating their wish that the Bund should be enabled to accede as a body to the Austro-Prussian treaty; but expressing a desire that those powers should require the simultaneous withdrawal from the theatre of war of all the belligerent forces, and a lively interest in the preservation of the Kingdom of Greece.

The Prussian Government, in reply to these communications, dated June 14, states its concurrence in the desire to see a complete cessation of all hostilities, and in the interest expressed for Greece; but expresses a hope that the Bund will give its adhesion absolutely to the treaty of April 20, and plainly indicates that no modification will be admitted. It states, also, that these views are in perfect har-

mony with those of the Austrian Government. It is since reported, that the lesser governments have adopted the treaty without modification.

Turkey.—A convention between Austria and the Porte, for the eventual occupation of the Danubian Principalities by an Austrian army, was signed at Constantinople on the 14th June. Redschid Pasha has resigned the ministry of foreign affairs, and is replaced by Chekib Pasha. General Baraguay d'Hilliers left on the 20th May.

On the 20th May a meeting and council of war took place at Varna, between Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, the Seraskier, and Omar Pasha. They afterwards proceeded to Schumla, where Marshal St. Arnaud reviewed the Turkish army. On the return of the French and English commanders to Constantinople, their troops were set in motion. The greater part of the English force has now proceeded to Varna, together with a French division, while another French division has advanced to Adrianople. On the 5th of June, the first division of the British army, under Sir George Brown, left Varna and marched to Devna, about 18 miles, where a camp has been formed.

The Russian communications with Georgia are now completely intercepted, except by the shore of the Caspian, the pass leading to Teflis being in possession of Schamyl. All the fortresses on the eastern coast of the Black Sea were abandoned by the Russians before the arrival of the steamers, except Redout Kaleh, which was abandoned at their approach, after scarcely firing a shot. These fortresses are now in the hands of the Circassians; the only forts remaining in possession of the Russians between the sea of Azof and the Turkish frontier are Anapa and Soujak. The officers of Adm. Lyons's squadron have had communications with the neighbouring Circassian chiefs, to whom Adm. Lyons has sent 18,000 ball-cartridges, which had been captured from the Russians.

The Danubian Provinces.—On the 28th May General Liprandi's corps was attacked by 4,000 Turks, under Skender Beg, at Brankoveni, as they were about to cross the Aluta, in course of evacuating Lower Wallachia. The Russians continued their retreat during the fight, and suffered severely. After crossing the

bridge at Slatina they destroyed it, and were not pursued further.

Repeated attacks were made upon Silistria between the 21st of May and the 9th of June. That of the 29th of May was made by a very large force of Russians, but was repulsed with the loss of 1,500 men, and among them Lieut.-Gen. Sylvan and the younger Count Orloff. On the 30th, at four in the morning, the Turks made a sally, and a fearful massacre took place in the Russian entrenchments. Many of the besiegers' guns were spiked. On the 31st Mussa Pasha, the Turkish military governor, was killed by a shell while at prayers in a mosque. This brave and distinguished officer had raised himself from a simple cannoneer to the head of the Turkish artillery service, to which his death is a great loss. On the 9th of June Prince Paskiewitch was struck in the side by a spent ball. He was removed to Jassy, and is reported to be seriously injured. On this day an attack took place on two forts, which was repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men. On the 13th the attack was renewed after the mines which Gen. Schilders had carried nearly to the face of the counterscarp had been exploded. These mines, however, failed of their intended purpose, and the attacking party found itself attacked, and was completely defeated. Gen. Schilders was wounded in the leg, which was amputated shortly after at Kalarasch, and he has since died. Prince Gortschakoff, who had succeeded Paskiewitch in the supreme command, was also wounded, as well as three other general officers. On this day or the next a body of 2,000 men from Schumla succeeded in getting into Silistria after a slight engagement with the Russians on their way. On the 15th a general sortie took place. The greater part of the Russians were driven across the river, and their works destroyed. The Turks also gained possession of the islands in the Danube, and commenced the construction of batteries between the town and the river. The Russian troops to the east and west of the town immediately commenced a retreat, and after crossing the river destroyed their bridges. On the 16th the siege was at an end. Since that time we learn that the Russian troops, both in Wallachia and Moldavia, and also in the Dobrudscha, are in retreat, and in course of evacuating those provinces as rapidly as possible.

Greece.—A French division, with an English regiment, now occupy the Piræus. The ultimatum addressed by the Western Powers to the King has been accepted, the ministry dismissed, and a new ministry under M. Mavrocordato, who has lately

occupied the post of Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, appointed. All Greek officers absent from duty are recalled.

The Baltic.—On the 20th of May an expedition was undertaken by the Arrogant and Hecla steam-vessels under Capt. Yelverton, through a narrow channel about 12 miles inland, to the town of Eckness, near Hango Point, in search of three loaded Russian merchant vessels. The steamers on their passage were attacked by a brigade of horse artillery supported by a considerable body of cavalry and infantry, but succeeded in reaching the town and carrying off one of the prizes (the other two being aground) with the loss of three men killed and eight wounded, among the latter being Capt. Hall, of the Hecla, whose wound is however slight. The Russians lost 500 men and 10 officers. On the 22nd, some detached forts were bombarded by steamers at Hango Point, but Admiral Napier does not seem to have thought it worth while to attempt their destruction or that of Gustafsvärn.

Admiral Plumridge, with the Odin, Vulture, Leopard, and Valorous steamers, has been cruising in the Gulf of Finland. A landing was made at the ports of Brahestadt and Uleaborg, and the Imperial stores and buildings destroyed. An attempt at landing at Gamla Karleby in four boats, under the command of Lieut. Wise, was repulsed by the Russians, with a loss of 54 in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former were Lieut. Carrington and Mr. C. F. H. Montague. The Leopard and Valorous have destroyed the Crown wharf at Kemi, in the Gulf of Bothnia. The French fleet has joined Admiral Napier. The fleet was off Sweaborg on the 4th of June.

Russia.—An order of the Minister of Police has appeared at St. Petersburg, prescribing the course to be taken in the event of a siege of that city. Both sides of the mouth of the Neva are being protected with strong defensive works. The Emperor visited Cronstadt recently in company with the Grand Duke Constantine, when the commander of that fortress is said to have been dismissed for peculation.

France.—M. Billault has been appointed Minister of the Interior in place of M. de Persigny, who has resigned on the ground of ill health. M. Mavrocordato left Paris on the 27th of May to take the Presidency of the Greek government.

The organization of the camp of the North at St. Omer is advancing rapidly, and a part of the troops who are to compose it have received orders to proceed to their positions.

Italy.—The Susa and Turin Railway, thirty-two miles in length, and connecting

the Alps with Genoa, was opened, by the King and Queen of Sardinia, on the 29th of May.

Signor Gabbri, to whom the inquiry was committed as to the recent assassination of the Duke of Parma, was himself mortally stabbed on the 12th of May.

Switzerland.—A good understanding has been restored with Austria, and the blockade of Ticino has ceased.

The Earl of Elgin has concluded the preliminaries of a treaty with the *United States Government*, whereby the subjects

of the latter will be admitted to equal privileges with British subjects in the Canadian fisheries, and free trade in raw produce will be established between the British and American territories.

China.—An attack made by the Imperialists on the foreign settlement of Shanghai, led to the storming and destruction of their camp, on April 4th, by the English and American forces. Two seamen were killed and twelve wounded of the volunteers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 10. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham was formally opened by her Majesty the Queen, in the presence of about 40,000 persons. The ceremony was witnessed by the Prince Consort and the Royal Family, by the King of Portugal and his brother the Duke of Oporto, by the Foreign Ministers, the leading members of the Administration, the Royal Commissioners of 1851, the Royal Commissioners of the New York Exhibition, the Committee of the Dublin Exhibition, the Representatives of the Imperial Commission for the French Exhibition next year, by a large number of Peers and Members of the House of Commons, with their families, by the Mayors of the different corporate towns in the kingdom, and by the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the chief learned societies. One end of the great transept was occupied by the orchestra; in its centre stood the dais upon which her Majesty's throne was placed, surmounted by an ornamental canopy; while on all sides were ranges of seats reserved for distinguished visitors. The great body of season-ticket holders occupied rows of chairs extending from one end of the nave to the other, or took possession of raised benches at each extremity. Her Majesty arrived at 3 o'clock, and was received with the roar of cannon, the outburst of the National Anthem from the voices and instruments of 1,500 performers, and the acclamations of the entire company. When the performance of the National Anthem had terminated, Mr. Laing, having ascended the steps of the dais, read to her Majesty an address, in which, after dwelling at some length on the success of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he described the views of the directors in its present successor:—

“The first object was sought to be attained by the creation of a new Crystal Palace, far exceeding the original structure

of 1851 in dimensions and in architectural effect—of a terraced garden and park on a scale of magnificence worthy of the palace, and of a system of fountains and waterworks surpassing anything the world has yet witnessed.

“The educational object embraces a complete historical illustration of the arts of sculpture and architecture from the earliest works of Egypt and Assyria down to modern times, comprising casts of every celebrated statue in the world, and restorations of some of its most remarkable monuments.

“In science,—geology, ethnology, zoology, and botany receive appropriate illustrations; the principle of which has been to combine scientific accuracy with popular effect; and in its ultimate development the directors are bold enough to look forward to the Crystal Palace of 1854 becoming an illustrated encyclopædia of this great and varied universe, where every art and every science may find a place, and where every visitor may find something to interest, and be taught through the medium of the eye to receive impressions, kindling a desire for knowledge, and awakening instincts of the beautiful.

“Combined with art and science, industry receives its due representation. The Industrial Exhibition is based on principles of commercial utility, taught by the experience of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The advantage to national interests of a place where the best products of different industries and localities could be seen and approached was no less manifest than the importance to individual producers of such an unrivalled means of publicity, and the convenience to buyers and sellers of such a world's fair for the exhibition and inspection of goods, and the transaction of mutual business.

“The Crystal Palace of 1854 will per-

petuate those advantages under regulations suited to the permanent character of the Industrial Exhibition. As in 1851, the doors will be thrown open freely for the products of all nations; and the presence of so many distinguished representatives of foreign governments, on this occasion, affords a gratifying proof that enlightened men throughout the world are alive to the advantages of such common centres of friendly union, both to the arts of industry and to the higher interests of peace and of civilization."

After Mr. Laing had presented this address to her Majesty, the Queen made the following most gracious reply:—

"I receive with much pleasure the loyal and dutiful address which you have presented to me upon the present occasion.

"It is a source of the highest gratification to myself and to the Prince, my Consort, to find that the Great Exhibition of 1851, which was so happily inaugurated under our auspices, suggested the idea of this magnificent undertaking, which has produced so noble a monument of the genius, science, and enterprise of my subjects.

"It is my earnest wish and hope that the bright anticipations which have been formed as to its future destiny may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be completely realized; and that this wonderful structure, and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contains, may long continue to elevate and instruct, as well as to delight and amuse, the minds of all classes of my people."

Mr. Francis Fuller, the Managing Director, introduced by Mr. Laing, then had the honour of presenting to her Majesty a series of commemorative medals; after which Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Samuel Phillips, Mr. Ferguson, Professor Owen,

Dr. Latham, and Professor Forbes, presented the hand-books of the several departments, each being introduced by a short speech from Mr. Laing. This being over, her Majesty descended from the throne, and a procession was formed in the following order:—

Superintendants of Works and Principal Employés.
Contractors.
Architects of Industrial Courts.
Principal Officers and Heads of Departments.
Directors.

THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. the Prince Albert, the King of Portugal, the Royal Family, the Duke of Oporto, and their respective suites.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Cabinet Ministers.

The Foreign Ambassadors and the Foreign Ministers.

The procession passed round the southern limb of the nave, re-entered the transept, and, winding slowly round its east side, paraded along the east and west sides of the nave, when her Majesty and the Royal visitors again took their seats on the dais, the ministers, ambassadors, &c. occupying the same places as before. The orchestra then gave forth the solemn strains of the 100th Psalm; at the close of which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing forward on the left of the throne, offered up a prayer composed for the occasion. This concluded, the Marquess of Breadalbane came forward, and said in a loud voice, "I am commanded by her Majesty to declare that this Palace is now opened." This was followed by the grand strains of the Hallelujah Chorus, after which her Majesty took her departure during a second performance of "God save the Queen."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

May 27. William Henry Wright, esq. to be Chief Commissioner of the Gold Fields, and Frederick Armand Powlett, esq. to be Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands for the colony of Victoria.—Alan Ker, esq. to be Chief Justice for the Island of Nevis.—Thomas T. Watt, esq. to be Landing-Surveyor at the port of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land; and Lient. William P. Jamison, R.N. to be Port Captain of Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

May 30. Henry Puget White, esq. late Captain Madras army, to be one of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Foote Macdonald, retired. Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. Charles John Tottenham, late of 2d Life Guards, to be Second Major.—Gloucestershire

Hussar Yeomanry, Major G. W. Blathwayt to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Perthshire Militia, H.M. Drummond, late Capt. 42d Highlanders, to be Major.—6th West York Militia, F. J. Bayly, late 91st Foot, to be Second Major.

June 1. Captain Peter Richards, C.B. to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—William Walter Cargill, esq. to be one of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Hughes, retired.

June 5. John Price, esq. to be Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Hulks for the colony of Victoria.—William G. B. Shepstone, esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the division of Queens-town, Cape of Good Hope.

June 6. 3d West India Regt. Major Samuel

Hood Murray to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. B. T. Colman to be Major.

June 8. Henry Marquess of Anglesey sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Anglesea, and Edward John Lord Hatherton Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford.—James Laurie, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—17th Foot, Major-Gen. T. J. Wemyss, C.B. to be Colonel.—94th Foot, Major-Gen. Henry Thomas, C.B. to be Colonel.

June 9. Knighted, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Abbott, C.B., late of Bengal Engineers, and Lieut.-Governor of the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe; and George Maclean, esq. Commissary-General to Her Majesty's Forces.—73d Foot, Major Thomas Ross, from 90th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major R. P. Campbell, who exchanges.—2d West India Regiment, Major H. W. Wynn to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Thomas Gibbings to be Major.—Brevet Capt. A. F. Blyth (Adjutant of a cavalry *depôt*), h. p. 6th W. I. Regt. to be Major in the Army.—Royal Marines, Col. Second Comm. Thomas Wearing to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. H. I. Delacombe to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major A. B. Stransham to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 12. Lord John Russell declared Lord President of the Council.—Henry Pelham Duke of Newcastle and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. sworn two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (the former for the new War Department, and the latter for the Colonial Department).—Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, Knt., Governor of New South Wales, and Sir John Francis Davis Bart., some time Governor of Hong Kong, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath (civil division).—Peter Smith, esq. Chief Clerk of the Office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Major George Balfour, East India Company's Service, to be Companions of the Bath (civil division).—Frederic Bernal, esq. to be Consul at Madrid.

June 14. Margaret Gordon M'Pherson, a minor, dau. of Alex. M'Pherson, of Garbity, co. Moray, M.D. in compliance with the last will of Alex. Grant, sometime of Jamaica, and late of Arlington-street, esq. to take the surname of Grant after M'Pherson.

June 16. James Misick and Daniel T. Smith, esqs. to be Members of the Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

June 19. Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. to be Lieut.-General in the Army.—The Rev. Philip Pennington, M.A. to be Chaplain, and C. Francis Berens Dawkins, esq. to be Superintendent of Police for the Island of Mauritius.—William Young, Lewis M. Wilkins, Alexander Campbell, and Stephen Fulton, esqs. to be Members of the Executive Council, and Lewis M. Wilkins to be Clerk of the Executive Council, for Nova Scotia.—George Montagu, esq. to be Surveyor-General for the district of Natal.—William Henry Doyle, esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council for the Bahama Islands.—Malcolm Glassford, John Young, and James Welsh, esqs. to be Members of the Executive Council for Honduras.—Robert Gordon, esq. M.D. to be a Member of the Legislative Council for New Brunswick.—Charles Douglas Stewart, esq. to be a Member of the Council for the Island of St. Vincent.

June 20. By Brevet of this date, 58 Lieut.-Generals are promoted to be Generals, 73 Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals, 108 Colonels to be Major-Generals, 201 Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels, 129 Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels, 183 Captains to be Majors. The brevet includes all those Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors who were promoted to their respective

ranks by the brevet of Nov. 1846.—19th Foot, Major-Gen. William Rowan, C.B. to be Colonel.—84th Foot, Major-Gen. G. A. Wetherall, C.B. to be Colonel.—35th Foot, Major Edw. Hely Hutchinson to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Charles Beamish to be Major.—Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies.

June 21. Granville-George Earl Granville sworn Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

June 23. William H. Draper, esq. one of the Puisne Judges of Canada West, Robert Baldwin, esq. and Edmund Campbell, esq. both of Canada, to be Companions of the Bath (civil division).—6th Dragoons, Major H. D. White to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Charles Cameron Shute to be Major.—35th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Faber, from 72nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Lieut.-Col. James Fraser, who exchanges.

June 26. Royal Artillery, to be Colonels, R. B. Rawnsley, R. Harding, R. Andrews, Browne Willis, T. G. Higgins, T. Fox Strangeways, J. Eyre, C. Otway, W. C. Anderson, R. S. Armstrong, R. Clarke, and W. Furneaux.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, W. H. Askwith, F. Dunlop, F. Dick, A. Tylee, C. J. Dalton, D. E. Wood, H. M. Tinte, F. M. Eardley Wilmot, J. W. Fitzmayer, G. R. H. Kennedy, G. Sandham, and C. V. Cockburn.—Royal Engineers, to be Colonels, M. A. Waters, P. Cole, E. Matson, and J. C. Victor.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, W. E. Delves Broughton, R. J. Nelson, G. Burgmann, and E. Aldrich.

June 27. 1st Life Guards, Major and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Colonel Richard Parker to be Lieut.-Col. and Colonel; brevet Major Lord F. A. Gordon to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel.—3rd Light Dragoons, Major Walter Unett to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. Forbes to be Major.—9th Light Dragoons, Major A. Little to be Lieut.-Colonel, brevet Major J. R. H. Rose to be Major.—11th Light Dragoons, Major John Douglas to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Edmund Peel to be Major.—Grenadier Foot Guards, Major and brevet Colonel Thos. Wood to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captains and Lieut.-Colonels and brevet Colonels J. R. Craufurd, W. Thornton, and the Hon. F. G. Hood, to be Majors; brevet Majors E. G. Wynyard, the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, and Lieut. and Capt. J. Reeve to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.—Coldstream Guards, Capts. and Lieut.-Colonels and brevet Colonels the Hon. G. F. Upton and Gordon Drummond to be Majors; Lieuts. and Capts. C. L. Cocks, J. C. M. Cowell, and James Halkett to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.—Scots Fusileer Guards, Captains and Lieut.-Colonels and brevet Cols. Geo. Moncrieffe and E. W. F. Walker to be Majors; brevet Majors R. Moorson and F. C. A. Stephenson to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.—29th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Matthew Smith to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major John Power to be Major.—53rd Foot, brevet Col. H. Havelock, C.B. to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major W. H. H. F. Clarke to be Major.—60th Foot, Major John Jones to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major F. R. Palmer to be Major.—99th Foot, brevet Col. J. N. Jackson to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. G. M. Reeves to be Major.—Brevet, brevet Lieut.-Col. Eardley Wilmot to be Colonel; Lieut. and Capt. P. L. C. Paget, Scots Fusileer Guards, to be Major.—3rd Drag. Guards, Capt. T. T. S. Carlyon to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

May 26. Rear-Admiral E. W. Hoare to be a Vice-Adm. on the Reserved List; Rear-Adm. John Coode, C.B. to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; Capt. Michael Seymour to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

June 16. Lieutenant Roderick Dew, of H.M. steamship Encounter, to be Commander.

William Thornely, esq. to be Distributor of Stamps at Liverpool.

W. S. Kirkes, M.D. to be Assistant-Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Mr. Cooté to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

London.—Lord John Russell, *re-el.*

Morpeth.—Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, *re-el.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Hon. and Right Rev. Earl of Auckland, D.D. (Bishop of Sodor and Man), Bishopric of Bath and Wells.

Hon. and Rev. H. Powys, Bishopric of Sodor and Man.

Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, Deanery of Windsor; also, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Queen.

Rev. R. Barton (R. of St. George), to the Sub-Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Dublin.

Rev. T. C. B. Stretch, Archdeaconry of Geelong, dio. Melbourne.

Rev. R. Wickham (V. of Gresford), Archdeaconry of St. Asaph.

T. E. Headlam, M.A. (M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Chancellor of the diocese of Ripon.

Rev. L. T. Lewis, Vicarship-Choral in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Rev. W. Allford, Folke R. Dorset.

Rev. M. Anstis, Cubington R. Bucks.

Rev. H. Atkinson, Edermine Prebend and Rectory, dio. Ferns.

Rev. W. A. Battersby, Chapel of Ease, Derry.

Rev. E. Bowen, Little Wigborough R. Essex.

Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, Blymhill R. Shropshire.

Rev. H. B. Burlton, Farway R. Devon.

Rev. R. W. Burton, All Saints' P.C. Gordon Square, London.

Rev. C. Campbell, St. George V. Wolverhampton.

Rev. J. Chamney, Meigh P.C. dio. Armagh.

Rev. R. Chapman, Normanton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. C. Collins, St. Mary P.C. Aldermbury, London.

Rev. H. W. Coventry, Woolstone R. Glouc.

Rev. W. L. Cox, Heywood P.C. Wilts.

Rev. C. B. Dalton, Highgate P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. G. W. B. Daniell, Martin P.C. Wilts.

Rev. J. Davies, Mold V. Flintshire.

Rev. T. C. Dixon, LL.D. Quarry Bank P.C. Staff.

Rev. E. Du Buisson, Breinton P.C. Herefordsh.

Rev. J. Fawcett, Cappelton P.C. dio. Lismore.

Rev. W. French, Reydon V. w. Wangford P.C. and Henham P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. O. Goodrich, Humber R. Herefordshire.

Rev. J. Griffiths, St. Fagan R. w. Llanilterne C. Glamorganshire.

Rev. J. Harries, Llaniltid P.C. Glamorgansh.

Rev. J. C. Head, O'Brien's Bridge P.C. dio. Killaloe.

Rev. C. Hensley, Cabourn V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. C. Hubbersty, Cartmel P.C. Lanc.

Rev. E. D. G. M. Kirwan, Wootton-Waven V. w. Ullenhall C. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. F. Lingham, St. Mary R. Lambeth, Surrey.

Rev. J. Lloyd, Llanstephan P.C. Radnorshire.

Rev. H. J. Longsdon, Seacroft P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. Sir C. MacGregor, Bart. Swallow R. Linc.

Rev. W. P. Mackesy, Langcliffe P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. G. Morgan, St. Paul P.C. Poole, Dorset.

Rev. H. Morgan, Aberavon P.C. Glamorgansh.

Rev. J. Murray, North Walsham V. w. Antingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Murray, Wroxton V. w. Balscott C. Oxfr.

Rev. G. Murray, Dedham V. Essex.

Rev. J. T. Oldrini, Beeston V. Notts.

Rev. J. R. Owen, Llanverres R. Denbighshire.

Rev. W. Quekett, Warrington R. Lancashire.

Rev. H. B. Sands, Northwood P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. H. F. Seymour, Barking V. Essex.

Rev. I. G. Smith, Tedstone-de-la-Mere R. Heref.

Rev. J. B. Smith, Sotby R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. G. Smyth, North Elkington V. and South Elkington V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Williams, St. George (or Kegidog) R. Denbighshire.

Rev. J. St. G. Williams, Thomastown R. and V. dio. Kildare.

Rev. W. Willock, Cleenish R. dio. Clogher.

Rev. J. H. C. Wright, Wolferlow V. Heref.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. W. B. Arthy, H.M.S. Imperieuse.

Rev. W. Field, Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society.

Rev. F. E. Gutierrez, H.M.S. Vengeance.

Rev. W. R. Jolley, H.M.S. Amphion.

Rev. F. Lear (R. of Bishopton), to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. H. Maclean, to the Union, Caistor.

Rev. T. E. Meredith (and Naval Instructor) H.M.S. Algiers.

Rev. P. Pennington, Colonial, Island of Mauritius.

Rev. J. S. Robson, H.M.S. Leander.

Rev. J. H. Sheppard, at Wiesbaden.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. Conington, M.A. Professorship of the Latin Language, University of Oxford.

Rev. H. Plater, Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, Newark, Notts.

J. Waley, M.A. Professorship of Political Economy, University College, London.

Rev. H. G. Bunsen (V. of Lilleshall), Lecture-Secretary for the Church Missionary Society, dio. Lichfield.

Rev. E. Day, Lectureship, Limehouse, Middx.

Rev. M. M. Dillon, a Mission to 30,000 Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

Rev. H. T. Whately (R. of Rodington, Salop), Lecture-Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, dio. Lichfield.

BIRTHS.

May 13. At Molshanger, Hants, Mrs. Wyndham S. Portal, a dau.—18. At Moy hall, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a son.—

19. At Bramford hall, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. George Warburton, a dau.—21. In Grosvenor sq. the C'tess of Dartmouth, a dau.—

In Belgrave sq. the wife of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a son.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Mrs. Edmond St. John Midway, a son.—

22. At Harrington square, Mrs. F. W. Oliphant, a dau.—At Carlton terrace, the Duchess of Argyll, a dau.—23. The wife of J. Tollemache, esq. M.P. a son.—At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. E. Cropper, a son.—

At Greystoke castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, a son.—At Calverley park, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of C. G. Mansel, esq. Civil Service, Nagpore, a dau.—24. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, of Talacre, a dau.—25. At Plaistow, Essex, Mrs. W. B. Bathurst, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Charles W. Orde, esq. a son and heir.—27. At Norton cottage, near Chichester, the wife of S. P. B. Gybbon Mounpenny, esq. a son.—28. At Windermere, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bellasis, 3d Bombay Eur,

Regt. a dau.—At Arklow house, Connaught place, Lady Mildred Hope, a dau.—29. At the rectory, Campsey-Ashe, Suffolk, Mrs. Jermyn Pratt, a son.—At Newport, the wife of Capt. Henry Hall Dare, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, a dau.—31. At Dorking, the wife of George Cubitt, esq. a son.—At Worcester park, Surrey, the wife of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. a son.

June 2. At College house, St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of the Rev. W. G. D. Henderson, D.C.L. a son.—At Milford, Lymington, Hants, the wife of Lieut. William Charles Geary, R.N. a son.—3. At Sussex gardens, Hyde park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Crofton, a son.—At Halkin-st. West, Mrs. Baring, a son.—6. In Burwood place, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a son.—At Queen street, May-fair, the Hon. Lady Vavasour, a dau.—In Grosvenor-st. the wife of Capt. Sir James Clark Ross, R.N. a son.—At High Park, N. Devon, the wife of Paul Wilmot, esq. a son.—7. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lady Louisa Alexander, a son.—8. At Whittingham, N. B. Lady Blanche Balfour, a son.—9. At Rawcliffe hall, Mrs. Creyke, a dau.—11. At Penshurst castle, Kent, Lady De l'Isle and Dudley, a son.—At Norfolk crescent, Hyde park, the wife of Captain Tyler, R.E. a son.—13. At Connaught pl. the C^{tes}s of Rosse, a son.—At Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Stretton, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Melbourne, William Newman Shadwell Keen, M.D. second son of the Rev. C. T. Keen, of Aylsham, Norf. to Jessie-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late William Macleod, esq. H.E.I.C.S. of Calcutta, and Brixton.—28. At St. Kilda, near Melbourne, William Crawford, esq. Lieut. R.N. third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Robert Crawford, to Mary-Ann-Winthorpe, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Lawrence W. Halsted, G.C.B. and grand-dau. of the first Lord Exmouth.

Feb. 20. At Bombay, Alfred Cotton Way, esq. 28th N. Inf. son of E. Way, esq. of Newport, I. W. to Bessie-Charlotte, only dau. of Capt. H. Y. Eager, H.M. 90th Light Infantry.

25. At Cochín. E. I. John Simpson, esq. Lieut. 48th M.N.I. eldest son of J. A. Simpson, esq. of Montague pl. Russell sq. to Sophia, eldest dau. of Capt. Welch, 26th Madras N.I.—At Meerut, John Henry Norman, esq. Calcutta, to Emily-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. George Carter, Minor Canon of Norwich.

27. At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. H. Badnall, M.A. Chaplain to the Bishop of Cape Town, to Sarah, dau. of J. O. Smith, esq.

March 2. At Bombay, T. Tristram Piers, esq. 29th Bombay N.I. to Charlotte-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. B. Tristram, Vicar of Eglingham, Northumberland.

3. At Hongkong, Henry Donne Brown, esq. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Sir J. A. Douglas, R.N.

7. At Mercara, in Coorg, James Douglas Robinson, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Gertrude, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Fennell, B.A.

8. At Allahabad, Edward Harris Greated, esq. of Uddings house, Dorset, Major 8th Regt. to Louisa, relict of George Archer, esq.

10. At Bombay, John Ludwick Warden, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. eldest son of John Warden, esq. Member of Council, to Emily, dau. of Charles Ducat, esq.

21. At Nice, Nicolas, only son of the late Frederick Blommer, of the Russian Corps Diplomatique, to Anne-Catherine-Franciska, second dau. of Crofton Vandeleur Fitzgerald, esq. of co. Clare.

25. At Madeira, William Cossart, esq. of Lennard pl. St. John's wood, to Elizabeth, fifth dau. of Thomas H. Edwards, esq.—At Plymouth, Lieut. John James Douglas, R.M. second son of John Douglas, esq. of Walmer, to Margaret-Jane, eldest dau. of G. A. Barbor, esq. Capt. late 8th Bengal Light Cavalry.

April 4. At Chollerton, the Rev. James Allgood, second son of Robert Lancelot Allgood, esq. of Nunwick, Northumb. to Isabella, third dau. of the late S. C. A. Williamson, esq. of Balgray, Dumfriesshire.

6. At Goring, Sussex, Wm. Newton Warren, of Lincoln's inn, barrister, to Elizabeth, dau. of Levi Bushby, esq. of Field pl. near Worthing.—At Inverness, Alfred-Robert, fourth son of the late Col. Harry Gough Ord, R.A. of Bexley, Kent, to Belissa-Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. W. Smyly.—At Gibraltar, Lieut. John Henry St. John, 92d Highlanders, to Margaret, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Warren, 55th Regt.—At Naples, Richard C. Naylor, esq. of Hooton hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, second dau. of the late Rev. R. Tredcroft, of Tangmere, Sussex.

8. At Hampstead, George Morgan Patmore, esq. late of Demerara, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Andrews, LL.D. of Walworth.—At St. Mark's Kennington, Thomas Hanslip, esq. son of the late Capt. Hanslip, of Norman cross, Hunts, 66th Regt. to Charlotte-Ann, second dau. of the late John Laurie, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.—At Cheltenham, Henry Gibbon, esq. of Great James street, Bedford row, to Mary, second dau. of Robert Jacob Hood, esq. of Bardon pk. Leic.

10. At Monkstown, William Richard Crosbie, esq. only son of the late Edward Crosbie, esq. of Dublin, and grandson of Sir Paul Crosbie, Bart. to Catherine, only dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Madden, of Kilkenny.

12. At Kingstown, Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. 71st Light Inf. to his cousin, Fanny, fourth dau. of the late Thos. Pottinger, esq. of Mount Pottinger, co. Down.

13. At Cheltenham, Capt. Cracknell, R.M. to Kate, youngest dau. of the late G. H. Dansey, esq. of Ludlow.

15. At Pimlico, Walter-Milbanke, youngest son of J. A. Walmisley, esq. of Bessborough gardens, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late James Burrows, esq. of Lower Belgrave place.—At Pentonville, J. W. Leslie-Jinks, late of St. John's coll. Camb. to Charlotte, elder dau. of C. Falcke, esq.

17. At Frankfurt, Francis Bayley, esq. youngest son of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart. to Charlotte, dau. of late Mons. Freyler Roulet, of Neufchatel.—At Guernsey, John Blackwood De Butts, esq. Royal Eng. youngest son of the late Gen. Sir A. De Butts, K.C.H. to Katharine-Carterette, second dau. of Capt. R. C. M'Crear, R.N.—At St. George's Hanover square, Alfred-George, second son of William Tarte, esq. of Eaton sq. to Emily, dau. of the late William Dunlop, esq. of Lewisham.—At Paddington, Robert Canning, esq. of Heli-don house, Northamptonsh. to Harriet-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late George Anslow, esq. of Brewood, Staffordshire.

18. At Brighton, Edmund Jones, esq. M.D. of Ross, Heref. to Elizabeth, widow of J. E. Eckley, esq. of Credenhill, and eldest dau. of the late W. C. Brandram, esq. of Gower st.—At Boutham, near Lincoln, Charles Coningsby Waldo Sibthorp, esq. late Capt. 1st Royal Dragoons, second son of Col. Sibthorp, M.P. to Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary, elder dau. of Lieut.-Col. Richard Ellison, of Boutham hall.—At Tunbridge, the Rev. Gorges Richard Dallas Walsh, Chaplain to the Dow. Lady Vivian, to Helen-Catherine, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Middlemore, C.B. Colonel.—At Thirsk, Major Sanders, K.C.S. to Jane, widow of William

Henry Bayntun, esq.—At Blunham, Charles Livius *Grimshawe*, esq. of Fenlake Barns, Bedfordshire, to Emily-Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Bart. of Blunham house.—At Hawstead, the Rev. Frederic *Cheere*, third son of the late C. M. Cheere, esq. of Papworth hall, Camb. to Marianne-Emily, dau. of the late Robert Hood, esq. of Farmly, co. Kilkenny.—At Froxfield, Joseph *Thorlby*, esq. of Helpingham, to Emma, second dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Duke, M.A. of Demerara.

19. At Rotherfield Greys, Oxon, William *Stephens*, esq. of Maidenhead, to Mary-Anne-Melloney, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Scobell, D.D. Rector of Brattleby, Linc.—At Newport Pagnel, John Hopkinson *Boot*, M.D. of Sleaford, to Catherine-Ann, second dau. of the late Wm. T. Dawson, esq. of Leverton house.—At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Henry C. *Paoules*, M.A. of Oriel coll. Oxford, to Emily-Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. Allen Cooper, M.A. Perp. Curate of St. Mark's, North Audley st.—At Colchester, Thomas George *Vereker*, esq. 12th Regt. to Eliza; also, the Rev. Edward F. *Ventris*, M.A. to Rose, daus. of the late Thomas Fisher, esq. of St. Osyth.—At Bloomsbury chapel, James Alexander *Campbell*, esq. of Glasgow, eldest son of Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarsh. to Ann, second dau. of Samuel Morton Peto, esq. M.P.—At Southampton, the Rev. G. W. *Phipps*, M.A. Curate of Husband's Bosworth, Leic. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. P. Phipps, of Oaklands, Clonmel, to Agnes-Bertha, dau. of John Witt, esq. J.P.—At Stratford St. Mary, the Rev. Thomas James *Bewsher*, of Great Holland, Essex, to Eliza-Margaretta-Wilsford, eldest dau. of William Hewer, esq. late of Guernsey.—At West Ham, Essex, the Rev. Alfred *Deck*, B.A. Trinity coll. Camb. Curate of St. Thomas, Winchester, and youngest son of the late Mr. I. Deck, Camb. to Annie, eldest dau. of J. A. Chalk, esq.—At West Brompton, John, only son of John Philips *Philips*, esq. of the Wray, Grasmere, to Rosa-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. S. Money Kyrle.—At Lockwood, near Huddersfield, the Rev. T. E. *Espin*, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln coll. Oxford, Professor of Pastoral Theology at Queen's coll. Birmingham, and Rector of Hadleigh, Essex, to Eliza, youngest dau. of John Jessop, esq.—At Topcliffe, Thirsk, Count Leszczycki *Suminski*, of Tütz castle, West Prussia, to Ann-Elizabeth, only dau. of George Hudson, esq. M.P. of Newby park, Yorksh.

20. At Romsey, the Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell *Johnson*, Dean of Wells, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Robert O'Brien.—At Norwich, the Rev. R. W. *Pearse*, M.A. and Rector of Gaywood, second son of Brice Pearse, esq. of Ashlyns hall, Herts, to Alice-Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Canon Wodehouse.—At All Souls' Langham pl. Rowland-Hill, son of David *Derry*, esq. of Plymouth, banker, to Julia-Margaret, eldest dau. of Lewis H. Chandler, esq. of Berners st.—At Walthamstow, the Rev. Shadwell Morley *Barkworth*, M.A. second son of the late John Barkworth, esq. of Tranby house, near Hull, to Ellen, dau. of Alfred Janson, esq.—At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. Arthur Rawson *Ashwell*, M.A. Principal of the Diocesan college at Culham, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. F. Fixsen, esq. of Blackheath.—At Paddington, Thos. Hunter *Lane*, esq. eldest son of the late Dr. Hunter Lane, of Brook st. to Catherine, younger dau. of the late Robert Bleayard, esq. of Slaidburn.—At Bath, Wm. Cuninghame *Cuninghame*, esq. 79th Highlanders, to Louisa-Frances, only dau. of John Ormond, esq.—At Bath, James J. *Rawlins*, Lieut. 44th Bengal N.I. to Emma-Augusta-Wilmot, second dau. of the late Major

Parke, 61st Regt.—At St. George's Hanover square, Edward S. *Dendy*, esq. of Arundel, Secretary to the Earl Marshal, to Mary-Caroline, only dau. of the late Charles Fitz-William White, esq. of Croydon, and adopted child of Thomas R. Burt, esq. of East Grinstead.—At the church in Gordon sq. John *Barclay*, esq. M.D. of Leicester, to Emma-Mary-Aune, eldest dau. of John Bate Cardale, esq. of Bedford house, Tavistock sq.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Lancelot Capel *Bathurst*. Incumbent of Wythall, Worc. to Ellen, eldest dau. of George Hodgkinson, esq. of the Grove, Kentish Town.—At St. Pancras, George-William-Bryant, eldest son of George *Fred. Kiallmark*, esq. of Fitzroy sq. to Clari-Sophia, youngest dau. of Benj. Cuff Greenhill, esq. of Knole hall, Som.—At Offord D'Arcy, Hunts, Harrison, second son of the late Henry *Hayler*, esq. of Eden Vale, Wilts, to Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Walker, Rector of Offord D'Arcy.—At Blackburn, the Rev. K. Atherton *Rawsthorne*, of Hutton hall, Lanc. to Cecilia, second dau. of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Witton house.—At Cheddin Fitzpaine, Taunton, the Rev. Francis John *Kitson*, B.D. Rector of Hemyock, Devon, to Isabella, dau. of the late William Speke, esq. Jordans, Ilminster.—At Witney, Frederick, second surviving son of William *Hogge*, esq. of Thornham, Norfolk, and Biggleswade, Beds, to Alice-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Witney court, Herefordsh.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Charles Heathcote *Carr*, Incumbent of St. John's, Limehouse, third son of the late R. L. Carr, esq. to Diana, youngest dau. of Anthony Swainson, esq.—At St. Hilary, Glam. Hamilton, youngest son of Evan H. *Baillie*, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman sq. to Ellen-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Traherne, Rector of St. Hilary.—At Birch, Essex, the Rev. Henry Nicholas *Gwyn*, of Cally, Kirkcudbrightsh. to Charlotte-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffol.—At West Meon, Hants, the Rev. William Preston *Hulton*, second surviving son of the late Henry Hulton, esq. of Bevis Mount, near Southampton, to Julia-Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. John Griffin, Rector of Bradley, Hants.—At Paddington, the Rev. William *English*, Leamington, to Frances-Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. John Morgan, Vicar of Burton Dassett, Warw.—At Wentworth, Yorksh. the Rev. John *Levett*, M.A. Incumbent of Swinton, to Susan-Octavia, youngest dau. of the late James Upton, esq. of Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.—At Hitchin, Herts, the Rev. George *Gainsford*, only son of G. R. Gainsford, esq. of Brighton, to Annette, fourth dau. of the Rev. Henry Wiles, Vicar of Hitchin.—At Brighton, Joseph James *Maberly*, esq. of Harley st. to Rebecca-Dennistoun, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Lang, esq. of Overton, Dumbar-tonsh.—At Braithwell, near Doncaster, Robert-Peel, eldest son of Robert Peel *Willcock*, esq. of Barfield house, near Manchester, to Sarah-Anne, second dau. of Alexander Lingard, esq.—At Manningham, near Bradford, John *Hollings*, esq. of West house, to Mary-Jane-Hope, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Mitton.—At Ramsbury, Wilts, Joseph Henry *Clark*, esq. of Altwood, near Maidenhead, eldest son of the late Joseph Clark, esq. to Rachel, eldest dau. of William Rowland, esq.—At Dinton, Wilts, Herbert *Barnard*, esq. of Portland pl. and Ham, Surrey, to Ellen, eldest dau. of William Wyndham, esq. M.P.—At Canterbury, Wm. Lemon *Oliver*, esq. of Widcombe house, De Beauvoir sq. and Threadneedle st. to Bertha, youngest dau. of William Mount, esq. of Canterbury.—At Salcombe Regis, Devon, Edw. H. *Solly*, esq. of West heath, Congleton, Chesh.

to Lucy-Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. George J. Cornish, Vicar of Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall.—At St. Michael's, Chester sq. R. J. *Etrington*, esq. 10th Hussars, to Eleanor, dau. of Robert Hand, esq. of St. George's road, Eccleston sq.—At Bath, the Rev. John Chas. *Keate*, Rector of Hartley Westpall, Hants, to Clara, dau. of William Hudleston, esq.—At Camberwell, John Price *Hilton*, esq. to Frances, dau. of the Rev. John Hurnall, of Peckham Rye.

22. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Capt. Robert *Fitzroy*, R.N. second son of the late Lord Charles Fitzroy, to Maria-Isabella, third dau. of John Henry Symth, esq. of Heath hall, formerly M.P. for the University of Cambridge.—At Clapham, Benjamin *Williams*, esq. of the Lodge, Hillingdon, J.P. Middlesex, to Catherine-Amelia, dau. of the late Spencer Hogan Forde, esq. of Glanmyre, Cork.

23. At Barbados, Fitz Herbert *Alleyn*, esq. second son of Sir Reynold A. Alleyn, Bart. to Anna-Maria-Best, second dau. of Sir R. Bowcher Clarke, C.B. Chief Justice of Barbados and St. Lucia.

25. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Robert *Drummond*, esq. eldest son of Charles Drummond, esq. of Charing cross, to Augusta-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser.—At All Souls' Langham place, Robert B. *Lawes*, only surviving son of Robert Lawes, esq. of Stanhope terr. Hyde park, and Kingston hall, Surrey, to Emma-Selina, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Murray, and granddau. of the late Lord George Murray.—At Whichford, Warwicksh. the Rev. G. A. *Walker*, Curate of Pattishall, Northamptonsh. second son of John Walker, esq. of Westbourne st. Hyde park, to Catherine-Amelia, eldest dau.; and, at the same time, the Rev. Vernon *Blake*, Curate of Worton, Oxon, son of Capt. Blake, R.N. Gentleman-Usher to H.R.H. Prince Albert, to Anna, second dau. of the Rev. R. B. Pinniger, Rector of Whichford.—At Streataly, Berks, J. I. P. *Moody*, esq. Town-clerk of Scarborough, to Martha-Anne, only child of William Kipling, esq. of Mill house.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William-Hamilton, second son of the late Sir Hedworth *Williamson*, Bart. of Whitburn, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert William Brandling, esq. of Low Gosforth, Northumberland.—At Barton-upon-Humber, the Rev. T. P. N. *Baxter*, M.A. Fellow of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, and Curate of Barton-upon-Humber, to Helen G. only dau. of Capt. Howe, R.N.—At St. Pancras, Thomas-Olinthus, eldest son of Professor *Donaldson*, of Bolton gardens, Russell sq. to Maria, second dau. of S. Netheress, of Jamaica.—At Christ church, St. Pancras, the Rev. Edmund Dickie *Kershaw*, of Southam, Warwicksh. to Helene, eldest dau. of John Young, esq. of Highbury park.—At Biggleswade, Beds, James, eldest son of Robert *Chadwick*, esq. of High bank, Prestwich, Manchester, to Laura-Janet-Emma, third dau. of Chas. Barnett, esq. of Stratton park, Beds.—At Wolverhampton, the Rev. W. Venables *Williams*, B.A. of Rhuabon, to Annie-Eleanor, eldest dau. of Edward Morris, esq.—At Chester, the Rev. Cecil Jervis *Clarke*, B.A. Curate of Eccleston, near Chester, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late J. W. Hulme, esq. Medlock vale, Lanc.—At Cheltenham, John Daniel *Williams*, esq. 28th Bombay Nat. Inf. to Harriet-Henrietta-Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Capt. A. J. Ormsby, Madras Army.—At West Shandon, Dumbartonsh. Graham *Wilkin*, esq. son of John Wilkin, esq. of Spring gardens, to Isabella, youngest dau. of Robert Napier, esq. of Glasgow.

27. At Fareham, Hants, John Edward *Padon*, esq. to Ann, only dau. of the late Henry Osborn Douglas, esq. and granddau. of the

late Adm. Billy Douglas.—At Lechlade, the Rev. Alan B. *Cheales*, grandson of the late Sir Alan Bellingham, Bart. of Castle Bellingham, to Fanny-Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. H. Carnegie Knox, Vicar of Lechlade.—At Little Brickhill, Bucks, the Rev. James Charles Lett *Court*, M.A. second son of Major Court, of Castleman, Berks, to Rosa-Emma, dau. of the late Rev. William Spry.—At Queenstown, Cork, Henry Jermynt *Montgomery Campbell*, Lieut. R. Art. to Louisa-Sydney, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B.—At St. Mary's Kensington, Frederic-John, only son of Frederick P. *Keeling*, esq. of Colchester, to Mary-Davinia-Stuart, dau. of David Stuart Galbraith, esq. of Machrihanish and Drumore house, co. of Argyll.—At Bangor, Sir John *Judkin-Fitzgerald*, Bart. of Lislien, to Margaret, widow of Samuel Banks, esq. of New Ferry, Cheshire, and dau. of the late William Warner, esq. of Kitwell, Worc.—At Clifton, Frederick, eldest son of the Hon. George *King*, of Fryern, Sussex, late Capt. of the 27th Enniskillens, to Charlotte-Mary-Heriot-Maitland, dau. of the late James Heriot, esq. of Ramornie, Fifeshire.—At Clifton, James Augustus *Caley*, esq. Ceylon Civil Serv. to Fanny, only dau. of the late James J. Campbell, esq.—At West Brompton, Wm. Geo. *McClure*, esq. M.D. third son of the late Geo. M'Clure, esq. R.N. to Lydia-Le-Messurier, sixth dau. of J. G. Moyle, esq. late President Bombay Med. Board.—At Thornhill, Capt. *Towgood*, 35th Bengal N. Inf. to Adelaide-Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Wm. Stansfeld, esq. of the Manor house, near Wakefield.—At Launceston, the Rev. Samuel W. *Tagert*, Curate of Trewen, Cornwall, youngest son of Samuel Tagert, esq. barrister-at-law, Dublin, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Badcock, esq. of St. Stephen's by Launceston.—At Annahilt, Ireland, the Rev. J. Clement *Govett*, son of the Rev. R. Govett, Vicar of Staines, Middlesex, to Marianne, dau. of the Rev. Edward Leslie, Rector of Annahilt.—At Castle Eden, Durham, J. W. *Wedderburn*, esq. late Capt. 42d R.H. only son of the late John Wedderburn, esq. to Margaret-Anne, only dau. of the late Thomas Whaite, esq. Lieut. 94th Regt.—At Ipswich, Stephen, eldest son of the late Postle *Jackson*, esq. of Ipswich, to Catherine, dau. of Frederick Cobbold, esq.—At Amwell, Herts, the Rev. Charles Grayson *Pickthall*, Curate of Shudy Camps, Cambridgesh. to Ellen-Louisa, only dau. of Peter Christie, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.—At Devonport, Richard-Winter, only son of the late Rev. Richard Winter *Hamilton*, LL.D. D.D. of Leeds, to Charlotte-Amelia, only surviving dau. of E. M. Leigh, esq. of Collumpton.—At St. Pancras, Lovell *Langslow*, esq. second son of Capt. Langslow, Bengal Est. of Hatton, Middx. to Augusta-Julia, eldest dau. of J. C. Mason, esq. of Mecklenburgh sq.—At Isle of Jersey, Henry *Badcock*, esq. of Birdhill, co. of Tipperary, to Hannah-Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Leche, esq. formerly Capt. 86th Regt. of Foot.—At the British Embassy, Frankfurt-on-Main, the Rev. W. S. *Turnbull*, M.A. of St. John's college, Curate of Carlton-in-Lindric, Notts, to Agnes-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. G. Smith, Rector of Carlton-in-Lindric.—At Firbeck, the Rev. Henry J. *Ellison*, Vicar of Edensor, to Mary-Dorothy, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Jebb, Surveyor-General of Prisons.—At Newport, Barnstaple, Edward *Lachmere*, esq. of Nottingham, to Selina, dau. of the late Thomas Heathcoat, esq. and niece of J. Heathcoat, esq. M.P. for Tiverton.

28. At Hampstead, the Rev. John *Walker*, M.A. of Malton, Yorkshire, to Louisa-Gertrude, youngest dau. of Basil George Woodd, esq. of Hillfield, Hampstead.

O B I T U A R Y.

RIGHT REV. RICHARD BAGOT, D.D.

BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

May 15. At Brighton, aged 71, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Dr. Bagot was born at Daventry in Northamptonshire, on the 22d Nov. 1782. He was the third son of William first Lord Bagot, by the Hon. Louisa St. John, daughter of John second Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. He was educated at Rugby school, which he entered with his elder brother Charles (the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot), under the mastership of Dr. James, in 1790; and thence proceeded in 1800 to Christ Church, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1803, and in 1804 was elected to a fellowship of All Souls, which he retained until 1806, when he married Lady Harriet Villiers, youngest daughter of George-Bussey fourth Earl of Jersey. He proceeded M.A. on the 7th Nov. in the same year, and was created D.D. in 1829.

In 1806 he was presented by his father. to the rectory of Leigh in Staffordshire, and in 1807 to that of Blithfield, and in the latter year he became a Canon of Windsor. In 1817 he was appointed a Canon of Worcester.

In 1829 he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford; and in 1845, on the death of Bishop Law, was translated to the see of Bath and Wells.

On the appearance of the "Tracts for the Times," Dr. Bagot was, against his will, forced into prominent notice. He was accused of favouring the so-called Romanisers, and was besieged by letters from private persons, and by articles in the daily press, requiring him "to suspend the authors of the Tracts," and to clear the University of Oxford from all but true Protestants. On the other side, he was regarded as a shield from the indignation of the public. The Bishop deemed it prudent to require that the publication of the "Tracts for the Times" should cease; which they accordingly did. So great, however, had the outcry become, that the Bishop's charge of 1842, in which he alluded to the circumstances, was considered as an apology for the writers.

The excitement of this time and the Bishop's failing health, together with the desire expressed in certain quarters that the Bishopric of Oxford should be administered by a more vigorous and younger man, was the cause of his being translated to Bath and Wells, on the death of Dr. Law in 1845.

In the usual course of events, it might have been presumed that such exciting circumstances would no more trouble Dr. Bagot. Yet there was one more serious trial reserved for him; an attack was made upon him in the House of Commons by Mr. Horsman, for inducting the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett into the living of Frome, which by law he was compelled to do. This was the forerunner of that painful mental aberration which afflicted Dr. Bagot shortly afterwards. From this period up to the time of Dr. Bagot's decease, the affairs of the diocese of Bath and Wells were under the administration of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, by an Act of Parliament passed for that purpose.

To the private character of the late Bishop we have heard the most eloquent testimony; he was gentle, confiding, and a lover of peace, was a munificent patron of the Church societies, and a generous friend to the poor. His Lordship does not appear to have published any other than a Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in 1835, and Charges in 1834, 1837, 1842, and 1847.

The Bishop had been for some time suffering from disease of the heart, which eventually deprived him of the use of one of his hands. Amputation was advised by his Lordship's medical attendants, and the operation was performed, but the health of the sufferer gradually declined, and for some time past it had become evident that his recovery was not to be expected.

By Lady Harriet, who survives him, he had issue eight sons and four daughters: 1. Lieut.-Colonel Edward Richard Bagot, Lieut.-Colonel of the Westminster Militia, formerly of the 60th Royal Rifles, and Knight of the Redeemer of Greece; who married in 1842 Matilda, widow of Oswald Perkins, esq. and has issue; 2. Villiers, who died in 1810, in his second year; 3. Capt. Henry Bagot, R.N. who married in 1846 his cousin Wilhelmina-Frederica, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. and has issue; 4. the Rev. Charles Walter Bagot, Rector of Castle Rising, Norfolk, Chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells, and Registrar of the diocese of Oxford, who married in 1846 Mary second daughter of Colonel John Chester, and has issue; 5. the Rev. Louis Francis Bagot, Rector of Leigh, co. Stafford; who married in 1848 Catharine, third daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen; 6. Harriet

Frances, married in 1837 to the Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, (uncle to the Marquess of Bath,) a Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Longbridge Deverell, Wilts, and has issue; 7. Major George Bagot, Captain in the 41st Foot, and First Aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; 8. Frances-Caroline, who died in 1840, aged twenty-one; 9. Richard, who died in 1840, aged nineteen; 10. the Rev. Frederick Bagot, Rector of Rodney Stoke, Somerset, and a Prebendary of Wells; 11. Emily-Mary, who died in 1853, having married in 1850 the Hon. and Rev. George Thomas Orlando Bridgeman, second son of the Earl of Bradford; and 12. Mary-Isabel, married in 1843 to Lord Viscount Downe, and has issue.

THE DEAN OF WINDSOR.

June 10. At his seat, Butleigh Court, near Glastonbury, in his 65th year, the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville Grenville, Dean of Windsor and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, M.A.

He was a younger son of the second Lord Braybrooke, by Catherine one of the daughters of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and brother to the present peer. He was born the 17th of August, 1789, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and nominated in 1813 by his father as owner of Audley End to the Mastership of Magdalene College in that University. This appointment he held for 40 years with great credit to himself and advantage to the Society, whose interests he was always most anxious to promote; and, when it became evident about six months ago that his increasing infirmities would no longer admit of his residence at Cambridge, he reluctantly gave up the Headship, to the great concern of all those with whom he had been so long and so honourably connected.

In 1819, while Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Magdalene had the honour of entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia Matilda, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's first visit to the University after his election to the Chancellor's chair.

In 1814, Mr. Neville was presented to the Rectory of Hawarden, in Flintshire, by his brother-in-law the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Bart. This living he resigned in 1834 in favour of his nephew the present incumbent; having during the course of his connexion with that parish succeeded in building two additional churches to meet the exigencies of the scattered and increasing population, and contributed largely to the undertaking from his own resources. In 1825, Lord Glastonbury bequeathed his estates to his first cousin

the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville for the term of his life, with remainder to the Master of Magdalene and his heirs male; but Mr. Grenville, with that kind and generous spirit which marked all his actions, at once made over the extensive landed property to Mr. Neville, observing that his own means were ample, and that it was too late for him to turn country gentleman. Upon this gratifying occurrence Mr. Neville assumed the name and arms of Grenville, pursuant to Lord Glastonbury's directions.

In 1846, having been for some time one of the Queen's Chaplains, he was appointed Dean of Windsor, without any solicitation on his part, by Sir Robert Peel, on the death of Dr. Hobart. He diligently applied himself to the discharge of the duties of his high station, and acquired the confidence and regard of every person connected with St. George's Chapel; but, his health failing, he had for some time been obliged to abstain from active business, though he continued to reside at the Deanery great part of the year. In justice to his memory, it cannot be too widely known that his charities, dispensed in the most delicate and unostentatious manner, were as munificent as his means were ample. At the close of his long incumbency, he left Hawarden with the blessings of the poor on his head; and at Butleigh, of which parish he had for a short time been Vicar, there was scarcely a dry eye when it became known to the villagers that their benefactor had passed from them for ever. In the same spirit, during the time the Dean and his family resided at Windsor, many a desolate fireside was made cheerful by the exercise of his bounty, and his consideration for the sick poor of the district was proverbial. Without any pretensions to deep scholarship, the Dean had acquired a good deal of general information, and his vivacity and courteous manners rendered him a very agreeable member of society. He also possessed a tender heart and generous disposition, and was greatly beloved by his numerous family, for whom he entertained the warmest affection. From his earliest years he had paid great attention to his religious duties, thus laying the foundation for that Christian and unaffected piety which marked his long and useful career.

The Dean married in May, 1816, Lady Charlotte Legge, the second daughter of George third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. by whom, who survives him, he has left four daughters and six sons:—Ralph, the eldest, who succeeds to the family estates, and assumes the surname and arms of Grenville, espoused in 1845 Julia Roberta

fourth daughter of Sir Robert Frankland, Bart. and has issue four sons and two daughters; William-Frederick, Vicar of Butleigh, married in 1847 Fanny Grace daughter of William Blackwood, esq. and has five children; Seymour, a Minor Canon of Windsor; Edward, Captain in the Fusileer Guards, now on the Staff in Turkey; Glastonbury, Lieutenant R.E. serving in Nova Scotia; William-Wyndham, a scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Of the daughters two only are unmarried. The eldest, Frances-Catherine, in 1849 became the wife of the Rev. Edmund Peel, Vicar of Wargrave, Berks; and the youngest, Harriet-Louisa, in 1854 married the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, Rector of Lapworth, Warwickshire.

The late Deane's remains were deposited in the family vault at Butleigh Church, on Saturday June the 17th, the funeral being plainly and unostentatiously conducted, and attended only by the nearest relations of the deceased, and the tenantry and servants on the estate.

SIR JOHN GERARD, BART.

Feb. 21. At Lower Grove House, Rotherhampton, aged 50, Sir John Gerard, the twelfth Bart. (1611), of New Hall, Lancashire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

This representative of an old Roman Catholic family, which was one of the first raised to the dignity of Baronet by King James the First, was born on the 8th Dec. 1804, the eldest son of John Gerard, esq. of Windle Hall, co. Lancaster (third son of Sir Robert-Cansfield the ninth Baronet), by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle Sir William, the eleventh Baronet, on the 2d August, 1826. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 3d Lancashire militia in 1842, but resigned in 1852; and in 1848 Major commandant of the Lancashire Hussars.

He married, Dec. 3, 1827, Monica, daughter of Thomas Strickland Standish, of Standish Hall, co. Lanc. and Sizergish, co. Westmerland, esq. but had no issue.

He is succeeded by his brother Robert, born in 1808, who married in 1849 a daughter of Edward Clifton, esq. of Dorset-square.

SIR THOMAS S. DYER, BART.

March 17. At Dartmouth, Devonshire, aged 83, Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, the sixth Baronet (1678), Commander R.N.

He was born on the 4th Nov., 1771, the eldest son of Thomas Dyer, esq. (second son of Sir John Swinnerton the fourth Baronet,) by Mary, widow of William

Berney, esq. of Barbados, daughter of B. Smith, esq. of Islington.

He entered the navy in 1782, on board the Union 90, and in the same year was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and in Lord Howe's partial actions with the combined fleets of France and Spain. He afterwards served in the Elizabeth 74, Culoden 74, Carysfort 28, Leander 50, Bulldog 16, Alfred 74, and Victory 100; on the Home and Mediterranean stations. He received his first commission June 29, 1793; and at the occupation of Toulon in August that year he served on shore. Early in the following year he contributed to the reduction of Corsica, where he landed at the taking of the tower of Mortella, and witnessed the capture and destruction of the French frigates *Minerve* and *Fortunée*. In the same ship he participated in Hotham's action of the 15th July 1795; and in bringing out of Tunis bay, on the 9th March, 1796, of the *Nemesis* 28, and *Sardine* 22. He was next appointed to the *Mahonesa* 40, *Hector* 74, *Blenheim* 90, and *Diadem* 64, and to the command of the Ready gun-brig, which he held for thirteen months. On the renewal of hostilities, after the short peace of 1802, Mr. Dyer joined, on the 5th July, 1803, the Sea Fencibles at Rye; where he remained until appointed, July 3, 1805, First Lieutenant of the *Vesuvius* 60**b**.

In Nov. 1805, Rear-Adm. Sir William Sidney Smith, meditating an attack upon the flotilla in Boulogne roads, issued a general notification of the intention of Government to reward any signal acts of bravery that might be performed during the approaching operations. Influenced by this announcement, Mr. Dyer volunteered the command of a boat with only nine hands; and presently had the good fortune, at a distance of four miles and a half from the British squadron, to blow up, by means of a carcass expressly prepared, and in the centre of 26 of the enemy's vessels, one of the only two that were destroyed on that occasion. Six of his men were wounded; but he received no other acknowledgment of this very gallant exploit than that of being personally complimented by the Rear-Admiral.

After a brief attachment to four other ships, Mr. Dyer, a few days subsequent to his removal to *l'Athénienne* 64, was wrecked near Tunis on the 27th Oct. 1806, on which occasion the Captain (Robert Raynsford) and 396 of the crew perished: and he suffered a loss of property to the amount of 276*l*. which he never recovered.

He next served in the *Pompée* 74, bearing the flag of Sir W. S. Smith, and *Jane* 32, until paid off on his return to England in July, 1807. He afterwards held the

command for a short time of the Centurion receiving-ship at Halifax; and on the 12th July, 1810, he was at length, through the influence of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, promoted to the rank of Commander in the *Driver* 18. He paid off that sloop on the 8th Jan. 1811; and was not subsequently employed. He was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital on the 24th April, 1837.

He succeeded to the baronetcy April 12, 1838, on the death of his cousin Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Richard Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.

He married April 14, 1814, Mary, dau. of John Davis, esq. and has left no issue. He is succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Thomas Dyer, formerly of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Dyer, K.C.B. He married in 1832, a daughter of Colonel J. A. Clement, R. Art.

SIR DAVID CUNYNGHAME, BART.

May 19. In Jersey, in his 86th year, Sir David Cunynghame, the fifth Baronet of Milncraig, co. Ayr (1700), a Colonel in the army.

He was born in the Canongate, at Edinburgh, on the 14th August, 1769, the elder son of Sir William Augustus Cunynghame, the fourth Baronet, by his first wife Frances daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Myrton, Bart. of Cogar, Mid Lothian.

He was appointed Ensign in the 92d Foot Nov. 14, 1781, Lieutenant in the same regiment Feb. 6, 1783, Captain in the 95th, on the 20th March following; and in the 3d Foot Guards May 3, 1786. With the last regiment he was engaged in several of the actions fought during the campaign of 1793, including those of Famars and St. Amand, the siege of Valenciennes, where he was thirty-five times in the trenches, and the storming of the batteries of Lincelles, where he was very severely wounded. He was promoted to Captain on the 26th Jan. 1797, and Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 15, 1794, and received the brevet of Colonel June 26, 1797. In May, 1798, in the action at Ostend, he was taken prisoner; and he was relieved about a year afterwards. On the 16th August, 1799, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 68th Foot; on the 7th Feb. 1800, Lieut.-Colonel of the 60th; and on the 5th Feb. 1801 he exchanged to the half-pay of the 82d, in consequence of family affairs requiring his presence in England. His rank as Colonel was stationary; and he had for many years been at the head of the list of the officers of that rank.

Sir David Cunynghame was twice married: first, in 1801, to the Hon. Mary Thurlow, daughter of Edward first Lord

Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of England; which lady died in 1816. He married secondly, in 1817, Gertrude, daughter of William Kempton, esq. of Ampthill, co. Bedford; and became a second time a widower in 1842. By the former marriage he had issue five sons and two daughters: The former were 1. Edward-Thurlow Cunynghame, esq. who died in 1825, aged twenty-three; 2. Sir David-Thurlow, his successor; 3. Robert-S.-Thurlow, who died in 1828; 4. Francis-Thurlow; and 5. Arthur-Thurlow. The daughters, 1. Mary-Frances-Thurlow, married in 1828 to Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Augustus Frederick Ellis, younger son of the first Lord Seaford, and brother to the present Lord Howard de Walden, and who died in 1841, leaving issue; and 2. Caroline-Anne-Thurlow. By his second wife Sir David had further issue, three sons, 6. Henry-Sidney-Myrton; 7. William-Augustus-Charles-Myrton; 8. Augustus-Myrton; and one daughter, 3. Julia-Myrton, married in 1844 to Frederick William Kirby, esq. second son of R. C. Kirby, esq. of Blandford-square.

The present Baronet, who was lately a Captain in the 12th Lancers, was born in 1803, and married in 1833 Annie third daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Meade, and granddaughter of John first Earl of Clanwilliam.

SIR ROBERT HERON, BART.

May 26. At his residence, Stubton, co. Lincoln, aged 89, Sir Robert Heron, the second Baronet (1778), a Deputy Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

He was born at Newark on the 27th Nov. 1765, the only son of Thomas Heron, esq. of Chilham Castle, Kent, Recorder of Newark, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. M.D. Physician to King George III. He succeeded to the baronetcy in Jan. 1805, on the death of his uncle the Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, some time Chief Secretary of Ireland, upon whom the dignity had been conferred, with remainder to the male issue of his brother.

In comparatively early life Sir Robert became a politician, and afterwards took an active part in some of the election contests for Lincolnshire. In 1812 he thought of standing for the county, but abandoned that intention, and canvassed Grimsby, for which borough he was returned, and he first spoke in the House of Commons on the Catholic question, his maiden speech being complimented by Bankes, Plunkett, and Whitbread, and as he himself said in his "Notes," "privately by Canning, who afterwards abused him publicly." At the general election in 1818, Sir Robert

was a candidate for the county, but withdrew on the third day of the poll, the numbers being—for Pelham, 3,693; Chaplin, 3,069; Heron 2,653. He attributed his defeat to not having paid agents. In December, 1819, Lord Fitzwilliam offered him a seat for Peterborough; and, although his appearance there excited the ire of the clergy, one of whom called him "a rascal, a jacobin, and an atheist," he was returned without opposition, in the room of the Hon. William Lamb. At the general election in 1820 he was rechosen with Mr. Scarlett (afterwards Lord Abinger); and again in 1826, 1830, 1831, and 1832, without opposition. In 1835 there was a third candidate in the person of Mr. Walker Ferrand, in 1837 in Mr. W. E. Surtees, and in 1841 in Mr. Thomas Gladstone; but none of these Conservative gentlemen were successful, the old Whig and Fitzwilliam interest always securing Sir Robt. Heron's return. At the dissolution of 1852 he retired from Parliament, being then in his 82nd year. He was chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Newark Union up to a very recent period; and he not only paid great attention to that office, but continued his activity as a county magistrate. His politics were thoroughly Liberal: he was a Christian in the proper sense of the word, and he maintained a conscientious and consistent course throughout his life.

He had been for some time declining; but his death, though daily expected, was sudden; he was sitting in his library, and on being asked at bed-time whether he was disposed to retire, it was discovered that life had glided away.

He married, Jan. 9, 1792, Amelia, daughter of Sir Horatio Mann, K.B. by the Lady Lucy Noel, sixth daughter of Baptist fourth Earl of Gainsborough. By her ladyship, who died in Dec. 1846, Sir Robert Heron had no issue, and the title has consequently become extinct.

SIR WM. A. INGILBY, BART.

May 14. At the house of John Clementson, esq. in Abingdon-street, Westminster, in his 71st year, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. (1781 and 1796), of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire.

He was born in Yorkshire in June, 1783, the third but eldest surviving son of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, the first Baronet of the creation of 1781, (a natural son of Sir John the fifth and last Baronet of an earlier creation in 1642,) by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Wharton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe, Bart. When still a boy, on the 26th Sept. 1807, he succeeded to the baronetcy which had been

conferred in 1796 on his maternal grandfather with special remainder to him; and on the 8th May, 1815, he also succeeded his father in the baronetcy of 1781. In 1822 he received the royal licence to prefix the name of Amcotts before his own.

On the succession of the Hon. Charles A. Pelham to the peerage as Lord Yarborough, in Dec. 1823, Sir William Ingilby was returned to parliament for Lincolnshire, after a contest with Sir John H. Thorold, Bart. in which he polled 3816 votes, and Sir John 1575. He was rechosen without opposition in 1826, 1830, and 1831; and after the enactment of the Reformed system of representation he was elected for the Northern division of the same county, which is called the Parts of Lindsey. He was then opposed by Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart. who appeared on the Conservative interest, the result being—

Hon. C. A. W. Pelham . . .	6561
Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. . .	4751
Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart. . .	4056

In 1835 the Conservatives mustered more strongly, and effected Sir William Ingilby's defeat:—

Hon. C. A. W. Pelham . . .	4489
T. G. Corbett, esq.	4450
Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. . . .	3984

Sir William Ingilby was twice married: first, in April 1822, to Louisa, daughter of John Atkinson, esq. of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire; she died on the 23d July, 1836. He married secondly, in 1843, Mary-Anne, only child of John Clementson, esq. serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart. but having left no issue, both his baronetcies expire with him. His Lincolnshire estates are inherited by his sister Augusta, who was married to Robert Cracroft, esq. and are entailed on his nephew Major Cracroft: the Yorkshire estates are inherited by Sir William's cousin the Rev. Henry John Ingilby, Rector of West Keal, near Spilsby.

Sir William's body was interred at Ripley, his widow being chief mourner at the funeral.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

May 20. At Edenwood, near Cupar, in Fifeshire, aged 76, Sir George Campbell, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of Fifeshire; elder brother to the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Campbell.

He was born in 1778, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, for fifty-four years Minister of Cupar, by Magdalene, only daughter of John Hallyburton, esq. of The Fodderance.

He was knighted in 1833, in consideration of his active services in preserving

the peace during the agitating period of the Reform Bill.

He married in 1823 Margaret daughter of A. Christie, esq. of Ferrybank, and had issue three sons, George, Charles-Hallyburton, and John-Scarlett; and two daughters, Margaret-Charlotte, married in 1845 to David Jones, esq. of Pantglás, M.P. for Carmarthenshire; and Frances, married in 1850 to the Hon. Fitzgerald Algernon Charles Foley, Lieutenant R.N. youngest brother of Lord Foley, and has issue.

SIR JOHN SIMPSON.

May 20. At York, aged 58, Sir John Simpson, Knt. an Alderman and Magistrate of that city, and Distributor of Stamps for the district.

He was the son of Richard Simpson, esq. an alderman of York, and was born at Blundsby Park, near Pickering. He followed with his brother the business of a corn-merchant and miller. He was an alderman of the old corporation; and, having been re-elected after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, was the first Lord Mayor of York under the new régime. He received the honour of knighthood from King William the Fourth during his mayoralty in 1836, shortly after the city had been visited by the Duchess of Kent and her present Majesty. He was a zealous supporter of the Whig party; and was generally respected by his fellow-citizens as an honourable and upright man, and a discreet magistrate.

He married in 1820 the second daughter of William Dunsley, esq. alderman of York.

His funeral at the Cemetery on the 25th May was attended by the corporation and many other friends. The chief mourners were L. Simpson, esq. of York, and A. Simpson, esq. of Malton, solicitor, his brothers; Dr. A. Simpson; the present Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Seymour, his executors, and other members of his family.

ADMIRAL MACKELLAR.

April 14. At Cheltenham, in his 86th year, Admiral John Mackellar.

This gallant veteran was descended from an old and distinguished family in Argyleshire, who were the lairds of Maine and Dale. He was the eldest son of General Mackellar, who was employed as chief engineer under General Wolfe in North America, and died when holding the like command in Minorca in 1779, having married Miss Elizabeth Basiline, of that island, where his son was born.

The latter entered the navy in 1781 on board the Rodney 50, and in the same

year was wounded in the leg during an action with a French squadron under M. de Suffrein, in Port Praya bay. Having removed in April 1782 to the Enterprize 28, he saw some active service in the West Indies. He was afterwards employed in the Edgar 74, Hebe and Phoenix frigates, Alcide 74, Barfleure 98, Salisbury 50, and Victory 100. He was made Lieutenant Nov. 22, 1790; and appointed in 1791 to the Circe, in 1793 to the Assistance 50, and Jan. 28, 1797, to the acting command of the Rover sloop. He was made Commander on the 5th July following.

In Feb. 1798 Capt. Mackellar was appointed to the Minerva frigate, in which he distinguished himself in the destruction of the locks and sluice-gates of the Bruges canal, but whilst on shore was taken prisoner together with Major-Gen. Coote, the military Commander-in-Chief. Having regained his liberty in the following December, and held for a short time the command of the Wolverine sloop and Charon 44, he was advanced to post-rank April 27, 1799. In Sept. 1800 he was appointed to the Jamaica 26, and in March 1801 to the Terpsichore 32. His services whilst on the East India station elicited the high approbation and thanks of the Bombay government; and having been latterly employed in the blockade of Goa, he returned to England in 1802.

In May 1804 he was appointed Agent for prisoners of war and transports, and Governor of the Naval Hospital at Halifax in Nova Scotia, where he remained about six years.

On the 2d Aug. 1815 he was appointed to the Romney 50 lying at Chatham; in Dec. following to the Salisbury 58, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. J. G. Douglas at Jamaica; and May 14, 1817, to the Pique 36, on the same station, whence he returned home, and was paid off in Dec. 1818. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1825, Vice-Admiral in 1837, and a full Admiral in 1847. He was in the receipt of a good-service pension.

He has left issue three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, John Mackellar, is in the service of the East India Company, in which he is distinguished as a linguist, and received a medal for his services in the late Burmese war.

VICE-ADMIRAL HYDE PARKER, C.B.

May 25. At Ham, Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral Parker was the son of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. who died in 1807, by his first wife Anne, daughter of John Palmer Boteler, esq. of Henley; and grandson of Vice-Admiral Sir

Hyde Parker, Bart. who was lost in the *Cato* in 1782.

He entered the Royal Naval Academy Feb. 5, 1796, and embarked in Sept. 1799 as a volunteer on board the *Cambrian* 40, employed in the Channel and in cruising among the Western Islands. In Nov. 1801 he removed as a midshipman to the *Narcissus* 32, in which he saw much active service, and was appointed acting Lieutenant in Sept. 1803, and by commission dated Sept. 24, 1804. On the 22nd Jan. 1806 he was advanced to the rank of Commander, and in the following June went on half-pay.

In March 1807 he was appointed to the *Prometheus* sloop; and, after having served in the expedition to Copenhagen, he was made Post-Captain on the 13th October following.

On the 11th March, 1811, he was appointed to the command of the *Monarch* 64, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. T. Foley in the Downs; and on the 15th April, 1812, to the *Tenedos* 38, attached to the force on the coast of North America, whence he returned in August, 1815.

On the 15th March, 1818, he was appointed to the *Iphigenia* 46, which was paid off on the 12th June, 1821.

On the 1st May, 1830, he was appointed to the *St. Vincent* 120, bearing the flag of Sir Thomas Foley at Portsmouth; on the 16th Feb. 1831 to the *Asia* 84, on the Lisbon station; and on the 19th Dec. following, to the *Victory* at Portsmouth, where he remained until Feb. 1833. On the 29th Aug. 1835, he was appointed to the *Rodney* 92, on the Mediterranean station, where he remained for four years and a half.

On the 5th Sept. 1831 Captain Parker was nominated an Extra Naval Aide-de-camp to King William the Fourth, and he was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 18th April, 1839. He attained flag-rank Nov. 23, 1841; and from the 4th Aug. 1842, until the close of 1847, he held the appointment of Adm.-Superintendent at Portsmouth. In 1845 he commanded an experimental squadron. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1852. In 1852 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under the Duke of Northumberland as First Lord; and on the formation of the present administration he remained in office as the senior professional member of the board.

Vice-Admiral Parker married, July 16, 1821, Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. by whom he has left issue. His son, Commander Hyde Parker, now commands the *Firebrand*, 6, steam-frigate, in the Black Sea.

CAPT. TOZER, R.N.

Feb. 21. At Plymouth, aged 65, Capt. Aaron Tozer, R.N.

He entered the navy in 1801, as first-class volunteer on board the *Phœbe* 36, in which he served for nearly twelve months on the Irish station. He sailed for the East Indies in the *Dédaigneuse* 36, and after his return to England in 1803, in the *Intrepid* 64, he joined successively the *Salvador del Mundo*, *Plantagenet* 74, *Pompée* 74, and *Phoenix* 42. In the last he was present at the capture Aug. 10, 1805, of *La Didon* 46, in which he was so severely wounded by a musket-ball through the left arm, near the shoulder, that he was afterwards in a great measure deprived of the use of it. He was not awarded any pension for this wound, but the Patriotic Society presented him with the sum of 50*l.* In Dec. 1805, he was appointed to the *Cæsar* 80, in which, and the *Triumph* 74, each bearing the flag of Sir Richard Strachan, he was employed until made Lieutenant Aug. 11, 1807, into the *York* 74, in which he witnessed the surrender of the island of Madeira. In 1808 he returned from the West Indies in the *Lily* sloop, and in Dec. was appointed to the *Victorious* 74, in which, in August 1809, he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and while there was engaged with the batteries on the sea-front of Flushing. In 1810 he co-operated in the defence of Sicily, when threatened with invasion by Joachim Murat; and in that and the following years he saw much active service in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. On the 22nd Feb. 1812, he took part in a conflict of four hours and a half, which terminated in the capture of the *French* 74 *Rivoli*; and his conduct on that occasion led to his being promoted on the 19th Feb. 1813, to be first Lieutenant of the *Undaunted* 38, in whose boats he afterwards frequently distinguished himself. On the 27th March, in the same year, he was again severely wounded in bringing out a convoy from under a battery near Cape Croisset, and again on the 18th August, in an attack on the batteries of Cassis. (For fuller particulars of these achievements we may refer to O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*.) In consideration of his services and sufferings, he was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 15th June, 1814, and allotted in pension of 150*l.* on the 2nd Dec. 1815. From July, 1818, to Jan. 1822, he commanded the *Cyrene* 20, at Bermuda; and from April, 1829, to Jan. 1830, the *William and Mary* yacht, under Capt. John Chambers White. At the latter date he was promoted to the rank of Captain.

He married, June 5, 1827, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Hutton, esq. of Lincoln,

Capt. Tozer has bequeathed to his only son, the Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, the flag, flagstaff, and sash worn by an officer in the army of King William III. at the landing in Torbay in 1688; also the flag of the French frigate *Didon*, struck when she surrendered to H.M. frigate *Phoenix* in 1805.

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CAPT. W. P. ROBERTS, R.N.

April 10. At Stonehouse, aged 66, William Pender Roberts, esq. a retired Captain R.N. and a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Cornwall.

This officer entered the navy in 1797, as first-class volunteer on board the *St. Alban's* 64, commanded by Capt. Francis Pender. He was employed in the same ship until the end of 1800, and on the 2nd Dec. was nominated midshipman in the *Hercule* 74. He afterwards served in the *Diamond* 38, *Salvador del Mundo*, and *Lively* 38, in which last he was present at the capture of three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and the destruction of a fourth, off Cape St. Mary, Oct. 5, 1804. He next removed to the *Plantagenet* 74, and *Queen* 98, commanded by Capt. Pender; and in the last he was ordered to act as Lieutenant about August 1805, and confirmed in that rank on the 5th Feb. 1806. On the 4th Sept. 1807, he was appointed to the *Talbot* sloop, in which he served on the coast of Portugal; on the 29th Feb., 1808, to the *Courageux* 74, and on the 1st June following, to the *Ariel* sloop, in which he served in the Baltic until advanced to the rank of Commander on the 21st March, 1812. He accepted the rank of retired Captain, March 27, 1845.

In Sept. 1822, Capt. Roberts was elected Mayor of Penryn for the year ensuing. He married in 1819, Harriet, second dau. of Capt. Rowland, of Penzance.

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CAPTAIN GIFFARD, R.N.

June 1. At Odessa, in consequence of wounds received in defending H. M. ship *Tiger* (as stated in our last Magazine, p. 630), Capt. Henry Wells Giffard, R.N.

He was the son of Admiral John Giffard, by Susannah, daughter of the late Sir John Carter, Knt. of Portsmouth. He entered the service in 1824, passed his examination in 1830, and obtained his first commission March 4, 1831. On the 14th May, 1833, he was appointed to the *Volage* 28, and on the 26th Sept. 1837, to the *Hya-cinth* 28. In those ships he was employed on the Mediterranean and East India Stations, chiefly in the capacity of First Lieutenant, until some months after his promotion to the rank of Commander, which

took place on the 22nd Feb. 1838. On the 10th May, 1839, he was appointed to the *Cruiser* 16, and in 1840 he accompanied the expedition to China, where he was present at the capture of Chusan and the blockade of Ningpo. Having been sent with despatches to Calcutta, he returned with Sir Hugh Gough, and in March 1841 was actively engaged in the operations at Canton. For these services he was rewarded with a post-commission dated the 8th June, 1841. He still continued in the *Cruizer*, and further distinguished himself at Amoy, Chusan, and Chinghae, at each of which places he was intrusted with the debarkation of the troops. He left the *Cruizer* in the early part of 1842.

On the 13th Oct. 1846, he was appointed to the *Penelope* steam frigate, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Charles Hotham on the coast of Africa.

Captain Giffard received his mortal wounds in defence of his ship, which was accidentally stranded near Odessa. He lost one leg, and was badly wounded in the other. In fact, he received several wounds while bravely defending his charge—hopeless as the struggle was—at every possible disadvantage. He was buried on the 2nd of June with military honours, General Osten-Sacken attending the funeral. A young midshipman of the same name, who also fell by his side, was a distant relative. After the funeral, the captive crew of the *Tiger* were to proceed to Risan; and the officers to be sent to Moscow, with the exception of the First Lieutenant, who was ordered to St. Petersburg to attend the Emperor of Russia.

Capt. Giffard married, March 19, 1846, Ella-Amelia, fourth daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, G.C.H., and niece of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, Bart.

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CAPTAIN JOHN FOOTE, R.N.

April 19. At Memel, Captain John Foote, R.N. commanding H.M. steam-frigate *Conflict*.

He was the son of the late Capt. John Foote of Stonehouse. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1827; passed his examination in 1833, and obtained his first commission Jan. 27, 1835. On the 4th April following he was appointed to the *Sapphire* 28 on the Mediterranean station; and on the 4th Nov. 1839 to the command of the *Fawn* brigantine, and on the 8th Feb. 1842 to the *Curlew* of 10 guns; and on the 16th Sept. 1843 to the *Dublin* 50, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Richard Thomas. He attained the rank of Commander March 29, 1845; and on the 8th Nov. 1846 was appointed to the

command of the Rosamond steam-sloop at the Cape of Good Hope.

Having captured several Russian vessels in the Baltic, off Riga, Capt. Foote visited Memel on the 19th April on business connected with his prizes. He was accompanied by the surgeon, Mr. W. H. Sloggett, and five men. On their return their boat was swamped when crossing the bar of the river Haf, and the captain and four of the men were drowned.

He is characterised as "a thorough sailor, as fine and good an officer as ever held Her Majesty's commission, and deservedly beloved by his crew." He has left a widow and children.

COMMANDER G. S. PARSONS, R.N.

Jan. 20. At Holt-hill, Cheshire, aged 71, George Samuel Parsons, esq. Commander R.N.

He entered the navy in 1795 as first-class volunteer on board the *Barfleur*, 98, Capt. J. R. Dacres, under whom he fought in the action off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. In April, 1798, he removed to the *Foudroyant* 80; and in that ship he acted as signal-Midshipman to Lord Nelson at the capture on the 18th Feb. 1800 of *Le Généreux* 74, and *Ville de Marseilles* armed store-ship; and again at that of *Le Guillaume Tell* 84, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Decrès, on the 31st March following. During the expedition to Egypt, he officiated in the like capacity to Lord Keith, and had the command of a gun-boat on the Lake Mareotis. On the 6th Aug. 1801 he was nominated acting-Lieutenant of *El Carmen*, in which, at the close of the same year, he returned with Sir Sidney Smith to England. For his services in Egypt Mr. Parsons was presented with a gold medal by the Turkish government. He was confirmed as Lieutenant, March 25, 1802, into the *Batavier*; and subsequently appointed in 1803 to the *Ganges* 74, employed off the coasts of Ireland and Spain. On the 3d Feb. 1805 he became First Lieutenant of the *Racoon* sloop in the West Indies, in which vessel, and the *Elk*, he served at the blockade of St. Domingo and Curaçoa, and fought in an action with eleven gun-boats on the Spanish Main. In Feb. 1806 he removed to the *Malabar* 74 for his passage home. In September following he was appointed to the *Texel* 64, the flag-ship of Vice-Adm. James Vashon at Leith; in 1807 to the *Orion* 74, part of the force employed in the attack on Copenhagen; and in 1809 to the *Valiant* 74, whose boats he commanded at the cutting out of a convoy from the Basque Roads; and contributed to the capture of the *Cannonière* 40-gun frigate, laden with the spoil of the prin-

cipal prizes which the French had taken in the East Indies during the three preceding years. From the state of his health he went on half-pay in Dec. 1810.

He was not again employed until the 1st Nov. 1841, when he was appointed Admiralty agent on board a mail steam-vessel. In 1843 he published an interesting work entitled "*Nelsonian Reminiscences*," which contains further particulars of his own career.

He married in 1812, and had a numerous family.

RIGHT HON. HENRY HOBHOUSE.

April 13. At Hadspen House, Somersetshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Keeper of Her Majesty's State Papers, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, D.C.L. and F.S.A.

He was born at Clifton, near Bristol, on the 12th April, 1776; and was the only son of Henry Hobhouse, esq. (cousin-german to the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. the father of Lord Broughton,) by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, Canon residentiary of Wells. He was a member of Brasenose college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1799. He was created D.C.L. by the same university on the 27th of June, 1827. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple on the 23d Jan. 1801. Early in the year 1806 he was appointed to the office of Solicitor to the Customs, and in the year 1812 he was removed to a similar situation in the Treasury. On the 28th June, 1817, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and he held that office for ten years: in conjunction, successively, with the Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington, Mr. Henry Clive, Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson, Mr. Spencer Perceval, and Mr. Spring Rice, now Lord Monteagle. In July 1827 he resigned in consequence of failing health, and was assigned a pension of 1,000*l.*; having on the 23d of May in the previous year been appointed Keeper of His Majesty's State Papers, on the death of John Bruce, esq. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on the 28th June, 1828.

The discovery among the unarranged documents of the State Paper Office in 1825 of the long lost theological work of the Poet Milton, and its subsequent publication under the editorship of the present Bishop of Winchester, so far excited public attention to the historical treasures in that repository, as to justify the issuing a Commission for the purpose of publishing such portion of the early correspondence of the State as might be considered important to historical literature. On the formation of such a Commission

Mr. Hobhouse rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Secretary Peel, and it was accordingly issued, bearing date the 10th of June, 1825, directed to Mr. Manners Sutton, Speaker, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Charles W. W. Wynn, Mr. John Wilson Croker, and Mr. Hobhouse. Of these Mr. Wilson Croker is now the only survivor. The result of part of their labours has been published under the title of State Papers, Henry VIII. in eleven volumes 4to. the last portion of which was issued in 1852. From Mr. Hobhouse's position as Keeper of State Papers and from his intimate knowledge both practically and theoretically of the earlier State Papers, he was unanimously requested by his fellow Commissioners to superintend the editing of that work, and he took extraordinary pains and care to give to the world the most accurate text of the documents committed to his charge.

As Keeper of State Papers, he exercised a vigilant personal superintendence of the duties of that office until within a few weeks of his death; and it was under his direction a permanent system of arrangement of the State Papers was laid down, based principally upon the arrangements existing in the offices of the Secretaries of State.

Mr. Hobhouse was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Somersetshire, and resigned that office in 1845.

He married, April 7, 1806, Harriett, sixth daughter of John Turton, esq. of Sugnall hall, co. Stafford, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. The sons are: 1. Henry Hobhouse, esq. born in 1811, M.A. and a barrister-at-law, who married in 1853 the Hon. Charlotte-Etruria Talbot, youngest sister of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and has a son Henry; 2. the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, B.D. Fellow of Merton college, Vicar of St. Peter's in the East and Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Oxford; 3. the Rev. Reginald Hobhouse, M.A. Rector of St. Ive, near Liskeard, Cornwall, who married in 1851 Caroline, dau. of Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. and has one son; 4. Arthur, who married in 1848 Mary, 2nd dau. of the late Thomas Farrer, esq. The daughters, 1. Harriett, married in 1834 to her cousin the Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D. Fellow of Oriol college, Oxford, and now Professor of Divinity in the university of Durham; 2. Catherine; 3. Eliza; 4. Eleanor, who died 1st Oct. 1843, unmarried.

CAPT. BARCLAY ALLARDICE.

May 8. At Ury, co. Kincardine, in his 75th year, Robert Barclay Allardice, esq. of Ury and Allardice.

Captain Barclay was of very ancient

genealogical descent. The Barclays of Mathers are originally derived from the head of the English Berkeleys, of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, driven out at the Conquest, and refuging himself in Scotland; his possessions being given by the Conqueror to Robert FitzHarding, who married a daughter of Berkeley of Dursley. In the fourteenth century we find the Barclays forming alliances with the Keiths and Setons. David Barclay, who was a Colonel under Gustavus Adolphus, purchased the estate of Ury in 1648 from William Earl Marischal, his father having sold that of Mathers. His son Robert Barclay was the celebrated apologist of the Quakers.

The gentleman now deceased was born on the 25th August 1779, the eldest son of Robert Barclay, esq. of Ury, M.P. for co. Kincardine, who died in 1797, by his second wife Sarah Anne Allardice, sole daughter and heir of James Allardice, of Allardice, co. Kincardine, by Anne, daughter of James Barclay, banker, of London, — also a descendant of the apologist of the Quakers.

In early life he was much distinguished for the great bodily strength which had rendered many of his ancestors remarkable. Colonel David Barclay, the first of Ury, was one of the tallest, strongest, and handsomest men in the kingdom; his grandson was surnamed the Strong; and the father of the late Captain Barclay was six feet high, of a handsome form, and a noted pedestrian. He walked from London to Ury, 510 miles, in ten successive days, and his ordinary pace was six miles an hour. He represented the county of Kincardine in three Parliaments, but his most substantial title to fame consists in his labours as an agricultural improver. In thirty years he improved 2,000 acres of arable land, and planted 1,500 acres of wood, setting an example which produced the best effects in the north of Scotland.

Captain Barclay received his education at Richmond, Brixton Causeway, and Cambridge. Before attaining majority, which was the period when he was entitled to take charge of his property, he evinced a strong predilection for manly sports. Youth, high spirits, a peculiarly vigorous body, and a hereditary bias, account very sufficiently for his earliest achievements. His first match for 100 guineas was decided when he was only fifteen years of age, by his walking six miles within an hour, fair toe and heel. Two years afterwards he walked seventy miles in fourteen hours; and when nineteen ninety miles in twenty-one hours. In December, 1799, he performed the journey from London to Birmingham, by Cambridge, a dis-

tance of 150 miles, in two days. For a few years after 1800 he appears to have resided principally at Ury, entering keenly into the sports of the field, and keeping a pack of hounds. His agricultural improvements, however, were not neglected, but, on his estate being put into a proper system of management, he entered the army, receiving a commission in the 23rd Regiment. In 1805 he was with Lord Cathcart's army in Hanover, and was afterwards promoted to a company, but the only actual service in which he subsequently engaged was in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, when he acted as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General the Marquess of Huntly. The Local Militia of Kincardineshire was afterwards commanded by him, and brought into an excellent state of discipline. He resumed fox-hunting on finally settling at Ury, and took charge of the training of the combatants in one or two well-known prize-fights. Training was a subject in which he took a deep interest, and he contributed to a work of Sir John Sinclair a chapter on the means of attaining vigorous health by systematic attention to that art. In June, 1801, he walked from Ury to Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, a distance of 300 miles, in five oppressively hot days. His match for 5,000 guineas to perform 90 miles in 21½ hours excited great attention. In a preliminary trial he accomplished 110 miles at a rate equal to 135 miles in 24 hours; and he gained the 5,000 guinea match on 10th Nov. 1801, by an hour and eight minutes, without being excessively fatigued. We shall not detail his victories as a swift runner, although these are not the least wonderful of his performances; but shall notice the feat, then unprecedented, of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. Believing that he could easily accomplish it, he did not go into regular training. Previous attempts had failed—the pedestrians giving in at the end of 15, 22, or 30 days, from over-fatigue. Captain Barclay commenced his task at Newmarket on 1st June, at midnight, and finished it 42 days after, on 12th July, about three o'clock afternoon, amidst thousands of spectators. The pain he suffered during the journey was excessive; but, although he was so stiff that he had to be lifted after resting, his legs never swelled, and his appetite remained good during the whole period. About 100,000*l.* depended on the match; but the most remarkable circumstance attending it was, that, after a sleep of about seventeen hours when he had finished the journey, he was in perfect health and strength, and set off, five days after, for Walcheren. Only one other pedestrian has surpassed Captain Barclay's perform-

ance,* but the report states that it well nigh cost him his life. This was Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, who performed 1000 miles in as many hours at Sheffield in 1850, commencing each mile at the commencement of each hour, whereas Captain Barclay's wager was to walk each mile within each hour, and permitted him to walk two miles consecutively, and to sleep about an hour and a half at a time. At the close of the performance, the Captain's rate of travelling was a mile in twenty minutes, while Manks required nearly the hour, fell asleep as he walked, or was only kept awake by bodily suffering.

In his declining years, Captain Barclay's taste for agricultural pursuits revived; he devoted much time and money to the improvement of the breed of cattle and sheep, and the annual sale at Ury for many years drew together the most eminent agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom. By the proprietors and tenantry of Kincardineshire he was held in high esteem. Sincere, humane, truthful, and bold, he held in scorn everything that was dishonourable and oppressive. By his death the county of Aberdeen has lost one of its most enterprising and skilful agriculturists, and one of the most universally popular and highly esteemed gentlemen that it contained.

After the death of his mother in 1833, Mr. Barclay Allardice took immediate measures to claim the Earldom of Airth, she having been on the 26th Feb. 1785 served and retoured eldest nearest lawful heir portioner in general of William the last Earl of Airth and Monteith, brother of her great-great-grandmother. For this purpose he presented to the King a petition, which was referred to the House of Lords on the 2d June, 1834, and by the House to the Lords' Committees for Privileges. An earlier assertion of this claim had been prevented by the peculiar circumstances in which the heirs were placed. William Earl of Monteith and Airth, who died in 1694, had two daughters, Mary, married to Sir John Allardice, of Allar-

* Many wonderful feats of pedestrianism are on record, each claiming to surpass all their predecessors; but it is difficult to institute a comparison from the variance of their terms. In one instance, however, Captain Barclay appears to have been exceeded in a match undertaken expressly in imitation of him. This was by Josiah Eaton, who in Nov. and Dec. 1815 walked on Blackheath 1100 miles in 1100 successive hours. See the particulars in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXXV. ii. 624.—*Edit.*

dice, and Elizabeth married to Sir William Graham of Gartmore. There is every ground for the presumption that Lady Mary Allardice was the elder sister, and she is said to have claimed, in conversation, to be Countess of Strathern; but she lived to an advanced age, and after her death in 1720 a succession of minorities took place in the Allardice line; and at length the dignity of Earl of Monteith was assumed by William Graham, great-grandson of Lady Elizabeth; and he even voted on several elections of Representative Peers of Scotland from 1744 to 1761 inclusive. His further assumption of the dignity was however prohibited by an order of the House of Lords in 1762; and the whole issue of Lady Elizabeth Graham became extinct on the death of Mary Bogle (niece to William the putative Earl) in 1821. It was then clear that the whole right of inheritance devolved on the mother of Captain Barclay; even if she had been descended from the younger sister.

Mr. Barclay's case was placed in the able hands of the present Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, and the late Sir Harris Nicolas, and the claim was heard in the House of Lords in July and August, 1839: when the Lord Advocate (Rutherford) having replied on the part of the Crown, it was deemed advisable, from the course of his arguments, that Mr. Barclay-Allardice should further assert his claim to the two more ancient earldoms already named, the descent of which was involved with that of Airth.* On the 4th Aug. 1840 he consequently petitioned her present Majesty that the dignities of Earl of Strathern and Earl of Monteith should be awarded to him, the former as sole heir of the body

* The Earldom was in fact *one*, the title of Monteith having been conferred by King James the First in 1427 in exchange for that of Strathern, which he resumed as a palatinate and male fief. In the reign of Charles I. it was recovered by William Earl of Monteith; but, jealousies being again raised as to the royal import which attached to the name of Strathern, it was taken from him, and a new patent for the Earldom of Airth was forced upon him in 1633, with remainder to the heir general; the Earldom of Monteith, which they could not take away, being attached to it in the same patent. At the death of William Earl of Monteith in 1694, the family documents were violently seized by the Marchioness of Montrose; and the charter of 1633 was not reproduced from the Montrose charter-chests until about the year 1780, shortly after which Mrs. Barclay made her claim, and was served heir of line.

of David Earl of Strathern, son of King Robert the Second, and the latter as sole heir general of the body of Malise Graham, who was created Earl of Monteith in the year 1427. This petition was also referred to the consideration of the House of Lords; but no further proceedings were afterwards taken. In 1842 Sir Harris Nicolas published a History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Monteith, and Airth, a volume arranged with his wonted research and acumen, and dedicated to Mr. Hudson Gurney, a brother-in-law of Captain Barclay.

Mr. Barclay Allardice had previously had two attacks of paralysis, from which he had partially recovered, when, three days before his death, he met with an accident from the kick of a horse, which confined him to the house, although nothing very serious seemed to be apprehended. On Monday the 1st of May he was seized with an attack of the fatal disease which had been impending over him for years. Dr. Thompson, his medical attendant, was speedily in attendance; but a few minutes before his arrival the hand of death had passed calmly and quietly before him.

He married in 1819 Mary Dalgarno, by whom he had issue an only child, Margaret, who was married in 1840 to Samuel Ritchie, and has a son and heir Robert Barclay Allardice, born in 1841, and two other sons. This lady and her family are resident in America.

THOMAS DUFFIELD, ESQ.

March 15. At the Castle Priory, Wallingford, aged 72, Thomas Duffield, esq. High Steward of that borough, and a magistrate of Berkshire.

He was the second son of Michael Duffield, esq. by Alice, daughter and heiress of Jeremiah Crutchley, esq. His elder brother George-Henry exchanged the name of Duffield for that of Crutchley in 1806.

Mr. Duffield served the office of Sheriff of Berkshire in 1827.

In 1832 he was a candidate for Abingdon, as a Conservative politician, and, in spite of the Reform Act then coming into operation, he defeated the former Whig member Colonel Maberly, who had represented the borough from 1818. The numbers were, for Mr. Duffield 157, for Lieut.-Col. Maberly 43. Mr. Duffield was rechosen in 1835, 1837, and 1841 without opposition; and in April 1844 resigned his seat, in order to make room for Sir Frederic Thesiger.

Mr. Duffield was twice married: first, in 1810, to Emily, only child of George Elwes, esq. of Marcham Park, Berks;

and secondly, in 1838, to Augusta-Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Rushbrooke, esq. M.P. for the Western Division of Suffolk. By the former lady he had issue three sons, George who died in 1833, Henry, and Charles; and five daughters: 1. Caroline, married to Edwin Martin Atkins, esq. of Kingston Lisle, Berks; 2. Maria, married to Head Pottinger Best, esq.; 3. Anna, married to John S. Phillips, esq. of Culham, co. Oxford; 4. Susan, who died in 1841; and 5. Elizabeth. By the second marriage he had further issue, one son, Thomas; and two daughters, Augusta and Mary.

MUSGRAVE BRISCO, Esq.

May 9. At Coghurst, Sussex, aged 63, Musgrave Brisco, esq. late M.P. for Hastings, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Sussex and York.

He was the eldest son of the late Capt. Wastell Brisco, of Coghurst, by Sarah, daughter of — Goulburn, esq. He was a member of Sidney Sussex college, Camb., where he graduated M.A. 1816.

He was first a candidate for the borough of Hastings at the general election in Jan. 1835; when, together with the Right Hon. Joseph Planta (who had formerly represented the borough), he opposed the re-election of Mr. North and Mr. Elphinstone. The poll terminated thus—

Frederick North, esq. . . .	374
Howard Elphinstone, esq. . . .	291
Rt. Hon. Joseph Planta . . .	159
Musgrave Brisco, esq. . . .	157

At the election of 1837 he was again a candidate, the former members having both retired, but to Mr. Brisco the result was as before—

Rt. Hon. Joseph Planta . . .	401
Robert Holland, esq. . . .	382
Musgrave Brisco, esq. . . .	312

On Mr. Planta accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds in March 1844, Mr. Brisco was elected, polling 513 votes against Mr. R. R. R. Moore, a chartist, who had 174.

At the election of 1847 the poll terminated thus—

Robert Holland, esq. . . .	423
Musgrave Brisco, esq. . . .	407
John Ashley Warre, esq. . . .	387
Patrick F. Robertson, esq. . . .	348

And at the last election in 1852 he had another contest, which terminated thus—

Patrick F. Robertson, esq. . . .	501
Musgrave Brisco, esq. . . .	487
John Ashley Warre, esq. . . .	477
John Locke, esq. . . .	386

Mr. Brisco resigned his seat in Parliament only a few days before his death.

He had been indefatigable in the discharge of his senatorial duties, usually giving his votes as a Conservative and Protectionist, and against Roman Catholic endowments. Not less remarkable were his urbanity and thorough kindness of heart, which justly endeared him to all who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a good specimen of an English gentleman.

He married Oct. 8 1828, Frances daughter of the late Henry Woodgate, esq. of Spring-grove, Pembury, Kent, and niece to Lord Viscount Boyle.

THE REV. ELIAS THACKERAY.

April 29. At Dundalk, aged 83, the Rev. Elias Thackeray, for more than half a century Vicar of that town, and thirty-one years Rector of Louth.

This gentleman was a brother of the late Dr. Thackeray of Cambridge, and of Mrs. Pryme of the same town. He was educated at Eton, became a Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799. He studied for holy orders, but a regiment of Fencible Dragoons being raised in Cambridge he accepted a troop, and proceeded early in 1797 with the regiment to Ireland, where, during the insurrection in that and the subsequent years, he saw some service, being on duty at the landing of the French prisoners at Buncrana on Lough Swilly, after Sir J. B. Warren's action, and he was the officer selected by the Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Cavan, to convey the celebrated Wolfe Tone as a prisoner to Dublin.

While stationed at Londonderry Mr. Thackeray married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Robert Hill, Bart. and M.P. for that city, and sister to the Rt. Hon. Sir George Hill, Bart. who died Governor of Trinidad; by that lady he had no issue.

After being employed for some time in the superintendence of the yeomanry corps in that locality, and having attained the rank of Major, he followed up his original intention of entering the Church. He was nominated to the living of Dundalk by Lord Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and, after having been for some time the incumbent of Limavady and Ardee, he was promoted by the Lord Primate to the living of Louth. He took great part in remodelling and re-organising the Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland.

His character is summed up as that of a truly Christian philanthropist. His piety was as unostentatious as it was sincere; his delight lay in acts of kindness and benevolence; and, without the sacrifice of a single principle of his own, he won the respect of those who most differed from him. His funeral was at—

tended by a large concourse of sorrowing mourners. The chief mourners were, Rev. Charles Stevenson, Callan, Kilkenny; Rev. R. W. Thackeray, Hunsdon, Hertfordshire; Rev. George Blacker, Maynooth; Col. Blacker, Carrick-house, Portadown; Capt. Barnston, 90th Regt.; Col. Brown, Dublin Castle; Stewart Blacker, esq. Dublin; James Blacker, esq. Carrick-house. And on each side of which were the pall-bearers—Right Rev. Lord J. Beresford, Primate of Ireland; Right Hon. Lord Claremont, Ravensdale Park; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rector of Forkhill; Rev. Edwin Thomas; Graham Johnston, esq. Dundalk; and Lennox Rigger, esq. Richmond.

The popular author, W. M. Thackeray, who is a cousin of the deceased, has noticed him in his *Tour through Ireland*; and in another work of the same writer the satirist's pen is arrested, and a very graceful and becoming compliment is paid to the profession to which belonged "the gentle Elias,"—no doubt meaning his relative.

NATHANIEL WALLICH, M.D., F.R.As.S.

April 28. In Upper Gower-street, in his 68th year, Nathaniel Wallich, M.D., F.R.As.S. and a Vice-President of the Linnæan Society.

By birth a Dane, Dr. Wallich entered the medical service of his country when very young, and was in 1807 attached as surgeon to the Danish East Indian settlement of Serampore. When that place was taken by the English, such of the Danish officers as desired were permitted to enter the service of the East India Company, an advantage of which Dr. Wallich availed himself, and this circumstance ultimately led to his arriving at the highest botanical position known in India. His extensive acquaintance with plants soon attracted the attention of the Indian government, especially at a time when very few of the Company's servants had any knowledge of the subject.

Upon Dr. Hamilton's resigning charge of the important botanical garden at Calcutta in 1815, Dr. Wallich was appointed superintendent, and from that time forward his activity in collecting plants from all parts of our Indian empire, in describing them, causing them to be drawn, and in dispatching fine specimens of them to his adopted country, was unexampled. From 1818 to 1828 there was scarcely an English garden of magnitude that was not much indebted to his liberality.

In 1820, in conjunction with Dr. Carey, he commenced the publication of Roxburgh's "*Flora Indica*," which was greatly augmented by his own discoveries. As

soon as the new art of lithography was made available in India, it was seized upon as a ready means of placing before the world the little-known plants of Nepal, which was done in the "*Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis*," a folio volume. For this large materials had been accumulated during the author's official examination of that province in 1820. In 1825 he was deputed by the government to inspect the timber forests of Western Hindostan. In 1826 and 1827 he was in Ava and the newly-acquired Burmese territory. In 1828 the state of his health, which had become greatly impaired, rendered his return to Europe inevitable. Then it was that he brought with him visible proofs of his never-tiring zeal in the pursuit of science. Eight thousand species of plants collected by himself, together with an incredible number of duplicates, safely arrived in London, and were speedily, at his recommendation, dispersed through the public and private herbaria of Europe and America. The East India Company sanctioned this great operation, with a noble spirit defraying the whole cost in a manner most honourable to themselves. His "*List of Plants from the dried specimens in the East India Company's Museum*," forms a large folio of 265 pages printed in lithography. At the same time that the laborious work of distribution was going on, Dr. Wallich's magnum opus, the "*Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*" was passing through the press, and eventually, in August 1832, formed three folio volumes, each containing 100 coloured plates.

Shortly afterwards Dr. Wallich returned to his official duties in India, when he was appointed to the chief direction of a scientific party directed to explore the newly-acquired province of Assam, especially with a view to determine the nature of the tea cultivation that had been ascertained to exist there. Ill health still pursued him, and after a visit to the Cape of Good Hope, and a further attempt to struggle against a climate which had always proved his most dangerous enemy, he finally bade adieu to Hindostan, and reached England with his family in 1847, to enjoy, alas! for too brief a space, the repose and honours to which he had gained a just title by a most arduous life.

By those who knew him intimately, Dr. Wallich will be much regretted, for he was not only an enthusiastic botanist and a learned man, but a charming companion, as well as a warm and steady friend.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

WILLIAM STANGER, M.D.

March 21. At Natal, in his 42d year, William Stanger, M.D. Surveyor-General

of the Port Natal district, and, *ex officio*, a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and F.G.S.

Dr. Stanger was born at Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently visited Australia, and was engaged in superintending the road-works near Cape Town, which were prosecuted under the direction of the government. After his return to England he settled in London, where he commenced the practice of his profession.

His knowledge of natural history and his enterprising character recommended him to those who were engaged in fitting out the Niger expedition, which turned out so disastrously in 1841. During the voyage up the Niger, Dr. Stanger was one of the few who were not prostrated by the terrible fever which raged on board the ships, and it was mainly owing to his energy, in conjunction with Dr. Macwilliam, that one of the steamers was brought down the river. Although not attacked with the fever, his strong frame never wholly threw off the effects of exposure to the pestilential swamps of the Niger. The scientific results of this expedition were small, and nobody regretted this more acutely than Dr. Stanger, who had anticipated a rich harvest along the banks of the river.

In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Surveyor-General to the new colony of Natal, when it was constituted a district of the Cape Colony, with a separate government. In 1851, in consequence of his wife's failing health, he obtained leave of absence, and returned to this country, where he remained about two years. His services were of great importance to the colony; and he performed the duties attached to his office laboriously and conscientiously. He had little time afforded him to reduce to form his numerous observations on natural history. One of his last contributions to this science was the discovery of a plant belonging to the family of Cycads, possessing characters differing from any hitherto found in that family. This plant has been named after him, *Stangeria*; and a very interesting specimen is now producing its peculiar fruit in the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Dr. Stanger seems to have fallen a victim to an ill-judged application of the so-called hydropathic treatment. He had travelled from Maritzburg to Port Natal on horseback, and, in order to relieve the fatigue he felt, was induced to submit to the application of the "wet-sheet." The next day inflammation of the lungs took place, which carried him off in one week.

Dr. Stanger's funeral was a public de-

monstration of the respect entertained for his memory by those who knew him best. The Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, the newly-appointed Bishop, Dr. Colenso, and a long procession of local celebrities, followed his body to the grave; and a proposal has been made to erect an obelisk over his remains. At the suggestion of the Bishop, a subscription has also been commenced for the erection of a memorial window, in his honour, in the cathedral church of the neighbouring town of Maritzburg.

JAMES WADMORE, Esq.

Dec. 24, 1853. At Upper Clapton, aged 71, James Wadmore, esq. a well-known patron of the fine arts.

This gentleman was born on the 4th Oct. 1782, at a house in the Hampstead-road, nearly opposite the Chapel. His father, who bore the same names, held a situation of trust in the Stamp Office; and, after an education received at a Yorkshire school near Greta Bridge, the son was for a time a supernumerary clerk in the same department of the public service; but he was eventually apprenticed to Mr. Prickett, a land-surveyor at Highgate, and commenced business on his own account at Lisson Grove. At the raising of the St. Pancras volunteers in 1803 he entered the corps and acted as its fogleman; and towards the close of the war, by the wishes of his fellow-volunteers, he was gazetted as Ensign, and chosen by them to present a sword to their commandant on their being disbanded.

Whilst still at Lisson Grove, Mr. Wadmore began to collect pictures, and bought Westall's Hagar and Ishmael, which, being too large for his door, had to be taken in by the removal of his window sashes. But having by the death of his uncle Mr. John Foster, of Bury-street, in 1815, acquired a considerable estate, Mr. Wadmore removed to No. 40, Chapel-street, Marylebone, and covered the walls of that large house with the productions of the easel. He was the intimate friend of many eminent living artists, among whom were William Allan, Wilkie, Burnet, Denning, Fox, and Vincent. He had long desired a picture by Wilkie, but the many engagements of that artist had prevented him from fulfilling the promise of painting one. When the picture of "The Chelsea Pensioners" was in progress, Mr. Wadmore called, and, after having attentively examined the picture, he turned to the painter, and objected to the figure of a Life Guardsman, saying, "But, Mr. Wilkie, the Guards were at the battle." Upon which Wilkie answered, "A' weel, some of them might ha' been left at hame to recruit." How-

ever, Wilkie thought on Mr. Wadmore's remark, and the figure of a Light Dragoon was substituted. As there seemed little chance of obtaining a picture, Mr. Wadmore said he should like the original sketch for the figure of the Life Guardsman, and Wilkie said he would send it to Chapel-street as early as he could, mentioning 40*l.* as the price. A few days afterwards the picture was sent, no longer the unfinished sketch of one figure, but beautifully finished, and another figure introduced, together with a dog, "to break the horse's legs," as Wilkie said. On Mr. Wadmore's seeing how much had been done, he at once said, "But I must give you something more, Mr. Wilkie, for it is a picture now—not the sketch you sold me."—"No," said Wilkie, "it was all contemplated at the time." This picture, under the name of a "Trumpeter of the Life Guards," was sold at the recent sale of Mr. Wadmore's collection at Christie's for 214*l.* 10*s.*

But, whilst covering his walls with the productions of modern artists, Mr. Wadmore also directed his attention to the old masters. Having been introduced to Mr. Bryan, the author of the Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, he with him became a purchaser of the picture of "The Virgin and Child, with the figure of St. Roch," by Annibale Caracci, together with the "Mars and Venus" by P. Veronese, and the "St. John" of L. da Vinci, from the collections of the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Ney. Subsequently the celebrated picture by A. Caracci became Mr. Wadmore's alone, and it has now been sold for 336*l.*

He did as much for water-colours as for oil, and his carefully selected portfolios, eight in number, attested the extent of his purchases and his taste. He was by no means a purchaser for the sake of names, but appreciated the beautiful wherever he met with it, and thus assisted many young men in the commencement of their struggle for fame. Still his collection contained some—nay, many—specimens of the first painters, by Turner, Stanfield, Roberts, Cox, Copley Fielding, Stothard, Chambers, Wright, Denning, Hart, J. Nash. Indeed, Mr. Wadmore sought the fine arts in all forms—in prints and etchings, of which he had a large collection; in books, of which he had a well-selected library, containing some very rare specimens of medieval MSS. and early printing. He was for many years a member of the Astronomical Society, and of the Club, consisting only of twenty-one members; also of the Numismatic Society, with which he was some time connected. He was a member of the Graphic, and oftentimes a contributor from his stores of art. He

gratuitously contributed to Rees's Cyclo-pædia an article on the uses of the Theodolite and Surveying. Towards the close of his life, when he had removed from Marylebone to Upper Clapton, he felt a greater disinclination to mingle in society. His latter years passed by calmly: in the morning, reading; in the evening, telling stories of the past, mingled with pleasing anecdotes of painters with whom he had associated. Towards the close of last year he was evidently more infirm, and on the night of the 23rd December he became rapidly worse, and towards morning quite insensible, and, after lying in that state three or four hours, quietly breathed his last, attended by his children. A plain polished granite tomb covers his grave in Highgate Cemetery.

His pictures were brought to sale, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the 5th and 6th of May. They were 186 in number, of which 75 were by ancient masters, and the remainder of the English school, past and present. The former, though among them were several of good quality and character, were but little sought after, and, with the exception of the three following, did not reach an average of fifty pounds each: these were, a charming Landscape by Ruysdael, which realised 142 guineas; the Jewish Bride, by G. Dow, 140 guineas, and the picture by Annibale Caracci, already mentioned. The present demand, for works of eminent English artists, and the increased value attaching to them, may be gathered from the large sums paid on this occasion for the pictures of those painters whose productions are just now most in request. A Landscape by Creswick was knocked down for 55 guineas, and Danby's Enchanted Island for 46 guineas. Greenwich Hospital from Blackwall Reach, by G. Vincent, a deceased artist, whose name never ranked among our foremost men, realised 246*l.* 15*s.* There were several other pictures by the same hand; among which, a Fair on Yarmouth Sands brought 65*l.* 2*s.* a View of Yarmouth Jetty 29*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and a View near Norwich 25*l.* A Sea-shore, with Fishermen talking and sleeping, by G. Morland, sold for 22*l.*; and The Coronation of Robert Bruce, by W. Fisk, for 67*l.* 4*s.* Three small and early works of Webster were run up to prices that are not likely to be sustained in another generation; they were, Il Penseroso, a man sitting in the stocks, sold for 262*l.* 10*s.*; The Dirty Boy, 346*l.* 10*s.*; and Sketching from Nature, 352 guineas; the last represents the interior of a cottage, and the artist has introduced into the work his own portrait, and those of his father, mother, and sister. An admirable specimen of David Roberts's

pencil, the Interior of Bayonne Cathedral, sold for 141*l.* 15*s.* But the great interest of the sale was reserved for the three pictures by J. M. W. Turner: Cologne sold for 2000 guineas, the Harbour of Dieppe for 1850 guineas, both large canvasses, and the Guard Ship at the Nore for 1530 guineas. These pictures were originally painted for Mr. Broadhurst, and purchased from him by Mr. Wadmore in 1828 for about 1,100*l.* The last is considerably smaller than the other two.—Condensed from the *Art Journal*.

J. W. HIGGINS, ESQ.

Aged 71, James White Higgins, esq. who for many years has occupied a prominent position in the profession as a surveyor, valuer, and referee.

Mr. Higgins commenced his professional career in the office of Mr. Bush, where he was a fellow pupil with Sir Robert Smirke. He bought off a portion of the term of his apprenticeship, and became at once fully employed in measuring the extensive Government buildings then erecting by Messrs. Copeland, Rolls, Holland, and others. The history of his career in life, properly written, would be most instructive, and to the hard-working most encouraging. He went to work early, and although married before he was twenty-one, had built a house in Sloane-street—now a part of his estate—out of money saved before he was twenty-two years of age: his occupation at this time was that of a surveyor, mainly employed in measuring, taking out quantities, and valuing.

During the last thirty years he has been chiefly engaged in conducting the purchase of property required for opening the new streets which have improved the thoroughfares of the metropolis, in valuing property for railway and dock companies, the City, the Office of Woods and Forests, the Duchy of Cornwall, and the Boards of Ordnance and Admiralty. He held, with Mr. Hosking, the first appointment of official referee under the Metropolitan Buildings Act (1844), with a salary of 1,000*l.* a-year; from which, however, he retired after the first year, not liking the confinement of official life.

The reputation he had acquired and the confidence which he commanded everywhere, from the soundness of his judgment and the sterling integrity of his conduct, induced the Duke of Newcastle, when Earl of Lincoln, to pass by many applicants for this office, and unsolicited, not only to offer it but press it upon him.

No individual has been more largely employed as an arbitrator, for which office he was peculiarly fitted by the qualities

just now mentioned. Few men have passed seventy years in this busy world, enjoying through life a higher position in the good opinion of their fellow-men. He commenced his business pursuits when practitioners were few in number, and kept the lead in his own particular department of the profession, when time had filled it with an army of competitors, and when increased facilities for its study—and extended field for its practice—and higher developments of its principles had recruited the ranks of its professors with men full of zeal and ability.

Mr. Higgins never aimed at distinction as an architect; and had honesty enough to hand over to others, any important architectural works that fell in his way. He did much to raise the character of his profession by an upright and high-minded discharge of its duties, and maintained the respect as well as the regard of all who knew him. Three daughters survive him, who are severally married,—to Mr. T. E. Owen, Dover-court, Southsea; the Venerable Archdeacon Allen; and the Rev. J. B. Owen, Vicar of Bilston.—*The Builder*.

JOHN HOLMES, ESQ.

April 1. At Highgate, aged 54, John Holmes, esq. Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

Mr. Holmes was born at Deptford on the 17th July 1800. He was brought up as a bookseller in the house of Mr. Lepard, of the Strand, and was afterwards in business for a short time on his own account at Derby.

An admirably constructed catalogue of a collection of Oriental books and manuscripts, and another, of the Battle Abbey charters, compiled for Mr. Cochran, bookseller, of the Strand, recommended him to the notice of Lords Bexley and Glenelg, and through their interest he was in 1830 appointed to the British Museum, where he was highly esteemed as one of the most intelligent and useful of its officers.

We are not aware that he published any volume with his name in its title-page; but he was the writer of some valuable contributions to periodical literature. We believe that the Quarterly Review was on two occasions indebted to his pen, one of which was an article in the number for May 1843, on the subject of "Libraries and Catalogues," which exhibited great acquaintance with bibliography. In 1840 he contributed to our Magazine a biographical list of the French ambassadors to England from the year 1396 to 1700 (see our vol. xiv. pp. 438—487, 608—610). To the Italian Relation of England edited for the Camden Society by Miss Sneyd,

Mr. Holmes supplied a list of the Venetian ambassadors to England, with an account of their various Relations of this country existing in print or in manuscript. He supplied numerous additional notes to the last two editions of Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, and also to Pepys's Diary, and Evelyn's Life of Mrs. Godolphin.

In 1852 he edited a new edition of Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, with numerous historical and biographical notes (see our vol. xxxvii. p. 494).

Mr. Holmes was the adviser of the Earl of Ashburnham in the formation of his valuable collection of Manuscripts.

"Mr. Holmes," says a correspondent of the *Athenæum*, "was distinguished by a rare strength of memory, combined with great general capacity and activity of mind, which he had especially exercised in historical, biographical, and bibliographical studies. It may easily be conceived with what advantage he was able to use these powers in the service he had undertaken. The catalogue of the Arundel and Burney collections of manuscripts, comprising works in theology, classical literature, history, civil law, and other subjects, is a witness of his abilities. Completeness and precision of description distinguish this work among others of a similar nature; and these excellences may (without disparagement to the able officers concerned in the publication) be referred mainly to the example and the exertions of Mr. Holmes. He continued the habit of minute inquiry during the whole period of his service in the British Museum; and this principle of thorough investigation, combined with rare bibliographical information, has been of permanent use to the department. He had been of late chiefly occupied in compiling a catalogue of the manuscript maps and plans dispersed among the different collections, which have hitherto been either imperfectly described, or altogether unnoticed. Of this important and extensive work he was engaged in revising the final sheets when death snatched him away from amongst us. Never man had a kinder heart or a more candid nature; and the memory of his worth will be preserved with the sincerest affection by his coadjutors in the Museum."

He married Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Rivington, the late highly respected bookseller of St. Paul's Church-yard and Waterloo Place, and has left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is at the university of Cambridge. The second son has been since his father's death placed in the Manuscript department of the British Museum; and the third is a midshipman on board the Neptune in the

Baltic. The small private library of Mr. Holmes was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the 15th of June.

MR. WILLIAM PICKERING.

April 27. At Turnham Green, aged 58, Mr. William Pickering, late of Piccadilly and formerly of Chancery-lane, bookseller and publisher.

Mr. Pickering was, in 1810, apprenticed to John and Arthur Arch, the Quaker publishers and booksellers, of Cornhill. In 1820 he commenced business for himself in a small shop in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where he published the first of a series of miniature Latin and Italian classics so beautiful and correct as fairly to entitle him to adopt the Aldine device on the titles of his future publications, which included the carefully edited British Poets, Bacon's Works by Montague, the Bridgewater Treatises, Walton's Angler illustrated by Inskipp and Stothard, the works of Herbert, Taylor, Milton, and many others. The application of dyed cotton cloth instead of paper for boarding new books was first made by him in 1825. The experiment was continued in the issue of the Oxford classics, as also in the reprints of Hume and Smollett, Gibbon, Robertson, and Johnson.

Mr. Pickering's taste and judgment in printing and bookbinding were only exceeded by his extensive knowledge of rare and curious books. This knowledge, rarer in booksellers than it was formerly, united to the most perfect integrity, gained for him through life the friendship and esteem of all classes of book-loving people. It may be said of William Pickering—as William Pickering remarked when his friend Thomas Rodd died—that he took much knowledge of old books out of the world. His death was preceded by a long and painful illness, produced originally by mental anxiety arising from a tedious litigation which ended in his ruin, and from severe affliction in his family. Although it is expected that his estate will pay 20*s.* in the pound, his three daughters are left totally unprovided for.—*Athenæum.*

Mr. Pickering has left one son, who is about to enter into his business in connexion with Mr. Toovey, who has succeeded to the book-establishment in Piccadilly; and we are happy to report favourably of the subscription which has been entered into for the benefit of Mr. Pickering's daughters.

MR. HENRY HARRISON.

Dec. 16. At New York, aged 40, Mr. Henry Harrison.

The subject of the present brief memoir was born on the 30th of April, 1813. He

was the second son of the Rev. William Harrison and Maria Kelsal. His grandfather, the Rev. Ralph Harrison, formerly preached at the Dissenting Chapel, Cross Street, Manchester, in combination with Dr. Barnes, who was a popular preacher in his day. His father conducted public worship at a small Dissenting Chapel at Blackley, near Manchester.

Mr. Harrison's early life was characterised by the liveliness of his disposition and the quickness of his intellect. When yet very young he displayed considerable powers of memory, which, united with a readiness of perception, gave promise of unusual ability. He was first educated by his father, who, like many others of his profession, united the business of a schoolmaster to his ministerial duties. Subsequently he was placed with Mr. Dixon, a respectable tutor, who still conducts a commercial academy in the neighbourhood of Manchester; and at a later period he was instructed by the Rev. Dr. Beard, who had recently returned from the Unitarian College at York.

Dr. Beard endeavoured to include in his instructions a more extended course of education than is imparted in the majority of schools, particularly wishing to excite in his pupils a taste for literature, and to encourage the practice of English composition. Mr. Harrison, even at this early period, evinced a remarkable facility of writing, and the poetical compositions which he began to send to the Manchester newspapers and the Christian Teacher (a journal then conducted by Dr. Beard) display a nice appreciation of the delicacies of this department of letters. Unfortunately these fragments of poetry are too widely scattered to be easily brought together; nor did Mr. Harrison seem to attach any value to them so soon as the occasion which prompted them had ceased to interest him. They embraced various subjects and styles of composition, some being translations from the Greek and Italian authors, and others original compositions or imitations of our classical writers. They were for the most part simply signed with his initials, H. H.

But Mr. Harrison did not merely distinguish himself in compositions of this nature: he showed himself possessed of that versatility of mind which finds comparative ease in most mental exercises, and to which a powerful memory no doubt largely contributes. In the study of languages he made large proficiency, reading the Greek and Latin classics with a degree of facility which is seldom acquired. He also possessed a competent knowledge of French and Italian literature.

At the completion of his educational

pursuits Mr. Harrison was apprenticed to Mr. Atkinson, a solicitor, in Manchester, with whom he passed creditably through the usual period of apprenticeship. In 1836 he went to London to be admitted as a solicitor, but returned immediately to his native town, where he commenced the practice of his profession.

The talent which Mr. Harrison possessed was united with a vivacity of disposition and confidence in his own ability, which led him to underrate the importance of assiduity and energy. Either he neglected the advantages which his position presented or did not sufficiently rouse himself to overcome its difficulties. In 1837 he left hurriedly for Dublin, without any sufficient motive, and without the knowledge of his friends. Here he maintained himself in a state of obscurity unworthy of his talents, apparently devoid of that ambition which is so necessary to stimulate industry. He was at length induced to return to Manchester, but being still unsettled, he eventually sailed to New York in 1844, and from that city he never returned. It must be admitted that ambition has a large share in stimulating the industry of the most devoted student. That which is supposed to be done for the love of letters, is, in reality, often dictated by a love of approbation. If Mr. Harrison had possessed a larger share of ambition he would have done more for himself and more for others, and in seeking honourable distinction he would have exchanged obscurity for honour and affluence.

J. B. H.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. ... In Van Diemen's Land, Lucy, wife of John Brooks Jarman, esq.; also his son, aged 6 months.

Jan. 12. In Australia, aged 24, Augustus-Ambrose, fourth son of the late Rev. Henry Arthur Beckwith, M.A. Vicar of Collingham.

Jan. 27. At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 38, Mr. Charles Henry Piper, only surviving son of the late Thomas Piper, esq. of Dorling.

At Melbourne, aged 27, Mr. Francis Grain Wyatt, late surgeon of the ship Nimrod, youngest son of the late Robert Wyatt, esq. of Frewen Hall, Oxford.

Feb. 3. At Callao, aged 33, Capt. H. B. Mackenzie, youngest son of the late Andrew John Mackenzie, esq. of London.

Feb. 12. At sea, on board the Hotspur, Capt. Charles Richard Woodhouse, 63d Bengal N. Inf.

March 17. At Geelong, in Australia, Graham Colville, esq. late of the 43d Light Inf. second surviving son of Fred. C. A. Colville, of Barton House, Warwickshire.

At Melbourne, Australia, aged 29, John Holden Oliver Williams, only son of the late William Browne Williams, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

March 26. At Calcutta, aged 28, Mr. James Allen Turner, eldest son of Mr. Turner, Stuckey's Bank, Chard. He was an enterprising young man, and devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits. He has left a widow.

March 31. At Calcutta, aged 44, John Paul Thornton, esq. late Colonial Secretary at Tobago.

April 1. At Kohat, Punjab, aged 25, John Edwin Cathcart, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon 4th Punjab Cavalry, youngest son of Elias Cathcart, esq. of Auchendrane, Ayrshire.

April 4. At Jamaica, William George Nunes, esq. late Commissioner of Stamps, after a public service of forty years in the colony.

April 6. Aged 20, at St. Thome, East Indies, Henrietta, the wife of Lieut. F. V. R. Jervis, 56th Bengal N.I.

April 7. On board the mail-steamer Indiana, on her passage from Calcutta, of which he was Senior Midshipman, aged 20, Mr. Frederick Wetwan Sanderson, of Bridlington-quay.

April 11. In Jamaica, aged 23, Selina-Maria, wife of Capt. C. H. Hingston, 3d W.I. Regiment.

April 13. On his road to the Neilgherrie Hills, J. B. Jauncey, esq. of Madras, and son of the late Capt. Jauncey, R.N.

April 21. At Chatham, Upper Canada, aged 46, Arthur Acland, of the Inner Temple, esq. late Judge of the County Court of the District of Huron. He was called to the bar Nov. 18, 1831, and formerly practised as an equity draughtsman.

At sea, on board the Hotspur, on his passage from Calcutta to England, William Stalkart, esq. second son of Marmaduke Stalkart, formerly of Dover.

April 22. At Mariposa, Canada West, Roger Kingdon, esq. M.D. son of the Rev. Roger Kingdon, Rector of Holsworthy, Devon.

April 28. At Elmwood, near Montreal, Canada, at an advanced age, Mary M'Gillivray, sister of the late Hon. W. M'Gillivray, of St. Antoine House, Montreal, and Penighael, Argyshire.

May 2. At Madeira, John Wintle, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. H. Wintle, Rector of Matson, Glouc.

May 7. At Sunbury, Middlesex, aged 75, Charlotte Priscilla Atwood.

At Balmakewan House, Kincardine, Mrs. Charles Gray.

May 9. At Clifton, Bristol, Job Cooper, esq. formerly of Shepton Mallet.

At St. John's Vicarage, Worcester, aged 65, Roger James, esq. formerly of Ulverstone, Lanc.

Off Sebastopol, William J. Johnstone, mate on board the Queen, third son of the Rev. C. Johnstone, Canon Residentiary of York.

May 10. Georgiana-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Major Thomas Askew, of Cheltenham.

At Bath, Elizabeth-Isabella-Cottman, eldest dau. of the late Col. Maclean, Lieut.-Governor of the Tower of London.

At Lancaster, aged 76, Agnes, widow of the Rev. Payler Matthew Procter, Vicar of Newland, Glouc.

May 11. At Stonehouse, Devon, while on a visit to his son, S. R. Chapman, esq. 20th Regt. aged 83, Frederick John Chapman, esq. only son of the late Lieut.-General Chapman, R. Art. and for nearly 70 years in H. M. Ordnance Department.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Isabella Hepburn, relict of James Low, esq.

May 12. At Sunning-hill, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Birt, esq. formerly of Hallgrove, Surrey.

At Lansdowne Villa, Finchley-road, aged 71, Miss Ann Margaret Campbell.

At Woolwich, aged 41, Matilda, wife of Mr. C. A. Fieling, Assistant German-Master of the Royal Military Academy; on the 19th inst. aged 11, Matilda-Jessie, eldest dau. of Mr. Fieling.

At Liverpool, aged 89, Mary, widow of John Gregson, esq. of Everton.

At St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 76, Captain R. Hayes, R.M.

At Trusthorpe, Linc. aged 56, William Loft, esq.

At Kensington, aged 84, Susan, relict of Henry de Michele, esq.

Charlotte, wife of Samuel Naylor, esq. of Coedfa, Denbighshire.

At Dynes Hall, Essex, aged 95, Harriet, the widow of John Sperling, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Hon. William Rochfort, of Clontarf, Ireland.

At Capt. Wiltshire's, Clapham-park-road, aged 44, Maria, second dau. of Mr. Winstanley, late of the Poultry.

May 13. Aged 68, the Hon. Mary, widow of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, the 8th Bart. She was the second daughter of the second Lord Braybrooke, by the youngest dau. of the Right Hon. George Grenville. She was married in 1806, and left a widow in 1815, having had issue the present Baronet and other children.

At Bombay, aged 27, George Frederick Hotham, esq. 6th Bengal Cav. and Adj. 15th Irregulars, eldest surviving son of Captain the Hon. G. F. Hotham, R.N.

At Carrington's, near Lymington, Hants, aged 18, Sydney Bowden, seventh and youngest son of Richard Jennins, esq.

At Birmingham, William Strettel Kelsall, esq. late of Manchester.

At Glasnevin, co. Dublin, aged 75, Martha, relict of John Knox, esq. of Villa Park.

At an hotel at Glasgow, aged 30, Miss Jessie Lauder, of a respectable family in Edinburgh, who committed suicide from disappointed love. She appears to have written to her lover a few days previously, and a letter which the servant girl took up to the deceased's room when she found her dead was an answer to it. He apologises for the delay in writing to her, and ascribes this delay to her letter having been misssent to a town three miles distant from his proper address, in proof of which he encloses the envelope marked "misssent to G——."

Drowned in the Rhine, near Caub, on his passage to England (after between nine and ten years' residence in the East Indies), by falling overboard the Mannheim steamer, aged 37, Benjamin Røls Stroud, esq. of Calcutta.

May 14. Herr J. Delius, of Bremen. Having ascended Mount Vesuvius with a party of his countrymen, he went too near the edge of the crater, and, the ground giving way under him, he fell into the abyss. His groans were heard from the bottom, but when some persons descended by means of ropes he was dead.

At Dublin, Ralph Arthur, eldest son of Sir John Dillon, Bart. of Lismullen, co. of Meath.

At Edinburgh, aged 76, John Farquharson, esq. of Haughton, Aberdeenshire.

At Shoreham, aged 66, Mrs. Good, wife of the Rev. J. E. Good, late of Gosport.

At Kepler House, Staines, Middlesex, aged 66, Sophia, widow of William Harris, and fifth dau. of the late and sister of the present Thomas South, esq. all of that place.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Lillias Campbell, relict of James Ker, esq. of Blackshields.

At Kenn, aged 94, Mrs. Susan Mann.

At Clifton, Elizabeth-Orde, widow of the Rev. Albany Wade, Rector of Elton, Durham, and dau. of the late Capt. Dutton, of Hylton Grove.

At Croydon, aged 26, Mr. Thomas Smith Wykes, solicitor.

May 15. At Leyton, aged 62, Mary, fifth dau. of the late Joseph Cotton, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 79, Benjamin Jennings, esq. one of the Senior Paymasters of the Royal Navy.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 43, Mary, relict of John Lee, esq. of Liverpool.

At Tunbridge, at an advanced age, Charlotte, relict of Thos. Simpson, esq. of Braintree, Essex.

Aged 32, Frederick, youngest son of William Warner, esq. of Oxley, near Wolverhampton.

May 16. At Mount Calverley-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Anthony St. John Baker, esq. many years Secretary of Legation and Consul-General in the United States.

At Lyons, aged 24, James Bacon, jun., esq. second son of James Bacon, esq. Q.C.

At Ipswich, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Edward Beck, M.D.

At Loughborough, aged 77, Sarah, relict of Thomas Blunt, gent.

At Auteuil, near Paris, aged 32, Mary, the wife of John Hadwen Wheelwright, esq. and eldest dau. of Clarkson Stanfield, esq. R.A.

At West Teignmouth, aged 12, Samuel Hart, eldest son of the Rev. John Nicholas Palmer, of Great Torrington.

At Hatton, Mary, wife of Frederick Haswell, esq. granddau. of Henry Hammond, esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

In Lowndes-st. aged 50, Edward Isaac Hobhouse, esq. half-brother of Lord Broughton. He was the eldest surviving son by the second marriage of the late Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. with Amelia dau. of the Rev. Joshua Parry. He was a Gentleman Usher to her Majesty; and married in 1832 the Hon. Hester Charlotte Graves, 6th dau. of Thomas-North 2nd Lord Graves, by whom he has left issue one son, Edward Aug. Stewart Hobhouse, esq.

At Donhead St. Mary, aged 58, Frances, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Jackman, D.D. Rector of that parish.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 9, Frances Lucy, dau. of W. H. Peters, esq. of Harefield House.

At Stranton, very suddenly, aged 55, Wm. Waldon, esq.

May 17. At Hammersmith, aged 63, Captain Henry Clement.

At Mallow Castle, aged 84, Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Col. Jephson, of Mallow (formerly of the 17th Dragoons), and mother of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys. She was the daughter of Charles Kensington, esq. of Blackheath.

At Southampton, Eleanor, fourth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Fitzgerald King, and cousin to the Earl of Kingston.

In Guernsey, aged 78, Col. Joseph Dacre Lacy, h.p. 2d Garr. Batt.

At Streatham, Surrey, aged 61, William Burleigh Locke, esq. late of Soham, Norfolk.

At the convent, St. Peter-st. Winchester, aged 81, Lady Abbess Macdonald; Abbess 40 years, the last survivor of the community, who were driven from Brussels by the French Revolution, in 1794.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 86, Mr. Richard Neave Macnamara.

May 18. At Aigburth, Liverpool, Ellen-Maria, dau. of the late Thomas Aspinall, esq.

At Plymouth, Mr. J. C. Bellamy, youngest son of Dr. Bellamy. Mr. Bellamy was a considerable contributor to the local press, on subjects connected with archaeology; and several years since published "A Thousand Facts connected with the History of Plymouth."

At Torquay, aged 93, Mrs. Johanna Bowden.

At Cliff Castle, Seaton, Devon, aged 25, Florence, only dau. of T. G. W. Carew, esq. of Crowcombe-court, Somerset.

At Robin Hood's Bay, aged 55, Edmund Gowlan, esq. surgeon.

At Walcot-terrace, Henry Green, esq. formerly of the Sun Fire Office.

Jane, wife of Mr. W. T. Henderson, manager of the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

At Diss, aged 77, Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. Manning, Rector of Diss.

Mr. J. S. Miles, late of Sheriff-Hutton, eldest son of J. Miles, esq. M.D. of the Charterhouse.

In North-pl. aged 82, Mary-Ann, relict of George Newport, esq. of the same place, and Twickenham.

At Hounslow, Hannah, wife of F. Somes, esq.

At Exeter, James Southcombe, esq.

May 19. At Leamington, aged 79, Maria-Barbara, relict of Sir Daniel Bayley.

Aged 68, Jane-Sarah, relict of Daniel Curling, esq. of Canonbury.

At Amberd House, Somerset, aged 84, John Gould, esq.

At Brompton, from the effects of exposure and privation experienced during four years Arctic service in search of Sir John Franklin, aged 27, Lieutenant William Hulme Hooper, R.N. author of "Ten Months amongst the Tents of the Tuski, and Incidents of a Boat Expedition to the Mackenzie River." He commanded the second cutter in the remarkable voyage of the boats of Her Majesty's ship Plover, from Icy-cape to the Mackenzie. On one occasion he was lost for three days in a snow storm, and he passed two lonely winters away from his ship in log huts, with a few of his boat's crew, near the northern shores of America, living chiefly upon offal fish.

At Wardour Castle, the Hon. Laura Macdonell, wife of Lieut.-Col. George Macdonell, C.B. and sister of Lord Arundell of Wardour. She was married in 1820.

Near Scutari, Constantinople, Lieut. W. L. Macnish, of the 93d Highlanders. He was crossing a ravine near Scutari barracks, when a heavy storm came on, and it is feared that he was washed into the sea.

At Leamington, aged 77, Dorothea, relict of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Panton House, and Stoke Rochford, Linc. M.P. for Midhurst, and author of the History of Grantham. She was the dau. of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, and the second wife of Mr. Turnor, but the mother of his heir, the present Christopher Turnor, esq. and many other children.

At Totnes, aged 84, Ann, relict of Mr. Josias Whiteway, formerly of the Champenowne Arms, Darlington. She was the mother of 20 children, seven of whom, and a large number of her 50 grandchildren, followed her to the grave.

May 20. At Brixham, in consequence of severe injuries caused by accidentally falling down some steps in his garden, W. Blackmore, esq. shipowner. He was in the army upwards of twenty years, and as a master tailor in the Enniskillen Dragoons had obtained the respect and friendship of his superior officers. Since his retirement he has successively filled the offices of guardian, overseer, commissioner, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of surveyors.

At Coopersale Hall, Essex, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Burgess.

At Southampton, aged 22, after landing from the mail-steamer Madelina, Capt. Courtenay Thomas Hammill, 1st West India Regt. eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Hammill, late Provost Marshal of British Guiana.

Aged 71, Robert Hopkins, esq. of Rowstock House, Berks.

At Hornsey, aged 34, Ellen, wife of Augustus T. Kelly, esq.

Aged 88, Mrs. Mary Leveridge, of Acton-place, Kingsland-road.

At Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, aged 51, George Aulay Macaulay, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley, co. Leic.

At Whadden House, Bruton, Somerset, aged 66, Chas. Henry Sampson Mitchell, esq.

At Stoke Damerel, Ann, widow of Mark Luke Morris, gentleman.

At Pickhurstmead, Kent, Laura-Gertrude, wife of Frederick Moysey, esq.

At Hastings, Mary Shaftesbury, wife of the Rev. Charles John Smith, late Archdeacon in Jamaica, Vicar of Erith, Kent, and dau. of the Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D.D. Bishop of Jamaica.

May 21. At Swaffham House, near Newmarket, aged 83, Maria, relict of John Peter Allix, esq. M.P. for Cambridgeshire. She was the dau. of John Pardoe, esq. of Leyton, Essex; was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1848. (See our vol. xxx. p. 551.)

Mr. Barnett, an extensive merchant of Birmingham. When travelling alone in a railway carriage, he was thrown out (possibly by falling against the door when asleep) and was killed on the spot.

At the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell's, Bart. Fretterne, Glouc. aged 6, William-Henry, elder son of the Rev. William Calvert, M.A. Rector of St. Antholin

and St. John the Baptist, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

In London, aged 47, Thomas Horatius Cannan, retired surgeon Madras N.I. eldest son of the late David Cannan, esq.

At Whitley, aged 38, Mr. Frederic Charlton, of the firm of Charlton and Angas, Newcastle. He was drowned whilst bathing.

At the residence of her son, Croydon Common, Surrey, aged 62, Mrs. Amelia Chown.

Benjamin Willetts Holden, esq. of Henley-on-Thames, formerly of Staffordshire.

At Chesterfield, Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of J. Jell, esq. of Dover.

Aged 21, Richard Kneeshaw, second son of Richard Kneeshaw, esq. of Liverpool.

At Birmingham, aged 50, Richard Prosser, esq. C.E.

Mary-Ann, wife of C. T. Rimer, esq. Southampton.

In Rochester-pl. aged 80, Samuel Skinner, esq. formerly of the E.L.C.'s Civil Service.

At Kenilworth Lodge, Warw. aged 73, William Spewing, esq.

May 22. Miss Andrew, of Plas Newydd, Llangollen, North Wales.

At Edinburgh, aged 91, Miss Elizabeth Dick, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Dick, Minister of the Trinity College Church.

At Torquay, aged 49, C. R. Harrison, esq. late of Hull.

At Hanworth House, Middlesex, aged 34, Annemary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Jephson, Master of the Grammar School, Camberwell.

At Plashwood, Stowmarket, Suff. aged 61, William Skinner Marshall, esq. late of Hyde Park-sq.

At his father's, Alphington, near Exeter, Michael Wallace Porter, late of H.M. Ordnance, third son of the Rev. Dr. Porter.

At Reading, aged 74, Mrs. Simmons, late of Wokingham.

May 23. At Totnes, at a very advanced age, Mary, relict of the Rev. Mr. Bruch, and only surviving dau. of Adm. Epworth, of Totnes.

At Queenstown, Martha-Milligen, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir William F. Carroll, K.C.B. Commander-in-chief on the Irish station. She was the eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B. She was married in 1813, and had issue two sons (of whom the eldest was killed in Simon's Bay in 1846), and seven daughters.

At Congleton, Cheshire, aged 77, Rd. Clogg, esq. At Brighton, Olive, wife of Dr. Hansard, eldest dau. of Mr. Tucker, Exeter.

In Berkeley-sq. aged 44, Robert Hargreaves, esq. of Bank House, Accrington.

After giving birth to a daughter, Cecilia, wife of James Haywood, esq. of Hardwick House, Edgbaston.

At Canonsgrove, near Taunton, aged 70, John Ivie, esq.

At Cole Park, near Malmesbury, Charlotte, widow of Peter Harvey Lovell, esq.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 45, John Ridley, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. London, and formerly a member of the Newcastle Council.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, Harriet, only child of William Stennett, esq. of Reigate.

At Benton End, Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 70, William Strutt, esq.

At Hackney, aged 77, Ann, relict of William Thompsett, esq. formerly of Dover.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Wiseman, brother of Cardinal Wiseman. He had resided for many years in Liverpool, and was at one time connected with a mercantile firm of high standing. Latterly, however, he became an interpreter of foreign languages, and was the person who was engaged to interpret the evidence against Captain Horner, who was committed some weeks ago for the wilful murder of two of his crew on the high seas. While attending the court in connection with this case, he took a severe cold, from the

effects of which he never recovered. He was about five years older than the cardinal, with whom he studied at Ushaw College, and subsequently in Spain. Mr. Wiseman was an able linguist, speaking all the modern languages of Europe with fluency and accuracy.

May 24. At the Priory, Edgbaston, aged 75, George Attwood, esq.

At Dublin, Henry J. Baldwin, esq. Commissioner of the Insolvent Court.

At Clifton, aged 74, Jukes Coulson, esq.

In New Burlington-st. aged 52, George Goldsmith, esq. late of Southampton.

At Okehampton, aged 18, Henry Montague Hawkes, youngest son of Henry Hawkes, esq. solicitor.

In Bryanston-st. Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Joseph Humpage, esq. dau. of Capt. Robert Warren, late of 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Gloucester, Jane, last surviving dau. of the late John Oakeley, esq. of Oakeley, Salop.

At Ilfracombe, Lionel Read Place, esq. Licut. R.N. He entered the service in 1829, and was made Lieutenant 1842, on occasion of her Majesty visiting the Queen 110, on the departure of that ship to the Mediterranean with the flag of Sir Edw. W. C. R. Owen. He was subsequently re-appointed to the Queen in 1842, to the Amphion steam frigate in 1846, and the President 50, flag ship at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1847.

At Warminster, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Charles Cruise, aged 82, Miss Mary Stones, sister of the late John Stones, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.

In the City-road, Mary-Murray, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Tod, of Maidstone.

At Southampton, aged 15, Laura, dau. of the late Sir John De Veuille, Knt. of Jersey.

May 25. At Bideford, suddenly, aged 82, Mrs. Arthur, mother of the Rev. B. Arthur.

At Straffan House, Ireland, aged 58, Hugh Barton, esq.

Aged 32, Eleanor, wife of William Brookes, esq. of Elmestree, Glouc.

At Canterbury, aged 68, Miss Delasaux.

At Tunbridge, Camilla, youngest dau. of Henry Larking, esq.

At Ivy House, Stranraer, Anne-Campbell, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John M'Nair, C.B.

At Newport, I.W., George Abercrombie Robertson, esq. late Capt. 15th Hussars.

At Rutland-gate, Harriet Maria Willock, of Brighton, widow of Alexander Charles Willock, esq. R.Art.

May 26. Aged 61, the wife of J. H. Ball, esq. of Portland Villas, and the only surviving child of the late Rev. Dr. Hawker, Vicar of Charles' Church, Plymouth.

Aged 91, Mary, relict of Peter Bowers, esq.

At the Vicarage, Hatfield, Herts, aged 80, Mrs. E. W. Bucknor.

At Pembroke, aged 86, Miss Martha Cook, of Tenby.

In Brunswick-sq. Miss Frost.

At Blandford, aged 76, Henry William Johns, esq. Solicitor and Deputy Registrar of the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset.

From injuries sustained by a fall from his horse, William Hudleston Macadam, esq. only son of Col. Macadam.

At Newmarket, Capt. Edward Francis Meynell. In Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. Sarah, widow of Rear-Admiral William Ogilvy, Bart. of Baldovan House, N.B.; and mother of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. Her maiden name was Morley, and she was left a widow in 1824.

At Hertford, aged 69, Lucy-Sophia, relict of Rev. John Pollard, late Rector of Bennington, Herts, dau. of Major-Gen. Morgan, by Lady Frances Sherard, dau. of Bennet third Earl of Harborough.

May 27. At the Sparrowe's Nest, Ipswich, aged 35, Sarah-Emma, wife of G. D. Badham, esq.

At High Cross House, Benwell, Northumberland, William Bowlam, esq.

In Pimlico, aged 52, Charles Braithwaite, esq.

At Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 79, Ann, relict of Thos. Tarry Cave, esq.

At Newton Bushel, Col. Joseph Childs, R.M.

At Sydenham, aged 71, William Cowburn, esq.

In Holford-sq. Pentonville, aged 17, Katherine, youngest dau. of T. H. Devonshire.

At Paris, Adeline, wife of James Durham, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

At Talton House, near Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 88, Charlotte, widow of John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall, Staff.

In Kentish Town, aged 18, Ann-Isabella, only surviving dau. of Henry George Holden, esq. of the Public Record Office, Rolls Chapel.

At Southampton, aged 56, Edward Horne Hul-ton, esq. a magistrate of the town and county.

At Bideford, Lieut. McArthur.

At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 31, Lieut. and Adj. George Alexander Moorhead, 3rd West India Regiment, eldest son of Alexander James Moorhead, esq. Secretary and Registrar of the above establishment.

At Brisley Rectory, Norfolk, Josephine, wife of the Rev. J. Smith, and step-dau. of the Rev. W. J. Hall, Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.

Aged 54, Lawrence Rostron, esq. of Bowden Downs, Cheshire.

At Stoke, near Devonport, the wife of Capt. Spratt, R.N. at an advanced age.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 58, Major Charles Ravenhill Wright, late 43rd Light Infantry.

May 28. At Long Ditton, aged 83, Harriet, widow of Lewis Corkran, esq.

At Cambridge, aged 78, Robert-Edward, only son of A. R. Fenwick, esq. of Netherton, Northumber-land.

At Clayton rectory, Sussex, aged 9, Constance Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Ven. Arch. Garbett. At Slough, aged 24, Robert Sydenham, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Fowler Holt.

Elizabeth, relict of John Rutter, esq. late of Ravensbury Mills, Mitcham, Surrey.

At Carlisle, aged 54, Mary-Newton, wife of Lieut. Swan, R.N. of Sunderland.

In Acton-street, Gray's Inn-road, aged 64, Mr. John Ambrose Williams. He was the first editor and proprietor of the "Durham Chronicle," which he conducted for many years.

May 29. At Edinburgh, Louisa, sister of the late William Adam, of Blair-Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland.

In Dublin, aged 71, William P. Cuthbert, esq. In Torrington-sq. aged 88, Mrs. Martha C. Fenning.

At Durham, aged 77, William Thomas Greenwell, esq. late of Greenwell Ford, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of that county. He was the son and heir of Alan Greenwell, esq. of the same place, by Ann, dau. of Henry Ornsby, esq. of Lanchester; and succeeded his father in 1805. He married, in 1818, Dorothy, dau. of Francis Smales, esq. of Durham, and had issue four sons and one dau.

At Brixton, aged 79, Mary, widow of Charles Hewitt, esq. of King William-st. London Bridge, and formerly of Hanwell.

Joseph Longmore, esq. of the Mythe House, near Tewkesbury.

At the Garrison, Purfleet, aged 26, Ida-Maguire-Wilson, wife of B. H. F. Macnamara, esq. youngest dau. of the late Thomas Maguire, esq. of Ennis-killen.

At Morton, Derbyshire, Mr. Oldham, surgeon, of Alfreton. When driving in his gig during a thunder-storm, he was struck by the electric fluid and killed instantaneously. His horse was so much injured that it became necessary to put him to death; but a little boy who was riding with him, and was covered by the same umbrella, escaped unhurt. Mr. Oldham leaves a widow and eleven young children.

At Huntingdon, at an advanced age, Madame Roget, formerly a governess in several families of distinction.

May 30. Aged 70, Mrs. Ferrand, of St. Ives, near Bingley, Yorkshire, widow of Currey Pothergill Busfield, esq. She was Sarah, second dau. of John Ferrand, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees, was married in 1805, and left a widow in 1832. She succeeded her brother Edward Ferrand, esq. in the estate of St. Ives, in 1837. She has left issue the present William Busfield, esq. M.P. for Knarborough, four other sons, and six daughters.

At Brighton, aged 31, James Archibald Forrest, esq. late Capt. 5th Fusileers.

At Lympington, Hants, aged 68, Charlotte-Rosina, wife of Lieut.-Gen Hamilton.

At Paris, N. J. Kelsey, esq. for many years H.M.'s Auditor-General and member of the Legis-lative Council of the island of Mauritius.

At her daughter's, Mrs. Col. Whitcomb, of Blackheath Villas, aged 94, Mrs. Harriet Roberts, relict of Capt. Henry Roberts, R.N.

At Hyde-side, Lower Edmonton, a week after his return from Madeira, aged 23, Alexander Ross Sadler, esq. of Southwark.

Aged 65, Wm. Sanderson, gent. of the New-walk, Leicester.

At Wisbech, aged 68, Capt. George Augustus Schultz, R.N. He entered the service in 1796, on board the Sandwich 98; and was made Lieu-tenant in 1806. He served for sixteen years on full pay. He accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1839, and held an appointment in the Stamp Office at Wisbech. He married in 1811, and has left issue.

At Shepherd's-bush, suddenly, Charlotte, widow of James Simmons, esq. of Canterbury.

At Howdon, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Weather-ley, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 15, Fanny, eldest dau. of Major W. R. Wemyss, 9th Bengal Cav.

At Barkstone, Linc. Margaret, wife of the Rev. Edmund Wills, and third dau. of the late Stephen Gillum, esq. Middleton Hall, Northumberland.

May 31. At Bowness, Windermere, aged 60, Mark Beaufoy, esq. formerly of the Coldstream Guards.

At Haxby, near York, Ann, wife of Andrew Chittenden, esq. of Bolney, Sussex, and dau. of the late Mr. L. Smith, of York.

Aged 48, John Gill, esq. retired surgeon of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Mount Vernon, near Exeter, Charlesworth Thomas Gray, second and last surviving son of the late Thomas Gray (the Railway projector).

At East Bergholt, Essex, Frances-Elizabeth, widow of James Deacon Hume, esq. of the Board of Trade.

At York, Capt. Edward Jones, late of 29th Reg.

At Bridgetown, Totnes, aged 27, Annie-Emily, eldest dau. of William Kellock, esq. surgeon.

The Hon. Alberta Denison, infant dau. of Lord Londesborough.

Magdalene, wife of William Lund, esq. of Haver-stock-lodge, Hampstead.

At Newcastle, Staff. Capt. Wm. Arthur Main-waring, 3rd Stafford Militia, late Captain 79th Highlanders, and sixth son of Captain Rowland Mainwaring, R.N. of Whitmore Hall, in the same county.

June 1. At the residence of her son, F. Brook-man, esq. Winchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brookman.

At Ballasalla, Isle of Man, aged 82, Katherine-Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Thomas Fellows.

At Hackney, aged 53, Mrs. Ford, for many years an inhabitant of the Cliffe, Lewes.

At Clifton, aged 17, William-Thomas, only son of the Rev. R. G. Greene.

Aged 55, Samuel Phillips Hitchcock, esq. soli-citor, of Manchester.

At St. Leonard's, aged 12, Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. Honnor.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 2, Sophia-Sarah-Geraldine, youngest dau. of Sir John Muir Mac-kenzie, Bart.

At Cadogan-pl. Hester, second dau. of the late

Col. Mercier, 39th Regt. and widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Pattoun, 32nd Regt.

At Shipston-on-Stour, aged 70, Ann, relict of Thomas Parry, esq.

At St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-st. aged 74, Mr. Stephen Peacock, late of Salisbury-sq. Fleetstreet, pocket-book manufacturer.

At Fermoy, Cork, aged 38, Capt. John Tongue, late of the 30th Regt. leaving a widow, dau. of the late John Moore, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, and seven children.

At Boroughbridge, aged 70, the relict of Hugh Stott, esq. surgeon.

At Buckden, aged 56, Jane, wife of Henry Waller, esq. formerly surgeon of that place, and dau. of the late Joseph Withers, esq. of Newark, Notts.

June 2. In Buckingham-st. Strand, aged 72, Joseph Court, esq. R.N. Paymaster and Purser to his late majesty George IV.

At Walton-on-the-hill, aged 38, Josiah, third son of the late Josiah Kearsley, esq. of Liverpool.

At Brighton, Arabella, relict of the Rev. J. T. Wilgress, Incumbent of Riverhead, Kent, and sister of the late Henry Streatfeild, esq. of Chiddingstone.

June 3. In Loudes-st. in her 35th year, the Hon. Philippa-Eliza-Sydney, wife of Henry James Baillie, esq. M.P. for Inverness-shire. This amiable lady was the last surviving dau. of Viscount Strangford, and was born at Stockholm, during her noble father's sojourn there. She has left five children, of whom the youngest was born on the 19th of last month. Mrs. Baillie has only survived a few months her younger sister, the late Marchioness of Sligo.

At Grenville, aged 76, Ann, widow of the Rev. Newton Blythe, A.M. Branton.

At Exeter, aged 73, Mary-Frances, relict of Henry Byrne, esq. of Satterleigh-house, and dau. of the late Proctor Thomas, esq. of Wellington.

At Blackheath, aged 37, Miss Eliza Coates, eldest dau. of the late William Coates, esq. of Croydon and Whitechapel.

At Ventnor, I.W., aged 41, Charlotte-C. widow of T. H. Graham, esq. surgeon Bombay Presidency.

At the house of John Henderson, esq. Lee, Blackheath, George Hayward, esq. of Headingly-hall, Yorkshire, the only brother of John Hayward, esq. of Browfort, Devizes.

At the Grammar School, Ipswich, aged 9, Charles-William, only son of the Rev. Francis Thomas MacDougall, of Sarawak, Borneo.

At the residence of the Misses Becks, Balman-gan, Kirkcudbright, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Martin Rawlings Osborne, esq. of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.

At Mole-wood, Hertford, aged 56, William John Palmer, esq. second son of the late Edward Palmer, esq. of Snailwell, Camb.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 45, Susannah, wife of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. She was the dau. of the late John Ewens, esq. and became the second wife of Sir J. D. Paul in 1849.

Aged 79, Caroline, wife of George Stilwell, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House, and Springfield, Wandsworth-road.

At Streatham-hill, aged 65, James Turner, esq. At Southborough, aged 82, Charlotte, widow of Richard Walthew, esq. of Chertsey.

At Milltown, co. Cork, Mr. Williams, Scripture Reader, of injuries received when beaten some months ago at Aghada.

June 4. Aged 49, Jemima-Rebecca, wife of John Biddlecombe, esq. of Sidney House, Haverstock-hill.

Aged 76, the Rev. James Castleden, Baptist Minister, for 36 years pastor of Bethel Chapel, Hollybush-hill, Hampstead.

At Shirley Warren, near Southampton, aged 77, Capt. Foulston, late of 13th Light Inf. and 63rd Foot.

At Bedford, aged 41, Emma-Nott, relict of

John Hurdon, esq. of Swymbridge, surgeon, and only child of the late Rev. Nicholas Dyer, Incumbent of Swymbridge and Landkey.

At Greenwich, Emily-Ann, wife of the Rev. C. P. Inledon, and second dau. of Capt. Thomas Potter, of Gosport.

Theodosia, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Charles Jones, of Russian, co. Fermanagh.

William Pringle, of King's-road, Bedford-row, solicitor, son of the late Robert Pringle, of Alnwick, M.D.

At Kingsdown, Bristol, Thomas Seccombe, esq. auditor of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company.

June 5. Aged 78, at the Provost's lodgings, in Oriel College, Oxford, Mary Pryor Buckle, widow of the late Richard Buckle, esq. of Clifton.

In London, aged 63, Philip Button, esq. late of Herongate, a justice of the peace for Essex.

At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Howse, Grove-end-road, aged 60, Catherine-Eleanor, wife of J. R. Crowe, esq. H. B. M. Consul-Gen. in Norway, and dau. of Rear-Admiral Stone, K.T.S.

At Brighton, aged 22, Joseph Henry Sexty Wakeford, eldest son of Lieut. Wakeford, late of the West Kent Reg.

At Atchison's Bank, Dumfriesshire, George Waugh, esq.

At Westbourn-green, aged 77, Anne, relict of John White, esq. formerly an eminent timber-merchant, in Cannon Row, Westminster, and dau. of the late Richard Down, esq. of Bartholomew-lane and Colney-hatch, banker.

At Oxford, Arthur Thomas Willement, esq. Commoner of Christ Church, son of Thomas Willement, esq. F.S.A. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. and of Davington Priory, Kent. He was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot.

At Cheltenham, aged 77, Susan, relict of Ralph Young, esq. late of Oatlands, Letterkenny, co. Donegal.

June 6. At Paris, aged 51, William Chalk, esq. barrister, of the Home Circuit, third son of Thomas Chalk, esq. Chelmsford.

At Southport, aged 64, James Dilworth, esq. merchant, of Islington House, Salford, Manchester.

Sarah, wife of Thos. Grace, esq. of Derwick, Cobham, Surrey, late of Culverth, Bucks.

At East Harptree, Som. aged 84, John Rogers Laurence, esq. Capt. in the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Naval Service.

At Market Weighton, aged 21, Richard-Hewett, second son of the Rev. Thos. Mitchell, Vicar of Sancton.

At Tralee, Letitia, relict of Henry Oliver, esq. of Leitrim.

At Tralee, aged 24, Henry Thompson, esq. late of the Connaught Rangers, only son of the late Blennerhasset Thompson, esq. of Oaklands, co. Meath.

At Halnaby Hall, Darlington, aged 60, John Todd, esq. formerly of Tranby Hall, Hull, a magistrate of the east riding of Yorkshire.

While on a visit to her brother, William Stebbing Sadler, esq. Old House, Great Horksley, aged 56, Anna, wife of the Rev. Richard Marsh White, M.A. Vicar of Aveley, Essex.

June 7. At the rectory, Eveleigh, Susan-Louisa, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. F. P. Bouverie, and wife of the Rev. Benjamin B. G. Astley. She was married in 1850.

Aged 36, William Beaumont, jun. of Whaddon, near Royston.

Aged 61, Alexander Bremner, esq.

At Wilburton, Camb. aged 78, Edward Camps, esq. second son of the late William Camps, esq. formerly high sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

Harriet, dau. of the late John Chatto, esq. of Canonbury-sq.

Eliza, second surviving dau. of the late William Young Knight, esq.

Aged 58, John Masfen, esq. surgeon, of Stafford.

In Devonshire, aged 21, William Perkins Penny, only child of John Penny, esq. of Leeds.

At Camberwell, aged 82, Mary-Anne Rigaud, sister to the late Professor Rigaud, of Oxford.

June 8. Aged 53, Dixie Blundell, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. William Blundell, D.D. Rector of Castlereau, co. Roscommon.

In Pentonville, aged 65, Michael John Fitzpatrick, esq.

At Bath, Myra, wife of Francis Garford, Jun. esq. eldest dau. of Frederick Clarkson, esq. of Stamford-hill and Doctors' Commons.

At the rectory, Ockham, Surrey, aged 12, John-Rich-Davey-Hamilton, only son of the Rev. Robert Crosse.

At Oldeastle, co. Meath, John Muldoon, esq. Eliza, third dau. of the late Rev. Josiah Pratt, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-st.

At Buries House, near Leeds, aged 49, Anne-Catherine-Jane, wife of John Smith, esq. banker.

At Chanters House, Pilton, aged 30, Jane, wife of Vincentio Corbett Taylor, esq. late Capt. 3rd Madras Light Inf. eldest dau. of W. R. Robinson, esq. of Hill House, Acton.

June 9. At Shovel House, North Petherton, aged 75, the wife of C. Chapman, esq.

At Leamington, aged 72, Anne, relict of Thomas Harbridge, esq. of Pellerton Hersey, Warw. and mother of J. Sabin Harbridge, esq. of Bath.

In London, aged 61, G. O. Heathcote, esq. of Barbados.

Aged 83, John Hindle, esq. of Stoke Newington. At Havering-atte-Bower, aged 52, Francis Tomes, esq. surgeon.

At Alverstoke rectory, Hants, aged 6, Perceval-Thomas, youngest son of the Rev. Thos. Walpole. Aged 39, Alexander, eldest son of Thomas Waugh, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

At Bath, aged 77, Emma, widow of James West, esq.

June 10. At Smethwick, aged 27, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Addenbrooke, and eldest dau. of Henry Homfray, esq. Broadwaters House, near Kidderminster.

At Hayes-end House, Uxbridge, aged 60, Captain George Dalton, of the Royal Eng. fourth son of the late John Dalton, esq. of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire.

At his residence, in the Close, Salisbury, aged 64, Thomas Davis, esq.

At Liverpool, Eleanor-Dickenson, wife of the Rev. William Corston Hutchison, late Curate of St. Mary Devonport, and of St. Endellion, Cornwall.

At Lymington, aged 86, Lucy, relict of John King, esq. solicitor.

In the Minories, Mary-Anne, wife of F. Rawle, esq. surgeon, only dau. of the late George Eachus, esq. surgeon, Saffron Walden.

At Willingham, at the house of her mother, aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Rootham, of Canterbury.

June 11. At Glastonbury, aged 86, Mary, relict of Robert Bath, esq.

At Milton House, aged 25, Catharine, wife of Edward Joseelyn Baumgartner, of Milton House, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Ryde, W. J. Berens, esq. late Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late Joseph Berens, esq. Kevington, Kent.

At Sutton Coldfield, Warw. aged 82, James Bourne, esq. formerly of Somerset-st. Portman-sq. At Wellington, Somerset, aged 69, Maria, relict of William Buck, of Alston Lodge, Lanc.

In Endsleigh-st. aged 13, Maria-Moseley, dau. of John Mellor, esq. Q.C.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
May 27 .	559	362	210	12	1143	583	560	1647
June 3 .	527	352	180	26	1085	558	527	1524
„ 10 .	559	328	209	12	1108	566	542	1625
„ 17 .	500	347	216	22	1085	576	509	1652

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 3	37 3	29 5	48 11	49 10	46 6

PRICE OF HOPS, JUNE 26.

The accounts from the plantations are still of a very unfavourable character, the vermin increasing rapidly. The duty is variously estimated at from 90,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 81bs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 26.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3,434 Calves 507
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 30,100 Pigs 310
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, JUNE 23:

Walls Ends, &c. 15*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 18*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 65*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 66*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	55	62	48	29, 68	rain, fair	11	54	64	57	29, 85	cloudy
27	48	58	48	, 65	do. hail	12	55	66	52	, 58	do. fair
28	50	60	47	, 72	heavy rain	13	54	61	57	, 61	heavy rain
29	48	59	50	, 59	do. do. thndr.	14	55	67	54	, 77	cloudy, fair
30	50	59	51	, 89	do. do. fair	15	57	61	55	, 69	rain
31	50	64	50	, 94	cloudy, do.	16	57	61	54	, 73	do.
J. 1	50	65	50	, 86	do. do. rain	17	56	66	56	, 69	cloudy, fair
2	48	64	50	, 71	const. rn. fair	18	56	68	53	, 77	fair, cloudy
3	47	57	48	, 75	cloudy	19	55	66	52	, 91	do.
4	49	60	48	30, 05	do. fair	20	53	66	52	, 97	do. do.
5	48	57	48	, 11	do. do.	21	55	67	57	30, 02	do. do.
6	48	56	50	, 05	do. do.	22	59	73	62	, 08	fine
7	49	56	51	, 06	do.	23	57	71	62	, 15	do.
8	49	64	54	, 05	do. do.	24	70	75	61	, 15	do.
9	53	64	54	29, 98	do.	25	70	77	57	29, 98	fair, rain
10	54	66	54	, 92	rain, do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
29	206	90¼	91¾	91¼	—	—	—	—	3 pm. par.	4 pm. par.
30	—	89¾	90¾	90½	4½	—	—	236	2 4 pm.	3 pm. par.
31	206	90¼	91¾	91	4½	—	—	233	1 dis. 3pm.	1 dis. 3 pm.
1	206	90¼	91¾	91¼	4½	—	—	236	4 pm. par.	1 dis. 3 pm.
2	—	90¾	92	91¾	4½	—	—	—	4 pm. par.	par. 4 pm.
3	206	91	92¾	91¾	4½	—	—	—	—	1 5 pm.
5	206	91½	92¾	92¾	4½	—	—	—	5 pm.	1 5 pm.
6	206	92¼	94	93	4½	—	—	—	5 pm.	1 5 pm.
7	206	91¾	93¾	92¾	4½	—	—	232	par. 4 pm.	par. 4 pm.
8	206	92	—	92¾	4½	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	par. 4 pm.
9	205½	91½	—	92¾	4½	—	—	—	par.	par. 4 pm.
10	206	91½	—	92¼	—	—	—	—	—	par. 5 pm.
12	—	91½	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.
13	206	91½	—	92	4½	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	par. 4 pm.
14	206	91½	—	92	—	—	—	—	par. 4 pm.	par. 4 pm.
15	—	91½	—	92	4½	—	—	—	1 4 pm.	par. 4 pm.
16	204	91¾	—	91½	—	—	—	—	par. 3 pm.	par. 3 pm.
17	—	91¾	—	91¾	—	—	—	—	par. 3 pm.	par. 3 pm.
19	—	93½	—	93	4½	—	—	—	3 pm.	par. 3 pm.
20	206	93½	—	93½	4½	—	—	—	3 pm.	par. 5 pm.
21	206	93½	—	93½	4	—	—	—	2 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
22	206	94	—	94½	4½	—	—	—	1 dis. 3pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
23	—	94	—	94	4½	—	—	—	2 dis. 2pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
24	—	94½	—	94¾	4½	—	—	—	2 dis. 1pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
26	—	93¾	—	94	4½	—	—	—	1 pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
27	—	94½	—	94¾	4½	—	—	—	2 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Your Correspondent Mr. S. Bannister (July No. p. 2), inquires after a pamphlet published in 1717 entitled, "Fair Payment no Sponge." I possess it, and have referred to it in a notice in "Notes and Queries," vol. vii. p. 576. As I have there stated, I think it clearly written by Defoe and not by Paterson, to whose writings I have paid some attention as well as to those of his great contemporary. It will give me much pleasure to see Paterson's works republished in a collected form, and some justice done at last to his extraordinary merits.

Yours, &c. JAS. CROSSLEY.
Manchester, 1st July, 1854.

MR. URBAN,—Your valuable and long-extended periodical contains many references to, and comments on, the doubtful origin and authenticity of "the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester." It is time all such doubts on this subject be settled, and I think it may be satisfactorily done by a series of eleven letters, from Bertram to Dr. Stukeley, in my possession, and which I trust will come under the cognizance of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, at its first anniversary meeting at Salisbury, in August next.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.
July 12, 1854.

Storey's Gate. The stone gate-posts at the entrance of St. James's Park from Great George Street, Westminster, have been pulled down during the past month, in order to widen the road-way, the iron gates themselves having been removed some years ago. An absurd paragraph has been going the round of the newspapers, asking who the Storey could have been who built this gate so inconveniently narrow: whereas, since we ourselves have resided in Westminster, the said gates were kept constantly closed, and only opened on very unfrequent occasions for objects connected with works in the Park,—Birdcage Walk being then literally a walk, and not a roadway, except for the Royal Family, or, as we have said, for necessary works. It was entirely by royal favour that the public was permitted to pass along this road, which is now become the great highway from Belgravia to the senate-house. The question as to the origin of the name of the Gate is answered in Peter Cunningham's Handbook for London, thus:—"Storey's Gate was so called after Edward Storey, who lived in a house on the site of

the present gate, and was employed by Charles II. in the improvements which he made in St. James's Park." Mr. Storey died in 1664, and was buried in the nave of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Volery, or Birdcage, of which he was the keeper, was an aviary so large as to allow birds to fly about within it. See the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott's Historical Notices of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

J. T. M. inquires, who is *the Frenchman*, to whom Cowper refers in his "Retirement," as saying that "Solitude is sweet," but requires to have some one to tell us so? Some editions give La Bruyère as the author in a note. But Bonhours quotes it as Balzac's. "Selon Balzac, la solitude est certainement une belle chose, mais il y a plaisir d'avoir quelqu'un que sçache répondre, à qui on puisse dire de temps en temps, que c'est une belle chose." (Pensées des Anciens et des Modernes, ed. 1737, p. 311.)

Some account of the prices for which the late Mr. Cuff's coins have been sold will be found in our Notes of the Month. One of them, the pattern gold-piece of Charles I. was sold for the largest sum ever given for a single coin. This highly-interesting medal was intended, it is thought, for a 5*l.* piece. It was never published. It bears the King's bust to the left, bare-headed, and over his armour a lace collar. Its history is curious. It was purchased by Lieut.-Colonel Drummond of the Rev. Mr. Commeline, of St. John's college, Cambridge, a collateral descendant of Bishop Juxon, to whom it was presented by Charles I. a little before his death. The bishop devised it by will to Mrs. Mary Gayters, from whom it descended to her grand-daughter of the same name, who married the Rev. James Commeline, the grandfather of the Mr. Commeline from whom it was bought by Colonel Drummond. Mr. Till, the late worthy coin-dealer in Russell-street, Covent-garden, bought it from Colonel Drummond for 50*l.* He then offered it to the British Museum for 80*l.*, but the trustees refused to purchase, and it was immediately sold by Mr. Till to the late Mr. Cuff for 60*l.* At the recent sale the agent of the Museum contended for it at thrice the sum the trustees might have had it for some twenty years ago. The enthusiastic gentleman who has given 260*l.* for a single coin is Mr. Brown, of the eminent publishing firm of Messrs. Longman & Co.

THE
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GUIZOT'S CROMWELL.

History of Oliver Cromwell and the English Commonwealth from the Execution of Charles the First to the Death of Cromwell. By M. Guizot. Translated by Andrew R. Scoble. 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

THE contents of M. Guizot's book would be described more accurately in this title-page if "the English Commonwealth" and "Oliver Cromwell" were to change places—that is, were to occupy the relative positions which they occupied in fact and in chronology. M. Guizot begins his history, of course, not with Oliver Cromwell, but with the vain endeavour of the Parliament to erect republican institutions upon the ruins of the monarchy, and in the midst of a people the vast majority of whom were sincerely attached to the ancient constitution. This portion of the subject runs through the first volume. As it proceeds, the grim shadow of the successful soldier rises gradually over the scene: it soon begins to overtop his so-called masters. They indeed exercise nominal authority; their ordinance takes the place of the king's proclamation; but the soldiers, the sinews of actual government, are moved by Cromwell. The Parliament holds the purse, but, without his consent, they dare not draw its strings with reference to the victors of Dunbar and Worcester. Such a state of things could not last long. Dissension arose between the Parliament and its too powerful servant, and Cromwell openly assumed the power which he had long in fact possessed.

M. Guizot's second volume comprises a narrative of the strong and in many respects glorious protectorate of Cromwell;—rising out of what seems like an unjustifiable usurpation, dazzling all Europe with the force and brilliancy

of its majestic course, setting amidst the lowering indications of a coming tempest, but leaving behind it a trail of stormy splendour, which has exercised a curious kind of fascination upon all historical inquirers. Those of them who condemn the most strongly the means by which Cromwell acquired his authority, and rejoice the most sincerely that it so soon came to an end, yet cannot forbear to admire the way in which he wielded what was in their estimation his ill-gotten power. Something of this kind seems to have taken place in his own day, even with reference to the personal qualities of the man himself. The courtly young gentleman who observed with contempt, and recorded with foppish particularity, the "plain cloth suit made by an ill country tailor," the linen plain and not over clean, and the hat without a band, for all which Cromwell was noticeable in the early sittings of the Long Parliament, was yet compelled to bear witness to the fact, that at a subsequent period this same rustic sloven "appeared of a great and majestic deportment, and of a comely presence."

In the present state of our historical knowledge in reference to the period of ten years comprised in M. Guizot's present work, we are struck with astonishment, that, in the face of a decidedly hostile people, the parliament should have succeeded in establishing a republic at all. It must be admitted, in explanation, that there were at that time amongst the parliament

leaders some entirely sincere advocates of republicanism, men of the purest characters and most liberal and benevolent intentions. Nothing but the most violent partisanship will deny this clear and certain fact. But these men, however exemplary in reputation, prominent in talent, and eminent in station, were few in number, and comparatively devoid of the semi-feudal territorial influence which at that time was so necessary to persons in authority. Under such circumstances it speaks trumpet-tongued for their ability and energy that they met with even momentary success. M. Guizot sees the difficulty, and explains it, not perhaps without an eye to the illustration it has derived from a similar modern instance with which he is peculiarly familiar. But there was one important circumstance in the English case which finds no parallel in that of France. England had then been recently exhausted by a war in which much of its noblest blood had fallen in the field. The country was also but just recovering from the terrible consequences of the spasmodic efforts—foolish and in every way fatal—which had been made to succour the king in 1648. But, even although smarting under the fatal results of those ill-judged risings, although without competent leaders, and split up into a variety of party divisions, the necessary consequence of the state of embroilment into which every thing had been reduced by the weakness and impolicy of the king, it is still difficult altogether to understand how it came to pass that the friends of monarchy, who comprised, be it remembered, many of the most strenuous of the original opposers of the king, felt themselves constrained to submit to the government of a party numerically by far the smallest in the state.

The parliament, which was now reduced to less than 100 members, met with no physical opposition in their establishment of a republic, but they had to encounter moral opposition at every turn. One of their first acts was to appoint a Council of State which was to be the depository of the executive authority. It was to consist of 41 members, each of whom was to take an oath which contained an approval of the king's trial, and of

the abolition of kingship and the House of Lords. The persons appointed assembled. Nineteen took the oath; twenty two refused. As a compromise Sir Harry Vane suggested an oath of fidelity for the future. Cromwell eagerly expressed his approval. The new oath was adopted by the house, and the Council of State was then ushered into the world.

The necessity for thus submitting to the private consciences of the members of the Council of State should have taught the parliament to respect the scruples of all their subjects; but their very next public act brought them into a similar collision with the city of London. The lord mayor was ordered to proclaim, not the republic, which as the proclamation of a fact might have been so worded as to avoid collision with the prejudices of any person, but the ordinances for the abolition of kingship and the House of Lords. The lord mayor refused to obey. M. Guizot shall tell us the result, and we select the passage not only for its contents, but as an illustration of the way in which he has brought the despatches of foreign ambassadors to bear upon the facts of his narrative—one of the special merits of his book.

When summoned to the bar, ten days afterwards, he alleged the scruples of his conscience in justification of his conduct. The House condemned him to pay a fine of two thousand pounds, and to be imprisoned for two months; and ordered the election of another lord mayor. Alderman Thomas Andrews, one of the king's judges, was elected; but, though the House did not think it wise to require of him immediately that official proclamation of the Commonwealth which his predecessor had refused to make, it gave intimation of more rigorous intentions with regard to the city. "They believe they may make sure of the metropolis," wrote the President de Bellièvre, the French ambassador in England, to M. Servien, "either by causing the election of other magistrates who are devoted to their service, or by absolutely suppressing the form of government which has hitherto been observed, and establishing one of the officers of the army as governor of the city—as it is believed they intend to do. But, according to all appearance, although it may be their intention to do this at some time or other, they will be contented for the present with establishing their authority therein, with-

out any display of violence." On the 10th of May following, more than a month after the election of the new lord mayor, and more than three months after the death of Charles I., the authority of the House was not established in the city, for the Commonwealth had not yet been proclaimed there. Inquiry was made into the cause of this delay, and twenty days after, on the 30th of May, the proclamation at length took place, in the absence of several of the aldermen, who declined to take any part in the ceremonial, and amid the strongest manifestations of popular disapprobation. "It was desired," wrote M. de Croullé, the secretary of the President de Bellièvre, to Cardinal Mazarin, "that this act should be effected in the ordinary form of a simple publication, without the mayor and aldermen being supported by any soldiers, in order to show that no violent means had been resorted to; but a quantity of people having assembled around them with hootings and insults, compelled them to send for some troops, who first drove away all the bystanders, and thus they finished their publication.

The aldermen who had absented themselves were called to the bar of the House, and they unhesitatingly confessed the motives of their absence. Sir Thomas Soames, who was also a member of the House, stated, "That it was against several oaths which he had taken as an alderman of London, and against his judgment and conscience." Alderman Chambers said, "That his heart did not go along with the work, in that business." They were both deprived of their municipal functions, and declared incapable of holding any public office. Sir Thomas Soames was even expelled from the House. But when it became necessary to replace them, it was found very difficult to obtain persons willing to be their successors, and seven successive refusals attested the ill-will of the citizens. A dinner offered to the House, by that faction in the city which was devoted to its cause, was a poor compensation for these checks; and, in order to put the municipal body in a position to discharge its functions, it was found necessary to give to forty, and even, in certain cases, to ten of its members, the right to act in its name."

The same sort of opposition was met with everywhere. Besides the attachment which was felt to the late king, and which was roused to a pitch of enthusiasm by the publication of the *Eikon Basilike*, the notion of a monarchy was so thoroughly woven into the language and usages of the people, that even the

most customary business was seldom transacted without some breach, often undesigned, of the republican theory or practice. Several years elapsed before the parliament could effect the removal of the royal arms from the churches, and even in so small a matter as the stating of parochial accounts in remote districts, we find continually, for many years after the execution of the king, that the people ran into mistakes founded on the supposition of a continued royal authority; for example, in the accounts of a parish in Gloucestershire which chance at this moment to be before us, the court of "King's" Bench is so named, with one exception, even throughout the whole of the protectorate.

The republic, even when established, took so slight a hold of the regard of the people, that it would probably have died out quickly, from mere exhaustion, but for the attempts made by the royalists to bring in the heir to the throne. But Cromwell's victories saved the republic only to overturn it. Military genius is always highly paid by popular enthusiasm, and that of Cromwell raised him to so much eminence that it would have been more than mortal for any man placed in such circumstances to have withstood ambitious promptings; especially as the reputation of his masters of the parliament seemed to decrease exactly in proportion as he achieved the greater glory. It is curious to mark the rise and progress of his ambition. The indications are but few anterior to Worcester. From that time the course of his thoughts was obvious. On his return towards London he received a more than royal greeting, and accepted it in a truly princely manner. Commissioners delegated by the parliament met him beyond Aylesbury with an address. On his entry into London he was

met by the Speaker and a large number of members of the House of Commons, by the president of the council of state, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city, and many thousands of notable citizens, who accompanied him to Whitehall, amid salutes of artillery, and popular acclamations; and when, four days afterwards, he made his appearance again in the House, the Speaker reiterated to him the solemn thanks of the Parliament and country.

Cromwell received all these honours

with pious modesty, saying but little of himself, and ascribing first to God and then to his soldiers, the whole merit of his success. Through his humility, however, glimpses of an irrepressible internal exultation occasionally manifested themselves: his affability towards the commissioners whom the parliament had sent to meet him wore an air of magnificence and grandeur: he presented to each of them a fine horse and some of the prisoners of rank whom he brought with him, and who would certainly redeem their liberty at a high price. To Whitelocke he gave two of them, and he liberated them without ransom. Cromwell proceeded slowly towards London, receiving the homage of the population on his route, and sometimes even halting to share in the hawking expeditions of the gentlemen whom he met. At Aylesbury, it was remarked that he remained long in private conversation with the Chief Justice St. John, one of the parliament's commissioners, and also one of Cromwell's most intimate confidants. His air, his language, and his manners, seemed to undergo a natural transformation; and Hugh Peters, a clear-sighted sectarian preacher, who had long been used to understand and serve him, said, as he noticed his altered appearance: "This man will be King of England yet."

In considering the conduct of the parliament after the battle of Worcester, when, the country being reduced to quiet, they set themselves to the work of social amelioration, M. Guizot scarcely does them justice. Again, we think, he is misled by a modern instance of which his mind is no doubt full. They effected, during a comparatively brief period, and amidst many interruptions, a number of useful improvements, and laid the foundation for many more. In some of these they were assisted by Cromwell, and we certainly cannot agree with M. Guizot that his conduct in reference to these and the other public questions which were then in agitation was unguided by principle. "Cromwell," says M. Guizot, "had no fixed principles, and no unalterable determination. No mind could have been less systematic than his, or less governed by general and preconceived ideas." We totally dissent from this view of his character. It is contradicted by all the actions of his life. "He had an unerring instinct of popular feelings and wishes," continues M. Guizot, "and, without much caring to inquire how far they were

legitimate or capable of satisfaction, he boldly became their patron in order to make them allies." The only evidence adduced in favour of these broad assertions goes the length of shewing that even from the time of the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell urged upon the parliament the reform of the law, by making litigation less costly; and that after his return to London from Worcester, petitions were addressed to him and his officers, urging them to procure the abolition of tithes and the excise, as well as the reform of the law. M. Guizot adds, that in religious matters Cromwell aimed at "the regular preaching of the Gospel and liberty of conscience," by which means he conciliated all varieties of sectaries. But in all this where is the proof of want of system, of absence of principle, or of a mere desire to please the popular anxiety for change, without reference to the practicability or the reasonableness of the changes desired? Do unsystematic men make good generals, or win great battles? Are cheap justice, a settled provision for the preaching of the Gospel, and liberty of conscience, objects which cannot be advocated, and consistently advocated, as was the case with Cromwell from the first, without subjecting their supporter to a suspicion of being a mere demagogue? On these points, M. Guizot fails, as it seems to us, to establish his view of Cromwell's character. His theory wants support on two vital points, neither of which does he endeavour to establish, nor, as we think, can establish. First, he must shew that Cromwell's character was variable, which is the infallible result both of want of system and absence of principle; and, secondly, he must shew that the measures which he indicates were in his sense of the word popular measures, measures which a demagogue would support with a view to the acquisition of mere popular applause. We do not think this can be done with respect to any of the suggested measures, certainly not with reference to the last of them, liberty of conscience. In those days such liberty was no more popular with the two great parties, those of the Church of England and the Presbyterians, than reform of law was popular with the lawyers. By the advocacy of such measures, all that

can be said of Cromwell is, that he alienated great and powerful interests, but gained the favour of a few despised and uninfluential sectaries.

The final dispute between Cromwell and the Long Parliament came, as is well known, not upon any of the questions before suggested, but with reference to a new electoral law. The parliament would have had a new parliament elected by the country at large, but by a greatly enlarged constituency. The particulars of their scheme are not accurately known, for Cromwell, when he turned out the parliament, put the bill in his pocket, and it has not yet been found. Cromwell and the army deemed, and perhaps rightly, judging upon their principles, that the country was not in a state to be trusted with a re-election. A free parliament returned in the way proposed would unquestionably have restored the monarchy. They contended that certain great and crying reforms were necessary, which would be better accomplished by a smaller body of some forty well-selected persons, to whom it was advisable that the necessary power should be delegated. The parliament was universally unpopular. The army cry was that the scheme proposed, enforced as no doubt it would be by certain tests, would merely perpetuate the present worthless body, and that the required reforms would thus be indefinitely postponed. These were the allegations upon which Cromwell acted, and certainly no *coup d'état* was ever more entirely popular than his. M. Guizot prints a letter from the French ambassador in London which mentions the event thus. He reports Cromwell's speech, in which he concluded with declaring them to be no longer a parliament—

Having finished his brief discourse, he put on his hat and walked twice or thrice up and down the parliament chamber. Seeing that the members did not budge, the General ordered Major Harrison to bring in the soldiers who formed the guard. They entered without saying a word. Then the Major, hat in hand, with all possible respect, went up to the Speaker's chair, and kissing his hand took it in his own, and led him out of the hall as a gentleman does a lady, the whole parliament following. General Cromwell took the mace and gave it to the soldiers. . . .

All the people everywhere are delighted,

and so also are the gentry, with this noble action of General Cromwell, and the fall of the parliament, which is reviled in the mouth of everybody. There is written upon the Parliament House

This house is now to be let unfurnished ;

And songs are everywhere sung against them. One was publicly sold, which General Cromwell out of his great moderation has ordered not to be sung again, and has suppressed 40,000 copies which were seized at the printers. They are not allowed to be sold underhand.

"We do not hear a dog bark at their going," was Cromwell's exclamation on the dissolution of the Long Parliament: the fact was literally so. Not the slightest impediment was thrown in his way, and he proceeded at leisure to select and summon what has been called the assembly of Puritan Notables, but is better known by its nickname of the Barebones Parliament. In the meantime an executive council of thirteen was appointed with Cromwell at its head, and the whole business of the country was transacted by them. We cannot follow the narrative of the events of the protectorate minutely. Nor is it necessary. Every body remembers them, and we do not find any great deal of novelty in the version presented to us by M. Guizot. We turn rather to some pleasant *resumés* of the information we possess respecting Cromwell's general conduct and bearing. In these there is great fairness and liberality, the facts are pleasantly grouped, and the impression they produce of the character and spirit of Cromwell's government is on the whole, we believe, most accurate.

In those days the universities were in considerable danger. Many of the lower class of sectaries deemed the learning which they did not possess altogether unnecessary, and the Barebones Parliament would have made root and branch work with the schools in which it was taught. Cromwell, more enlightened, took them under his protection. He sent amongst them, indeed, new men who modified much that was obsolete, but energetically defended the institutions themselves. Amongst these men were Goodwin and Owen, the latter of whom stands commemorated amongst the vice-chancellors of Oxford for wearing a grotesque costume, of which Spanish boots, large

knots of ribbon at his knees, and a cocked hat, formed conspicuous parts. Such an outrage upon clerical custom excited no little temporary gossip. It was thought by many people that such heterodoxy in ecclesiastical tailorism was absolute ruin. But it was by such men that Cromwell saved the universities "from the attacks of the revolution which had raised him to the sovereign power."

The instances are innumerable in which he showed his respect for genius and learning. He presented Greek MSS. to Oxford, gave effectual encouragement to Walton's Polyglot, and decreed the foundation of a great college at Durham. The wits were almost all royalists, but Cromwell forgot their politics out of respect for their talent:

Waller resided as his cousin at his court; Cowley and Hobbes were allowed to return from exile; Butler meditated in the house of one of Cromwell's officers his grotesque satires against the fanatical or hypocritical sectaries; Davenant, on his liberation from prison, obtained permission from the Puritan dictator to open a little theatre at Rutland House for the performance of his comedies. . . . He directed Thurloe to apply to Cudworth, who was living in learned retirement at Cambridge, for information regarding persons educated in that university who aspired to public employments; to Hobbes, whose political doctrines pleased him, he offered the post of a secretary in his household; Selden and Meric Casaubon were invited by him to write, one an answer to the "Eikon Basilike," and the other a history of the recent civil war. Both of them declined, and Casaubon even refused a purely gratuitous pension; but Cromwell took no offence. On the death of Archbishop Usher he was anxious that he should have a solemn funeral in Westminster Abbey, and purchased his library, that it might not be sent to the Continent.

Amongst the literary men of his own party who were actively engaged in connection with his government, besides Milton, the names of May, Morland, Pell, Owen, Goodwin, Nye, will be borne in mind. Harrington and his Rota, although watched by him, were not persecuted. He indeed seized the MS. of Oceana, but it was restored to the writer on the interposition of Mrs. Claypole, and ultimately published with a dedication to Cromwell

himself. "Few despots," concludes M. Guizot, "have so carefully confined themselves within the limits of practical necessity, and allowed the human mind such a wide range of liberty."

M. Guizot enters at considerable length into the proceedings of Cromwell in the latter part of his protectorate; his parliaments of 1657 and 1658; his desire to take upon him the title of King, and the suggestions made to him in his periods of perplexity to effect the restoration of the Stuarts. One example of this kind which has lately been brought forward by Lady Theresa Lewis is well introduced by M. Guizot. The Marquess of Hertford, who had been one of Charles's friends, lived in retirement after the death of the King. He had the misfortune to lose his eldest son by death. Cromwell sent Sir Edward Sydenham to the old nobleman with a message of condolence and sympathy. The act was one of intended kindness, and was kindly taken. It was in accordance with Cromwell's usual policy to keep unclosed such a communication thus opened. After a little while the Protector invited the Marquess to dine with him. From motives of policy the invitation was accepted. After dinner Cromwell took the Marquess aside and told him that

He had desired his company that he might have his advice what to do. "For," said he, "I am not able to bear the weight of business that is upon me; I am weary of it, and you, my lord, are a great and a wise man, and of great experience, and have been much versed in the business of government. Pray advise me what I shall do." The Marquis was much surprised at this discourse of the Protector, and desired again and again to be excused, telling him he had served King Charles all along, and been of his private council; and that it was no way consistent with his principles that either the Protector should ask, or he (the Marquis) adventure, to give him any advice. This, notwithstanding, would not satisfy Cromwell; but he pressed him still, and told him he would receive no excuses nor denials, but bid the Marquis speak freely, and whatsoever he said it should not turn in the least to his prejudice. The Marquis, seeing himself thus pressed, and that he could not avoid giving an answer, said: "Sir, upon this assurance you have given me, I will declare to your Highness my thoughts, by which you may continue to be great, and esta-

blish your name and family for ever. Our young master that is abroad, that is my master, and the master of us all—restore him to his crowns; and by doing this you may have what you please." The Protector, no way disturbed at this, answered very sedately, that he had gone so far that the young gentleman could not forgive. The Marquis replied, that if his Highness pleased he would undertake with his master for what he had said. The Protector returned answer, that, in his circumstances, he could not trust. Thus they parted, and the Marquis received no prejudice thereby as long as Cromwell lived.

Cromwell's answers to such suggestions seem to have been based upon two distinct grounds. First, the one which was suggested to Lord Hertford, that Charles II. could never forgive the death of his father; and second, that he was a person so debauched and idle that no confidence could be placed in him. Both these reasons were natural enough in Cromwell's circumstances; and it cannot be doubted that, although individually Charles would have forgiven and forgotten almost everything to secure his own succession, it would have been very difficult even for him to have kept down the desire of his followers to wreak vengeance upon those who had defeated them. Cromwell himself never seems to have doubted that he could maintain his authority during his life, nor to have given any encouragement to the idea that he meditated any compromise with Charles, although, as time wore on, the difficulty of transmitting his power to a person so unambitious and in every way so incompetent as his son Richard, must have been painfully apparent to him. But he evidently lived under the common deception in reference to the approach of death. He had no idea that his life was near its close. He probably thought there would be time enough for him to make new dispositions at some future day, some more convenient season. In reference to the last arrangements of the protectorate, M. Guizot prints, we believe for the first time, an important letter from Thurloe to Monk, communicated by Dr. Travers Twiss. It announces to the Governor of Scotland the scheme of government contained in the "Humble Address and Remonstrance," under which Cromwell was

for the second time advised to assume the title of King, and clearly proves the just fears entertained at court of the intrigues to which such a step might give rise in the army.

We have said that this letter makes mention of the fears entertained "at court," by which we rather mean by Cromwell and his family; although, as Protector, he had a modest "court," and surrounded himself by something like the trappings of royalty. His wife was "a simple and timid person, less ambitious than interested, anxious about her future fate, careful to secure resources for every contingency, and jealous of her husband, who, although he lived on good terms with her, furnished her more than once with just cause for complaint." M. Guizot points out Lady Dysart afterwards Duchess of Lauderdale, and Lady Lambert, with "perhaps others whose names are not so certainly known," as ladies who were "on terms of intimacy with Cromwell," and by whom "he is said to have had several natural children." Much of this suspicion, for we believe it is no more, was probably based upon royalist libels, or upon wild suspicious jealous fancies like that which Cromwell's wife entertained of Queen Christina of Sweden, who, in her admiration for the boldness of Cromwell's character, meditated a visit to England for the purpose of seeing him.

It was more on his children than on his wife that the Protector relied for the direction of his court. He summoned his son Richard to London, and obtained his election as a Member of Parliament, a Privy Councillor, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. His son-in-law, John Claypole, was a man of elegant tastes, and, like Richard Cromwell, was on friendly terms with a great many Cavaliers. After the marriage of his two younger daughters, with Lord Fauconberg and Mr. Rich, Cromwell had about him four young and wealthy families, desirous to enjoy life, and to share their enjoyments with all who came near them in rank and fortune. The Protector himself was fond of social amusements and brilliant assemblies; he was also passionately fond of music, and took delight in surrounding himself with musicians, and in listening to their performances. His court became, under the direction of his daughters, numerous and gay. One alone of them, the widow of Ireton and wife of

Fleetwood, was a zealous and austere republican, and took but little part in their festivities, and deplored the monarchical and worldly tendencies which prevailed in the household as well as in the policy of the Protector.

But it was in his dealings with foreign courts that Cromwell's assumption of the splendours of royalty was most apparent. When he had concluded his alliance with France, he sent his son-in-law Lord Fauconberg to Calais to pay his respects to Louis XIV. and Cardinal Mazarin. Two ships of war and three smaller vessels conveyed the representative of the Protector and his gallant train of one hundred and fifty gentlemen. The elements were unfavourable to them. A tempest scattered the little fleet, and, "to the great disappointment" of the Protector, Lord Fauconberg and a small retinue were thrown in very unceremonious confusion on the coast. To make the matter worse, their ignominious landing took place in front of a tent placed for the King and Queen of France on the sea-shore, and from which they were its witnesses. But it was not then the cue of the French people to triumph over the small misfortunes of the representative of the new English dynasty. On the contrary, as if to compensate for the incivility of nature, every honour that courtly etiquette could devise was heaped upon him. Royal carriages without number were placed at his command, Swiss Guards stood sentries at his lodgings, and the King walked with him for more than an hour in his garden *tête-à-tête*, and uncovered. Mazarin even attended him to the door of his carriage, "a ceremony which he dispensed with not only to all others, but even to the King himself." Royal presents were not withheld. A profusion of swords, and portraits, and tapestry was showered upon him and his powerful father-in-law; and to crown all, as if conscious that the thirst of a *parvenu* ambassador was dispatched to London as the bearer of an autograph letter from Louis XIV. in which he assured Cromwell how infinite had been the satisfaction which he had derived from the mission of Lord Fauconberg, how great the esteem he entertained for Cromwell, what value he set upon his friendship,

and how dear to him were all Cromwell's interests. Not to be behindhand in these ceremonials, Cromwell dispatched Fleetwood, another of his sons-in-law, to Dover to meet the Duke of Crequi, the ambassador, who came accompanied by a nephew of Mazarin. Twenty carriages, each drawn by six horses, were in readiness to receive them, and wherever they went an escort of two hundred soldiers, with drawn swords, accompanied them. At the ambassador's public reception "Cromwell rose from his chair, and advanced two steps to meet him, and afterwards seated him on his right hand, while his son Richard sat on his left." On his departure the ambassador was loaded with costly presents both for himself and his masters.

But all these pompous and expensive forms were reserved for state occasions. In Cromwell's dealings with the persons with whom he had long been accustomed to maintain habits of intimacy, he continued as simple and as familiar as ever. Whitelocke tells us that during the protectorate he and a few other persons whom he names were frequently shut up with Cromwell for three or four hours together, during which none were admitted to intrude upon him, "He would sometimes," Whitelocke says, "be very cheerful with us, and laying aside his greatness, he would be exceedingly familiar with us, and by way of diversion would make verses with us, and every one must try his fancy. *He commonly called for tobacco, pipes, and a candle, and would now and then take tobacco himself.* Then he would fall again to his serious and great business, and advise with us in those affairs: *and this he did often with us.*"

All accounts agree in representing him thus free and jovial in his private and familiar moments, especially until after Syndercombe's plot; but it should always be borne in mind that the picture had another side. When continual attempts to murder him had convinced him that his life was in danger, he sought safety in a variety of stratagems and precautions which betrayed the unquiet and suspicion to which he had fallen a prey. He wore a steel shirt. He never made his appearance in public without being surrounded by a crowd of attendants and

a numerous escort; he carried fire-arms constantly about his person; he travelled at full speed; he diverged from the ordinary roads; he returned by a different route to that which he went; he used several bedchambers, each of them having a secret door; he had a body-guard of one hundred and sixty picked men, selected from different cavalry regiments, all well-known to him. They had the pay of officers; and two troops of twenty men each, in rotation, were always on duty near his person. "To make more sure he was faithfully served, he frequently made the round of the sentries at Whitehall, and changed the guard himself." A well-known anecdote represents him, on an occasion of sudden suspicion, as drawing a dagger and being about to use it. It is certain that during the last year or two of his life, the period during which his health was rapidly breaking, he was haunted by suspicions which were too reasonable to be easily suppressed. In his position, his life was everything to his family and his cause, and he was not a man to disregard any reasonable precaution against the dangers by which he was indisputably threatened. When he gave

audience it was remarked, that "he sternly watched the eyes and gestures of those who addressed him;" and if any one would know the power of that inquisition, let him look at the portrait prefixed to the Cromwell Letters, edited by Mr. Carlyle.

Mons. Guizot's work has the great merit of being a clear, well-written, and interesting narrative of this most important period. It is especially valuable in reference to foreign transactions, and adds to our historical materials some important extracts from the dispatches of the ambassadors of France and Spain. In reference to the character of Cromwell, some people will think it occasionally incorrect, as we do; and the incorrectness will be attributed to the difficulty which all foreigners must feel in dealing with a subject so entirely English, and also to the misleading influence of the recent parallel in M. Guizot's own country, which it was impossible for him not to bear in mind; but, whatever almost trifling drawbacks of this kind may be found in the book, as a whole, it may be safely commended for containing a calm and lucid detail of events of undying interest.

THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF FINLAND.

(Continued from p. 9.)

WE now approach the important question, Had Finland, while yet a Swedish province, any "constitution" or had it not? Did Finland, on its occupation, or purchase, or conquest by Russia, obtain or retain any such or any other "constitution," or did it not? If Finland actually retained any such "constitution," has the same been respected by its present (Russian) government, or has it not?

Questions like these, so intimately connected with the barbarian progress of Russia south-west in its German provinces, and north-west in its Finnish provinces, its two great points of contact with the civilisation, and laws, and religion, and liberty of Teutonic Europe, cannot but command our universal and undivided attention.

We will proceed in the order marked out above:—

I. Had Finland, while yet a Swedish province, any "constitution," or had it not?—It had. In common with the rest of Sweden, it had long enjoyed the most extensive political privileges. When faction on the one hand and ambition on the other had led to the famous *coup d'état* of Gustavus III. Finland then shared in the fate of the rest of Sweden, and was governed by the constitution of 1772—1789. The act of the former date was entitled "The Form of Government of the 21st of August, 1772." The latter and supplementary declaration was called "The Act of Union and Security of the 21st of February and the 3rd of April, 1789." Of course it cannot be our intention to quote here these two political documents, which extend through a great number of pages. We would merely mention that, in spite of

the inroads made thereby upon the old popular rights of the Swedish nation, this constitution of 1772—1789 still left to Sweden and Finland the right of representative diets, the right of self-taxation, the right of giving their consent to all new acts before the same could become law, and many other privileges of immense and vital importance.

II. Did Finland, on its occupation, or purchase, or conquest by Russia, in 1808-9, obtain or retain any such or any other "constitution," or did it not?

In order to answer this question we must historically examine how Finland obtained its present form of Government, and what fundamental laws ought now to be in force in that country.

This province was conquered by the Russian arms in the course of the year 1808, and was immediately declared by an Imperial manifesto of the 5th of June, in the same year, "for ever united to the Russian empire." On the 1st of February, 1809, the Chambers of Finland were summoned to a Diet in Borgå, and on the 27th of the following March the Emperor Alexander voluntarily gave his royal assurance as follows:—"As, under the guidance of Providence, we have taken possession of the Grand Duchy of Finland, we have been pleased hereby to assure and confirm the religion and fundamental laws of the country, and all those rights and privileges which each class in particular in this said duchy, and all its inhabitants in general, high or low, have hitherto enjoyed according to the Constitution: and we promise to preserve all these advantages and enactments firm and unchangeable and in their full force." When the Emperor Nicholas ascended the throne he published, on the 24th of December, 1825, a gracious assurance to all the inhabitants of Finland, word for word the same as that now given above, the only change being, that, in the ingress, the phraseology is as follows:—"As, under the guidance of Providence, we have succeeded by inheritance to the grand duchy of Finland, we have been pleased hereby,"* &c.†

It has been further asserted that the political existence of Finland, as a state independent of the Russian system of government, is only imaginary, and has no security for its continuance in the future. It has certainly no guarantee other than the "assurance" of the Emperor; but

this it possesses, and the nation has good grounds for confiding therein. It was given, as declared above, at the Diet of Borgå—thus before Finland was renounced by Sweden, and has been several times renewed since the peace. In the ingress to the rescript regarding the Finnish military, dated the 15th of March, 1810, we have the following declaration:—"From the moment when, by the guidance of Providence, the fate of Finland was entrusted to our guardianship, our resolution has been taken to govern this country in a manner which should correspond with the freedom of the nation and the rights guaranteed thereto by its Constitution. The proofs of attachment which, after the oath of fidelity, they voluntarily offered us, we have received at their hands through their deputies assembled at the Diet, could only confirm this our resolution. All the regulations we have hitherto made for the interior government of the country are nothing but a consequence and application of this principle. The preservation of its laws and religion, the assembling of its Chambers to a general Diet, the formation of a Council of Regency in the bosom of the nation, and the unchanged retention of the legislative and executive power, constitute proofs sufficient to convince the Finnish people of its political existence; and of the rights belonging thereto."

In the proclamation respecting the change of name of the "Imperial Government Council" into the "Imperial Senate for Finland," dated the 22nd of February, 1816, we have these words:—"Still further to mark our views in the creation of the above-named local government of this land (Finland), and its immediate connection with our person, we have found good—in accordance with the denomination borne by the highest branch of government in our own empire and in the kingdom of Poland lately united thereto—to give to the same the name of Our Senate for Finland, without any change, nevertheless, in its present organisation, and still less in that constitution and those laws which we have guaranteed for Finland, and which we now still further confirm in all their extent." . . . I now ask, are not all these promises sufficiently clear, and pronounced with sufficient decision? And whether it is not evidently to misunderstand or turn aside the plain words of official documents, to repeat, that the Emperor of Russia by these assurances has not actually undertaken the obligation to keep up and protect

* Samling af Placater, &c. t. i. p. 19; t. v. p. 56.

† Finlands mwarande Stats-författning, pp. 6, 7,

the nationality of Finland, and not merely "has not omitted to show his interest for the same?"*

Finland has thus, through a real, though not a compensatory, contract (that is, through a *pactum gratuitum l. donationis reale*), received a confirmation of its elder enactments and fundamental laws, or, if one so will, it has obtained them as a gift. In both cases it has gained possession of a right, guaranteed by clear compact, to have and to use the Constitution developed in the form of Government of 1772 and the Act of Union and Security of 1789. It is evident that all this is perfectly undeniable; the only question which remains is, to inquire what binding force the assurance of these two noble Emperors contains; in short, whether they are merely a guide for their own persons, or whether their obligation extends to their posterity also.

Whatever we may conceive to have been the origin of states, whether through the social feeling inherent in the human bosom, or through the force of arms, or through some compact between the governors and the governed—whether we suppose his power belongs to the Regent, as delegated by the Deity himself, or as delivered to him by the people, it is at all events clear that the Regent must make all such compacts as are not merely personal in the name of that state in which he wields the sceptre of authority. He forms the connecting link for the whole will of the state; its power is centered in his hand as in a focus; he is the executor of power, for he is its possessor. No one nation can *en masse* arrange anything with another; it must in this case be represented by him to whose care its government has been entrusted. But from this it also follows that what the Regent thus grants or decides is

agreed to not in his own name, but in that of all his people; for it is only on this ground that he is entitled to draw up any such agreement at all. On any other conditions, no such contract could have any meaning or durability. If the inhabitants of a country could do away with what their governments have decided, all legal relations would then cease at once, and a condition of dissolution or of continued war would arise among all states. If, in his transactions with other nations, any Regent has broken those laws which ought to have controlled his conduct, he must then arrange the consequences with his own people; but the contract with the stranger must stand fast and unshaken. We see at once that any opposite doctrine would soon lead to the entire dissolution of all state agreements, and even of all societies themselves.

But, as the Regent thus enters upon agreements by force of the united power in his possession, or because he therein represents the state of which he is the head, so this also is bound by the treaty he has drawn up. Such a compact transfers to the people the same duties or obligations as the former has contracted. From the people this binding energy goes over to those who may succeed the former in the government, for they have in all things the same rights and the same duties as the land they govern, and can have none distinct therefrom. Thus, a Regent makes treaties in the name of his people and in his own, and his duties in the same manner as his rights are transferred, like as the ruling power over the people, to those who may succeed him, in uninterrupted succession, till the contract shall have been legally abolished.

Writers on the law of nations are all of one opinion on this head;† but in refe-

* Hwasser. Om Borgä Landtdag, &c. pp. 31, 32.

† "Paulo distinctius videtur deduci posse, quatenus antecessoris regis foederibus successor teneatur. Nam primo constat, pace ab antecessore facta successorem quoque teneri. . . . Deinde dubium non est, quin successor teneatur servare illas conventiones legitimas, quibus ab antecessore suo in tertium jus fuit collatum." Pufendorf, De Jure Nat. et Gent. lib. viii. c. ix. § 8, &c.—"Siquidem cum populo libero actum sit, dubium non est, quin quod ei promittitur sua natura reale sit, quia subjectum est res permanens. Imo etiamsi status civitatis in regnum mutetur, manebit foedus, quia manet idem corpus, etsi mutato capite." Grotius, De Jure Belli et Pacis, lib. ii. c. xvi. § 16.—"Pactio pacis etiam obligat gentem, sive populum, et successores. Evidens est, pactionem pacis utilitatis publicæ manentis causa fieri et esse foedus reale." Wolf, Jus Gentium, &c. § 1017.—"Tout traité public conclu par un roi, ou par tout autre monarque, est un traité de l'état; il oblige l'état entier, la nation, que le roi représente et dont il exerce le pouvoir et les droits.—Les traités perpétuels sont des traités réels; puisque leur durée ne peut dépendre de la vie des contractans. —Puisque les traités publics, même personnels, conclus par un roi, ou par tout autre souverain qui en a le pouvoir, sont traités de l'état, et obligent la nation entière, les traités réels, faits pour subsister, indépendamment de la personne qui les a conclus, obligent sans doute les successeurs. L'obligation qu'ils imposent à l'état passe successivement à tous ses conducteurs, à mesure qu'ils prennent en main l'autorité publique.

rence to Finland we have one other circumstance. Two Emperors of Russia have "guaranteed and confirmed" the "fundamental laws" of Finland, and have "promised to preserve all these advantages and enactments firm and unchangeable in their full force." We have seen above that these are "The Form of Government of 1772" and "The Act of Union and Security of 1789." The former is declared to be [see the ingress to this law] "an inviolable and sacred fundamental law, which we, for ourselves and for our successors, born and to be born, promise to obey, following the literal contents of the same, and holding him or them to be the enemies of ourselves and of our kingdom who would wish to lead us to turn aside therefrom." We find the latter [see the close of this law] "adopted for ourselves and our successors on the Swedish throne, as an inviolable and unchangeable fundamental law, whose literal contents shall be observed without any change, modification, or interpretation of the same;" it being added, that "there shall never be permitted any proposition or attempt to be made for the least change, interpretation, or correction in the literal contents thereof. And in case of the extinction of the royal house, the King who may then be chosen shall succeed to all these rights, and shall bind himself to the observance of the same, without the least

alteration." As the Russian Emperors have "guaranteed and confirmed these enactments in their whole extent," they have at the same time taken upon themselves the obligation laid by them on the kings of Sweden, and have therefore "confirmed" the same "for themselves and their successors, born or unborn." In these, therefore, Finland possesses—both according to clear national law and through the distinct confirmations of those who have hitherto been their Regents—two fundamental laws, whose "literal contents shall be observed without any change, modification, or interpretation of the same," of course until they are voluntarily changed by both the contracting parties. This also proves how incorrect is the assertion of Pekka Kuoharinen, "that the representative constitution of this country ought to be renewed by every sovereign who may succeed to the Russian sceptre."* No Russian emperor who may hereafter ascend the throne of his fathers can refuse to confirm or protect the fundamental laws of Finland, without insulting the glorious memory of his illustrious predecessors, and openly treading under foot all national right and every holy obligation.

If we now draw into one view all that has been thus advanced, we shall find that the fundamental laws which ought to have force in Finland form a representative constitution; that they have been confirmed

—*Pufendorf* nous donne pour regles : 1°. Que les successeurs doivent garder les traités de paix faits par leur prédécesseurs. 2°. Qu'un successeur doit garder toutes les conventions legitimes, par lesquelles son prédécesseur a transféré quelque droit à un tiers. C'est visiblement sortir de la question. Qui en doute? Le traité de paix est, de sa nature, fait pour durer perpétuellement; dès qu'une fois il est dûment conclu et ratifié, c'est une affaire consommée; il faut l'accomplir de part et d'autre, et l'observer selon sa teneur." *Vattel*, *Le Droit des Gens*, t. i. l. ii. § 186, 7, 191, 2.

—"Le traité de paix, conclu par une puissance légitime, est sans doute un traité public, qui oblige toute la nation. Il est encore, par sa nature, un traité réel; car s'il n'étoit fait que pour la vie du prince, ce seroit un traité de trêve, et not pas de paix. D'ailleurs tout traité, qui, comme celui-ci, est fait en vue du bien public, est un traité réel. Il oblige donc les successeurs aussi fortement que le prince même qui l'a signé; puisqu'il oblige l'état même, et que les successeurs ne peuvent jamais avoir, à cet égard, d'autres droits que ceux de l'état." *Idem*, t. ii. l. iv. § 35.—"L'Etat, éternel dans sa fin, s'enonce par la personne de chaque gouvernant. Les changemens qui surviennent dans la constitution, ou dans la personne du souverain, ou dans les dynasties, ne sauraient conc porter atteinte à la validité des traités. Cependant, il convient d'établir une distinction: dans la règle, les traités ne lient pas les souverains comme individus et pour leur personne; ils les obligent seulement pour l'Etat et la nation." *Garden*, *Traité complet de Diplom.* t. i. p. 420.—"In der Regel verbinden die Verträge der Souveraine nicht sie für ihre Person, als für ihre Person, sondern den Staat, das Volk.—Dass der Souverain und der Staat eines sind, darf um so weniger vergessen werden in Europa, wo meistens die fürsten allein es sind, welche ihre Staaten zu einem Ganzen verbinden," *Schmalz*, *Das Europ. Völkerrecht*, p. 59.—"Die Dauer der Völker-und Staatenverträge wird nicht beschränkt, durch den Tod des Regenten, der den Vertrag ratificirt hat, sobald der Vertrag nicht *rein-persönlich*, und die Zeit seiner Dauer noch nicht abgelaufen war. *Pöltz*, *Die Staatswissenschaften*, &c. t. v. p. 189—191.—See also *Gagern*, *Critik des Völkerrechts*, p. 98—102; and *Neyron*, "De Vi foederum, speciatim de obligatione successorum ex foedere Antecess."*

* *Findland och dess Framtid*, p. 99, 3rd ed.

by two Emperors of Russia; and that this confirmation must be binding upon all future Czars until the inhabitants of Finland have given themselves a new form of government, by a voluntary agreement with the head of the Russian empire. Finland has accordingly the right, founded upon formal contract, to be governed in unison with a representative constitution; and, in accordance with the enactments of the same, to partake in the administration, the legislation, and the taxation, &c. of their country. If these rights have not yet been enjoyed, the clear dictates of the contract in question have not been carried into effect.*

III. If Finland actually retained any such "constitution," has the same been respected by its present government, or has it not?

This vitally important query can be answered in a double sense: first, as to its spirit; and secondly, as to its letter.

On all sides it will naturally be admitted, as a matter of course, that a government like that of Russia, with the eyes of all the North, of all Europe fixed upon it, would carefully avoid any infraction of the *letter* of the law at present, except where it imagined circumstances might imperatively require such a dangerous step. We might expect therefore to see no signs of any actual infraction of the Finnish constitution. On the other hand, some such signs might be expected in the details, the tendencies, the gradual working and minor changes of the government system in general. And in reference to both these points, and taking a large and comprehensive view of the whole question, an impartial observer must decide that neither the letter nor the spirit of the Finnish laws has been observed by the Finnish government.

In all such organic changes, however, the letter of the law cannot always be evaded, and must sometimes give way. There will be certain salient points, certain overt acts, certain circumstantial enactments, which will sufficiently betray the recklessness and the designs of any cabinet. Accordingly these are not wanting in the history of that of Russian Finland. We will mention a few of the most con-

siderable. That the list is not yet very long need not astonish us; it is so much the more weighty. Prudence dictates caution. "Time will show" a very different catalogue some years hence, if the same system is permitted to progress, and if the whole silent Russianising machinery is not at once and imperatively checked, and controlled, and countermanded by the united voice of European diplomacy and of European moral opinion.

1. "The Form of Government of the year 1772;" a part of the present fundamental law of Finland, in its first section, enacts as follows:—"Hereafter, as heretofore, all placeholders and all subjects in this our kingdom shall, above all things, continue in the pure and clear word of God, as it is contained in the prophetic and the apostolic writings, the Christian symbols, and the Catechism of Luther," &c. Accordingly, only Lutherans can legally fill any post or office in Finland.

The Imperial Ordinance of the 14th of August, 1827,† decrees:—that "any member of the Greek-Russian Church who is already, or may hereafter become, a burghess of Finland," may enter the civil or the military service of that country, and that similar land-holding peasants may become jurymen, and may be appointed to any office requiring the votes of burghesses.

2. The said Form of Government, in its 20th section, declares that "no one shall be punished in life or honour, in limb or property, until he be legally convicted or condemned."

This enactment has been violated in several instances. Among others, "a university teacher, on his return to his own country, was seized at the last post station, transported to a distant spot in the interior of Russia, held there in banishment a number of years, afterwards removed to Willmanstrand, and is now in a town near the Prussian border."‡

3. In the same Form of Government we read, section 40: "The king shall make no new law, nor shall abolish any old one, without the knowledge and consent of the diet."

When was the Finnish diet last as-

* *Finlands mwarande Stats-författning*, pp. 33—40.

† *Samling af Placater*, &c. t. v. p. 208.

‡ *Finland och dess Framtid*, p. 85.

sembled? At Borgä, in 1809. Have no new laws been enacted, no old ones abolished, since that period? Many.

One of the most important and dangerous of these "new laws," enacted by a ukase not by a diet, is the Law of Censorship, issued in 1829. This law is excessively severe. Not only are all books, pamphlets, and newspapers rigorously examined on importation, and the forbidden tomes or articles or pages stopped or cut out, but the same may be confiscated in whosever hand they may be, and offences against the same are punished with great bitterness, although there exists no public list of forbidden publications, and consequently it is impossible for any one to be always sure that he is not offending against the censorship-statute.*

Pekka Kuoharinen archly adds on this subject: "The professors in the Finnish universities are allowed, without examination by the censors, to import any works not containing anything relative to the political subjects of the day."† No one can deny that the professors of history and politics must, at least by law, most admirably keep up with the march of their age!‡

4. The Form of Government, in its 50th section, declares: "The condition of the finances shall be laid before the committee of the diet, in order that they may examine whether or not the money collected has been employed for the service and advantage of the kingdom." The Act of Union and Security adds, paragraph 5, "As true liberty consists in freely giving for the support of the state whatever may be required thereto, the Swedish [and Finnish] people enjoys the undoubted right of counselling, modifying, refusing, and agreeing to the same, in conjunction with the king."

As no Finnish diet has been assembled for about 35 years, this enactment is of course a dead letter. A veil of deep mystery hides from profane eyes the whole question of the finances of Finland. It is true that well-founded rumours speak of a continually increasing Finnish national debt, of the most extraordinary jobs, and pensionings, and intrigues, and all the other *et cetera* of a system founded on bribery

and corruption; but nothing exact, nothing official, is known on this subject. Russian state loans to Finland are, it is feared, the dreadfully certain millstone which dexterous hands have hung about the neck of this "free state," and which may at any moment sell her, bound hand and foot, to the great pawnbroker in the winter palace!

Several scandalous acts have come to the knowledge of the public of large sums from the Finnish treasury having been squandered in gifts to Russian or Finnish officers of rank, for secret services or purposes. But we forbear to enter further into this disagreeable chapter.

5. Many illegalities have been committed, which it would be difficult and useless to classify. Among the rest: a poor peasant, illegally driven from crown land, and who had escaped to the forests rather than appear in the Russo-Finnish court, was shot down by a Cossack at the command of a rather too eagerly time-serving bailiff. The bailiff was twice imprisoned by inferior courts, but was set at liberty by "a power lower than the Emperor," and, on his being at last condemned to a severe punishment, his sentence was graciously remitted by the Emperor himself!

The Finnish regiment of the line was guaranteed by Alexander freedom from foreign service for fifty years; but, notwithstanding this, a request for that purpose having been first commanded or otherwise obtained from a convenient colonel, this regiment of brave freemen was illegally sent into Poland, to share in the laurels and the glories of that ever-memorable campaign!

By a late ukase, when two or more aspirants to any office in Finland have equal merits, he who is acquainted with the Russian language shall immediately have the preference.

Curious economical ordinances have lately issued from the Finnish government; among the rest, one compelling the re-examination of all unstamped goods wherever found in the whole country, and enacting the stamping of the same, with payment of a forced duty of 2 per cent.!

And this reminds us of the Finnish

* Samling af Placater, &c. t. iv. p. 283; t. v. p. 508.

† Idem, t. v. p. 379.

‡ Finland och dess Framtid, p. 90.

tariff; but we refrain. Measures of this sort, though their tendency is unhappily but too apparent, are often of minor importance when considered separately, are difficult to relate and explain in a few words, and are seldom interesting to the general reader.

We have thus, at some length, gone through the principal features of this great Finnish question. Its importance is our apology. That Finland is in many respects at this moment highly prosperous in a material point of view is a fact which we gladly acknowledge, and which it is not difficult to explain. The value of this province to the Russian empire is immense; consequently, she is willing to pay a heavy price for its continued occupation. She is therefore here more than usually active in developing—what would also have been vigorously encouraged under the Swedish rule—the agriculture, the manufactures, and the shipping of the country. Besides this, the adoption of an almost prohibitive tariff, united with an extensive system of government manufacture loans, has caused the creation and extension of many branches of production formerly little cultivated. The lavish increase also in the number of public offices and officers, and the large amount of their salaries, the system of pensions and gratifications now so common, the showers of “falling stars,” and of all kinds of decorations, and titles, and distinctions, which are allowed to descend upon all who please to become notorious for a proper zeal in the execution of their duties, whether civil or military, or ecclesiastical or literary, and the attempts now making to weave all kinds of visible and invisible connecting-threads between Petersburg and Helsingfors, — these, and many other things, tend to favour and plethorize Finland, and are all parts of one great system, whose inevitable tendency cannot be misunderstood.

But there is yet another cause for the present prosperity of Finland. From the side of Sweden, also, she enjoys commercial and other advantages so considerable as to have ex-

cited bitter opposition among a large body of the Swedish trading classes. But the fact is, the Swedish government is unwilling openly and legally to break with that country, and, consequently, to treat it at once as nothing either more or less than simply a Russian province with a Russian tariff. Ten thousand old feelings and remembrances and half-unacknowledged involuntary hopes, and the love of freemen to freemen, and of brother to brother, mingle themselves perpetually in the protocols of the statesmen and the grave calculations of the relentless customs taker. What the future has in its womb none can know; therefore Sweden treats Finland as much as possible in such a manner as to “make to itself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness,” and thereby retain the good wishes and affection of the Finnish people. All this may be literally unjust, it may be even in some respects hard towards similar trading and producing classes in Sweden itself; but it is natural enough, and scarcely to be blamed or avoided.

Thus Finland is yet in her honeymoon, or rather she is like some young beauty between two lovers, flattered, complimented, served, enriched on both sides. Russia treats her with all imaginable tenderness, allowing her to retain her old laws to a very considerable extent, and only slowly and silently undermining them, nominally guaranteeing her “constitution” itself, and scattering over her coasts the “barbaric gold” of her thousand lands.* She knows the importance of counteracting and negating the Swedish tendencies of the Finnish population. She will not that they shall have any longings to the free halls of the West, and therefore attempts to drown and intoxicate the higher and nobler feelings by a flood of material advantages. Sweden beholds in Finland only a friend and brother-in-arms, by adverse fates *separated but for a time*. She cannot believe that the whole dread change is more than one dread dream. Soon will she wake! Then will all be restored again; Finland will then be

* Finland during the summer months swarms with Russian tourists of the highest class. Their number increases annually, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of now obtaining the Emperor’s permission to travel *abroad*. Helsingfors is now a fashionable watering-place.

Swedish once more; therefore it is that the policy of Sweden is conservative of the affections of the Finlanders. She will not that harsh practical measures shall suddenly quench the flame of ancient love. She will not that Russia shall in every thing outbid her for the heart of the sought one!

Of course all this must sooner or later come to an end, and that on both sides. Finland must remember that the faster Russian titles are showered from St. Petersburg, the sooner will they lose all reasonable value. She need not be reminded that high-pressure rewards and employments cannot possibly be kept up. She must remember, that the more unbounded the lavishment of rubles on her higher class, the sooner must be reached the bottom of the chest. Every extreme is met by its own re-action. Taxation will increase, and oppression will also increase, in order to stifle the complaints of the sufferers. The Russian-magnate element will unite with the Finnish high-employé element to produce a caste or class of powerful families interested in the system, and unfriendly to the bulk of the people.

Then will commence, on a larger and more open scale, (as has already been the case in the kingdom of Poland and elsewhere,) the serious and determined and rapid Russianizing of the Finnish Grand Duchy. At present this is neither practicable nor advisable. Motives of prudence, caution, fear, hold back the thunders of the sleeping ukase. But, besides, the Russian government and its agents are even yet very ignorant of the languages of Finland, and has only of late arrived at a sufficiently exact knowledge of the *calibre* of different classes and individuals, and of the proper method of laying siege to their integrity. The Finlanders must also be made more acquainted with the language of Russia, before any extensive measures can be taken for this purpose; but in this they are progressing. The ukase illegally favouring all who may possess something of its literature, we have already noticed. There

are now professors of Russian in Abo and Helsingfors, as well as in other Finnish cities; and a certain number of Finnish students are annually sent to St. Petersburg for instruction in the language, free of expense. In short, a beginning is made; the ice is broken, and, "by the guidance of Providence," and of the Emperor and his guards, this policy will doubtless advance to a happy conclusion.

Among others of those re-agents against Swedish recollections and influence which have been encouraged by the Russian government, is one which happily coincides with the real advantage of the Fins themselves. The Finnish language has cautiously, and to a certain extent, been patronised by its rulers. This is, as is well known, contrary to the whole policy of Russia, which wages exterminating war against everything not Slavonic; but it is, in this instance, justifiable. Nothing has so much influence upon any nation as its mother-tongue. The tones of childhood are connected with ten thousand recollections of happiness and of the past. The speech is therefore the type of the nationality. Now Russia knows, that Finland will not be Russian, at least for a period too far distant to be at all safely calculated upon. But, rather than that it shall continue to be Swedish,*—it shall be itself! She thus gains the appearance of approving and guaranteeing the national element, and in some degree excites the gratitude of the Fins on the one hand, and detaches them from the free literature of Sweden on the other. But we need not point out that this whole policy is exceedingly dangerous, and is in fact a kiosk reposing on a volcano.

We have proved above the right of Finland fully to enjoy the free representative constitution of 1772—1789.

Should the Russian Czar continue to acknowledge this right, and yet practically to swamp and deny it, and persist in Russianising this ancient, and free, and noble race, the Treaty of

* Our readers are doubtless aware that *Swedish* is the language of all the educated and higher and middle classes in Finland, that it is the organ of the whole Finnish literature, and is employed in education, and by the church, the bar, and the stage, throughout the country.

Vienna will be grossly infringed, the laws of nations will be glaringly violated, the civilisation of the whole North will be alarmingly periled, the brightest eye of Russia herself will be put out, and eventually in case of any struggle between the Slavonic and the Finno-Swedish elements, and in such case this struggle will undoubtedly come—Finland herself, with or without foreign aid, will rise up and drive out her tyrants, or, to prevent her complete enserfment and Polish massacre-repose, the great European powers will at last be compelled to remember their oaths at Vienna, and to redress her many and increasing grievances.

What will be the political fate of Finland when this period shall have arrived?

But who can penetrate the mists of the shrouded future? Still, analogies may assist us in forming our reply.

If not Russian, Finland must either stand alone, or be united to some other power.

That she cannot stand for herself requires no proof. Exposed to the mighty arts and arms, the all-engrossing “*arma virumque*” of the on-pressing Slavons on the one hand, quite unable to resist the Cossack-hordes and perpetually plunder-filled war-chest of the Imperial Government, and necessarily wavering in her policy to the rest of the North on the other, she would soon fall a victim to her rash Icarus-flight. This, it is true, is not the opinion of every Finlander with whom we have had the pleasure of conversing on this head; but it must, we think, be the conviction of every foreign and disinterested observer.

But, if Finland must be united to some other power, that power can be no other than her old and kindly free neighbour and mother-state—the gallant Sweden.

Here, however, we meet with formerly unknown and unexpected difficulties. The long period which has elapsed during which Finland has subsisted, in a nominally and to a certain extent independent form, under the wing of the Russian eagle, has developed a decided spirit of self-knowledge and political unity and personality among the people of that country.

The province of Finland expired under the walls of the falling Sveaborg. The kingdom of Finland arose with the declaration of Alexander at the diet of Borgå.

Thus is it that Providence deals with the perfidy of its foes. They fall on their own swords, they are trapped in their own nets, they stumble into the pits they had digged for others, and ignominiously yield up the ghost! That momentary phrase, that famous declaration, so artfully framed as a military engine and civil bait for securing the adherence of the young and wavering state, ends in hurling Russia herself from the ivory throne of the long-sought Grand Duchy it had so unexpectedly conquered!

In short, the kingdom of Finland actually exists; and this nation, which even now scarcely brooks the protection of Russia, will still less ever submit to be incorporated into Sweden again. Its native inhabitants, the great bulk of its population, sprung from a different race, its independent material and intellectual progress has been too rapid, its social development too decided, its new-wakened energy too strongly supported, its young and soil-born energies too clearly understood by its own citizens, ever to permit the realisation to Sweden of any such flattering dream. Finland is now too great, and its nationality too decided and peculiar, for it ever to become the far-off governed province of any power whatsoever.

What then is to be its destiny?

The extraordinary, magnanimous, and successful Revolution in Norway in 1814, to which Charles XIV. John was forced to consent, and very wisely and vigorously consented, as the price of its alliance with Sweden, has ended in the formation of a great and powerful *northern confederation*. Sweden is independent, and enjoys its own laws and constitution; it forms a part of this Scandinavian “United States,” of which the President is an hereditary monarch. Norway is also independent, and has also its own laws and constitution; it is the other moiety of this happily king-governed republic. Denmark, we have no doubt, will in a very few years remodel its long-since worn-out government and constitution, and, also preserving its own laws and inde-

pendence, will take its place as the third member of this three-crowned but one-sceptred remarkable body.— When the proper time shall have come, *and not before*, why should not Finland follow their example, and range itself as the fourth member of this great Scandinavian Union?

This armed northern confederation, all its individual states perfectly independent, but all governed by one common hereditary chief, will then present the bristling front of eight millions of hardy freemen, and will hold a country almost impregnable, a sweep of coast stretching from the

North Cape to Petersburg and to Heligoland, will command the Baltic and all its harbours, will grasp in hands of iron the keys of the Sound and the power to defend them, and will mount and man a navy that shall hold even that of Russia in the most perfect awe.

Then, at last, shall we find a safeguard for the rest of Europe, an effectual, unshaken, ever-anchored, north-western barrier against the further encroachments of the moving, stifling, overwhelming sand-ocean of the *great Cossack-wing'd barbarian incursion!*

DET DEUS, LIBERTATIS SUMMUS AUCTOR!

MR. ROACH SMITH'S MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES.

Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities collected by, and the property of, Charles Roach Smith, Hon.M.R.S.L. &c. Printed for the Subscribers only. 1854. Royal 8vo.

WE have already, in our June number, briefly introduced this volume to our readers; but it is one of those publications which we should not feel justified in passing over without a more detailed notice. The museum of Mr. Roach Smith is well known to every antiquary, who need hardly be told that it consists chiefly of antiquities connected with the City of London. Through many years has Mr. Smith laboured zealously, and painfully, and patiently, to rescue from loss or destruction at least some portion of the relics of the ancient capital of Britain, which are so constantly met with in the course of excavations. None but those friends who have watched the progress of his collection, know the labour and expense which it has cost him, and the difficulties with which he has had to contend, not only arising from accidental circumstances, but often from obstacles designedly thrown in his way. The contrast between his activity and the ignorance and supineness of the city authorities gave rise sometimes to bitter jealousies, with all the unenviable feelings which such jealousies produce, and not only were direct means taken to thwart Mr. Smith in his researches, but we have even heard of such things as the deliberate destruction of an interesting

object of antiquity to hinder it from falling into his hands. The city authorities now profess to take an interest in their antiquities, and to collect them, and we may venture to hope at least that the destruction will not be so great as in former times, though we must confess that as yet the improvement in this respect is not very visible. Had an intelligent feeling on the subject existed many years ago, the City of London might by this time have possessed one of the richest and most remarkable museums of local antiquities in the world, and that of Mr. Roach Smith would never have existed; and, even with a common desire of preserving what is curious, a considerable local museum might have been formed by the authorities, for which they would have deserved the thanks of the public. At present we can only feel grateful to Mr. Roach Smith that so much has been preserved, and that there is a private museum in Liverpool Street accessible to all intelligent inquirers, in which they may study to a certain degree the history of this great city, and the manners of its inhabitants, from the time when it was first raised by the Romans to modern times.

Possessed of such a treasure, and conscious of the difficulties of bringing

it together, Mr. Smith naturally wishes to give it a permanent existence, as far as that lies in his power, and to do what he can to avert the danger of ultimate dispersion, which threatens all private collections. This is the primary object of the "Catalogue" now under our notice, a catalogue, be it observed, which does as much as can be done in such a form to transfer the museum to our shelves, and to make it useful and available to those who either now or in future times will not be able to consult the museum itself. We have heard that a proposal was once made to purchase the whole collection for the city, and establish it as a public museum. If such a proposal were made we cannot but regret, with the public in general, that it led to no results; and we still indulge the hope that the time is not far distant when it may become public property in its present entire form. We have now, however, to speak more especially of this printed catalogue of its contents, with its numerous illustrative engravings.

Mr. Smith's collection is not restricted to any particular period, yet in number the Roman antiquities of London far exceed the others. They

consist of articles of almost every class that we could expect to find. Fragments of sculpture in stone, of considerable interest, and among them a figure nearly entire in a Phrygian costume, and one of the remarkable groups known as the *Deæ Matres*, are mixed with monumental inscriptions to Roman soldiers. There is also a rather numerous collection of interesting Roman bronzes, some of which are of fine workmanship. In Roman pottery Mr. Smith's collection is extremely rich, especially in that class of red ware known as Samian, which is so remarkable for its figures in relief. Among his extensive collection we find subjects illustrative of almost the whole range of the Roman mythology, besides the multitude of domestic and miscellaneous subjects, such as games and sports, hunting-scenes, animals of different kinds, burlesques, and arabesques. Engravings of some of the principal types and of many of the finer specimens are given, and a complete list of the names of Roman potters on the pottery found in London is added. One of the specimens of the rarer kind, which forms the first of the cuts that by his permission we transfer to our columns, represents in very high relief



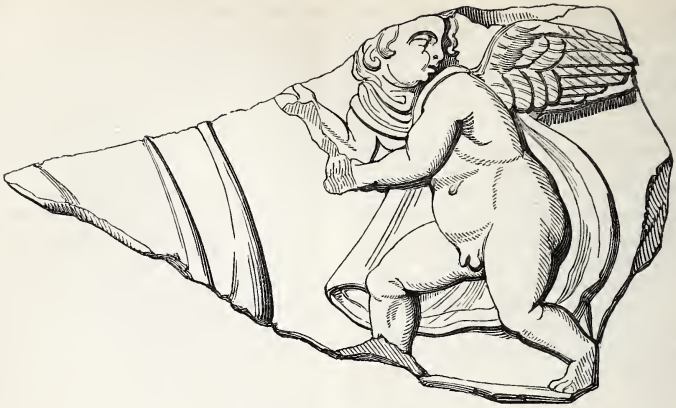
Figure of an Emperor, in Samian ware.

a figure of an imperial personage in embroidered tunic and paludamentum, and offers several points of interest.

Our second cut represents another

fragment of this Samian ware, with figures in high relief, its subject being a winged genius, or cupid.

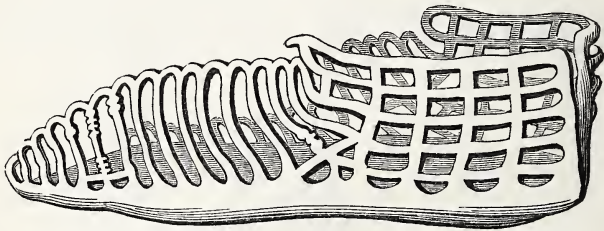
Mr. Smith's collection of Roman glass



A Winged Genius, in Samian ware.

is also rich, and contains some very remarkable fragments. Next in order comes a long series of examples of Roman tiles, many of them ornamented, and some bearing inscriptions, with fragments of wall-paintings and tessellated pavements. The classes of personal ornaments, and of domestic and other utensils and implements, are

extremely numerous and full of interest. Among the former is a very extraordinary collection of leather sandals, some in an almost perfect state of preservation, and all more or less ornamental. We can best convey a notion of them to our readers by borrowing two of the cuts, which represent the two most perfect specimens in



A Roman Sandal.

the collection. The first is stamped into a kind of barred and net work, which covered the whole foot, and

seems to have been laced down the middle. The other covered only the back of the foot and the toes, and was



A Roman Sandal.

tied over the instep. We may also mention some very fine specimens of Roman enamel. The Roman division closes with a catalogue of Roman coins found in London, and preserved in Mr. Smith's museum.

The Anglo-Saxon period presents a less numerous list; but, so far as it goes, by no means less interesting. Among the weapons of this period, which are rather numerous, is an extremely fine example of a rare class of articles—the knife-sword, or cutlas, of the Saxons. A very remarkable enamelled gold brooch, of a circular form, with a figure of a full-faced head and bust in the centre, heads the list of personal ornaments of this period; it was obtained from the Thames. There are also some specimens of Saxon fibulæ of lead, of an uncommon character, one of which is ornamented with letters resembling those found on the Saxon coins. Of these latter articles there are some unique examples, and among them a proof impression, or trial-piece, on a thick piece of lead, of the dies for one of the coins of King

Alfred; it was found in St. Paul's churchyard. Two handsome copper bowls, ornamented with engraved figures, and belonging to the eleventh century, preserved in Mr. Smith's collection, were made the subject of a paper some years ago printed in the *Archæologia*.

The medieval division of Mr. Smith's collection is numerous and rich, especially in one or two classes of articles which from their great interest have attracted considerable attention among archæologists. One of these consists of articles of embossed or stamped leather (*cuir-bouilli*), especially shoes and portions of saddles and horse-furniture. The collection of medieval shoes is of the most remarkable kind, and spreads over a long period of our history. They are often ornamented in a manner too elaborate to be described, and in a style of the greatest elegance. One of them, of the reign of Edward III., which is made the subject of a plate, is covered with figures from the romances and other medieval popular literature, accompanied with



Part of a Medieval Saddle, in Embossed Leather.

mottoes in Norman French, chiefly of an amatory character. As an illustration of this ornamental work in leather, we give a cut of a portion of a saddle of the fourteenth century. Another very numerous class of articles in this collection consists of pilgrims' and other signs in lead and pewter. There are also some curious seals, and a number of personal ornaments and articles of a miscellaneous kind; and we must not forget to point out the very instructive series of examples of medieval pottery. The catalogue concludes with perhaps the most choice collection in existence of early leaden tokens, and a considerable one of rare London tradesmen's tokens in brass.

This brief enumeration will give our

readers a very slight notion of the extent and interest of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities, and we can only recommend those who have not seen it to endeavour to obtain admission to the collection itself. Those who are fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the catalogue will possess a more permanent memorial of it, and one which is calculated by the excellence of its classification and descriptions, and by its numerous engravings, to remain a permanent text-book among archaeologists. We can only repeat our hope that before long the collection itself will be lodged in some permanent establishment where it will be preserved for public utility.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE JEWS,

DERIVED EXCLUSIVELY FROM HEATHEN AUTHORS.

SOME years since, when reading the historical epitome of Justin, a Latin author of the second century, the account given by him of the settlement of the Jews in Canaan forcibly attracted my attention. Though a strange mixture of truth and error, it carried with it a great degree of interest: for, being a heathen version, it was not likely to be prejudiced in favour of the Jewish nation, and yet, in many respects, it corroborated the accounts given in the sacred history. Since that time various passages in other heathen authors, relative to the same subject, have come under my notice; and at length it appeared to me, that it might be a matter of interest to incorporate the whole of these passages into a connected story, and thus to shew what an intelligent heathen of the second or third century, if not of a much earlier date, might have learned of early Jewish history, with-

out any reference to the sacred volume. The following paper is the result of this attempt.^a

There has been considerable difficulty in weaving into one narrative the relations of so many different authors. Though it is very evident that many of them must have received their accounts from the Hebrew records, either directly or indirectly, yet they are so distorted, and in many instances so completely at variance with each other, that it has been no easy matter to determine which to select; they have, however, been treated precisely like any other ancient histories; the most probable accounts have been selected, the most improbable rejected; and any account involving manifest errors in chronology has been omitted, unless some peculiar interest was attached to it. This plan appeared to be the only one by which it was possible to form a connected

^a After the greater part of this sketch had been committed to paper the *Horæ Mosaicæ* of the Rev. G. S. Faber fell into my hands. From the title, my impression was that the whole of my labour had been previously performed; but on examination it appeared that, though the work is highly valuable and interesting, and though most of the authorities employed in the present paper are referred to, yet in many cases the extracts given by Mr. Faber are very brief, and all of them are inserted separately, so that the interest attending a continuous narrative is totally lost, and the opportunity of comparing the general similarity of the heathen with the scripture version is very much diminished: the present paper was therefore re-written, and in several instances advantage was derived from Mr. Faber's notes and references.

narrative from such discordant materials.

The authorities which have been followed are *exclusively* heathen. They are either those authors whose works have come down to us entire, or nearly so, or those whose works are now only known as quotations in other authors. In the latter class an objection may possibly be raised, that in many instances the quotations have been made by either Jewish or Christian authors, and at first sight there appears to be weight in the objection; but, on consideration, it will be very evident that if a distinguished Jew of the first century, or an eminent Christian bishop of the fourth century, wrote and *published* works against the heathen, there is the strongest presumptive evidence in favour of the correctness of any heathen quotations they may bring forward. The strife which at that time was carried on between the professors of the rival religions was so severe, that any misquotation would have been instantly detected, and would have rebounded with tenfold damage against the one who had made use of it. In fact, many of the quotations given by Josephus and Eusebius are declared to be in the very words of the heathen authors. Similar evidence would almost be admitted even in our own courts of justice, and there seems to be no reason why they should be excluded. Without further preface, therefore, we will commence the narrative.

^aIn the early ages of the world, the most noted province of Syria was called Damascena; it was the birth-place of the race of Assyrian kings, and also of the Jewish nation. The first recorded king was Damascus, in fact the city was named after him. He appears to have been much beloved, for after the death of his wife, Arathis, he raised a monument in her

memory; and it is said that the Syrians, out of respect to him, revered it as a temple, and paid to his wife divine honours. Why they should have worshipped the wife, to do honour to the husband, is not very clear, but this is what the story states. The succeeding monarchs were Azelus, Adores, and Abraham. Nothing further than the names is recorded of the two first, but it appears from the context that the monarchy was hereditary.^b The contrary is to be inferred from the accounts given by other authors; for Abraham is mentioned by Nicolaus of Damascus, an author quoted by Josephus,^c as a foreigner residing at Damascus, who had come with an army out of the land above Babylon, called the land of the Chaldæans. Eupolemus, an author quoted by Eusebius, and who wrote a work expressly concerning the Jews, says^d that Abraham was born at Camarina, a city of Babylonia, called by some people Urien, and by the Greeks Chaldæopolis,—at least this is the interpretation of the word. The same author states that he lived *ten* generations after the flood,^e in which he is borne out by Berosus, an author quoted by Josephus in his *Antiquities of the Jews*.^e On the contrary Melo,^f who wrote a whole work against the Jews, states that he lived in the *third* age after the flood. But, though there may be some difference in the evidence as to the age in which he lived, there is none as to his character; every author who mentions him (and there are many who do so) speak of him as a man of no common order. He is said by one to have “excelled in wisdom;”^g by another, “to have surpassed all others in nobility and intelligence;”^h to have invented “astrology and the science of the heavens;”^h and to have conciliated “the divine favour by his great piety.”^h His name when interpreted is said to

^a Justinus, xxxvi. 11.

^b “Post Damascum Azelus, mox Adores et Abraham et Israhel reges fuere. Sed Israhel felix decem filiorum proventus *majoribus suis* clariorem fecit.” — Justinus, xxxvi. 11.

^c Josephus, *Antiq.* i. 7, quoting Nicolaus of Damascus.

^d Eupolemus, quoted by Polyhistor Alexander, in *Eusebii Præparationes Evangelicæ*, lib. ix. c. 17.

^e Berosus, quoted by Josephus, *Ant.* book i. 7. (Abraham is here not mentioned by name, but referred to in a manner which cannot be mistaken.)

^f Melo, quoted by Eusebius, *Pr. Ev.* ix. 19.

^g Melo, in *Euseb.* ix. 19.

^h Eupolemus, in *Euseb.* ix. 17.

signify "dear to his father,"^a and from him the Jewish nation was said to be called Hebrew.^b In short, so famous was he, that an author called Hecatæus wrote a work respecting him, which is mentioned by Josephus^c in such terms as to render it probable, though not certain, that it was extant at the time he wrote the Antiquities of the Jews.

By the divine command Abraham removed, with all his people, and went into the land then called Canaan, and afterwards Judæa.^d He there taught the Phœnicians the celestial sciences, and many other arts, which greatly endeared him to the king. While in that country the Armenians, having made war with the Phœnicians, overcame them, and made his nephew prisoner, on which Abraham, with his servants, pursued after them and rescued him; the wives and children of the enemy, whom he had made prisoners in this battle, he restored without ransom, merely requiring the prey, which he gave to his soldiers. He was hospitably entertained in the sacred place of the city, called Argarizin,^e which being interpreted is "the mount of the Most High;" and he received gifts from Melchisedec,^f the king of that place, who was also the priest of God.^g In course of time a great famine having arisen in Canaan, Abraham went into Egypt, together with all his family,^h and became a great favourite of the king, Paretho;ⁱ who, as well as the priests, were instructed by him in astrology and some other sciences. He remained in Egypt twenty years. During his stay there^j Paretho, struck with the beauty of his wife, who for precaution sake he had called his sister, wished to marry her;

but a grievous pestilence having spread amongst the people, and the royal house, the king inquired the cause from the priests, and being informed that the woman was actually the wife of Abraham, he restored her to her husband. On his return to Syria many of his retainers remained behind, being induced to do so by the fruitfulness of the climate.^k Abraham had two wives, one of whom was a native of the country and a relative of his, the other was an Egyptian slave.^l By the latter he had twelve children, who became the lords of Arabia, and divided that country amongst them. By his other wife he had one son, whose name in Greek was Gelos; such is the account given by Eupolemus. Polyhistor, however, mentions him under the name of Isaac, and relates how Abraham was commanded by God to offer him up as a burnt offering;^m in obedience to this command, Abraham took him with him up a mountain, prepared the wood, laid Isaac upon it, and was about to slay his son, when his hand was stayed by an angel, who showed him a ram to supply the place of the victim; on which Abraham unbound his son and offered the ram upon the altar. After these things Abraham married Cheturah, and had three children by her, Afer, Asur, and Afran. From Asur the Assyrians are said to have derived their name; and from Afer and Afran, not only the city Afran but the whole of Africa.ⁿ

When Abraham was dead^o Gelos is said by Melo to have had twelve sons, of whom the youngest was Joseph; but most of the authorities give a different version of this genealogy. No other particulars are given of Gelos or

^a Melo, in Euseb. ix. 19.

^b Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 18.

^c Josephus, Antiq. i. 7.

^d Nicolaus of Damascus, in Josephus, Ant. i. 7, and Euseb. ix. 16; Eupolemus, in Euseb. ix. 17.

^e "*Anglice* 'of Mount Gerizim,' a circumstance which seems to shew that Eupolemus had received this part of his narrative at least from the Samaritans."—Faber's *Horæ Mosaicæ*, i. 226.

^f Melchi-Zedech, "The King of Justice."—Milman's *History of the Jews*, i. 12.

^g Eupolemus, in Euseb. ix. 17.

^h Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 18.

ⁱ Eupolemus, in Euseb. ix. 17.

^k Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 18.

^l Melo, in Euseb. ix. 19, from Polyhistor.

^m Polyhistor, in Euseb. ix. 19.

ⁿ Cleodemus, quoted by Polyhistor, in Euseb. ix. 20.—The account given in Josephus, Ant. i. 15, where he also quotes Cleodemus, is somewhat different in the names: he calls the three sons of Cheturah—Apher, Surim, and Japhran; they are however evidently meant to be the same persons.

^o Melo, in Euseb. ix. 19.

Isaac except that he was the father of Jacob.^a

When Jacob was 75 years old^a he fled to Charran, a city of Mesopotamia, being sent there by his parents, partly to obtain a wife, and partly to avoid the hatred of Esau his brother, on account of having by fraud stolen their parent's blessing. After a seven years' residence, he there married Leah and Rachel, the two daughters of Laban, his maternal uncle, and in seven years he had twelve children; namely, Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Juda, Nephtholim, Gath, Aser, Isaacar, Zebulon, Dan, Dinah, and Joseph. After this he wished to revisit his father, but at Laban's request he remained there six years longer. At length having set out, an angel of God met him by the way, wrestled with him, and struck his thigh in the broadest part, so that being benumbed in that member, he became lame. The angel also told him that in future his name should not be Jacob but Israel.

The account given by Justin^b is much shorter and differs in some slight matters. Israel is said to have become king after Abraham, and to have had ten sons. He therefore divided the country into ten principalities, assigning one to each son. Soon after this division, one of his sons died, whose name was Juda; Israel therefore divided his share amongst the other brothers, and, having a strong affection for his memory, he gave directions that the name of Juda should always be had in honour amongst the people, and that from him they should take the name of Judæi or Jews.

This account of the origin of the name is far more probable than any of those given by Tacitus,^c some of which however it may be well to mention; he imagines that the original country of the Jews was Mount Ida in Crete, whose inhabitants were called Idæans, and by the barbarians "Judæi." He appears thus to rely solely on the similarity of the names, and this in very many cases is sure to mislead. The same remark applies to another of his

accounts; the similarity of name between the Solymi, a nation mentioned by Homer, and the city of Hierosolyma (Jerusalem), led some of the historians of that day to imagine that the Solymi were Jews. Another tradition, still less likely, affirmed that the Jews were originally Æthiopians, who had been compelled to migrate.

Leaving however these varying accounts of the origin of the name, let us return to the history of the family of Israel. His youngest son Joseph (but who, according to Melo's account, was the son of Gelos, and the grandson of Abraham,) was a person of great worth,^d and on that account was hated by his brothers: when he was 17 years old he was sold by them, according to the testimony of Demetrius^e and Justin,^d to some foreign merchants who were on their way to Egypt. According to Artapanus,^f Joseph, finding that his brothers were conspiring against him, besought the neighbouring Arabs to convey him to that country. He remained in prison thirteen years; but his great talents could not long be hidden. He is said, in the words of Justin,^g to have been "endued with great wisdom respecting prodigies, and was the first who established the right understanding of dreams; nothing either of the divine or human law seemed unknown to him." At that time Egypt was famous for the magic arts, which were so well understood by Joseph that he became a great favourite with the king, and at length,^h on account of a happy interpretation of the royal dreams, he was made governor over the whole of Egypt seven years.ⁱ He married Aseneth, the daughter of Pentephra, the priest of Heliopolis, and by her had two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim. His abilities were of infinite service to the country, for he foresaw a grievous famine many years before it came to pass;^k and all the people would have perished by hunger, if the king, by his advice, had not laid up in store the produce of seven previous years.^l He re-arranged the tenure of land throughout the

^a Demetrius, cited by Polyhistor, in Euseb. ix. 21.

^b Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^c Taciti Hist. v. 2.

^d Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^e Demetrius, in Euseb. ix. 21.

^f Artapanus, ix. 23.

^g Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^h Demetrius, in Euseb. ix. 21.

ⁱ Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 23.

^k Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^l Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 23.

whole country, fixing certain boundaries and assigning to the priests their proper portions, and he was the inventor also of fixed measures, on which accounts he was much beloved by the Egyptians, and in fact they had so high an opinion of him, that it was said of him, that "his answers seemed given by God rather than man."^a It appears that he hesitated for some time about bringing his father and brothers down to Egypt, on account of their peculiar occupation;^b the life of a shepherd being held in abomination by the Egyptians; but at length^c he brought them down with all their substance, and settled them in the land of Caisan.^d

In the course of time the King of Egypt died, and was succeeded by his son Palmanothes,^e who behaved harshly to the Jewish people. His daughter Merrhin, who was married to Chenephren the king of the country above Memphis, having no children, adopted the son of a Jewess; this child was Moses, who, according to Justin,^f was the son of Joseph. He is the same person as the Greeks call Musæus,^g who instructed Orpheus, and invented many things highly useful to mankind. He was also of very great service to the people of Egypt, and greatly increased their knowledge of navigation, of building, of instruments of war and agriculture, as well as of irrigating the country, and even of philosophy also. He was considered by the priests as almost equal to the gods, and was named by them Mercury. On account of his great popularity he was hated by Chenephren, who wished to destroy him covertly. When therefore the Ethiopians invaded Egypt, he appointed Moses to the command of the army sent against them, thinking that on account of the smallness or weakness of the force he had with him, the

enemy would be certain to destroy him: the case however turned out contrary to his expectation. Moses was successful in the war, after having carried it on ten years; he then built the city called Hermopolis, and consecrated there the Ibis, because it destroyed noxious animals. The Ethiopians, although enemies, held Moses in such esteem that they adopted from him the rite of circumcision. After the war was ended, Chenephren still continued his dislike to Moses, and on the death of his wife Merrhin, sent him, jointly with Chanethoth on a journey to bury the body beyond the frontiers of Egypt, having previously arranged with Chanethoth, to kill Moses. He was however made aware of the danger, and by the advice of Aaron his brother fled towards Arabia. Chanethoth endeavoured still to perform his purpose, and personally attacked him with the sword; but Moses, as it appears, by superior skill destroyed Chanethoth. He then continued his journey into Arabia, and spent some time with Raguel the king of that region, whose daughter he married. It appears that at this time, probably on account of his hatred to Moses, Chenephren treated the Jews with great severity. He would not allow them to wear woollen garments, but compelled them to use those made of linen, so that they might be more easily distinguished and might be more exposed to insult. On this account he is said to have been one of the first who died of leprosy.

After him Amenophis^h reigned over Egypt; or, according to Lysimachus,ⁱ Bocchoris. Amongst the native population there was a large number of foreigners,^k who, it appears, excited the hatred of the inhabitants on account of the various religious rites which they followed; this was particu-

^a Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^b Demetrius, in Euseb. ix. 21.

^c Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 23.

^d "The Goshen of Scripture."—Faber, Hor. Mos. i. 231.

^e Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 27. ^f Justin. xxxvi. 2.

^g Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 27. Also Numenius, in Euseb. ix. 8. The Egyptian names of Moses (for he had two), were Tisithen and Osarsiph (Cheremon, in Jos. c. A. i. 32, and Manetho, in Jos. i. 26), and that of Joseph was Peteseph (Cheremon, Jos. c. A. 32). Bishop Stillingfleet thinks that Cheremon, when speaking of Joseph, probably meant to refer to Joshua.—Origines Sacrae, ii. 2.

^h Josephus contra Apion, i. 126, gives long quotations from Manetho.

ⁱ Lysimachus, in Josephus cont. Ap. 34. Tacitus, v. 3, calls the king Occhoris.

^k Diodorus, xl.

larly the case with the Jews, who being leprous, and subject to distempers, fled to the temples, and lived there by begging; and at length the number of those who were in this case became so large, that (probably from the want of sufficient workmen) there arose a scarcity in the land. The king, upon this, sent some of his servants to consult the oracle of Jupiter Hammon,^a and the answer of the god was, that all the lepers were to be drowned, and all the impure and impious men were to be expelled. Such is the account given by Lysimachus: a similar story, but with some variations, is given by Manetho,^b Cheremon,^c and Tacitus.^d

The lepers, having been seized by the priests, according to the king's command, were wrapped in sheets of lead,^e and drowned in the sea; the rest of the people who were to be expelled were gathered together in a large body, and sent away to work in the quarries which were situated to the east of Egypt.^f After having continued to work at these quarries, in a most wretched condition, for a great length of time, the King Amenophis, who for fear of the gods durst not send his armies against them (especially as it was predicted by his namesake the prophet that these exiles would be joined by certain strangers, and rule over Egypt thirteen years,) was induced to set apart the city Avaris^g for their habitation. This Avaris was originally the city from which the shepherd kings had been expelled in previous ages, and who then migrated into Canaan and built Jerusalem.

The number of those who were thus expelled by Amenophis was 250,000.^h They were there joined by Joseph and Moses. Both of them are spoken of as

scribes;ⁱ Joseph is called a sacred scribe, and Moses a priest of Heliopolis: he may possibly be referred to by Manetho, when he speaks of some of the learned priests being polluted by the leprosy.^k

The exiled people, finding Avaris a place of defence and security, chose Moses for their leader, and took an oath to be obedient to him in all things. By his direction the city was strengthened with walls, alliances were made with the other exiled priests, and war was declared with Amenophis.^l Not content with this, he sent ambassadors to the shepherd-kings, who formerly were expelled from Avaris, and now dwelt at Jerusalem, informing them of the state of affairs in Egypt, and asking their assistance. He promised in return that he would put them in possession of their ancient city Avaris, and amply provide for their sustenance. They accepted his invitation, and joined him with 200,000 men.

Moses was not content with making war on the Egyptians in the ordinary way; his prayers are said, by Numenius, to have been most powerful with God;^m and Pliny mentions him as one of the leading magicians.ⁿ He was thus enabled to bring on the Egyptians very heavy calamities; but he was opposed by Jannes and Jambres, men who, by common consent, yielded to no one in the knowledge of magic arts, and who brought to nothing the designs of Moses. It may be well to mention that Pliny makes the mistake of calling these two magicians Jamnes and Jotapes, and of classing them as Jews, together with Moses. The account given by Artapanus^o does not speak so highly of the performances of those who were opposed to Moses. It

^a Also Tacitus, Hist. v. 3.

^b Manetho, in Josephus, cont. Ap. i. 56.—The king Amenophis was told by a namesake, who appeared to partake of the divine nature, that if he would purge the country of lepers, he might have his wish gratified of seeing the gods.

^c Cheremon, in Josephus, cont. Ap. i. 32.—The goddess Isis appeared to Amenophis in his sleep, blaming him for the ruinous state of her temple; and he was informed by Phitiphantes, a sacred scribe, that if he would purge the country of lepers, he should not be again troubled by these apparitions.

^d Tacitus, Hist. v. 3.

^e Lysimachus, in Jos. cont. Ap. i. 34.

^f Manetho, in Jos. c. Ap. i. 26.

^g Manetho, in Jos. c. Ap. i. 28.

^h Cheremon, in Josephus, c. Ap. i. 32.

ⁱ Cheremon, in Jos. c. Ap. i. 32.

^k Manetho, in Jos. c. Ap. i. 26.

^l Manetho, J. c. A. i. 26.

^m Numenius, in Euseb. Præp. Evan. ix. 8. ⁿ Pliny, xxx. 1.

^o Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 27.

very evidently admits that it was only in a few instances that they were able to compete with him.

Moses, feeling keenly the calamities of his countrymen, prayed earnestly to God that they might cease; his prayer was heard, and suddenly there started from the ground a flame of fire, which continued to burn though there was neither fuel, nor anything of wood, in the place. Moses was terrified, and about to fly, when he was arrested by the divine voice, and was commanded to undertake an expedition against Egypt, to liberate the Jews, and to lead them to their ancient country. He was thus encouraged to go into Egypt, and he associated Aaron his brother^a in the enterprise.

The King of Egypt, hearing of the arrival of Moses, sent for him and inquired for what purpose he was come. Moses replied that the "Lord of the world" required him to send away the Jews. On this the king threw Moses into prison; but at night, all the prison doors opened of their own accord, and the keepers, partly from sleep and partly from fright, offered no obstacle to his escape. He immediately went to the palace, where he found the doors open, and the guards asleep. He entered and awoke the king, who being stupified with what had passed, and hardly knowing what he did, commanded Moses, as if in jest, to tell him the name of the God who had sent him.^b On this Moses leant forward, and spoke it in his ear, when the king fell speechless; but he was supported by Moses, and again revived. Moses is also said to have written this name on a tablet, and sealed it; and one of the priests who endeavoured to efface the letters on the tablet died in convulsions.

The king then demanded of Moses that he should perform some miracle as a sign of his mission, on which he threw down the rod which he held in his hand, and it became a serpent. All who beheld it were terrified, but Moses took it by the tail, and it became again a rod. A short time afterwards he struck the Nile with his rod, and the river, immediately rising, covered the whole land of Egypt; and again he made all the water in the land ferment,

so that the fishes died and the people suffered much from violent thirst. The king, terrified by these prodigies, promised that in a month he would send the Jews away if only Moses would restore the river to its original state. Moses therefore struck the river with his rod, and the unusual flood subsided. The king then called the priests who dwelt beyond Memphis, and threatened them with instant death, and with the destruction of all their temples, unless they were able to perform some similar miracles.^b They succeeded by sleight of hand and by incantations in producing a dragon or snake, and in changing the colour of the river, by which the king was made more perverse than before, and harassed the Jews with all kinds of persecution. When Moses saw this, he performed other miracles, and by striking the ground with his rod brought up certain winged animals which tormented the Egyptians, and their bodies were covered with sores. The physicians not being able to heal them, the Jews had at length some respite. Again Moses, by means of his rod, brought up frogs, then locusts, and gnats. None of these calamities, however, affected the king; he still raged against the Jews; and Moses then brought on the land a dire storm of hail, which occurred at night, together with earthquakes, so that those who fled from the earthquake were destroyed by the hail, and those who escaped the hail perished by the earthquake. By this calamity all the houses and very many of the temples were destroyed, and the king at length, having suffered so very severely, determined to allow the Jews to depart. They procured from the Egyptians, who were probably too glad to get rid of such dangerous people, many valuable cups, garments, and other treasures; and, having passed the rivers of Arabia and gone over a considerable tract of country, they arrived on the third day at the banks of the Red Sea. It is affirmed by the inhabitants of Memphis that Moses, who was previously well acquainted with all that region, and had observed the times of the rise and fall of the water, led the multitude through the dry parts of the sea; but the account given by those

^a Justin calls him his son.

^b Artapanus, as before.

of Heliopolis is that the king, taking with him the sacred animals and a large army, pursued the Jews, who were carrying away with them the things they had got from the Egyptians. But a divine warning was given to Moses, and he was commanded to strike the sea with his rod. Moses obeyed, and stretched his rod over the waters, when the floods separated, and the multitude went through on dry land. But when the Egyptians came up and pursued the Jews, fire flashed before them,^a and the sea closed upon them, so that the whole of them were destroyed, partly by the fire and partly by the rush of the waters. Such is the account given by Artapanus.

The story as given by other authors is very deficient in most of the preceding particulars; but the fact that Moses led the Jews from Egypt to Syria is mentioned by Manetho,^b Cheremon,^c Lysimachus,^d Diodorus,^e Tacitus,^f and Justin.^g The accounts given by Manetho and Cheremon agree in stating that the exiles from Egypt were joined by a large army of shepherds from Jerusalem, and that their united army then overran the country, committing great barbarities, burning the cities and villages, destroying the images of the gods, and using them to roast the sacred animals worshipped by the Egyptians. Amenophis the king was obliged to fly into Ethiopia, but after some years returned with his son and a great army, engaged the shepherds and exiles in battle, and drove them to the frontiers of Syria. The whole of these facts may perhaps be reconciled with the narrative given by Artapanus, but the version of the escape of the Israelites given by Justin seems to contradict this author; for he states that Moses, being appointed the leader of the Jews, stole the sacred things of the Egyptians, who sought to recover them by force of arms, but were "compelled to return home by tempests;" whereas Artapanus states that the *whole*

of the Egyptians were destroyed, so that of course there were none to return home.

This expulsion of the Jews took place about the time that Danaus and Cadmus^h were exiled from Egypt for the same cause, and took refuge in Greece.

The Israelites having passed the sea, and being delivered from the fear of the Egyptians, began their journey under the guidance of Moses. After wandering about some time, they suffered much from the want of water,ⁱ and in all probability the whole army would have perished in their encampments if they had not fortunately discovered a herd of wild asses feeding. These animals being disturbed, as it appears, betook themselves to a rock covered with foliage. Moses having noticed the fact, and conjecturing, both from this circumstance and also from the verdant appearance of the place, that relief was at hand, he followed them, and opened to his countrymen large springs of water.

The Jews then continued their journey for seven days, till they reached Mount Sina.^k They are said by Justin to have suffered much from hunger during this period, but on the seventh day they found abundant supplies, at least this is to be inferred from his statement that Moses dedicated the seventh day (called by them the Sabbath) to be observed in all future ages as a fast, for that day had put an end both to their hunger and their wanderings. There is a great discrepancy in the accounts given of the time spent by the Israelites in the wilderness. Tacitus,^l like Justin, intimates that their wanderings continued only seven days, but he affirms that at the end of this period they arrived, not at Sina, but at Judæa; for he says that they obtained lands by driving away the inhabitants, and there founded their city and dedicated their temple. On the contrary, Artapanus^m states that

^a "The circumstance of the Egyptians being struck with lightning as well as being overwhelmed by the waves is mentioned in the 77th Psalm, although unmentioned in the Pentateuch."—Faber, *Horæ Mosaicæ*, i. 237.

^b Manetho, in Josephus, c. Ap. i. 26, 27.

^d Lysimachus, ib. i. 34.

^f Tacitus, *Hist.* v. 3.

^h Diodorus Siculus, xl.

^k Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^m Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 27.

^c Cheremon, ib. i. 32.

^e Diodorus, lib. xl. 1.

^g Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

ⁱ Tacitus, *Hist.* v. 3.

^l Tacitus, *Hist.* v. 3.

the Jews wandered about for thirty years in the desert, and that during the whole of this period they were fed by God with a kind of farina like millet-seed, nearly as white as snow.

On the arrival of the Jews in the land of Canaan they found it, according to Diodorus,^a very much depopulated, and they immediately occupied it; for Moses is said to have founded many cities, one of which was afterwards most famous, called Hierosolyma. He also paid much attention to the military affairs of the Jews, and gave orders that all their youth should be regularly brought into training, so as to be able to endure fatigue, and to be patient under every kind of evil. Having by these means formed a powerful army, he made war with the surrounding nations, and subdued a large region. These lands he divided by lot, assigning equal portions to all the people except to the priests, who had a larger share than the others, that as they possessed

broader lands they might continually be engaged without hindrance in the service and sacrifices of God. He made a rule that none of these portions should be alienated; however poor the owner might be, he was not allowed to sell his land. This rule was made to prevent the rich from becoming the exclusive owners of the soil, and thus tending to diminish the population.

The personal appearance of Moses is said by Artapanus^b to have been exceedingly dignified. He was tall, of a ruddy complexion, and had long white hair flowing over his shoulders.

After the death of Moses, according to the account of Justin, his son Aruas succeeded him, who had been one of the Egyptian priests;^c and from this time it was the custom that the chief ruler of the nation should be one of the priests, and this union of the civil and hierarchal powers greatly furthered the well-being of the Jewish nation.

ISCA.

(To be continued.)

UNDESIGNED IMITATIONS.

THE FALSE KNIGHTS AND THE UNRULY BRIDES OF ERASMUS AND SHAKSPERE.

IN our Number for July we threw out a conjecture that the Colloquies of Erasmus had introduced our great national dramatist to a knowledge of Latin, and that the impression they made on the mind of the boy might be traced in numerous passages of his plays. Gaining confidence as we advance, we now venture, though with hesitation, to bring forward an opinion which will at first sight startle—if not astound—the devout admirers of the bard of Avon. In a word, we conceive that the character of the facetious knight Sir John Falstaff is not wholly original, but is founded in some degree on a dialogue of Erasmus entitled the *Ἰππενος ἀνιππος*, sive Ementita Nobilitas. In it we are introduced to one *Harpalus*, who, being a plebeian, is consulting a person whose name of *Nestorius*

sufficiently indicates his age and experience as to the means of palming himself on society for a knight; and certain it is that most of the directions given to *Harpalus* for his conduct are strictly carried out into practice by Sir John and his followers. We proceed to support our opinion by extracts from the Colloquy and from the four plays in which Falstaff and his men are introduced, viz. the two parts of King Henry the Fourth, King Henry the Fifth, and the Merry Wives of Windsor.

Nestorius's first injunction, "Ingerete in convictum juvenum vere nobilium," it will be admitted, is observed by Falstaff. A little further on *Nestorius* says, "Si quis ex Hispaniâ veniat hospes, roga quomodo conveniat Cæsari cum Pontifice, quid agat affinis tuus Comes à Nassauen, quid cæteri con-

^a Diodorus, xl.

^b Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 37.

^c Justinus, xxxvi. 2, where he says that, "Aruas was made king," contrary to the statement of Diodorus (which will be hereafter noticed) that Moses did not appoint a king, but committed the chief power to one of the priests. After all, this difference may be more in the *word* than in the fact.—See Strabo.

gerrones tui." With this we would compare the Second Part of King Henry the Fourth, Act v. Scene v. :—

Fal.—What, is the old king dead ?

Pist.—As nail in door : the things I speak are just.

Fal.—Away, Bardolph, saddle my horse—Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine.—Pistol, I will double charge thee with dignities.

Bard.—O joyful day!—I would not take a knighthood for my fortune.

Fal.—Boot, boot, Master Shallow. I know the young king is sick for me.

There is much more to the same purport, which we omit, and return to the Colloquy.

Ne.—Sit anulus in digito cum gemmâ signatoriâ.

Ha.—Si quidem loculi ferant.

Ne.—At parvo constat anulus æreus inauratus, cum gemmâ factitiâ.

Every one remembers Falstaff's "seal of my grandfather's worth forty mark," which, on being inspected, proves to be "some eightpenny matter."

Nestorius then gives this direction : "Fingito litteras à magnatibus ad te missas in quibus identidem appellaris Eques clarissimus." On this point Sir John does not trust to a forged letter, but bruits abroad his knighthood for himself. Thus, in King Henry IV., 2nd part, Act ii. Scene ii., we have Poins reading Falstaff's letter, "John Falstaff, *knicht*,—every man must know that, as oft as he has occasion to name himself." Again, the subscription of the letter is, "Thine by yea and no, Jack Falstaff with my familiars, John with my brothers and sisters, and Sir John with all Europe."

Further instructions are given with respect to the forged letters : "Interdum insue vesti aut relinque in crumenâ, ut quibus sarciendi negotium dederis, illic reperiant. Illi non silebunt : et tu simul ac resciveris, compones vultum ad iracundiam ac mæstitiam quasi doleat casus." The *iracundia* and *mæstitia* of Falstaff, when his pocket is picked, will occur to the mind of the reader.

Nestorius proceeds : "Deinde sodales aliquot adsciscendi sunt aut etiam famuli, qui tibi cedant loco, et apud omnes de Joncherum* appellent." Here

we have the prototypes of Messrs. Bardolph, Nym, Peto, and company. To this last precept of *Nestorius*, *Harpalus* objects, "At famuli sunt alendi;" and his adviser replies, "Sunt, at non ales famulos ἀχείρωτες ob id ἀχείρωτες. Mittantur huc et illuc et invenient aliquid. Scis varias esse talium rerum occasiones." Compare with this Falstaff's description of his recruits,— "There's but a shirt and a half in all my company, and the shirt, to say truth, stolen from mine host at St. Alban's, or the red-nosed innkeeper of Daintry. But that's all one: they'll find linen enough on every hedge."

Nestorius then proceeds to touch on the conduct to be observed towards creditors. "Primum creditor observat te non aliter quam obligatus magno beneficio, vereturque ne quam præbeat ansam amittendæ pecuniæ. Servos nemo magis habet obnoxios quam debitor suos creditores : quibus si quid aliquando reddas, gratius est quam si dono dones."

The air of patronage which Falstaff assumes when borrowing, will occur to the reader,—

Fal.—Let it be ten pounds if thou can'st. Come, an it were not for thy humours, there is not a better wench in England. Go, wash thy face and draw thy action. Come, thou must not be in this humour with me; dost not know me? Come, come, I know thou was't set on to this.

Hostess.—Pray thee, Sir John, let it be but twenty nobles: i'faith I am loath to pawn my plate, in good earnest, la.

Fal.—Let it alone, I'll make other shift: you'll be a fool still.

Hostess.—Well, you shall have it, though I pawn my gown: I hope you'll come to supper: you'll pay me all together?

Fal.—Will I live?

We return to *Nestorius*, who continues his admonitions as follows :

Scis quantum apud nos liceat equitibus. Ergo famulos ale non segnes, aut etiam sanguine propinquos, qui alioqui forent alendi. Occurrit negotiator quem obvium spolient. Reperient aliquid in diversoriis aut in ædibus, aut in navibus incustoditum. Tenes? meminerint non frustra datos homini digitos. *Jam illud equestre dogma semper erit tuendum. Jus fasque esse equiti plebeivm viatorem exonerare pecuniâ. Quid enim indignius quam igno-*

* *Joncherus*, i. e. Junker or Jung Herr.

bilem negotiatorem abundare nummis, cum interim eques non habeat quod pendat scortis et aleæ?

These sentiments are also entertained and improved on by Falstaff: on attacking the travellers at Gadshill, he exclaims—

Strike; down with them: cut the villains' throats. Ah! whoreson caterpillars! *bacon-fed knaves! they hate us youth:* down with them: fleece them!—Hang ye, gorbelled knaves: on, bacons, on; *what ye knaves! young men must live.*

To return to the Colloquy:

Ne.—Præstat in celebri quopiam loco vitam agere puta in thermis, *frequentibus diversoriis.*

Sir John's partiality for the Boar's Head at Eastcheap and other frequented places of entertainment will be in the memory of our readers. *Nestorius* then goes on.

Put a hic aut ille reliquit crumenam: aut oblitus reliquit clavem in serâ promptuarii. Cætera tenes.

Ha.—At—

Ne.—Quid metuis? de sic culto, de tam magnifice loquente, de equite ab aureâ rupe, quis audebit suspicari? Et si quis forte tam improbus exstiterit, quis erit tam audax ut te appellet: interim suspicio derivabitur in aliquem hospitem qui pridie discesserit. *Turbabuntur famulitiacum pandocæo. Tu tranquillus tuam personam agito.*

With this compare Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii., Scene ii.

Fal.—I will not lend thee a penny.

Pist.—Why then the world's mine oyster, Which I with sword will open.

I will retort the sum in equipage.

Fal.—Not a penny. I have been content, Sir, you should lay my countenance to pawn: I have grated upon my friends for three reprieves for you and your coach-fellow, Nym, or else you had looked through the grate like a gemini of baboons. I am damned in hell for swearing to gentlemen my friends you were good soldiers and tall fellows: and when Mistress Bridget lost the handle of her fan, I took't upon mine honour thou had'st it not.

Pist.—Didst thou not share? had'st thou not fifteen pence?

Pist.—Come hither, boy; ask me this slave, in French, What is his name.

Boy.—Escoutez: comment estes vous appellé?

Fr. Sol.—Monsieur le Fer.

Boy.—He says, his name is Master Fer.

Pist.—Master Fer! I'll fer him, and firke him, and ferret him; discuss the same in French unto him.

And again, King Henry IV. 1st Part, Act iii. Scene ii. the indignant exclamation of Mistress Quickly,—

Why, Sir John! what do you think, Sir John? do you think I keep thieves in my house. I have searched, I have inquired, so has my husband, *man by man, boy by boy, servant by servant, the tithe of a hair was never lost in my house before.*

Nestorius then proceeds.

E famulis tuis interdum aliquem emandes, in bellum silicet. Is *spoliatis templis* aut monasteriis quibuslibet, redibit onustus prædâ.

Of this kind are the exploits of Falstaff's followers in the French campaign.

Pist.—Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him;

For he hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must be.

Flu.—I think the duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be executed *for robbing a Church*; one Bardolph, if your Majesty know the man.

King Henry V. Act iii. Scene vi.

Nestorius goes on to direct his pupil to seize occasions for offence against quiet and timid persons with long purses.

His per feciales tuos *ἄσπονδον πολεμον* dinuntia. Sparge minas atroces, excidia, exitia, *πανολεθρίας* meras: territi venient ad componendam litem. Ibi fac magno æstimes tuam dignitatem, hoc est, iniquum petas ut æquum feras. Si postules tria millia, *pudebit minus offerre quam ducentos aureos.*

How well Falstaff had imbibed the spirit of this lesson appears from his treatment of Sir John Coleville.

Cole.—Are not you Sir John Falstaff?

Fal.—As good a man as he, who'er I am. Do ye yield, Sir, or shall I sweat for you? *If I do sweat, they are drops of thy lovers, and they weep for thy death:* therefore rouse up fear and trembling, and do observance to my mercy.

Cole.—I think you are Sir John Falstaff; and in that thought yield me.

King Henry IV. Act iv. Scene iii.

So again Pistol deals with the French Soldier at Agincourt.

Boy.—I do not know the French for fer, and ferret, and firck.

Pist.—Bid him prepare, for I will cut his throat.

Ouy, couper gorge, par ma foy, peasant,
Unless thou give me crowns, brave crowns;
Or mangled shalt thou be by this my sword.

Boy.—He prays you to save his life; he is a gentleman of a good house; and for his ransom will give you two hundred crowns.

Pist.—Tell him, my fury shall abate, and I

The crowns will take.—King Henry V. Act iv. Scene iv.

In this scene, besides its general character, there are two minute points of resemblance to the passage in Erasmus, which we would indicate in passing, that Pistol here employs a *facialis*, and that the ransom offered is *ducenti aurei*.

Nestorius then goes on to recommend a wealthy marriage. “Sed heus, Harpale, pene exciderat quod dictum in primis oportuit: puella quæpiam bene dotata in matrimonii nassam illaqueanda est.”

In the Merry Wives of Windsor we find Sir John availing himself of this advice, only rejecting the shackles of matrimony as unsuited to his erratic spirit. Thus in Act i. Scene iii., conversing with his followers, he says,

I am about thrift: briefly, I intend to make love to Ford's wife. I spy entertainment in her. . . . Now the report goes that she hath all the rule of her husband's purse: she hath legions of angels. . . . I have writ me here a letter to her, and another to Page's wife, who even now gave me good eyes too. . . . She bears the purse too: she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty. I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me: they shall be my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both.

The remarks of *Nestorius*, which immediately follow that last given, though not applicable to Falstaff, bear some resemblance to another passage in the same play. He thus continues his exhortations to:—“Habes apud te philtrum: juvenis es, candidulus es, lepidus, nugator es, rides blandum. Sparge te magnis promissis ascitum in aulam Cæsaris. Amant puellæ satrapis nubere.”

With this compare Merry Wives, Act iii. Scene ii. The conversation turning on Mistress Ann Page's suitors, mine Host says,—

What say you to young Master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks holyday, he smells April and May; he will carry't: he

will carry't: 'tis in his buttons: he will carry't.

Page.—Not by my consent, I promise you. The gentleman is of no having: he kept company with the wild Prince and Poin: he is of too high a region.

To return to the Colloquy. *Harpalus* objects, that, however skilfully creditors may be treated, their patience will at last be exhausted; in reply to which *Nestorius* first advises subtrefuges and audacity, and then says, “Postremo si nihil aliud, profugiendum est aliquo in bellum, in tumultum. Quemadmodum κλόζει θάλασσα πάντα τ' ἀνθρώπων κακά, ita bellum operit omnium scelerum sentinam. Hoc erit extremum asylum, si cuncta fefellerint.”

How often Falstaff and his followers find a convenient refuge from the effects of their misconduct in the civil and French wars, we need not remind the reader. If, however, adds *Nestorius*, all arts fail, “Tum mature tibi de migrando cogitandum est, sed sit fuga *leonina* non *leporina*,” in which last admonition we perhaps have the germ of the following passage:

P. Hen.—Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down: then did we two set on you four . . . and, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, with as quick dexterity, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared as ever I heard bull-calf. . .

Fal.—By the Lord I knew ye, as well as he that made ye. Why, hear ye, my masters, was it for me to kill the heir-apparent? should I turn upon the true prince? Why, thou knowest I am valiant as Hercules, but beware instinct: the lion will not touch the true prince. . . . I shall think the better of myself and thee during my life, I for a valiant lion, thou for a true prince.

P. Hen.—Now, sirs: by'r Ladye fought fair:—so did you Peto, so did you Bardolph: you are lions too; you ran away upon instinct: you will not touch the true prince: no, fye!—First Part, Act ii. Scene iv.

An expression in an earlier part of

the Colloquy, "Ni sis bonus aleator . . . vix quisquam te credet equitem," will bring to mind the fantastic knight in Love's Labour Lost :—

Moth.—You are a gentleman and a gamester, sir.

Armado.—I confess both: they are both the varnish of a complete man.

We now turn to the Colloquy termed the *Uxor μεψίγαμος*, in which a young wife *Xanthippe*, whose life is embittered by her husband's misconduct, asks the counsel of an experienced friend named *Eulalia*, and the latter endeavours to impress on her the truth which, though often repeated, will ever need repetition, that married life can only be rendered tolerable by mutual concessions. She illustrates her dogma by instances, one of which is as follows :—

Est mihi familiaritas cum homine quodam nobili* docto singularique morum dexteritate. Is duxerat puellam virginem annos natam decem et septem, ruri in parentum ædibus perpetuo educatam ut nobiles fere gaudent habitare ruri ob venatum et aucupium. Rudem volebat ille, quo facilius illam ad suos mores fingeret; cæpit eam instituere literis ac musicâ, paullatimque assuefacere ut redderet ea quæ audisset in concione, cæterisque rebus formare quæ post essent usui futuræ.

The only return which the husband gets for his pains is a continual weeping and wailing on the part of the indocile pupil; but, instead of having recourse at once to harsh measures, he proposes a visit to his father-in-law's house, to which his refractory spouse gives a willing assent. The narrative then proceeds as follows :—

Cap.—How now! a conduit, girl? What, still in tears?
Evermore showering?

How now, wife!

Have you deliver'd to her our desire?

La. Cap.—Ay, sir; but she will none; she gives you thanks.
I would the fool were married to her grave!

Cap.—Soft, take me with you, take me with you, wife.
How! will she none? *Doth she not give us thanks?*
Is she not proud? Doth she not count her bless'd,

* It seems likely that the person here alluded to was Sir Thomas More, who, though not noble in our sense of the word, was of such rank as to entitle him to that appellation in the eyes of a foreigner. Of Sir T. More Erasmus says, in one of his Epistles, "Virginem duxit admodum puellam, claro genere natam, rudem adhuc utpote nisi inter parentes et sorores semper habitam, quo magis illi liceret ad suos mores fingere. Hanc et literis instruendam curavit et omni musicis genere doctum reddidit." Roper tells us of the father-in-law, that he was a "pleasant-conceited gentleman, of an ancient family in Essex, one Mr. John Colt of New Hall."

Ibi submotis testibus denarrat socero, se sperasse jucundam vitæ sociam, nunc habere *perpetuo lacrymantem, ac sese discruciantem* nec ullis monitis sanabilem, orat ut sibi adsit in medendo filia morbo.

The father-in-law recommends the husband to assert his rights, and by main force to reduce the unruly woman to obedience. The son-in-law, however, begs the old gentleman first to exercise his authority, and the result we give in the words of Erasmus :

Socer pollicitus est se curaturum. Post unum atque alterum diem captat tempus ac locum, ut solus esset cum filia; ibi vultu ad severitatem composito, incipit commemorare quam illa esset infelici forma, quam non amabilibus moribus, quam sæpe metuisset ne nullum illi possit invenire maritum. *At ego meo maximo labore inquit, talem inveni tibi, qualem nulla non optaret sibi, quantumvis felix.* Et tamen tu non agnoscens quid pro te fecerim, nec intelligens te talem habere maritum qui nisi esset humanissimus *vix te dignaretur habere in ancillarum numero*, rebellas illi. Ne longum faciam, sic incanduit patris oratio, *ut vix videretur manibus temperare.* . . . Ibi puella partim metu, partim veritate commota *accidit ad patris genua*, rogans ut præteritorum vellet oblivisci, se in posterum memorem fore officii sui. Ignovit pater, pollicitus se quoque fore patrem amantissimum, si quod polliceretur præstaret.

To us it appears that in inditing the scenes between the headstrong daughter of the house of Capulet and her equally headstrong father, this narrative must have been floating in Shakspeare's mind.

- Unworthy as she is, that we have wrought
So worthy a gentleman to be her bridegroom ?*
- Jul.—Good father, I beseech you on my knees,
Hear me with patience but to speak a word.*
- Cap.—Speak not, reply not ; do not answer me.
My fingers itch.—Wife, we scarce thought us bless'd
That God had sent us but this only child ;
But now I see this one is one too much.
God's bread ! it makes me mad ! Day, night, late, early,
At home, abroad, alone, in company,
Waking or sleeping, still my care hath been
To have her match'd ; and, having now provided
A gentleman of princely parentage,
Of fair demesnes, youthful, and nobly train'd,
Stuff'd, as they say, with honourable parts,
Proportion'd as one's heart could wish a man ;
And then——*
- Jul.— Pardon, I beseech you !
Henceforward I am ever ruled by you.*
- Cap.—Why, I am glad on 't. This is well. Stand up.
This is as 't should be.*

My heart is wondrous light
Since this same wayward girl is so reclaim'd.

The analogy, *mutatis mutandis*, will indeed hold further ; for in Erasmus we read that “*puella digressa e colloquio parentis rediit in cubiculum,*” which may answer to Juliet's “Nurse, will you go with me into my closet ?” That the ensuing scene is laid in Juliet's bedchamber, or *cubiculum*, we need not remind the reader.

It must be admitted that any single one of the coincidences here pointed out between Shakspeare and Erasmus, if taken unconnected with the rest, will not convict the later writer of acquaintance with—much less imitation of—his predecessor. The united force of them all, however, when taken together, carries to our own mind, though not perhaps to that of the reader, an irresistible weight. We must also remark that there are many points of resemblance between Falstaff and the *Ἰππενς ἀνιππος*, so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. These we have not cited, but leave them to the investigation of those who may find the topic sufficiently interesting for further inquiry.

Whichever way the decision may be, one point is certain—that in no case will Shakspeare be a loser. Supposing our case fully made out, his chaplet will remain blooming perennial, without

the loss of a single flower. The character of Falstaff, in our opinion, bears about the same relation to the *Ἰππενς ἀνιππος* that the Faust of Goethe bears—we will not say to the Faustus of Marlowe, but—to the Faustus of tradition. Of Erasmus we would speak with all honour : his vast stores of learning, his elegant taste, and unvarying good sense, his modesty and sweetness of temper, must always entitle him to the respectful admiration of posterity. Wit, fancy, and humour, however, he possessed in a very slight degree, his attempts in that line rarely displaying more than what may be termed a scholarlike facetiousness. He could indeed as soon have burnt the pope's bull at Wittenberg as have conceived the character of the witty companion of Prince Henry, such as we find it portrayed in the four plays from which we have made extracts. In the dreams of the middle ages the baser metals emerged from the crucible of the alchemist transmuted into pure gold ; and such, in our opinion, is the process which the ideas of the Dutch scholar have undergone in passing through the mind of the English Dramatist.

F. J. V.

MEMOIRS OF J. J. GURNEY.

Memoirs of Joseph John Gurney: with Selections from his Journal and Correspondence.
 Edited by Joseph Bevan Brathwaite. Norwich. 2 vols.

AT length, seven years having passed away since his decease, we have what we suppose is considered as a *complete* Memoir of Joseph John Gurney. It will meet with respectful attention where it is read at all; but it must be owned that the volumes *look* heavy and wearisome, and it does not seem to us that the contents are of a very rousing kind, or that they will have much interest for those who have not learned beforehand to esteem and feel fellowship with the benevolent and energetic Friend here commemorated. They who *have* will be sure to find much that will please them. They will bring their goodwill to the subject, and will follow the indefatigable labourer through his life's work with untired spirits and sympathising hearts.

Others there are who greatly honoured and respected the character of Mr. Gurney, in whose mind deep traces of his goodness will always be found, yet who will read with a smaller amount of sympathy. Nor does it follow that they should be condemned for this. Christian benevolence is a many-sided various thing, and will not endure that a fixed model should be pressed on its acceptance with bigoted eagerness, as if that and that only were a representative of its highest manifestation. We know too well the propensity of the world to make idols of good men. For ourselves and the public, let us earnestly crave permission to admire and love what is excellent, with such reservations as truth, conscience, and candour may oblige us to make.

Mr. Gurney's life had little in it of an eventful kind. What variety there was was owing to the series of "*calls*" in which, reverently believing, he was led to exchange his business pursuits and domestic enjoyments for foreign and home travel. His early career was chiefly signalled by the large amount of ancient learning which he had made his own, and which was indeed so considerable as that, had he chosen to follow it out as an object in itself, would probably have brought him the renown of being one of the first

scholars of his day. What he had made his own before attaining the age of 23, would have rendered everything as yet undone easy to him; but even by that early time he had greatly lost the desire of cultivating any talents or tastes, except as means to a religious end. His boyhood at school, and afterwards under private tutorship at Oxford, seems to have been very irreprouchable. He accepted and followed the earnest counsels of his eldest sister, who (the mother's office having been early bequeathed to her) watched over the younger members of the family; and we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that, while his timidity and scrupulosity were fostered, there was not enough done to promote the growth of a manly character. An amiable, conscientious boy, habituated to confess and talk over his faults with his sisters, would learn to regard all with a microscopic eye, and would, through extreme care, necessarily grow up in great ignorance of large sections of human society. His weakness appears in too great dependence on others. Sometimes he takes counsel with the Church members of his household, sometimes with the Quakers; but these gentle waverings to and fro do not, to us at least, present the idea of any severe combat, and at all times we think he required friendly support.

Meanwhile, at little more than 17, his father sends for him and gives him a place at the bank in Norwich. The home life at Earlham is pleasant and luxurious; there is a tolerable certainty of wealth; and he has reason to anticipate, what indeed occurred only four years later (when he was 21), being left master of the paternal house, and the responsible manager of the bank in Norwich, the two elder sons being already provided for.

Before the death of his father, however, in 1809, the destroyer attacked one much beloved member of their circle. His brother John, on whom the care of the Lynn Bank rested, had married his cousin, the daughter of his uncle Richard Gurney. She was the

favourite of them all, adored by her husband, whose overwhelming woe at his loss laid the foundation for the illness which terminated fatally a few years later. Their union had lasted only about a year, and the shock was very dreadful. Joseph describes his feelings on seeing the hearse, bearing the beloved remains, slowly advancing to Earlham, through the avenue of lime-trees. This terrible check to the life and gaiety of that house had decided effects on all the inmates. It led them to cultivate the friendship of the most serious—almost austere—among the Evangelicals of the day, and several, indeed the larger proportion of the family, became devout members of the Established Church.

The "set of people who call themselves Evangelical," to use his own words, did not however at once commend themselves to Joseph John Gurney. He says, "Pain I certainly have felt, in the inclination of our family towards Calvinism and Calvinists. At the same time I deeply feel, that so long as the grand thing, practical Christianity, is kept in view by us all, we have no reason to be discontented at differing from one another on secondary points.*"

Probably, this "inclination towards Calvinism," on the part of those whose personal influence pressed very closely upon him, might turn his own mind more willingly towards the comparative liberty of the Quakers. His sisters, Mrs. Fry and Priscilla, were now ministers among the Friends, the former first publicly speaking at her father's funeral, in Nov. 1809. Of the four unmarried sisters, who were left to share the Earlham home with him, three were churchwomen; but Priscilla's influence was the one most congenial to his state of mind.

May we be forgiven if we utter here a little involuntary speculation, which we trust will not be thought derogatory to the early motives and noble after career of this excellent man?

The state of religious society in England, from about 1810 to 1830, was perhaps that which may be characterised by the predominance of deep seriousness as to individual belief and practice (wherever religious views were

at all earnestly entertained), and of considerable laxity as to church discipline. Some of the most celebrated evangelical clergymen of the day made it their boast that personal unity in doctrine was all in all. They cared little for ordinances; they hardly seemed to be sensible of the value of belonging to a church. What appeared to them adapted to their own personal religious wants was to be considered, without taking into the account some previous questions of fact, which were to be asked and answered; as, whether there was already a Christianly constituted church in the land? and whether they were not bound to look well into *that*, before they helped themselves to something not in accordance with it? In fact, they really seemed to give themselves very little trouble on the subject; but did, each clergyman, and by consequence each layman, pretty much what was right in his own eyes; and freely stigmatised the High Church as cleaving to *mere* forms, regardless of the substance of religion. While this frame of mind prevails in the religious world, any personal peculiarities, the more marked perhaps the better, are likely to be acceptable in society, or to individuals, if they do but wear the appearance of self-sacrifice, and bearing the Cross. Mr. Gurney's family had strong dissenting tendencies, and several members were born Quakers. If a young man like J. J. Gurney took a dislike, as we have seen, at one period to the Evangelical Church, quakerism was the inevitable alternative. And it must be obvious to every one how particularly adapted it was to his form of character. Had his career been now, in 1854, commencing, we doubt greatly whether the same results would have taken place. Such a profession would now give him no weight for religious purposes, and he was far too sagacious to take such a line at all hazards, in that early period, before his real and deep attachment to the Friends' principles had been confirmed by habitually acting upon them. Very difficult indeed it is to decide how far the feeling of outward circumstances and personal character may decide a man's mind in a peculiar vocation. It is scarcely possible but that Mr.

Gurney must have felt how completely Quakerism fitted the objects he wished to accomplish. He must have discerned that he, he himself, could work them out in no way so well. To go and come—a minister, and yet a layman—to have the prestige of increasing wealth always attending him—to be gathering with one hand, while liberally strewing with the other; could any ecclesiastic of any Church do what he did? Where was the dignitary who could enter private houses and palaces like him, calling lords and monarchs by their familiar names, and summoning them to be still and to listen while he, the appointed minister of the Spirit, spoke to them?

These proceedings were really successful then—would they be so now? We more than doubt it; however it may please an Emperor of Russia to sham mildness and candour before a Quaker deputation.

Returning, however, to matters of fact, Mr. Gurney, though early decided as to membership with the Friends, did not appear as a minister among them until he was twenty-nine; his first marriage and the beginnings of his ministry being nearly simultaneous. With this lady, Jane Birbeck of Lynn in Norfolk, Mr. Gurney lived four-and-a-half very happy years, during which he was made the father of a son and daughter. Previous to his marriage the establishment at Earlham Hall had included his four unmarried sisters; and still three of them, Catherine, Rachel, and Priscilla, had their own apartments beneath the same roof.

The uninterrupted and delightful harmony indeed of the whole family is very remarkable. At those large anniversary meetings of the Bible Society (of which Mr. Gurney had first established a branch at Norwich) this band of brothers and sisters was quite one of the greatest attractions and most beautiful spectacles. There, on the platform, would be seen at one time, Mr. Gurney, Mrs. Fry, Priscilla, Sir Fowell Buxton, Samuel Hoare, esq. and the Rev. F. Cunningham, the husbands of three of the Gurney sisters, and when the meeting was over, and Earlham Hall opened wide its hospitable doors to the numerous clergy-

men, Dissenting ministers, and friends to the Bible cause, who came as a matter of course to Mr. Gurney's house, we do suppose that it was altogether a scene of comprehensive and frank carrying out the religious spirit into the social intercourses such as is rarely witnessed.

Though my father (says his daughter) steadily maintained his own views as a Friend, he was always ready to give a warm welcome to the individuals who came down to attend the meetings of the Missionary and Jews Societies; which were held in the same week with that of the Bible Society. He treated the missionaries and agents with the greatest kindness, and helped them in those parts of their objects in which he could do so consistently with his principles, especially in the distribution of the Hebrew Scriptures to the Jews, and in the schools of the missionaries. He certainly had a remarkable power of showing love and friendship towards his fellow-Christians, while he always openly acknowledged and maintained his own opinions on particular points. A more complete illustration of this part of his character there could not be, than in his mode of conducting the very large parties at Earlham of which I am speaking. There were always three dinner parties on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of the week of the meetings. His brothers-in-law (my uncle Buxton and my uncle Cunningham) were generally his helpers on such occasions, and invited whom they pleased; and certainly the dining room filled on those days was no common sight. There were persons of all denominations; among the rest, many of the Norwich Friends, most of them indeed, on one of the three days. It was so different from a party called together for mere amusement—so fine a feeling pervaded the whole; while he, as master, was wonderfully enabled to keep up the tone of conversation, so that I should think it never sank to a mere chit-chat level. My impression is that while he greatly felt the responsibility of these occasions, he most truly enjoyed them, having often around him those whose conversation was a feast to him, such as Wilberforce, Simeon, Legh Richmond, John Cunningham, and many others. I never saw my dearest father look more beautiful than he did at the bottom of those long tables. As soon as the cloth was removed he would extract from his guests their varied stores of information in the most happy manner.* Thus the time was turned to account, and

* "I recall one day," writes one of his nieces who was frequently present, "when

I have no doubt these days were often very profitable to many, as it was his most earnest desire they should be. He was careful to be attentive to guests of every degree, and was particularly kind to those whom, from their position in life or otherwise, he thought liable to be overlooked.

We cannot follow Mr. Gurney through his various ministerial journeys, and can only glance, very inadequately, at his career of benevolence. He was a man whose zeal never intermitted—morning, noon, and night found him ready, Bible at hand, for what he thought his Master's business. Take him for all in all—looking at the varied concerns which had his interest—we know of no such instance of a man of business who did so large an amount of missionary work. It is another question whether such a perpetual exercise of this or any other such "ministry" is really desirable. Fancy such a conviction of the duty of mutual exhortation and teaching to be widely spread abroad, and we must confess we can conceive of few things more disturbing. In Mr. Gurney himself it might sometimes well have been excused; but in other and inferior hands it would be intolerable; and the repose and thoughtfulness to which a quiet journey is often favourable, would be almost annihilated.

Admiring much of his work, we value him most in his domestic circle. The following passages are from recollections of Earlham by one who visited there much in his youth:—

Activity of benevolence, practical kindness, seemed to me to be the ruling spirit of Earlham. I did not hear much of great schemes, but I saw much of real acts of charity; and these recollections, on that account, are both pleasant and profitable. The whole household seemed imbued with the same happy feeling. As I sat pondering on how little I had ever done, and making, in my inmost heart, first excuses, and then resolutions, I caught sight of some lady's maid, or upper servant of the family, cheerfully crossing the scarcely tracked path, amidst the drifting snow, on some errand of mercy to a poor neighbour. I have forgotten many and many a sermon

and lecture on the duty of benevolence: that one little act of self-denial has remained in my memory for a long course of years. * * *

One night—I remember it well—I received a severe lesson on the sin of evil-speaking. Severe I thought it then, and my heart rose in childish indignation against him who gave it; but I had not lived long enough in the world to know how much mischief a child's inconsiderate talk may do, and how frequently it happens that great talkers run off the straight line of truth. I was talking very fast about some female relative, who did not stand particularly high in my estimation; and was proceeding to give particulars of her delinquencies, failings of temper, &c., to the amusement, I suppose, of one or two of my hearers. In a few moments my eye caught an expression, in that of one of my auditors, of such calm and steady disapprobation, that I stopped suddenly short. There was no mistaking the meaning conveyed by that dark, speaking eye; it brought the colour to my temples, and confusion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph John Gurney asked very gravely,

"Dost thou not know of any good thing to tell us of——?" I did not answer, and the question was more seriously repeated. "Think, is there nothing good thou canst tell us of her?" "Oh, yes, I know of some good things certainly, but——" "Would it not have been better then to relate those good things, than to have told us that which must lower her in our estimation? Since there is good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? 'Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity,' thou knowest." * * *

It was our custom every morning,—that of Miss Gurney and any little visitor she might have with her,—to go before breakfast into the room adjoining her father's dressing room, and recite certain portions of Scripture, either of our own choice or his selection. There was a particular appropriateness in the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians, which, on the following morning, I was desired to read, and afterwards to commit to memory. There was no comment made on what I read. It was unnecessary; the reproof was felt even to the shedding of tears; but the kind voice and silent caress soon spoke love and peace, and I was comforted. "A word spoken in season how good it is." * * *

the sitting at the breakfast table was prolonged half the morning, by a deeply interesting conversation, and comparing of notes between him and the present Bishop of Calcutta, on the important subject of the Christian ministry, the late Sir Fowell Buxton also taking a lively part, and pointing out the defects to which he considered the delivery of the message the most liable."

Children are so observant of inconsistency in those who reprove, that had I ever found my mentor guilty of the sin of uncharitableness, I should not have failed to put it down in the note-book of my heart; but I can truly say that the force of that beautiful precept was never weakened by a contradictory example. I never heard a censorious word pass those calm lips, nor knew a cloud of unworthy suspicion to darken his bright trusting hope of the best of every one. Most eminently was that grace his, which "hopeth all things." Every one who has visited Earlham, must have been impressed with the superior tone of conversation there; with the absence of scandal and small talk; and when persons, rather than things, were a little too prominent in the discourse of the juniors, how ingeniously and yet how kindly has the subject been put aside, and some other matter of innocent interest introduced in its stead.

Mr. Gurney's greatest, it might almost be said, *only*, outward trials were in the loss of those most dear to him. His first wife, the mother of his children, died after a short illness in 1822. To his second, Mary Fowler, many years his junior, he was united in 1827, and he lost her in 1835. His own character of her is as follows:—

Never have I known such a combination as I found in her of a strong and lucid intellect; a sound judgment, great amiability and generosity, and deep abiding piety. Her views of religious truth were of a very comprehensive and well balanced kind, and it was her joy and strength to abide under the teaching of the Lord's "anointing." This, in fact, was the grand secret of her excellence, connected as it was with a daily and diligent study of the Holy Scriptures. She was admirably versed in the Greek Testament, and used to read it to me with a fluency and beauty of pronunciation, and with a nice spiritual and critical discernment of its meaning which I have seldom known equalled. A more adapted companion it was impossible for any man to have found, and the blank and loss must be in proportion. I am, however, most thankful for having enjoyed her society during more than eight years, and undue sorrow is precluded by some living sense of the fulness which is in Christ.

But those near and dear ties were not the only ones severed by death. In 1821 he lost his sister Priscilla, beloved for her own sake by all who knew

her, and particularly precious to himself as sharing his ministry. It is of her that Sir Fowell Buxton has said,

I never knew an individual who was less one of the multitude than Priscilla Gurney. In her person, her manners, her views, there was nothing which was not the very reverse of common-place. There was an air of peace about her which was irresistible in reducing all with whom she conversed under her gentle influence. This was the effect upon strangers: and in no degree was it abated by the closest intimacy. No less remarkable were the powers of her mind. I have seldom known a person of such sterling ability, and it is impossible to mention those powers without adverting to that great, and, in my estimation, that astonishing display of them which was afforded by her ministry. I have listened to many eminent preachers, and many speakers also, but I deem her as perfect a speaker as I ever heard. The tone of her voice, her beauty, the singular clearness of her conception, and, above all, her own strong conviction that she was urging the truth, and truth of the most vital importance; the whole constituted a species of ministry which no one could hear, and which I am persuaded no one ever did hear, without a deep impression.*

Rachel Gurney, too, a much-beloved sister, followed Priscilla in November 1827; in 1835 he lost his sister Louisa, Mrs. Samuel Hoare; and ten years afterwards both Sir Fowell Buxton and Mrs. Fry.

Thus they who had been the ever-welcome guests and residents at Earlham dropped off around him; while the eldest of all, she who had presided over the house in his childhood, the first-born of this distinguished family, Catherine, still remained to survive him also, and only to be gathered in at last, a sheaf of ripened corn, in the year 1850.

We find him (and confess we had rather have been excused finding him) entering the marriage state for the third time in 1841, when he had reached his fifty-fourth year. In these connections he seems to have shared the good fortune of Dr. Judson—having found companionship of a high and valuable kind with each of the excellent women united to him. Before this marriage he had visited America and the West Indies, and the record

* Memoirs of Sir Fowell Buxton, p. 100, First Edition.

of his travels occupies a considerable portion of the second volume.

Here, again, we doubt. His children, his household, his various religious societies, greatly needed him, and he left all to drop words of spiritual counsel over a vast extent of surface, neither understood nor appreciated, as we believe, by strangers as he was by friends. It is not easy to ascertain, amid many very sincere expressions of humility and self-distrust, how far he really relied on any native gifts; but he probably was not wholly without self-deception in this matter. Yet he was surely not gifted in himself with anything which could be called genius. He had a kind of moderate poetic sensibility, a fluency and facility of speech; but, with no disrespect to his admirable intentions, we never could find more than the most commonplace ideas in his writings, and can scarcely conceive that his preaching would be much higher. A level, calm, orderly tone,—a habit of arrangement carried almost to excess—bringing up proofs and texts in a sort of strict regimental order, which seldom, we suspect, converts those irregular unsystematic spirits among whom most of our unbelievers are found,—this was his favourite form, and, in an evil

hour, thus did he persuade the good careless Amelia Opie, whose forcible words were almost always chance words, to drill her later works into the proof and inference line. She found out the mistake, and rued it when too late.

We return with a sense of relief to the home ministry. Here, indeed, Mr. Gurney was almost unrivalled. Beloved, revered, almost adored in Norwich and Norfolk, there was no good work which did not go on the better for his presence; none which did not feel the benefit of his sagacity, his gentleness, his zeal, and his bounty.

What a day was that when it was announced in the old city that its benefactor was dying—was dead. How did business stand still, and pleasure pause. How did tears gather in the eyes of men who had scarce ever been seen to shed them, and a sad and mournful silence pervade the most crowded places. These are the testimonies which never can be falsified—the dumb utterance of looks of consternation cast one at another, the feeling of a loss never to be repaired. The volumes that speak of Mr. Gurney may be little read; but the traditionary remembrance of what he was cannot pass away.

"OUR LADIES OF ST. CYR," 1686—1793.

Histoire de la Maison Royale de St. Cyr. Par Theophile Lavallée. 8vo. Paris, 1853.

THE foundation of the "Maison Royale de St. Cyr" is a pleasing chapter in the history of the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. The characters of the King and of Madame de Maintenon are here seen in graceful contrast. Royal munificence, good feeling, and a truly noble condescension combine with clear judgment, sincere piety, and a strict sense of duty, in a work of great social good.

At the close of the civil war of the "Fronde" the influence of the feudal system as regarded the great vassals of the state ceased. The nobility might still command the services of their retainers, but they could no longer summon them in battle array against the crown. Loyalty was now the point of honour, as formerly disaffection the sign of patriotism. To the hatred of

Mazarin had succeeded the love of Louis, and with the latter was associated also that love of France, that earnest ambition for her glory, which is so honourable a characteristic of her citizens.

The whole system of warfare was also changed. The land was no longer overrun or occupied by the titled chiefs of predatory bands, mustered under the banners of the Duke de Guise, the Prince de Condé, or of d'Espéronon. A standing army, subject to the strictest discipline, kept on active service, was now formed. This service was the sole profession, the sole ambition of the French nobility. The ceaseless waves of death have engulfed generation after generation of their race, but not one has witnessed the decline or the decay of their chival-

rous spirit. As it was in the days of Charlemagne so it was in the days of Napoleon. Averse as they were to all other professions, unequal to the cultivation of their estates, war was also to them necessary as a means of support. To the higher classes the monarchy offered both wealth and honour; but the lower were seen either in daily attendance at Versailles, soliciting the aid of their superiors to obtain the gifts of the crown, or else passed their lives as the "hobersaux" of the provinces, occupied in field sports, still nourishing their love of military adventure by the daily perusal of the romances of Scudery and of Calpréne, amid the wasted grandeur of their ancestral "manoirs." Louis respected their poverty; he recognised their claims alike from gratitude as from policy. He desired to attach all classes of the nobility to his service. Their devotion was the chief means towards the gain of what he deemed glory, their dependence the security of his despotic power. He attracted them therefore to court, sought to maintain them by pensions, assignments upon various revenues, and the increase of patent places, to an incredible extent. In addition he founded the Hotel des Invalides, for old or wounded officers; the Company of Cadets, wherein at least 4,000 sons of the higher classes were educated; and, finally, St. Cyr. The establishment of the latter is due exclusively to the generous charity of Madame de Maintenon. About 1674 two ladies, Mesdames de Brinon and de St. Pierre, had endeavoured to establish a school for a few daughters of the nobility at Montmorency. They failed, and in their distress applied for aid to Madame de Maintenon; it was liberally given, and in 1680 she furnished a house for them at Ruel, defraying the cost of education also of sixty pensioners. The expenses, however, soon exceeded her resources, and she applied to the king for aid, on the ground of the assistance Ruel would afford to the families of the nobility and poorer gentry. Louis willingly complied; he assigned the Chateau of Noisy, allotted a sum of 30,000 livres for its adaptation to this purpose, and promised to supply the funds requisite for the support of one hundred inmates. The removal

from Ruel to Noisy took place February 3, 1684. The success of the attempt was soon rumoured at court, and the ladies besought Madame de Maintenon to be allowed to witness her triumph. She refused until, from their favourable report, she argued the means for future success upon a larger scale. They visited it therefore under her escort. Praise resounded on all sides. The dauphiness next went, and, finally, the king. He came suddenly, almost unattended, stopping only, with rare delicacy, and as he subsequently always did, to change his hunting dress for "un habit decent." Louis entered fully into all the details of the establishment, and expressed himself so satisfied, that Madame de Maintenon was at once induced to urge him to erect a royal house for the maintenance and education of the daughters of those noble families who were the support of his throne, and with whose names the great events of his reign were associated. Pere la Chaise seconded the application, Louvois opposed it, Louis hesitated; "Never, he said, had a Queen of France indulged a similar project."

Madame de Maintenon was firm; she recalled to Louis what he had done for the sons of these families, and shewed how much more their daughters needed his support. "Good example," she said, "is the result of good education; those feelings of devotion to the crown, that identity of personal interest with the throne, that habit of dependence upon him so requisite to maintain his power, the piety he desired to establish, would," she added, "be largely encouraged and developed by these means." Louis yielded royally; St. Cyr never from that day was deprived of the protection of his race. Prodigality to St. Cyr was one of the crimes charged against Louis the Eighteenth. It was determined to support, until twenty years of age, 250 young ladies, and for this end the house and the estate of the Marquis de Brisson were purchased at a cost of 91,000 livres, and on the 9th April, 1685, the new establishment was commenced after the designs of Mansard, and the grounds were laid out by Le Notre. But Mansard's selection of the site was ill-advised, and St. Cyr has always suffered from the results

of his oversight. The most difficult point to overcome were the constitutions. Louis disliked the conventual life, especially at the gates of Versailles. He despised its education, which consisted in the cultivated idleness of embroidery, and the perusal of the lives of saints, leaving its disciples void of the most common knowledge. After much discussion, the rules and regulations of St. Cyr were drawn up by the King, Pere la Chaise, Racine, Boileau, Madame de Maintenon, and Madame de Biron. They provided the course of a sound and useful instruction; and the ladies of the council appear to have been equally urgent for rules to secure a becoming toilet to develop the charms of graceful manners and of an attractive figure, as the others were to extend education to the cultivation of the mind and the imagination, whilst all aimed at the inculcation of the highest moral purity. Madame de Maintenon's letters, in this respect, reflect the highest honour on her memory. She had sounded the ground upon which the throne of France rested; she saw it was built upon that which would become the crater for the outburst of the lava of human passions, and she sought to provide a channel for its conduct from the land. She failed: it is not less her honour to have attempted.

Upon Aug. 2, 1686, St. Cyr was definitively opened. Soon after the court visits commenced. The first that came was Madame de Montespan, accompanied by Mademoiselle de Blois and the Duke de Maine, her children by the King. They were followed by Louis, who minutely surveyed the house and grounds. As he passed through the latter he was greeted with the following hymn, sung by three hundred of the "Demoiselles de St. Cyr," of which the words are by Madame de Brinon, and the music composed by Lulli,—a composition exhibiting a curious similarity with our God save the King:—

Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi !

Grand Dieu, vengez le Roi !

Vive le Roi !

Qu' à jamais glorieux

Louis victorieux

Voye ses ennemis

Toujours soumis !

Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi, &c.

The hymn sung, every young lady

was presented to the King. Louis shewed the interest he felt by the kindest inquiries in all matters relating to their education, their health, the means for their social pleasures, and material comforts; "and this man," says St. Simon, "the exhausted roué of pleasure, whose heart was so rarely sensible of a pure feeling, thanked Madame de Maintenon, with much emotion, for the good she had secured to France, and the pleasure she had ensured to him." During the next six years the education of St. Cyr was gradually developed; but the production of "Esther" is so interesting a point in the social history of the court of France, and is so associated with the literary fame of Racine, that we propose to trace its history.

It has been shewn that Louis disliked the conventual institutions of his day. Madame de Maintenon, still under the influence of the polished society she had known at the Hotels Richelieu and D'Albret, shared this feeling. Her clear judgment was misled; she strove to combine the supposed purity derived from conventual discipline with those somewhat mundane accomplishments she so highly prized. Her fault was that of self-reliance; conscious of her own powers, she argued too favourably of those of others—it is the weakness of strong and liberal minds. "To induce our pensioners to love virtue," she wrote, "we should impress their minds with elevated feelings; they should be educated Christianly, reasonably, nobly; taught to be unselfish, generous, and compassionate towards the poor and the afflicted, affable and courteous to all, observant of the strictest probity of thought." With this she enjoined also the charms of a refined imagination, grace in manner, appropriateness of costume, and a pure style of easy conversation and writing. In fact, her demoiselles de St. Cyr were to combine the innocence of sisters Agnes or Theresa of the Ursulines of the Rue St. Thomas, with the manners and accomplishments of the ladies of the court of Versailles. Such a system has its difficulties; it had, as we shall see, its dangers, which entirely changed the original intention of the institution of St. Cyr.

In order to cultivate a taste for pure

composition, and to impress her pupils with the resources of their own language, declamations from the works of the best writers were encouraged. Portions of Corneille and of Racine were performed; and, pleased with the talent displayed, but fearful of the results of the eloquence of amatory poetry, Madame de Maintenon solicited from Racine a play upon some purely moral theme, in which both song and recital should be united. Esther was the result,—a play remarkable for the beauty of its language, but devoid of sufficient individual interest to excite the feelings of the reader. Madame de Maintenon resolved upon its representation; Boileau and Racine selected the ladies for the parts, and rarely has a poet's genius been rendered more impressive, by the union of beauty, fine voices, and the most careful elocution. Louis honoured the first public representation with his presence, Jan. 26, 1689, accompanied only by a few of the royal family. His approbation became of course the conversation of the court. A second representation was now earnestly solicited. He consented, but limited the auditory solely to some of the highest dignitaries of the Church, and to Madame de Miramion. To withstand further solicitations after this was impossible. Esther and the dramatis personæ were the themes of all the saloons of Paris; to have witnessed a representation was distinction, to obtain an invitation the ambition of many months. The strictest etiquette was observed; the King acted often as door-keeper, stood there with his cane uplifted, and permitted none to enter without the card of invitation. Upon his taking his seat, the doors were closed. Boileau and Racine were alone allowed behind the scenes. The most brilliant of these representations was that of Feb. 5, 1689. James the Second had just arrived, and to this Louis invited him, showed him over the establishment, explained its purpose, and received him amid the circle with the most attentive consideration. Here also was present Madame de Sévigné, as we learn from her Letters.

We went on Saturday to St. Cyr, Madame de Coulanges, Madame de Bagnols, and Madame de Testu with me. Madame de Coulanges was seated by Madame de Maintenon; "for you," she said, addressing

me, "select the seat you prefer." So I placed myself with Madame de Bagnols in the second row behind the duchesses; the Maréchal de Bellefonds was on my right, and before me Mesdames d'Auvergne, de Coislin, et de Sully. I cannot describe the pleasurable emotions excited by this play. It is a combination of poetry, music, of situation and dramatic impersonation so complete, that both the mind and the heart are gratified, and the imagination feels no lingering desire. I was charmed, the Marshal also, who left his seat to express to the King how much we had enjoyed the favour he had extended. The King, with that "l'air chez lui qui lui donnoit une douceur trop aimable," came immediately towards me, intimated most gracefully his satisfaction at my presence, and warmly applauded Racine and the performers.

St. Cyr was now the fashion, the theme of the courtiers' adulation, and its inmates the objects of that excited and oft undignified interest we associate with those who promote our public pleasures. Esther, Racine, and the demoiselles of St. Cyr became the opera of Paris to the Parisian of that day. The bad influence of this was soon apparent. The "demoiselles," instead of practising the virtues of humility, of self-denial, of contempt of personal charms, and of worldly pleasures, instead of devoting their minds to the perusal of the saintly works their confessors recommended, instead of employing themselves in works of industry to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor—virtues at which Madame de Maintenon aimed, the practice of which she daily enjoined—lost at once all desire for such spiritual perfection. Pride, vanity, and love of the good repute of the world made their appearance. They became solicitous about dress, imagined they formed a part of the court, and affected in conversation the tone of the saloons. The comedies of Molière and the romances of Mademoiselle de Scudery were clandestinely read, and preferred to the "Bible Extract" or the "Spiritual Exercises of St. Francis." They avoided the study of the usual class-books, lest they should incur the danger of an impure style, and ceased to join in the hymns of the Church for fear that choral singing should injure their voices. Nor was this all. Love, if not really an inmate within the walls, fluttered around,

and powerfully influenced their young imaginations. Dreams of conquest, of great matrimonial alliances, disturbed the even tenor of their way. Many of the actresses in Esther had been selected for their beauty; and this, combined with the charms of a fine voice and grace of manner, soon led captive some of the leading nobles. A few fortunate marriages, the realisation of their dreams, excited the minds of all the rest. Could Madame de Maintenon be surprised? "Car de songer," says Mademoiselle de la Fayette, "de songer que trois cents jeunes filles, qui demeurent jusqu'à vingt ans, et qui ont à leur porte une cour remplie de gens éveillés,—de croire que de jeunes filles, et de jeunes hommes, soient si pres les uns des autres sans sauter les murailles—cela n'est pas raisonnable!" She was right; but the demoiselles de St. Cyr must not be judged nevertheless as pictured by Alexander Dumas.

The necessity of an immediate reform was evident. The representations of Esther were stopped, the visits of the court made more infrequent. The occupations of the inmates were next defined by strict rules. Instruction was limited to the perusal of religious books or mere technical manuals. Singing was confined to the choral service of the Church, or an occasional ode in honour of Louis. The Abbé Gobelin was directed to preach to the sisterhood upon the dangers and sinfulness of vanity, love of dress, and worldly pride, which he did with such success as to endear the past by contrast more effectually to their imaginations. In the meantime Racine produced his "Athalie." The hope of court homage, of the King's approval, and of the honours of the dramatic representation revived; but, alas! Athalie was acted once only before the court, Racine withdrew from St. Cyr, and his muse was succeeded by a few wretched pieces, such as the Jonathan of Duché and the Judith of Boyer. A change so great could not be effected without murmurs, and a somewhat femininely-expressed resistance. The persuasive reason, the winning kindness of Madame de Maintenon, easily overcame the discontent of the demoiselles; but Madame de Brinon, their superior, a woman naturally fond of the elegances

of life, and whose vanity was excited to a ridiculous excess by the condescending notice of the King and the imprudent favours of her benefactress, openly refused obedience to the rules, declined to listen to the advice of the Bishop of Chartres, and endeavoured to form a party among the inmates of St. Cyr. As the peccant part could not be cured, it was sharply excised. On the 10th Dec. 1688, a *lettre de cachet* arrived, commanding her instant removal into a convent. She retired to the abbey of Maubuisson, where her great intellectual powers were engaged as the means of communication between Leibnitz and Bossuet for that fabulous project, the reunion of the Roman Catholic and Reformed Churches. Henceforth opposition was silenced, and every measure was adopted to conduce to the settlement of St. Cyr as a religious institution. The process was so stringent that the minds of the inmates were nearly reduced to a state of stupidity. They became so innocent, and so simple withal, that Mademoiselle de St. Etienne said with truth, "Nos filles n'ont plus le sens commun." Madame de Maintenon now enjoined a relaxation of the rules. A more liberal course of instruction was permitted; but, to guard against the possible influence of any future mundane temptations, the establishment was placed under the religious guardianship of the priests of St. Lazare, who undertook it with great reluctance, as men fearful of its temptations and its troubles.

For a time matters progressed smoothly, but an influence was now exerted which entirely changed the constitutions of St. Cyr. Notwithstanding her firm judgment and unimpassioned sensibility, Madame de Maintenon was singularly under the influence of her own vivid imagination. She desired earnestly—she executed thoroughly what she willed; but she exaggerated both good and evil, and advocated opinions oftentimes not so much from her own conviction of their import, but because they were those of others whom she too much idolised, or to whom she too much submitted her judgment. It happened that at this time the Abbé Desmarests had by his rigid piety obtained a great as-

cedancy over her mind. Louis, never ceasing to further the permanent prosperity of St. Cyr, had recently endowed it with the abbatical revenues of St. Denis. Innocent the XI. refused his consent to this donation of church property for secular purposes; but his successor, Alexander VIII. conceded the point. But Desmarests, the Bishop of Chartres, could not see with satisfaction the funds of the church so applied. He resolved to make St. Cyr a conventual institution, and, notwithstanding the reluctance of Louis, he finally succeeded, and the Maison de St. Cyr became a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, Dec. 1, 1692.

For many years St. Cyr knew peace; but it was destined to be disturbed by a cause which, trifling in its origin, became important in its effects, by the greatness of the champions it enlisted. Madame Guyon, a young widow, a woman of some considerable talent, of irreproachable morals, but influenced by an exalted imagination which amounted almost to lunacy, had spread among a circle of her admirers the opinions now known as "Quietism." This consisted, so far as its airy nothings could be collected and defined, in mental abstraction, the absolute repose, the ideal perfection of a soul absorbed in the love of God,—indifferent to the world, abnegating all volition, neither abased by the fear of punishment nor animated by the hope of reward, and which has no necessity to be sustained by good works, active only in contemplation. Her real piety, the winning influence of her manners and of her conversation, obtained for her the protection of Madame de Maintenon, who released her from the cloistered imprisonment of a convent to which she had been confined for her opinions by the Archbishop of Paris. Through the influence of her celebrated cousin, Madame de Maisonfort, she was introduced at St. Cyr.

Here her imposing form, the mingled nobility and kindness of her manners, the influence of a flowing cultivated eloquence, expressive of the mystic fancies she indulged, soon won all hearts—all minds. Her doctrines rapidly spread, her mystic poetry became the language for their utterance. Nothing was now heard but dreamy

descriptions of the unutterable pleasures of pure love, of the bliss of spiritual abandonment, of holy indifference to the earthly occupations of life, and the duty of resigning the faculties to seraphic contemplations of the unreal. In fact, religion became the indulgence of a sensuous spiritualism; its symbols mystic poetry, its obligations idle meditations. True, acts of piety were enjoined; but all spiritual excellence was taught as inspired and perfected, not so much by faith, devout reason, or the sense of moral obedience, as by the mystical exaltation of the imagination. These doctrines, perhaps, would have passed away as the decline of a transitory enthusiasm, had they not had the support of Fenelon. Madame Guyon had been encouraged by his approbation. His manners "du grand seigneur," his eloquent talents, the tendencies of his imagination and of his feelings, his acknowledged purity, all led him early to appreciate her qualities, and to associate himself with her ideas. But it was otherwise with Bossuet and Desmarests the Bishop of Chartres. They warned Madame de Maintenon of the heresy of these doctrines. Amazed, she found that all St. Cyr was Quietist! Once to be alarmed was once to be resolved. Madame Guyon was forbidden to visit St. Cyr. Madame de Maisonfort was induced to retire. But their influence was not immediately overcome; the writings of Madame Guyon, her letters, and those of Fenelon, were copied and surreptitiously read. At length the "Maximes des Saintes" of Fenelon challenged public attention. They were denounced by Bossuet to the King. Louis, who hated mysticism, banished Fenelon to his diocese, and deprived him of the place of tutor to the Duc de Bourgogne. The writings of Madame Guyon, and their authoress, were unrelentingly pursued by Bossuet. After imprisonment in the Bastille, Madame Guyon retired to Blois, where she died June 9, 1717, after many years spent in the practice of the sincerest piety. The troubles connected with Quietism nearly lost Madame de Maintenon the affections of the King: his anger threw her upon a sick bed.

Finally St. Cyr became to both a source of happiness and of consolation.

It was here that Louis delighted to narrate the victories of his armies. It was before the altar of St. Cyr, that, when stricken with severe domestic calamity, broken by the adverse results of his state policy, his armies defeated, his kingdom wasted by famine, Louis obtained the inward strength which enabled him to endure reverses. In August, 1715, he died. Henceforth St. Cyr was the asylum of Madame de Maintenon: there she found repose, August 15, 1719, aged 84. Her body was buried with great religious solemnity in the choir. In 1794 the workmen occupied after the suppression of St. Cyr as a monastery, upon its alteration to an hospital, discovered the tomb: it was violated, and the body, still perfect as embalmed, was ordered by a wretch of the name of Delaunay to be disinterred. A rope was put round the neck, and, amid savage cries, it was drawn through the streets to a public grave in the neighbouring cemetery. In 1802 the body was again exhumed, and laid beneath a becoming monument before the rooms she had occupied. In 1805, by orders of General Dutueil, the body was again taken up, and the remains thrown into a broken chest in an adjacent outhouse. In 1836 Colonel Baraguay d'Hilliers erected a monument in the chapel to her memory:

the remains were collected, and thus inscribed:—

Ci git Madame de Maintenon, 1635—1719.

Such were the indignities, such the late respect, paid to the foundress of the *Maison Royale de St. Cyr*, the benefactress of the daughters of the nobility of France. In those words are all that now recalls the munificence of Louis, and the affectionate goodness of heart of Madame de Maintenon. Not one memorial remains to remind the youth which occupies the rooms, once tenanted by so much beauty and by so much virtue, of the other grateful associations of the past. The spot honoured by the genius of Racine, the church endeared by the preaching of Bossuet and of Fenelon, the instruction which has had so important an influence upon French society and the French language, all have been allowed to fade from the sweet memories of life by the ingratitude of modern institutions.

We owe to Monsieur Lavallée a work of great interest on this subject, and recommend its perusal; and are glad to be able to strengthen our commendations by the valuable authority of Monsieur de St. Beuve,* to whose agreeable paper upon this subject we now make our acknowledgments.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM BETHAM, ULSTER.

In the memoir of Sir William Betham, in our Magazine for December last, we gave some particulars of his large Manuscript Collections, a portion of which he transferred by sale to the Royal Irish Academy. The greater part of those which were in his possession at the time of his death were dispersed by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson on the 1st of June. Of these we proceed to give some account, with their prices and purchasers' names; attempting some degree of classification, instead of proceeding directly in the order of the Catalogue.

Ancient Manuscripts.

Opuscula S. Fulberti Episcopi Carnolensis, on vellum, 14th cent. 5*l.* British Museum.

Horæ B. Mariæ Virginis: with illumi-

nations, 15th cent., on vellum. 25*l.* 10*s.* Bohn.

Liber Pronosticorum de Futuro Seculo, Juliani Episcopi Toletani, on vellum, 15th cent. 3*l.* 10*s.* W.

Officium S. Trinitatis, an English service-book of the 15th cent., on vellum. 10*l.* Upham.

Orosii Interrogantis et Augustini Respondentis Dialogus, on vellum, 15th cent. 10*l.* 10*s.* Upham.

Patrum Sanctorum Tractatus varii, on vellum, 13th cent. 11*l.* 11*s.* Upham.

Rogeri de Waltham, Canonici Londinensis, Compendium Morale de quibusdam Dictis et Factis exemplaribus antiquorum Regum, Principum, et Philosophorum, on vellum, of 14th or 15th cent. 27*l.* Upham.

Concilium Generale, containing the 4th

* *Causeries de Lundi*, tome viii. 1854.

Lateran Council, in which the Albigenses were condemned, on vellum, 14th cent. 10*l.* Upham.

Original Records.

Minute Book of the borough of Banagher, from 1693 to 1749. 3*l.* British Museum.

Boyle Papers, chiefly relating to the Irish Conspiracy in 1598. 6*l.* 6*s.* Boone.

Book of Letters to the Duke of Ormond at Dublin Castle, 1712. 5*l.* 15*s.*

Accounts kept by the Trustees appointed by act of parliament for sale of Sir Thomas Hackett's estate in 1708. 1*l.* 10*s.* Boone.

Liber Regalis Visitationis in tribus Provinciis Hiberniæ, virtute Commissionis Regis Jacobi, 1615, apparently the fair copy of the Commissioners' Report, of which the original draft, in a mutilated condition, is in the Prerogative Office, Dublin. 3*l.* British Museum.

Entries of Recognizances in the Chancery of Ireland, from Eliz. to Charles I. These (being lots 80 to 85 inclusive) were all purchased by Mr. Boone, for sums amounting in all to 20*l.* 15*s.*

Irish Statutes Staple from 1639 to 1663. 6*l.* 15*s.* Boone.

The like from 1673 to 1678. 10*l.* 10*s.* Boone.

Orders in Council for the Affaires of Ireland. 6*l.* 6*s.* British Museum.

Copies of Records, &c.

The Domesday Boke of Dyvelyn Citie, transcribed from the original in the possession of the Corporation of Dublin by Sir W. Betham, and illustrated by several maps and plans, including one on vellum dated 1610, and Brooking's rare Map 1728, which has been sold by auction for 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* 19*l.* Halliday.

Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis 1173—1600, a thick folio volume, supposed to be copied from the Lodge collection. 16*l.* 16*s.* Boone.

Annals of Ireland, from 1559 to 1686, a MS. of the latter date. 8*l.* 8*s.* Boone.

Rev. Mervyn Archdall's Collections.

Monasticon Hibernicum 1786, 4to. interleaved with additions for a new edition. 4*l.*

Collections for the History of Irish Castles, Abbies, &c. 2*l.* 10*s.*

Collectanea Monastica Hiberniæ. 2*l.* 15*s.*

Collections relative to Irish Topography. 7*l.* 15*s.*

These were all purchased by Mr. Boone.

Mr. John Lodge's Collections.

Transcript, in sixteen folio volumes, of the Historical Collections of John Lodge, relative to Ireland. 155*l.* Boone. (For

the originals of this series an annuity of 500*l.* was granted by government to the widow of Mr. Lodge.)

Parochiale Hibernicum, being an account of the Churches in the different Dioceses of Ireland; with a corrected copy of the Valor Beneficiorum Eccles. in Hibernia, printed in 1741. 7*l.* 7*s.* Boone.

Sir James Ware's Collections.

The original MS. of his Antiquities of Ireland. 6*l.* W.

Writers of Ireland, original MS. 3*l.* 10*s.* W.

Annals of Ireland from 1168 to 1219. 5*s.*—The like, from 1485 to 1558. 7*s.*—The like, from 1558 to 1586. 5*s.* In the handwriting of Robert Ware. Neligan.

Sir William Betham's own MSS.

Abstract of the Irish entries on the Rolls in the Tower of London; and the Chartulary of the abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr in Dublin. 6*l.* 15*s.* Boone. [There is a copy of this chartulary in the possession of Charles Haliday, esq. of Monkstown Park, near Dublin.]

Abstract of the Statutes of Ireland, from Hen. VI. to Rich. III. and of the Proceedings in Parliament. 10*l.* 10*s.* Boone. [Probably taken from Harris's Abstract of the Statutes in the Library of the Dublin Society.]

Extracts from the Chancery Recognizances of Ireland; and Statutes Staple. 2*l.* 5*s.* Boone. [The originals were also sold in this sale: see under *Records.*]

Historical Notices of the county of Dublin. 1*l.* 4*s.* Hamilton.

Historical Account of the Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, now the 18th Foot. 2*l.* 6*s.* Boone. [See Brigadier Stearne's MS. mentioned hereafter.]

Historical Memoirs of the Geraldine Earls of Desmond. 3*l.* 5*s.* Boone.

List of all the Knights made in Ireland from 1565 to 1839: with their arms painted. 8*l.* 15*s.*

Inrollments relative to Counties Palatine or District Liberties in Ireland. 8*l.* Boone.

Syllabus Chartarum et Literarum Patentium de Rebus Hibernicis. 13*l.* 13*s.* W.

Translations of Irish Poems. 2*l.* 2*s.* Boone.

The Death of Conlach son of Cucullen, and other Poems, translated from the Irish. 18*s.* Boone.

Remarks on the Sovereign Roman Pontiffs from 1148 to 1659, with reference to the prophecy of St. Malachy archbishop of Armagh, translated from the French of Michael Gorgeu, and continued by Sir William Betham to 1847, under the assumed name of Walter Butler. 4*l.* W.

Drawings of Irish Antiquities, with

autograph descriptions by various antiquaries. 8*l.* 8*s.* W.

Irish Glossaries. 10*l.* Boone.

A translation of Giuseppe Micali on the Ancient People of Italy, that is, the Etruscans. Two vols. folio. 1*l.* 10*s.* Hamilton.

A translation of the Poems ascribed to Oisín, or Ossian, with notes. 2*l.* 18*s.* Boone.

The Works attributed to Saint Patrick translated. 4*l.* Boone.

Sanasan Chormaic. Cormac's Glossary of the Irish language, with an English translation. 6*l.* 6*s.* Boone.

Woman's Parliament, and other Pieces, translated from the Irish. 4*l.* 15*s.* Tasker.

Autograph Manuscripts.

Several thousand autograph letters addressed to Sir W. Betham, bound in 35 quarto volumes. 35*l.*

Lives of the Reformers, Genealogies of Dillon and Bath, and Notes on Irish History; by Andrew Bath of Colpe, co. Meath, 2*l.* 10*s.* Boone.

The Common Place Book of Ralph Brook, York Herald. 17*l.*

Regnum Corcagiense, a description of the kingdom of Corke, by Sir Richard Cox, 1687. 11*l.* 11*s.*

Dinn-Seanchus-Erenn, a history of the names of the most remarkable Doons, Raths, Palaces, Mountains, Hills, Lakes, Rivers, Wells, &c. in Ireland, transcribed by Owen Connellan, esq. Professor of Irish at Queen's college, Cork. 17*l.*

O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary and Grammar, interleaved, and filled with numerous additions in the handwriting of Professor Connellan. 29*l.* British Museum.

Certaine Chronical Discourses for the yeares of our Lord God 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, by William Farmer, Chirurgion. 3*l.* 5*s.* Boone.

Historical Treatises collected by Richard Grosvenor, son and heir of Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. 1637. 3*l.* 10*s.*

Autobiography of General Joseph Holt, Commander-in-Chief of the Irish rebels in 1798. 4*l.* 10*s.*

Translation of the Innisfallen Annals, by Edward O'Reilly. 1*l.* 18*s.* Boone.

Keatinge's History of Ireland, translated by Walter Harte. 5*l.* 5*s.* W.

The same transcribed by Sir W. Betham, and prepared for publication. 5*l.* 5*s.* W.

Ninety-five original letters of the Abate Luigi Lanzi, author of the History of Painting. 3*l.* W.

A letter of Oliver Cromwell to his son Henry, April 21, 1656, signed "Y^r lovinge Father OLIVER P." 17*l.* Mr. Monckton Milnes.

Fancies occasionally written on severall occurrences, a volume of the poems of Payne Fisher, Poet Laureate to Oliver Cromwell. Small quarto. 3*l.* W.

Divine Fancies, digested into Epigrammes, Meditations, and Observations, by Francis Quarles. 5*l.* 10*s.* W.

History of the House of Ormond, by William Roberts, Ulster King of Arms. 17*l.* 17*s.* Butler.

Collections, Sacred, Newe, and Wonderfull of the Catholiques' Sufferings in Ireland; by David Rooth, R.C. Bishop of Ossory, 1615. 7*l.* 15*s.* Boone.

[This is the original of the rare book printed under the title of *Analecta Sacra Nova et Mira de Rebus Catholicorum in Hibernia per Fide et Religione gestis*, &c. 1617, 19. 2 vols. 8vo. The original English has not been printed.]

Account of the most remarkable transactions which Brigadier Stearne has been engaged in with the Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, from 1678 to 1712. 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Boone.

Humourous poems (unpublished), in the handwriting of Dr. Jonathan Swift. 10*l.* 10*s.* Bohn.

Personal Narrative of an Irish officer named Thompson who served from the year 1761 in the wars of Germany, with Diary to 1798. 5*l.* 15*s.* Tasker.

Notes on the Holy Scriptures, &c. by Ebenezer Warren, Dean of Ossory. 5*s.* Neligan.

Religious Treatises, by Bishop Thomas Wilson. 4*l.* Neligan.

The whole day's sale produced the sum of 852*l.* 16*s.* It did not include Sir William Betham's Extracts from the Wills in the Prerogative Office at Dublin, nor those which were made by Mr. William Lynch from the Exchequer Records, and which he purchased for 200*l.* These, we presume, have been sold by his family to the Lords of the Treasury for public use.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Old Public Libraries—Portraits of Sir P. Sidney—Harrow Church: Dr. Butler's Monument—Portrait of John Hales, the Founder of Coventry School.

OUR OLD PUBLIC LIBRARIES; BOOK CATALOGUES; AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

MR. URBAN,—The working out of the recent Acts of Parliament for the establishment of new Public Libraries has drawn attention to our old ones, the ruins of which are scattered over the whole country. These striking proofs of the intelligence of our forefathers are intrinsically valuable; often containing, as they do, early editions of rare books. But they are invaluable as the nuclei of improved institutions adapted to the wants and taste of modern times. Scarcely a year has passed since the Gentleman's Magazine first appeared, without its pages presenting some notices, more or less in detail, upon these libraries, and John Bagford's report of those of London has been twice published by Mr. Urban. But the subject deserves a more elaborate discussion, with the express object of directing the Charity Trust Commissioners to abuses which seem to set common exposure at defiance. It is in these stores that the *retrospective* learning is accumulated, lately shown by Admiral Smyth, in his History of the Mediterranean, to be of great nautical importance. Old *charts* are to be found there which exhibit rocks and shoals correctly marked by navigators in the middle ages, but which the modern Admiralty draftsmen carefully remove from the face of their official charts. This is proved from a detail of authentic facts recorded by Admiral Smyth to have occurred, at the cost of millions of money, and hundreds of lives, in the last 30 years in the Mediterranean alone. The modern charts of the Black Sea, now so interesting to us, are remarkably incorrect in this respect.

Mr. Leicester Buckingham* has done ample justice to the more ancient collections throughout Europe; and he has shown by a profusion of details, that to the Church in the middle ages Europe was largely indebted for preserving books of which the mere ruins are the pride and grief of collectors of all opinions. But Mr. Leicester Buckingham has established what seems to be a new point as to the monastic libraries of the middle ages. He shews that they were lending libraries. They belonged he says "not to the monks alone, but to the people;" in support of

which view of the case he adduces curious proof in the solemn rebuke issued by the Council of Paris in 1212 against certain abbots who had discontinued loans from their libraries on pretence of injuries done to the books. "The lending of books," said the Council, "may justly be reckoned among the most eminent of the works of mercy."

This important fact of the share enjoyed by the people in the educational institutions of Roman Catholic times is illustrated by another to which Mr. Buckingham, in his wish to do honour to the ecclesiastics, has not paid sufficient attention. The laity, as well as the churchmen, contributed largely to the public libraries then as since. The will of the Lord Mayor William of Walworth shews he possessed books. Richard Whittington, the other famous Lord Mayor, left his library to the Grey Friars, now the Blue Coat School. Part of the building remained till lately, and even his books might be traced. So Good Duke Humfrey had a noble collection at Greenwich; and sent some of it to Oxford, where it is not lost sight of. So Judge Littleton in the 15th century gave a fine MS. to a village in Worcestershire, to be read *by all* in the open church at their pleasure: and the examples might be much extended. The British have never been a people of castes and classes. *All* of us have a common interest in the common weal; and the only thing now needed is to make all capable by fitting intelligence to share it.

The reformers committed a sad error in destroying enormous collections of books in the monasteries, so justly eulogised by Mr. Buckingham. But Protestants since the 16th century have done much to repair the damage by founding newer public libraries. As if however it were the destiny of all human institutions to be sapped by the under-current of selfishness, these have again been exposed to enormous dilapidations.

A sketch of the ruined condition of a few of them will suffice to shew what the Charity Trust Commissioners have upon their hands in this department of their work.

* "The Bible in the Middle Ages, with remarks on the Libraries, Schools, and Social and Religious Aspects of Mediæval Europe," by Leicester Ambrose Buckingham. London, 1853, p. 136.

Close to London, at Lewisham in Kent, is a public library attached to the Grammar School. The founder's will, 1657, is express as to his intentions to appropriate "all the upper rooms over the Grammar School for a public library," to which he gave his own books, and for its increase in "divinity, history, and other matters," he appropriated 20s. a-year out of his estate, with 5s. per quarter for its "keeper." The schoolmaster and the incumbent of Lewisham were to appoint the keeper of the library, to which free admission was to be allowed for "all well-known ministers, for the gentlemen of the Hundred of Lewisham, and for all other godly students that would frequent it."

The will of the founder contains other provisions for the increase of the books, and the perpetuity of the benefaction as a public library.

The governors of the charity are a powerful London Company, the Leather-sellers, who twenty years ago caused a very clever catalogue of the books to be compiled by an able antiquary, Mr. Black; and among them are many valuable volumes.

Here seem to be all the conditions of success to an important institution—a prudent foundation; a populous neighbourhood; and independent supervisors. Nevertheless the public character of the library is utterly gone. There is no keeper of it, as carefully arranged by the founder; and the most intelligent inhabitants of Lewisham do not even know of its existence. The schoolmaster has got it into his own hands, and refuses the best qualified student admission to its stores. It is his private property as master!

In Shoreditch, according to Sir H. Ellis in his History of that place, one Dawson gave 800 or 900 volumes in 1763 to the church; and the will exists. Mr. Ware, in his account of Shoreditch Charities, gives the catalogue of this library. But after being carried from pillar to post in the last sixty years, it has at last got back into the church, verifying, as is believed, the proverb, that *two removes* are worse than a fire. The catalogue has entries of valuable works not, it may be hoped, lost.

At Guildford in Surrey things are in a worse condition. A library attached to the Grammar School for more than two centuries has been liberally increased by the most distinguished men of the day. Hales of Eton is among the benefactors; and the Onslows of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries contributed to it. Tradition says, like the Lewisham library, it is by right public. But a former master turned the room, fitted up originally from

the oaks of a neighbouring park, into a dormitory for his boarders, and piled the books up in bales out of the way. Here once might be seen rare black letter volumes, and among them was a Caxton of great price, which is believed to be now deposited in safer hands in a neighbouring private collection.

So at Lewes in Sussex, the incumbent of St. Anne's parish in 1707 gave some hundred volumes, also to the Grammar School, but in trust for public use. The original catalogue exists; but the books have disappeared. The late master turned them over to the town constables; and they were at last sold for 57*l.*, to buy a fire-engine.

At Steyning, in Sussex, the late master of the Grammar School was himself allowed to appropriate the old books, which were sold at the disposal of his effects by public auction. Some competition took place on this occasion for an Isaac Walton, given by the sage angler himself to that school some 200 years ago.

In Sussex this whole subject is understood to have been zealously taken up by the Archæological Society, whose efforts will doubtless be successful in bringing many more of these institutions to light in that county.

In Hereford there is quite a group of them in the worst condition possible. The Vicars Choral are the keepers of one founded early in the 17th century by numerous subscribers, at the head of whom was Lord Scudamore, distinguished in his day as a scholar and a statesman. Not long ago this collection was rotting in a deserted chapel. So in the vestryroom of the chief church in this city, another collection of a later date, and chained—a circumstance which seems to imply the miscellaneous admission of readers, amounting to the public use of the books, whenever the library is open. Here, however, as in the Vicars Choral Chapel, the books had, when seen by the writer, melancholy marks of neglect. In the Cathedral at Hereford is to be seen one of the maps of the middle ages traceable to remote antiquity, on which the acute observations of Admiral Smyth may be justified.

But perhaps the worst case is that of the Aldrich public lending library of Henley on Thames, founded in 1727. Dr. Charles Aldrich, nephew to the celebrated Dean of Christ Church Oxford, was rector of Henley, and the author of some good books recorded in the catalogues under the better known name of his uncle. He gave his own library to the inhabitants of his parish and to the ministers of the adjacent parishes, to be read in the repository and

also to be lent. Not long ago this collection was in the worst possible state; and nearly unknown.

To accumulate the like cases every where, would fill a volume; and it is a gross error to suppose these libraries are mere collections of "musty divinity." They abound in good books in all branches of learning and science.

It is also quite an error to suppose that our hands are tied by the founders to a superstitious observance of their rules so as to be unable to improve the constitution of these libraries. Sir Thomas Bodley, when he founded the noble institution in Oxford which is graced with his name, wrote to the trustees, that the scheme of regulations he sent them was not meant to be binding on their judgments, like a law of the Medes and Persians. He was fully conscious of his own infirmity he said, and only wished to contribute something towards a structure which others must complete according to the wants of posterity.

So in the former case, the excellent public lending library of Dr. Charles Aldrich; the founder did not pretend that his collection of 1727 would suit posterity. He accordingly, like all other founders of such libraries, anticipated it would be increased and improved in after times.

The statute of 7 and 8 Anne provides in the same spirit for the improvement of public libraries under the visitation of the bishops and clergy; although it may be questioned whether that statute has not been a dead letter these 80 years.

The Committee of the House of Commons, whose reports led to the passing of Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries Act, produced valuable details on the subject; but it left the great mass of cases untouched; and the Charity Trust Commissioners will fail to take proper measures for the reform of the abuses which at present destroy the usefulness of our old libraries unless the subject be sturdily discussed.

Since the publication in the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1788, of the complaint, that "public libraries are wanting in England," many have been founded by societies, by individuals, and by the State. It only remains to take a suitable survey of our stock in this kind, and to complete it according to the public wants.

The proper steps for these ends are, 1st to make out a list of all our public libraries; and then to prepare catalogues of them all.

Upon the much-debated question of catalogues, permit me to offer a few remarks.

In the United States, a *Convention* of librarians last year undertook to settle the

form of a good catalogue, and a committee was appointed to produce a model. The labours of that committee are waited for impatiently. An expression has been repeatedly used on the subject in the Gentleman's Magazine, which seems to point sensibly at what is wanted in this matter. A good catalogue ought to be a *finding* catalogue. To find a book in a library it is surely enough to use in the catalogue only just the words which point it out. To give the whole title, as is often done, is waste of space, and sheer loss of time. If this single point be properly attended to, the extent of a catalogue will be much reduced, and the facility of consulting it augmented. The name of the author and the subject, or distinctive signs of an anonymous work, the size, date, edition, and place where printed are all the facts wanted. Most long titles might be reduced in the works themselves; and certainly ought not to swell a catalogue.

The reduction of quantity to be secured by attention to this capital point will lessen the objection to the increase of the bulk of a catalogue by adding chapters of *subjects* to the chapters of names of authors. The ablest scholar is unaware of all that has been published on some subjects; and the most diligent student must depend solely upon the information of others respecting the books which have appeared upon many. To both the catalogue of authors will be a meagre help; whilst that of the contents of the library according to subjects will be a most instructive and acceptable guide.

It would not be difficult by actual trial to test the facility of constructing *finding* catalogues of this character. Lord Seymour and other Members of the House of Commons have proposed to make catalogues for *all* the libraries in London—*i. e.* all the *public* libraries, not including doubtless the joint-stock collections, such as the London Institution, the London Library, and the like; the corporation libraries, such as that at Guildhall; and as the companies' halls, the scientific libraries, the professional libraries, the missionary libraries, the parochial libraries, the tract libraries, the Bray libraries, the mechanics' libraries, and even the libraries of individuals for use and sale. Even excluding all these, the labour and expense of the general catalogue asked for would be enormous upon any plan yet settled.

But an actual trial may be made of an improved plan on a moderate scale by taking the collections of the great public offices, including those of the two Houses of Parliament, as the subjects of experiment. Printed books and MSS. of the most valuable sort are to be found in

the Treasury, the Home and Colonial offices, the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, Ordnance, and Woolwich, in both Houses of Parliament, at the Privy Council, in the State Paper Office, at the Board of Control, and elsewhere, concerning legislation, administration, and statistics. At present each department probably is quite ignorant of stores next door, most urgently needed by it. A general *finding* catalogue of the authors and subjects of the books in these public departments would have the best effect, and its supplement would shew the deficiencies of each department in what could be obtained from its neighbours or might be supplied by purchases.

The form of this catalogue of official collections might become a model for others, and lead to the general catalogues so much desired.

The Public Libraries Acts of Parliament seem to be defective in not providing for the combination of several small towns into one body.

Under the title of a *Special Library of Trade and Finance*, it has been proposed to revive the Institution of Industrial Literature and Science, founded 150 years ago in Westminster by one of the ablest and most enlightened men of his time—William Paterson of Dumfriesshire.

The Committee of the House of Commons on Public Libraries recommended the formation of "Special" Libraries in our great commercial towns; and supported the wise recommendation by the example of Hamburg, where a *commercial* library, opened in 1735, now contains 40,000 volumes. Our far-seeing Scottish countryman, Paterson, gave an older and better example of this good thing; and he of all men was entitled to counsel studies which had enabled him to lead both English and Scotch, with various success, to the accomplishment of the greatest designs. An eminent merchant, a sagacious banker, an enterprising colouist, no mean engineer and navigator, he might well recommend the sciences he was perfectly versed in, as the fittest instruments of success to the man of business. His views combined landed with trading interests; and his estimate of the value of all the branches of knowledge that ensure the due development of national industry and wealth, public and private, is the best vindication of such knowledge. He has expressed that estimate in a few golden words prefixed to the catalogue of his own library, when he dedicated it in his life-time to the public use.

His library was limited to works on "trade, revenue, and navigation," and to whatever illustrates those subjects, of which he observes as follows :

"This catalogue has been extracted from a collection upon those subjects to give some better idea than is commonly conceived of the books necessary to the knowledge of matters so deep and extensive as trade and revenue; the which, notwithstanding the noise of many pretenders, may well be said not yet to be truly methodised—nay, nor perhaps to have been tolerably considered by any.

"Trade and revenue are here put together; since the public, and indeed any other, revenues, are only branches of the increase from the industry of the people, whether in pasture, agriculture, manufactures, navigation, extraordinary productions or inventions, or by all of these.

"So that to this necessary, and it is to be hoped now rising study of trade, there is requisite not only as complete a collection as possible of all books, pamphlets, and schemes relating to trade, revenues, navigation, inventions or improvements, ancient or modern; but likewise of the best histories, voyages, and accounts of the states, laws, and customs of countries. From these collections it will be more clearly understood how the various effects of wars, conquests, fires, inundations, plenty, want, good or bad management, or influence of government, and such like, have more immediately affected the rise and decline of the industry of a people.

"The friends to this study are desired to contribute what they can towards rendering this small collection more complete, and fit for public use; and for this purpose to communicate the titles of such books or papers as they have heard to be extant on these and the like subjects.

"Some of the MSS. belonging to this collection being at present dispersed, and others not yet brought into order, the catalogue thereof is deferred.

"*Westminster, August 23, 1703.*"

All that is yet known of the result of this remarkable invitation is, that the *catalogue* of Paterson's own books so given to the public, is in the British Museum, Harl. MSS., No. 4564. It affords an interesting view of the donor's acquisitions; his extensive acquaintance with modern languages; and the enlarged idea he had of the intelligence to be expected in an accomplished merchant.

William Paterson is well known as the founder of the Bank of England; and of the great Scottish enterprise in Darien, after the disasters in which he is generally thought to have entirely retired from the world—to Scotland; "pitied and neglected."

The fact is quite otherwise. These disasters occurred in 1698—1700. But after the latter year he was elected mem-

ber for Dumfries. He resided in Westminster from 1701 to his death in 1718; consulted by the most eminent ministers—Godolphin, Harley, and Walpole; as can be proved by positive evidence. As a writer he was classed with Defoe; and it is extremely probable that he was the type of *Sir Andrew Freeport* in the *Spectator*. It is certain that William III. had held him in high esteem, and that Paterson's enlightened views were adopted for the guidance of our commercial policy when the King suddenly died.

What an incomparable man he was, may be inferred from the two last events of his life. After a long struggle, carried on indeed with the support of many zealous friends, he compelled a reluctant administration to pay him a large indemnity for his losses in the Darien colony. The proofs of the fact are found in the Journals of Parliament, in the Statute Book, and in the warrants for the formation of the Royal Bank of Scotland. This tardy justice enabled him to pay his own debts; to provide liberally for his numerous relatives; and, what must have been a source

of deep satisfaction, to make a munificent acknowledgment of the friendship of the generous Daranda, his executor. The probate of his will establishes these facts.

It was a far more important event, that in 1717, the year before his decease, his advice lead Walpole to bring forward the great measure of paying off the National Debt, then 50 millions sterling only. He defended that measure by his *Wednesday's Club Conferences*. It was attacked by Broome in the *Wednesday's Club-Law*; to which "Paterson or Defoe," says the cotemporary authority from whom these curious facts are derived, wrote a rejoinder, entitled, *Fair Payment, no Sponge*.

Paterson's writings, however little known, are still valuable historically, and for their bearing on the most important questions of trade and finance.

It is proposed to establish a *Paterson Public Library* upon the basis of his collection, as a fitting monument to a great man; and as calculated at no distant time to provide the means of public instruction on matters of national interest.

Yours, &c. S. BANNISTER.

PORTRAITS OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

MR. URBAN,—Hubert Languet, writing to Sidney from Vienna, 1st Jan. 1574, remarks—"I sometimes gratify myself at our kind Abondius's with the sight of your portrait, and then forthwith I suffer for it, because it only renews the pain I felt at losing you."

In another letter from Languet to Sidney, dated Vienna, 22nd Jan. 1574, is the following passage: "I foresee what pain I shall suffer in parting from you, and I would gladly find some remedy for it; but nothing occurs to me, unless a portrait of you might perhaps be a relief to me. And, though your likeness is so engraven on my heart as to be always before my sight, yet I beg you kindly to indulge me so far as to send it to me, or bring it when you come back. One reason why I wish to have it is, that I may show it to those friends to whom I say what I think of your worth, and what hopes I entertain of your character; for they feel that no man can possess such a gifted mind without showing marks of it in his person, and especially in his face; and, therefore, they desire greatly to see you. But I hope you will consider yourself at liberty to say no, without offending me; for I should be sorry to make a request that could be disagreeable to you. The sight of your portrait at our friend Abondius's wrought upon me so that when I came home I wrote these verses which I send to you, though from my earliest youth I have

never tried my hand on anything of the kind. I venture to expose myself to your mirth, and to say that I do not consider them altogether from the purpose, and to request therefore that they may be written under the portrait which you will cause to be painted, if there shall be room for them."

Sidney's reply, dated Padua, 4th Feb. 1574, is in these terms,—"I am both glad and sorry that you ask me so urgently for my portrait; glad, because a request of this kind breathes the spirit of that sweet and long-tried affection with which you regard me; and sorry that you have any hesitation in asking me so mere a trifle. For, even if there were not between us that true and genuine friendship which throws into shade all other feelings, as the sun obscures the lesser lights, still I have received that from you which gives you a right to demand from me as a debt greater things than this. As soon as ever I return to Venice I will have it done, either by Paul Veronese or by Tintoretto, who hold by far the highest place in the art. As to your lines, although it is a thing to boast of, 'to be praised by one so full of praise,' and though they are most welcome to me, as testifying your most undying affection for me, yet I cannot think of sinning so grievously against modesty as to have such a proclamation of my praises, especially as I do not deserve them, inscribed on my portrait. Therefore in this thing I pray

you to pardon me, in all else command me, and I will satisfy you as far as I can; the will at any rate shall not be wanting."

In another letter from Sidney to Languet, dated Venice, 26 Feb. 1574, he says, "This day one Paul of Verona has begun my portrait, for which I must stay here some two or three days longer."

Languet, writing to Sidney from Vienna, 11th June, 1574, observes,—"Master Corbett showed me your portrait, which I kept with me some hours to feast my eyes on it, but my appetite was rather increased than diminished by the sight. It seems to me to represent some one like you rather than yourself, and, at first, I thought it was your brother. Most of your features are well drawn, but it is far more juvenile than it ought to be; I should think you were not unlike it in your 12th or 13th year."

In another letter to Sidney, from Prague, 6th June, 1575, Languet says,—“Now I am going to confess my own clownishness, to use no harsher term. As long as I enjoyed the sight of you, I made no great account of the portrait which you gave me, and scarcely thanked you for so beautiful a present. I was led by regret for you, on my return from Frankfort, to place it in a frame, and fix it in a conspicuous place. When I had done this, it appeared to me to be so beautiful, and so strongly to resemble you, that I possess nothing which I value more. Master Vulcobius is so struck with its elegance that he is looking for an artist to copy it. The painter has represented you sad and thoughtful. I should have been better pleased if your face had worn a more cheerful look when you sat for the painting.”

I infer from these passages that there were two portraits of Sir Philip Sidney, one of which, on or before the 1st of Jan. 1574, was in possession of Abondius, but by whom painted does not appear. Another, by Paul Veronese, began 26th Feb. 1574, and presented to Languet.

The above passages are from the Correspondence of Sir Philip Sidney and Hubert Languet, published in 1845 by Steuart A. Pears, M.A., Fellow of Christ Church College, Oxford.

HARROW CHURCH—DR. BUTLER'S MONUMENT.

IN our Obituary of the past year insertion was given to a very just and well-written memoir of the late Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Butler. It first appeared in the Times, and the author was known to be Dr. Vaughan, the present Head Master of Harrow School. We have now to put upon record the fact of the recent erection in Harrow Church of a monument to the Dean's memory, the tribute paid to his

Desirous of knowing somewhat of Abondius, I turned to Mr. Pears's Index and found "Abondius see Hondius," turning to Hondius in the Index I found "Hondius, painted a portrait of Sidney, 21." The only artist named Hondius of whom I can find any account in Pilkington is Abraham Hondius, born 1638 or 1650, and who died at London in 1695. It appears, however, from Walpole's Anecdotes (ed. Wornum, ii. 441, iii. 871) that Abraham was great-grandson of Oliver de Houd or Houdius, an ingenious artist of Ghent. Prefixed to the second edition of Zouch's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney (York, 4to. 1809) is a portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, "engraved by C. Warren from an original painting by Diego Velasquez de Silva, in the possession of Henry Vernon, esq. at Wentworth Castle." In this portrait are these arms (not those of Sidney), two bars each charged with three roundels, in chief three roundels. Now, besides the negative evidence afforded by these arms, it may be remarked that Sir Philip Sidney died in 1586, and that Velasquez was not born till 1594.

With regard to the picture at Woburn engraved in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits as a portrait of Sir Philip Sidney by Sir Antonio More, Mr. Dallaway, in a note on Walpole, observes, "This portrait has been attributed to More, but unluckily for that assertion, Sidney was born in the year immediately following the painter's arrival in England." Now, although Sir Antonio More quitted England at the death of Queen Mary, he survived till 1575, and therefore might have painted the portrait of Sir Philip Sidney. But I cannot help thinking that the Woburn picture if by Sir Antonio More is not a portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, or if it be his portrait, that it was not painted by Sir Antonio More.

I trust it may be in the power of some of your Correspondents to give some details of Abondius of Vienna, and above all to furnish further information respecting the portrait of Sir Philip Sidney by Paul Veronese.

C. H. COOPER.

Cambridge, 10th July, 1854.

distinguished worth by the contributions of those old Harrovians who were under his care, and who appreciated his invariable kindness to them. It may be added, that they are indebted to Dr. Vaughan for the admirable inscription, which we shall shortly notice.

The monument, executed in marble by Richard Westmacott, esq. R.A., is placed within a moulded recess of Caen stone, in

character with the windows, on the east side of the south transept.

On either side of the table bearing the inscription is a small statue. One represents a female reading an unfolded MS., and having at her feet the *scrinium*, filled with rolls of MSS., and who may be considered to impersonate classical literature. The other, also a female figure, is represented as in deep thought, and regarding a tablet supported by the left hand, while in the other she holds a pair of compasses. She may be held to designate mathematical science. The upper part of the monu-

ment exhibits a medallion portrait of Dr. Butler resting against an open Bible. The college cap is partially shown behind the volume, breaking with its tassel the line of Gothic moulding over the inscription table. Books, rolls of MSS., &c. fill up the composition. It is universally admitted that the work and design do very great credit to the accomplished sculptor whose talents have been employed to carry out the wishes of the subscribers. The inscription, written as we have stated by Dr. Vaughan, is as follows:—

Viro admodum reverendo
 GEORGIO BUTLER, S.T.P.
 Ecclesiæ Cathedralis apud Petroburgenses Decano
 Scholæ Harroviensis per annos XXIV Præsidi
 Erudito Diligenti Humano Munifico
 ejusdem per alteros XXIV annos
 usque ad extremum vitæ diem
 Fautori Amantissimo
 hoc monumentum
 Pietatis quantumcunque est indicium
 memores dicant discipuli
 Decessit Prid. Kal. Mai
 A. S. MDCCCLIII.
 Æt. LXXIX.

It may be observed that this monument is placed almost immediately under that of Dr. Sumner, who died Head Master of the School in 1771, and which bears a rather verbose inscription from the pen of Dr. Parr, communicated to this Magazine in 1773. Some amusement may be anticipated for our archæological societies a couple of centuries hence by the variety of titles conferred upon the different Head Masters, and the pages of some Magazine may hereafter become the arena of a literary conflict as to whether the parties were Head Masters at all, or, if not, what they really were. For instance, we have no less than four different designations for these dignitaries—*Archididasculus*, *Informator*, *Ludimagister*, and now *Præses*. If the first is the most expressive term, and we are of opinion that it is, the latter is decidedly the least open to criticism. Objections have been made to the word *Archididasculus* as not being Latin; but surely it is as good a word as *Archidiaconus* or *Archiepiscopus*, and for which words, constantly used, there can be, of course, no classical authority. If the word be not Latin, “it deserves,” as the French would say, “to be so.” We confess, with all respect for Eton where it is in use, that we look upon the word *Informator* as utterly obnoxious, and the only authority given for it in Facciolati is Tertullian, who is said to describe Moses as “populi informator.”

Ludimagister has better classical claims. It may, peradventure, signify a school-

master (we almost doubt it in our sense of the word), but it confessedly does not mean the Head Schoolmaster, and which is the term wanted. The far-fetched medieval Latin, dragged out of Domesday Book, the “*apud Hergenses*” on Dr. Drury’s monument, had better have been omitted. It is too much of a conceit. The Hergenses of those days, that is the inhabitants of “*Herga super montem*,” having consisted, in all likelihood, of 2 *villani* and 3 *bordarii*. It was known as “Harowe at Hille” in the time of Richard the Second.

The church at Harrow has been recently repaired and much improved, but there is one mutilation of a monument against which both as Archæologists and Harrovians we must be permitted most earnestly to protest—we mean the removal of the brass of John Lyon and of his wife from the stone which covered their remains, in order to place it against the wall, while a seat and a flue were introduced, in desecration of the burial-place of him whom we are so proud to honour as our Founder. This removal, moreover, has not been effected without injury to the brass itself. A part of the left foot of the Founder, and both the feet of his wife, have been torn away and lost, as will be seen by an examination of the lithograph made by Mr. Nethercliff before the removal took place. The evidence also of there having been the brass of a child no longer exists.

It was very questionable taste in 1813 to

erect the paltry mural monument to Lyon's memory, which we confess we consider utterly unworthy of the name of Flaxman, and whose only merit is the inscription by Dr. Parr. The proper and the becoming course, and the one in the best taste, would have been to have raised the slab and its brass on the same spot, and on what is

usually termed an altar-tomb, and thus, while protecting the brass from the friction of the shoes of the congregation, to have preserved as sacred the spot of the Founder's interment, and this at the sacrifice of sitting room for perhaps some half-dozen persons! We own that we think this should even now be done. L.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN HALES, FOUNDER OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT COVENTRY.

MR. URBAN,—As a native of Coventry, and a scholar on the foundation of its Free Grammar School some five and twenty years ago, I have perused with much interest the notices which have appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, June, and July last respecting a Portrait of John Hales the eminent founder of that institution in 1545.

It appears that a portrait of John Hales, painted by Holbein in 1554, has been purchased by Henry Butterworth, esq. F.S.A. of Fleet street, London, at a sale of paintings belonging to the late George Arnold, esq. of Ashby Lodge, Northamptonshire, with the intention to present it to the Free School of his native city where he himself was educated; and which I have no doubt will be highly valued as the gift of a member of a well-known Coventry family; his uncle, Benjamin Butterworth, esq. having been Mayor of the city in 1796, and his uncle Joseph Butterworth, esq. then resident in London, having represented Coventry in Parliament from 1812 to 1818.

In your last Magazine the name of my father, the late Mr. William Reader, of Coventry, has been mentioned in connection with a portrait of John Hales, and therefore it devolves upon me, as his representative, to supply from his MSS. some particulars respecting it, which a few years ago he would have communicated with much pleasure, and, from his extensive knowledge of the antiquities of Coventry, with far more efficiency than I can pretend to do.

In 1704 a portrait of John Hales, the founder, was presented to the Free School by Anne, widow of Sir John Hales, of Coventry, the first Baronet, of which the

following is a description:—The figure is a three-quarters length, with full face, standing apparently in a thoughtful attitude, and closely attired in a collegiate dress—a black gown and cap, the sleeves tight from the elbows, and the cuffs terminating in ruffles; a small portion of the ruff is visible on the left side of the neck; the beard long and full, of a brown colour or hazel; the right arm bent at the elbow, the hand, holding a small book bound in red, placed on the chest; the left arm is extended, the hand resting on a table. The background on the right of the figure is dark; but through an opening on the left of the figure is seen a distant view of the east end of the Free School situated in a field, (which until a few years ago adjoined the Priory mill-dam, now the site of the recently formed Hales-street.) Beneath this picture, whilst in the possession of John Hales, esq. at Coventry, in 1650, (the first Baronet, and the fourth in descent from the founder's brother Christopher), the following Latin verses were painted, as copied by Sir William Dugdale* in the MSS. of his friend Sir Simon Archer, Knight, of Tanworth, Warwickshire.

Debite dura tuum mors demit, Halesie, corpus,
At tua post obitum fama perennis erit.
Non moritur virtus, pietas non interit unquam,
Te celebrem probitas ingeniumq' facit.
Omnia librasti quæ sunt noscenda peritis
Musas, historias, jura sacrosq' libros.
Perdidit eximium si nosceret Anglia summo
Consilio insignem judicioq' virum;
Has ingrata licet virtutes Patria sprevit,
Clarescent tandem, præmia digna ferent.

The following is a translation:—

Tho', Hales, we've witness'd thy departed breath,
Thy fame shall triumph o'er remorseless Death.

* I give this on the authority of the late Mr. Thomas Sharp of Coventry, the Latin verses appearing in his account of the Free School compiled from unpublished MSS. and of which a very few copies were printed for him by Mr. W. Reader in 1818, for private circulation only. There is no account of this portrait, nor copy of the Latin verses, mentioned in any of Dugdale's works. I have in vain searched his History of Warwickshire edit. 1656, Dr. Thomas's edition of 1730, the Monasticon, &c. and also Dugdale's Diary, Correspondence, &c. by Mr. Hamper, edit. 1827.

Sir William Dugdale, the great historian, and Garter principal King of Arms, a native of Warwickshire, was educated at Coventry Free School in 1615—1620, James Cranford being then Head Master.

Virtue still lives ! and, with true piety,
 Learning and honour did exist in thee.
 To inexperience'd youth thou didst unfold
 The learned works wrote in the days of old :—
 Of law, religion, knowledge sure was gain'd.
 Does England know the loss it has sustain'd ?
 Ungrateful country ! but yet from thy tomb
 Thy fame shall flourish and eternal bloom !

This portrait was certainly in the Free School in the year 1792, as the mayor, George Howlette, esq. Mr. John Nickson, and Mr. Thomas Sharp, then the Coventry antiquaries, employed a resident artist, Mr. Henry Jeayes, to make sketches of the principal objects of interest in the city and county, and consequently he made several drawings of this picture (one of which is in my possession), and the two belonging to Messrs. Nickson and Sharp are now, I believe, in the fine collection of the late William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House, near Warwick ; Mr. Howlette's copy probably is in the family of Mr. Wilson of Exhall, near Coventry, who married the niece of Mr. Alderman Howlette. This portrait of John Hales also appears on one of the Coventry tokens, with the east end of the Free School on the reverse, being one of the series of twenty-three tokens struck at Birmingham in 1797 for Messrs. John Nickson, Thomas Sharp, and Edmund W. Percy, for which Mr. Jeayes made drawings of the various public buildings—the reverse, with a few exceptions, being the city arms.

As Mr. Butterworth stated that no portrait of the founder had been in the Free School for more than half a century, I thought it probable that it might have been removed, and perhaps subsequently lost or destroyed, when the ancient front was taken down and a new one was erected in 1794 by an uncle of my father, John Williamson, esq. mayor of Coventry in 1793-4-5. Mr. Sharp, well-known for general accuracy, asserted it was in the school in 1818, and I have always had that impression myself, although I have no recollection of seeing it there. The school was formerly very damp and most unsuitable for the preservation of paintings, therefore it is very probable that it was removed in 1794 to the adjoining house of the head master, the Rev. William Brooks, and after his death, in 1833, placed in St. Mary's Hall, which venerable and magnificent edifice is a worthy asylum for the interesting memorials of royal and eminent persons which decorate its time-honoured walls. The portrait was not in St. Mary's Hall until after the year 1827, as it is not mentioned in the History of that building compiled and printed by my late father, nor is it mentioned in the list of paintings, inscriptions,

&c. preserved in his MSS. relating to the hall, which certainly would have been the case had any portrait of a Hales been there during his residence in Coventry ; as I know that he made several visits for the express purpose of copying them : but when speaking of this portrait I have frequently heard him say that it was at the Free School.

Mr. Butterworth appears to have been misinformed with respect to this portrait when he makes the following observations in your Magazine for July last :—

“ The St. Mary's Hall portrait is at best but a *fancy portrait of the founder*, of a late date ! ” and “ I am also inclined to believe the picture presented by Lady Hales to the school to be identical with the portrait in St. Mary's Hall ! ”

Although I cannot mention the year in which this portrait was painted, or the name of the artist, it is quite certain it was in the possession of the first baronet in 1650, who might have inherited it from his great-grandfather John Hales, who was the heir of his uncle the founder of the school ; but at any rate it is not at all likely that Sir John Hales would have possessed a fictitious or even a doubtful portrait of his eminent relative, or that Lady Hales would have presented it as a memorial [to the school, which building appears on the picture as an identification of this portrait. As a work of art it may not now be equal to the picture by Holbein, possibly from the injuries which it might have received from damp during the years it was most certainly in the school, from 1704 to 1794 ; but I submit it is equally entitled to be considered as an original, there being nothing improbable in the supposition that so celebrated a man as the founder sat for more than one portrait. This portrait appears to have been etched by Mrs. Dawson Turner a few years ago, but, as a private plate, it is now scarce, at any rate in London. As Mr. Butterworth affirms that his picture “ differs in every particular from the St. Mary's Hall portrait,” it is to be regretted that he has not given a description of it.

John Hales, the founder, died unmarried Jan. 5, 1572 : and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter le Poor, in Broad Street, London.

I fear that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space, and therefore will defer to a future opportunity, if any such should arise, the particulars of the eventful life of John Hales and of the foundation of his Free Grammar School at Coventry, which has lately been the subject of a Government Commission of Inquiry.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM READER.
 London, July 24, 1854.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Removal of the Learned Societies from Somerset House—British Museum—Royal Society—Illustrations of Newton and his Contemporaries—Paris Exhibition of 1855—Centenary of the Society of Arts—Educational Exhibition—Industrial Museum in Edinburgh—Literary and Scientific Institutions Act—Architectural Museum—Commemoration at Oxford—Honorary Degrees at Cambridge—Entertainment given by the Mayor of Oxford—Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire—Sale of Library of John Dunn Gardner, esq.—Numismatic Collections of Mr. J. D. Cuff—Pictures bought for the National Gallery and other recent Picture Sales—Roubilliac's Statue of Handel—Stained Glass Window made for the King of Denmark—The 350th anniversary of Printing at Breslau—New materials for Paper—The mystery of Spirit-rapping solved.

A deputation of the Presidents of the various learned Societies of the metropolis has waited upon Sir William Molesworth in reference to the future plans of the Government for the accommodation of the Societies at present in Somerset House, and of others having claims to the like measure of public encouragement. It is believed that as soon as Burlington House comes into the possession of Government, which will be in September next, it will be pulled down, as it is not suitable for the requirements of the scientific Societies in question.

The Trustees of the *British Museum* have received from the Hon. Edward Chitty, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Jamaica, the handsome present of a collection of 3000 specimens of shells, illustrative of the land and freshwater molluscs of that island. Mr. Chitty has been engaged for some years past in investigating the conchology of the hills and plains and of the rivers and streams of Jamaica, in company with the well-known American naturalist, Professor C. B. Adams, who suddenly died last year, and the many new species resulting from their researches have all been carefully described and named.

The Council of the *Royal Society* has granted Mr. Huxley 300*l.* from the Government Grant Fund for the publication of his zoological investigations. That gentleman has been delivering courses of lectures at Marlborough House and at the Institute of Practical Science—at the latter, in the room of Prof. E. Forbes, translated to Edinburgh. The appointment of the professorships in Jermyn Street lies with the Board of Trade.

Mr. Oliveira has placed 50*l.* at the disposal of the Council of the Royal Society. This sum, with a further sum of 100*l.* from the Donation Fund, will be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a photographic apparatus at Kew, for registering the position of the spots on the sun's disc.

The late Rev. Charles Turner's "*Illustrations of Newton and his Contemporaries*," which were bequeathed to the

Royal Society in an unfinished state, have been put into satisfactory condition by Mr. Weld. This unique work consists of six magnificent folio volumes. The first volume contains all the known portraits of the great philosopher, which are numerous, together with a manuscript account of his life and labours, very valuable for the accuracy of its dates and facts. The other five volumes are devoted to his contemporaries, about four hundred in number, of whom also there are portraits and manuscript biographies. Such a work, besides being a very proper one for the Royal Society to possess, cannot fail to be of use to all future biographers of Newton, illustrators of contemporary life, and historians of science. For his pains in the arrangement of the collection the Society has presented Mr. Weld with a pecuniary mark of their satisfaction.

In regard to the *Paris Exhibition of 1855*, the Department of Science and Art of the Board of Trade are now making arrangements to carry into effect the wishes of the French Government, by providing for an adequate representation of British art. With this view the representatives of the various public bodies in art have been requested to give their assistance and advice in framing proper preliminary regulations. For Painting, the Presidents of the Royal Academies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the Presidents of the Society of British Artists, of the Old and New Water-Colour Societies, and of the National Institute of Art, together with the Art-Superintendent of the Department of Science and Art, on the part of the Board of Trade. To make suitable regulations for Sculpture, Sir R. Westmacott, Mr. C. Marshall, and Mr. J. Bell, have been requested to form a committee. For Architecture, Prof. Cockerell, Prof. Donaldson, and Mr. Scott; for Engraving and Lithography, Mr. J. H. Robinson, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Wornum. To represent our manufacturing industry, effective committees have been organised at Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, Aberdeen, Dunfermline, &c. and all our principal towns. The

Council of the Civil Engineers has addressed a letter to its members, urging their co-operation, and the Royal Agricultural Society has formed a special committee. The Corporation of Liverpool, it is said, is preparing to exhibit illustrations of its shipping in all its branches. A report will be made to the Imperial Commission, as soon as possible after the first of August, of the total space likely to be wanted for exhibiting the industry of the United Kingdom.

A hundred years having now elapsed since the foundation of the *Society of Arts*, the fact was commemorated on the 3d July by a public dinner in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham under the presidency of Earl Granville. The members seemed to enjoy the good things of nature and art with the strong relish of men who had earned them by good deeds. On the following day Prince Albert met the members at St. Martin's Hall to inaugurate the *Educational Exhibition*,—where, on Monday, July 10, Dr. Whewell gave a lecture "on the Material Helps of Education." What these principally are, the Exhibition with its display of models, maps, plans, specimens, and all manner of objects addressed to the senses, sufficiently shows. There is no doubt that in recent times great improvements have been introduced in the external machinery of instruction, greatly to the comfort of the teacher and the benefit of the pupil. Dr. Whewell placed the principles of these educational aids in their most favourable light. Many other lectures have since followed, and will be continued during the month of August, by Professor De Morgan, Dr. Arnott, Professor Rymer Grant, the Rev. Professor Baden Powell, Professors Hunt, Tennant, and many other learned men.

In the Civil Service estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1854, the sum of 8,500*l.* is proposed for the new *Industrial Museum in Edinburgh*. This sum is inclusive of 7,000*l.* for a site—5,000*l.* being required for the purchase of the Trades' Maiden Hospital, and 2,000*l.* for the purchase of the Independent Chapel (Rev. Dr. Alexander's); 300*l.*, salary of curator; 75*l.* for a resident attendant; 70*l.* for an attendant and messenger; 700*l.* for specimens, &c.; 200*l.* for ordinary repairs, fittings, &c.; and 155*l.* for incidental expenses. Dr. Lyon Playfair, in a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, explains the grounds on which Edinburgh was preferred to Glasgow, as the seat of the museum, which appear to be chiefly two—first, because Edinburgh is the capital; and, secondly, because extensive materials are already collected in that city, which are to be made available to the purposes

of the museum. From this letter we learn, that "should Parliament afterwards decide on erecting a suitable building for the museum on this site, it is estimated that this may be done for about 20,000*l.*" The museum to be under the superintendance of the Board of Trade.

Under the name of *The Literary and Scientific Institutions Act*, a bill has been introduced into Parliament, and passed the Commons on the 20th of July, the object of which is to afford greater facilities for the propotion of literature and science and the fine arts, and to provide for their better regulation. The Bill makes provision for the favourable and safe conveyance of land and property for such institutions, with forms of grants, trusteeships, and other arrangements necessary for their establishment and perpetuation. Separate clauses provide for the manner of the property being vested, the liabilities of members, the mode of suits being brought by and against such institutions, with other regulations affecting their management and the adjustment of their affairs, either during existence or in case of a dissolution. The act applies to any institution for the promotion of science, literature, and the fine arts, or the diffusion of useful knowledge, for the foundation of libraries for general use among the members or open to the public, of public museums and galleries of paintings, and other works of art, and of collections of natural history, and mechanical and philosophical inventions, instruments, and designs. The Bill was brought in by Mr. Hall and Mr. Headlam.

A very interesting *conversazione* was held at the *Architectural Museum*, in Canon-row, Westminster, on the evening of the 29th of June. Earl de Grey presided with that frank cordiality which distinguishes him, and Mr. G. G. Scott, the treasurer, read the report. Various votes of thanks, including an appeal for assistance, were moved and spoken to by the Bishop of Oxford, Canon Wordsworth, Lord Nelson, Dr. Biber, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Powell, Mr. Godwin, Sir William Ross, and others. The speeches of the Bishop and Dr. Biber were particularly effective.

At the *Oxford Commemoration* held on the 24th of June, the customary oration was delivered by the Public Orator, and the prize compositions were recited by the successful competitors, viz. :—

Latin Verse—"Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit," Mr. A. Bloomfield, B.A. Scholar of Balliol College.

The Latin Essay—"Quænam fuerint præcipue in causa quod Aristotelis in scholis prævaluerit," was not awarded.

English Essay—"The effects of Com-

merce upon Christianity," Mr. T. F. Freemantle, B.A. Balliol College.

English Verse (the Newdigate)—"The Martyrs of Vienne and Lyons," Mr. F. G. Lee, Edmund Hall.

The Honorary Degree of D.C.L. was conferred on—His Highness Prince Louis Lucien Buonaparte; the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso, Lord Bishop of Natal; the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P., M.A. Magd. Coll.; Sir Charles George Young, Garter King of Arms, F.S.A.; John Fane, Esq. High Sheriff of co. Oxford, Lieut.-Colonel of the Oxfordshire Militia; Sir George Grey, C.B. Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand; Sir George Back; Rear-Adm. Fairfax Moresby, C.B.; and the Rev. James Grant, D.D. Edinb., Moderator of the late General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; John Disney, Esq.; the Rev. Francis T. M'Dougall, M.A. Magd. Hall, of Sarawak, Borneo; and the Rev. Henry Caswall.

One of the above gentlemen, Dr. Disney, the founder of the Disneian chair of Archæology at Cambridge, was on the 3rd July admitted *ad eundem gradum* in that university, which he first entered as an under-graduate fifty-eight years ago, but did not then proceed to a degree. On the 6th the same honour was also conferred on the following gentlemen of the University of Oxford, most of whom were drawn to Cambridge by the meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain:—John Wilson, D.D. President of Trinity College, Oxford; William Dyke, B.D. Jesus Coll.; Hon. W. T. H. Fox-Strangeways, M.A. Ch. Ch.; Sir Charles H. J. Anderson, M.A. Ch. Ch.; John Henry Bigge, M.A. Univ. Coll.; William Henry Blaauw, M.A. Ch. Ch.; John Earle, M.A. Oriol Coll.; Thomas James, M.A. Ch. Ch.; Thomas Bailey Levy, M.A. Queen's Coll.; Henry Reginald Chandos Pole, M.A. St. Mary Hall; John Montgomery Traherne, M.A. Oriol Coll.; Leveson Vernon Harcourt, M.A. Ch. Ch.; Henry George Stoddart, M.A. Queen's College.—The Burney Prize Essay has been adjudged to Thomas Wade Powell, B.A. of St. John's College. Subject, "Faith in natural and revealed religion is necessary for the purification and perfectibility of man."

At Oxford, Mr. A. I. M'Caul, of St. John's College, has been elected to the Hebrew Scholarship founded by Dr. Pusey and Dr. Ellerton. It appears that of eight Hebrew scholarships (two Kennicotts and six Pusey and Ellerton) which have been adjudged from 1849 to 1854 inclusive, seven have been attained by scholars of Merchant Taylors' School.

Following the example of some recent

chief magistrates of the metropolis, the Mayor of Oxford, Mr. R. J. Spiers, a citizen well known to the circles of art and literature, has signalized his year of office by a public entertainment which will not soon be forgotten. Having issued invitations to more than a thousand persons of eminence in their respective professions, and provided for them every facility for visiting all the chief objects of interest in the town and neighbourhood of Oxford, he held a public reception in the Town Hall on the evening of Tuesday the 22d June, at which nearly fifteen hundred persons were present: a large assemblage of works of art of all descriptions was brought together for their entertainment.

The *Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* are making preparations, at Liverpool, for a grand evening entertainment to the British Association, during their visit in September. They propose to give a *soirée* in the largest rooms procurable in the town, at which the whole of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon and British Antiquities will be laid out, Mr. Mayer, their owner, being honorary curator, and one of the founders, of the Historic Society; and it is expected that numerous other objects of a similar kind will be lent by their possessors for the same purpose. Mr. Thomas Wright has promised to read a paper on the occasion specially descriptive of the objects, and of their value as illustrative of the arts, wealth, manners, &c. of our forefathers. The paper will belong to the division of Ethnology; but no ordinary section-room would afford accommodation for the display of objects and illustrations, and for the large number of auditors who would probably desire to be present.

The recent sale of the *Library of John Dunn Gardner, esq.* by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, has realised prices which recal the palmy days of the "Bibliomania" of Dr. Dibdin. Many of the scarcest books have returned to the owner a large profit. For instance, the original edition of Boccaccio's *Il Decamerone* (1527), cost Mr. Gardner 28*l.* and sold for 50*l.*; Caxton's *Black-letter Historie of Reynard the Foxe*, cost 150*l.* and sold for 195*l.*; the same printer's *Golden Legende* cost 135*l.* and sold for 230*l.* The last named may be considered as one of the most perfect copies known, it wanting only the fifth leaf, on the recto of which is in seventeen lines the close of the table. The copy in the British Museum wants the same leaf, also leaves cv. cvi. cvii. and ccxii. The Spencer copy wants all the introductory matter. A large wood engraving, representing the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, occupies the upper part of one of the

pages. That leaf is generally wanting, and alone cost Mr. Gardner 15*l.* 15*s.* Caxton's *Cathon*, which cost Mr. Gardner 40*l.* and sold for 81*l.* was bought for America. Lot 649, a black-letter Chaucer, *The Canterbury Tales*, cost 120*l.* and sold for 245*l.*; lot 650, Boecius de *Consolatione Philosophi*, black letter, no date, cost 55*l.* and sold for 70*l.*; De Bry's *Collection of Voyages and Travels*, cost 180*l.* and sold for 240*l.*; lot 1137, *Johannis (Sancti) Apocalypsis* — a rare book, not hitherto in the British Museum — cost 91*l.* and sold for 161*l.* It was bought for the National Library. Among other works bought for America were Tyndale's translation of the *Pentateuch*, Gothic letter, "the finest and tallest copy known," 159*l.*; Cranmer's Bible, black letter, 44*l.*; Mathew's translation of the Bible, black letter, 1551, 45*l.*; Caxton's *The Booke of the Hoole Lyf of Jason*, 105*l.* Some of the Bibles sold for remarkably large prices. The Zurich Bible, the first Protestant translation of the whole Bible, and the joint production of Tyndale and Coverdale (usually termed *Coverdale's Bible*), printed in double columns, in a foreign secretary-Gothic type, with woodcuts by Hans Sebald Behaim, was a copy which came from the library of Mr. Wilson, and wants the title-page and the first part of the dedication, which are supplied by Harris. It sold for 365*l.* The first edition of Mathew's translation of the Bible brought 150*l.*; and the first edition of Cranmer's Bible brought 121*l.* The first edition of Shakspeare, 1623, was sold for 250*l.* being more than 100*l.* above any former price; the second, 1632, for 18*l.* 10*s.*; the third, 1663, (of which the greater part was burnt in the fire of London), for 25*l.*; the fourth, 1625, for 13*l.* The first edition of *The Merchant of Venice*, 1600, 32*l.*; *Midsummer's Night Dream*, 1600, 12*l.* 15*s.*; *Henry the Fifth*, 1608, 8*l.* 10*s.*; *King Lear*, 1608, 20*l.*; *Pericles*, 1609, 21*l.* *Sidney's Arcadia*, first edition, 1590, 34*l.*; his *Faerie Queene*, first edit. two vols. 1590-1596, 16*l.* *Ariosto's Orlando Furioso*, 1525 (one other copy only known), 43*l.* The same, *Venezia* 1539, with autographs of *Marye Rychemond*, wife of Henry Duke of Richmond, natural son of King Henry VIII., and of *Sir Henry Pickeringe*, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador and suitor, 18*l.* 15*s.* The first edition of *Walton's Angler*, 1653, 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *Prynne's Collection of Records*, three vols. 1665-70, 100*l.* *Purchas his Pilgrims*, 5 vols. 1625-6, 55*l.* 10*s.* — The sale occupied eleven days, and the gross amount of the 2457 lots was 8171*l.*

The *Numismatic Collections of the late Mr. J. Dodsley Cuff* have been dispersed

by the hands of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The most remarkable coin in the sale was a pattern in gold of Charles the First. It is believed to have been proposed for a five-pound gold piece, which was never struck. On one side it has a bust, bare-headed, in armour, with the lace collar; reverse, a fine boldly-struck garnished shield, with the royal arms inscribed, FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. This curious piece is said to have been presented by Charles the First to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold on the morning of execution. It sold for 260*l.*, the highest price any single coin has ever brought. A quarter-sovereign of Charles the First, pattern in gold, sold for 27*l.* 10*s.*; a half-crown of the Commonwealth, pattern in silver, by Ramage, 24*l.*; a pattern shilling of the same, by Ramage, 20*l.* 10*s.*; a half-crown of the Commonwealth, by Blondeau, 1651, 13*l.* 15*s.*; a crown of Oliver Cromwell, laureated bust to the left, 28*l.*; two-shilling piece of the same, pattern in silver, 18*l.* 5*s.*; a shilling of the same, 9*l.*; a sixpence, 35*l.*; a fifty-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, pattern in gold, 41*l.* 10*s.*; a half-broad of the same, pattern in gold, 21*l.*; the famous Petition Crown of Charles the Second, by Simon (it had unfortunately a slight scratch of two or three letters in front of the bust), 56*l.* 10*s.*; the Reddite crown, from the same die as the last, but the inscription on the edge REDDITE QUÆ CÆSARIS CÆSARI, &c. 74*l.*; a pattern for a crown, in silver, of William the Third, the portrait different from the usual ones (1696), 14*l.* 14*s.*; a proof of a shilling of William the Third (1699), 11*l.*; a five-guinea piece of Anne, a splendid bust to the left, reverse four shields crowned, 16*l.*; a proof of a shilling of Anne, in silver, fine and very rare, 14*l.* 5*s.*; a pattern for a guinea of Anne, bust with a lock of hair over the neck, which is bare, reverse the shields with the royal arms and sceptres between, and the letters A R joined in the centre, extremely rare, 51*l.*; a George the First pattern for a half-crown in silver (1715), 11*l.*; a five-guinea piece of George the Second, 10*l.*; George the Third five-guinea piece, bust, with young head, 1770, 19*l.* 5*s.*; a pattern for a five-pound piece of the same, by Pistrucci, 20*l.* 5*s.*; pattern for crown of George IV. in silver, 1829, 10*l.* 5*s.*; a William IV. pattern crown in silver, by Wyon, 10*l.*; a proof from the crown die, struck in gold, 10*l.*; proof crowns, in silver, of Victoria (1844 and 1847), 10*l.* 10*s.* Among the Irish coins were, — the Cork groat of Edward the Fourth, 10*l.*; Mary groat, bust, crowned to the left, reverse, harp and M.R. crowned, inscription, VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA, 29*l.* 10*s.*; siege money,

Inchiquin sixpence, 10*l.* 10*s.*; a ninepence, nine annulets within a circle, 27*l.*; a sixpence, six annulets, 10*l.* 10*s.*; a groat, four annulets, 10*l.* 15*s.* Among the Scotch coins, a testoon of Mary, bust, crowned to the right, reverse, shield with arms crowned, *DA PACEM DOMINE* (1553), 7*l.*; a half-testoon of Mary, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; a half-lion, in gold, obverse, a shield crowned, reverse, M.R. crowned, 10*l.* 5*s.*; a James VI. forty-shilling piece, in silver, bust in armour crowned, sword in hand, reverse, shield with the Scotch arms crowned, inscribed *HONOR REGIS JUDICIIUM DILIGIT* (1582), 13*l.* 5*s.* In the Anglo-Gallic series, a Henry VIII. Tournay groat, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Mouton of Henry V. reverse, a cross with the fleur-de-lis and lion in alternate quarters, a flower in the centre, 25*l.* 10*s.* Lord Baltimore's shilling, sixpence, and groat, struck for Maryland, 11*l.* 5*s.*—The sale produced, in the aggregate, 7,054*l.* 8*s.*

On the 12th June, from among fifty-eight pictures by old Italian Masters, forming the collection of M. De Bammerville, sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, and which realised 3,105*l.* in the mass, four were bought for the National Gallery:—A Portrait of a Senator, by Albert Durer, 147*l.*; The Madonna, by Pachierotto, 92*l.* 8*s.*; Head of Christ, by Niccolo Alluno, 55*l.* 13*s.*; and a Madonna, by Lorenzo di San Severino, 393*l.* 15*s.*

The collection of the late W. Cave, esq. of Brentry House, near Bristol, also sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, contained, amongst a crowd of Louterbourgs, Teniers, Zuccarellis, and other works of ordinary occurrence, two or three pictures deserving mention. Turner's Kilgarvan Castle, formerly in Lord De Tabley's collection,—a very misty morning effect, sold, rather from name than intrinsic worth, for 525*l.* The two most valuable pictures were by Murillo, The Assumption of the Virgin, from Louis Philippe's Spanish Gallery, and Joseph in the Hands of his Brethren, brought from Spain by Mr. Buchanan. The first sold for 725*l.* 10*s.*; the second for 1,764*l.* The Virgin is clad in white, with a blue flowing robe; her hands clasped upon her breast, and a choir of infant angels hovering below. The Joseph is a landscape, with a composition of ten figures. "The Canal Boat," by Constable, and an "Abraham and Isaac," said to be Andrea del Sarto's last picture, realised indifferent prices.

A collection, said to be that of a country amateur, was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson on Saturday the 17th of June. The following were the highest prices realized—a Hayfield, by Linnell, 477*l.* 15*s.*; a Beach Scene, by Collins, 336*l.*; a View

of Roverido, by Stanfield, 162*l.* 15*s.*; an excellent picture of a Scottish domestic life, by Phillips, The Spae Wife, 357*l.*; a Fruit Piece, by Lance, as rich in colour as usual, 94*l.* 10*s.*; The Stolen Interview, by Webster, very full of character, 338*l.* 10*s.*; a View near Holyhead, by Creswick, 143*l.* 17*s.*; some Cows, by Cooper, 136*l.* 10*s.*; a good picture, by Johnstone, though rather wanting in concentration of composition, Twas within a Mile of Edinburgh Town, 273*l.*; Mother's Hope, a pleasing Leslie, 304*l.* 10*s.*; Goodall's well-known Raising the Maypole, a Cavalier Scene, 845*l.* 5*s.*; another Cattle Piece, by Cooper, 409*l.* 10*s.*; Müller's Acropolis of Athens, 220*l.* 10*s.*; a scene from The Faerie Queene, by Pickersgill, called Dance to Colin's Melody, fetched 325*l.* 10*s.*; Hilton's Lear disinheriting Cordelia, 147*l.*; a view by Callcott, near Hampstead, 354*l.* 18*s.*; Wandering Thoughts, by Millais, 64*l.* The sale included a few works by Tadolini, and Wyatt: a Venus and Cupid, by Tadolini brought 215*l.* 5*s.*; a Maiden Fishing, the same sum; Wyatt's Ino and Bacchus, 378*l.*; and a Gladiator, by Gotto, 126*l.*

Roubillac's statue of Handel, commanded from the sculptor by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, which long occupied a place of state in Vauxhall Gardens, has been purchased by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

An elaborate stained-glass window is on view on the premises of Messrs. Ballantine and Allan, at Edinburgh, which has been designed by Mr. John Thomas, the well-known sculptor of the New Palace at Westminster. This magnificent work of decorative art will shortly be presented by Mr. Peto, the honourable member for Norwich, to his Majesty the King of Denmark, and is intended for the altar window of the Chapel Royal at Fredericksburg. Its upper portion has fifteen upright compartments, in the centre of which is a figure of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd. In the upper central compartment the dove is seen descending, amid golden rays surrounded by clouds; while the lower central and the dexter and sinister lights contain exquisitely coloured medallion heads of the Apostles, with deep blue backgrounds, surmounted by their emblems, and surrounded with richly diapered and ornamental work in various colours. The lower portion of the window is filled with heraldic, emblematic, and national devices. The central light contains a likeness of the King of Denmark in white enamel on a ruby ground, surmounted with a laurel leaf. The royal arms of Denmark, environed with the ensigns of the order of Daneborg and of the Elephant, are introduced with excellent effect. The

national motto of the Danes, with the state sword and sceptre, are also effectively given.

M. Barth, printer, of Breslau, lately celebrated the 350th anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. This book is a German legend of some rank. M. Barth's printing-office is the oldest in Europe, and has been uninterruptedly in the hands of his ancestors and himself.

To meet the inconvenience which has been recently felt in the want of materials for *Paper* (for which a premium of 1,000*l.* has been offered), patents have been recently secured for the process and machinery necessary to convert the fibres of various plants, grown in our own colonial possessions within the tropics, into material calculated to supply the place of flax, hemp, and rags, for the use of textile manufacturers, ropemakers, and papermakers. Such materials are stated to exist in unbounded quantity; yet we have been content to rely for such important raw products upon foreign states, and especially upon that country with which we are now seriously embroiled; and which, we are told, has drawn from us, "within the present century, nearly 100,000,000*l.* sterling for flax and hemp alone."—*Mining Journal*.

The mystery of "*Spirit-rapping*," which has caused such extraordinary sensation both in the United States and this country, has been discovered by Dr. Schiff, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Being present

when a "medium" was engaged in producing the rappings, as the girl sat perfectly isolated, and made no perceptible movement, it struck him that the noise might be occasioned by straining the tendons and muscles; and he immediately set to work to contract his feet and hands, and make other experiments with his limbs. At length, the "rapping" struck his ear; and, after a few trials, he found that he could create it at will as easily as any "medium." The effect is produced by displacing the *peronæus longus* which passes behind the ankle up the leg; such displacing being accompanied by a loudish snap. In persons in whom the fibrous sheath containing the *peronæus* is weak or relaxed, the movement is more easily effected and produces a greater noise. Having made this discovery, Dr. Schiff practised it until he got to be a first-rate "medium," and then he hastened off to Paris to make it known. In a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, a paper on the subject was read; and the Doctor, in presence of the learned body, showed how the feat was accomplished. Over and over again he created "rappings" as distinct and as clear as any "spirit" has done yet. His simple, yet scientific, explanation of one of the greatest of modern impostures, caused both gratification and amusement to the Academy; and we take it for granted that henceforth "spirit-rapping" will be as much scouted as Professor Faraday has caused "table-turning" to be.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle, Monmouthshire, by Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., and Thomas Wakeman, Esq. Imp. 8vo. (Published by the Caerleon Antiquarian Association.)—These pages contain the substance of two papers which were read at a meeting of the Association above named, in the ruins of Caldicot castle, on the 18th Aug. 1853. Mr. Wakeman discusses the historical portion of the subject, and Mr. Morgan the architectural, the latter being further illustrated by thirteen plates, etched by Mr. Edward Lee, the zealous and indefatigable Secretary of the Association. Caldicot castle was probably erected in the reign of Henry I. by Walter FitzRoger, Constable of England, and hereditary sheriff of Gloucestershire, who also built the castle of Gloucester about the year 1122, and, according to some accounts, those of Bristol, Rochester, and part of the Tower of London. There

is no reason to suppose that any more ancient fortress had previously stood upon the spot. The situation is totally unlike those chosen by the Britons of an earlier age for the sites of their strongholds, which were placed on the summits of lofty hills, or the spurs of mountains difficult of access, nay often inaccessible except on one side. It has been stated by various authors that the castle of Caldicot was held of the King by the service of Constable, but Mr. Wakeman has been unable to find any authority for that statement, the records merely affirming that it was held, with its lands, *per baroniam*. However, it was from its founder that the great office of Constable of England descended to the Bohuns, and thence to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; to whose share Caldicot was assigned on the partition of the Bohun estates in the reign of Edward III. It afterwards was held by the Staffords, and during their

disgrace in the reign of Edward IV. was granted to William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, by whom it is supposed to have been dismantled. From his second son Sir Walter Herbert sprang the family of Herberts of Caldicot Court. Mr. Wakeman adds that "In some recent publications it has been stated that King Henry VII. was born at this castle: but there does not appear to be any foundation for this. It is tolerably certain that he was born at Pembroke." After the forfeiture of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521, Caldicot became permanently annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. At a survey held in 1613 a jury presented that the castle was in ruins, and had been so before the memory of any of them. We must now turn from Mr. Wakeman's essay, after pointing out two mistakes in his pedigree of the Bohuns, the first where he marries the second Humphrey to Matilda, *widow*, instead of daughter of Edward de Sarisbury, sheriff of Wiltshire; and the other a misprint of Bladesmere for Badlesmere (pp. 11, 15).

Mr. Morgan informs us that the Castle stands on a bank which raises it just above the level of a low meadow, through which flows a brook called the Nedern; and it is surrounded by a moat. The circuit of the walls is nearly entire, and there are six several towers or masses of building of various forms and dimensions. The most remarkable of these is the round tower or keep, which Mr. Morgan is disposed to regard as the oldest portion, and erected as a defence of a pill or creek, which possibly extended as an estuary further into the country than it now does. This keep stands on a small artificial mound, and would be perfectly circular, but for a smaller supplemental tower which grows out of it as an excrescence. As our limits will not permit us to enter more fully into Mr. Morgan's very interesting architectural details, we shall content ourselves with quoting the remarks which have been suggested to him by this supplemental turret, which, excepting in having a vaulted dungeon at its base, and a small recess or chamber communicating with the third or highest story, is believed to be a solid mass of masonry. "There are many instances, especially in France, of these keeps having such supplemental towers, but they usually contain the winding stairs: that at Scenfrith is one instance, where the small tower is a solid mass up to the original entrance story, where the winding stairs begin. At Caldicot, however, no use seems to have been made of this tower; there is no access to it from any part of the interior, and the dense mass of ivy entirely conceals any external loops, if they exist. It will also

be observed that the walls on that side of the main tower are thicker than on the opposite or entrance tower, where they are weakest, owing to the stairs being within their thickness. This very curious arrangement has a parallel in Rochester and some other early castles. Rochester castle is square; but at one angle it has a circular turret from the bottom to the top, having all the appearance of a staircase turret, whereas it is a solid mass of masonry throughout, and the stairs are in another part of the building. The only way in which such extraordinary works have been accounted for is by the supposition that they were intended to delude an assailing enemy, by making him believe that the turret, inasmuch as it seemed to contain the stairs, was the weakest portion of the wall, and consequently to direct his attack to that part of the castle, whereas in fact it was the strongest; and this hypothesis is to some extent confirmed by the fact, that sham arches representing blocked-up doorways are occasionally met with in such castles, as at Canterbury, built in the most solid portion of the external wall, where there never was any entrance."

We can only add that the greater portion of the other buildings of the castle seem to have been the work of the Bohuns, in the fourteenth century. The Earls of Hereford doubtless lived at Caldicot in great splendour, and when the grand gatehouse, walls, and towers were entire, it must have presented a bold, picturesque, and imposing appearance.

Lectures on Ancient Ethnography and Geography. By B. G. Niebuhr. Translated by Dr. L. Schmitz. 8vo. 2 vols. Walton and Maberly.—These volumes are a valuable, indeed a necessary, addition to the author's other works, and may justly be called the geographical portion of an historical cyclopædia. The lectures were delivered at Bonn 1827—1828, and published by Dr. Isler, at Berlin, in 1851. Their publication had been previously suggested by Dr. (now Bishop) Thirlwall to Dr. Schmitz, from an inspection of his notes, which are now incorporated with the translation. The form of lectures is abandoned for that of subjects, which has some obvious advantages in a work of this nature.

These volumes comprise, besides preliminary observations on the history of ancient ethnography, the geography of Greece and her colonies, Italy, Gaul, Spain, Britain, and the North of Africa. The Oriental part of the subject may have been designed in full, but it is dismissed with a few particulars about Cyprus and Phœnicia. Happily the most valuable part

of ancient geography is the most complete.

But of all the author's works this least admits of analysing, from the nature of the subject; and the student must examine it attentively for himself to arrive at its results. Niebuhr says he began studying ethnography early, and, though interrupted for many years by other avocations, he never lost sight of his favourite inquiries, but cherished them in his walks and travels, and even in the din of war. (ii. 30.) Wherever it was possible he tried to make the acquaintance of country people, who often know something about the ruins which are mentioned in old books. (50.) Speaking of Hannibal's passage over the Alps, he says, "The description which Livy gives of the storms in those parts is certainly not much exaggerated," and he thinks he has found "the district where the Goths of Radagaisus perished." (19.) He says, with admirable enthusiasm, "I would readily give part of my property as a prize to any one" who should discover the Etruscan language; "an entirely new light would thereby be thrown upon the character of the nations of Italy." (209.) But he could only carry home a small piece of pottery of Arretium as a relic, not being "rich enough to purchase an entire Arretine vase." (228.)

The generality of his knowledge must have struck his readers from the first. And he maintains that it ought to be general. "Mineralogy, metallurgy, and technology are studies which no philologer ought to neglect; they are extremely instructive to him." (i. 178.) He anticipates much from the growing acquaintance with Oriental languages; for "historical knowledge is as capable of extension as physical knowledge, and great discoveries yet remain to be made." (ii. 285.) What would he have said if he had lived to see the results of the researches at Nineveh!

His assertion "how little we know about the ancient history of Greece" (i. 124) is startling; but he goes even further, and maintains that "in general, ancient geography, thirty or forty years ago, was treated with extreme recklessness." (ii. 331.) Of course, with these views, he is not very complimentary to individuals; for instance he treats Fea as making great pretensions without having corresponding abilities, unfaithful to truth, and ready to crush and calumniate others, to preserve a dictatorial influence. (70.) But he speaks feelingly, from having been thwarted by him in local researches. Of other modern writers he calls Casaubon "the unrivalled" (i. 162), Bentley's investigations on Phalaris and Æsop "models of inquiries" (252), Heyne's Essays pleasant to read, but vague

in conception (ii. 196), Salmasius, unfortunate in his emendations (165), Perizonius great (i. 7), D'Anville brilliant (9), and Eichhorn "a man of the greatest merit in matters of German law." (ii. 119.) Of the ancients he considers Aristotle as perfectly acquainted with mathematical and physical geography (i. 16), Strabo as possessing a genuine historical mind and a true historical tact (20), Homer "a mythical hero" (213), Diodorus thoughtless (ii. 152), and Pliny's account of nations confused (168).

In history, his favourite people are the Rhodians, and his favourite person Pyrrhus. He suspects that the Homeric catalogue of ships was composed at Sparta (i. 34), that "Lycurgus is probably no historical person at all" (128), nor even Minos (191), though he allows the Cretan labyrinth not to be fabulous, but "a mighty palace-like building of the heroic age." (194.) He considers Alexander a *hideous* character, and undeservedly glorious with posterity. (264.) He believes the Romans "have drawn a veil over the Samnite wars." (ii. 122.) He calls Agathocles "a bold but oriental miscreant of unprincipled impudence." (261.) He places the doubtful date of the battle of Sagra in Olympiad 50. (197.) He regards the Pythagoreans as aristocratic; the downfall of that sect coincided with the development of democracy, "and was not so much the consequence of its religious as of its political character." (ib.)

Niebuhr's geographical remarks and conjectures must be studied, for no selection of passages will set them duly before the reader. In Arcadia the mountains can hardly be divided with maps, "whence it is a vain and useless attempt to fix the definite names which are mentioned by the ancients." (i. 29.) All maps are mistaken in representing Olympia as a town; there were no Olympian citizens, and it was only a place for games. (79.) In identifying Parnes and Brilessus in Attica, all is arbitrary. (92.) A town named Magnesia is marked in D'Anville's map and others, but it never existed. (168.) We may here observe, that Barbié du Bocage (ed. 1819) omits it in his map of Thessaly, but as he strangely omits *Phera*, the fact is not conclusive as to his anticipating our author. The name Italia was at first restricted to the southern half at Bruttium. (ii. 1.) Nothing can be more erroneous than the plans of Agrigentum. (262.) The existence of such a town as Sallentrum, so conspicuous in "Telemachus" cannot be proved. (178.) The topography of Rome is a chaos, through referring all statements to the same period. (i. 306.) What would Mr. Sharon Turner have said to Niebuhr rejecting the Armorican migration of the fifth

century! He considers that the Cymrian element was preserved by local causes against the influence of the Gauls. (ii. 318.)

These volumes are edited with his usual diligence and ability by Dr. Schmitz. A few typographical errors have crept in. We do not know what is meant by the allusion to *Jersey* at i. 172. Are the family of the Cenci still existing at Rome? (ii. 91.) The text quoted from Scripture at ii. 196 should have been identified; it seems like Job vii. 10. We do not understand "the Alps in Wallis." (i. 222.) He confounds the Clan Macgregor, in an incidental allusion, with the Macdonalds (i. 266,) a subject of which Mr. Burton's recent *History* has lessened the romance. These volumes are freer from *Niebuhrisms* than any of the former. We only observe one passage which can be called offensive at ii. 337, on Scriptural chronology, where the more moderate language of Seiler would have been preferable. But our task is now performed, and we leave these volumes to the student, assuring him that he will find them a valuable repository of geographical investigation and historical criticism.*

Travels on the Shores of the Baltic, extended to Moscow. By S. S. Hill. 1 vol. 8vo.—Mr. Hill's record of his journey through Siberia has procured for him the reputation of being a very agreeable narrator. The present volume describes the first portion of the tour, which ultimately extended to Siberia, and the publication of that portion appears to have been resolved upon simply because the public are interested in the locality through which our traveller took his way. It was evidently not originally intended for publication. It is agreeably enough told, but it is very meagre in detail, and affords no new intelligence touching the places whose names are growing so familiar to us. We will cite a brace of paragraphs not without interest. The first shows the character of British seamen as it is displayed and estimated in the Baltic:—

"It seems beyond a doubt that the proportion of British ships that leave their oaken ribs upon the strands, or their floating fragments to wear the rocks in the coves of this sea, during churlish autumn's storms, is greater than that of the ships of any other nation that navigate these waters.

"The British sailors," said the Norwegian, "are bolder and more adven-

turous than any others, and the case is exactly this. Six vessels arrive at the point of danger altogether, three of them are British, and three of them are of other countries. Rocks, bars, shoals, or tempests, or all these dangers together, threaten them. 'The occasion is not favourable to prosecute our voyage,' say the masters of the three vessels of other countries, and they haul off to wait another opportunity. But the British captains, in the face of the same perils, 'crack on,' and will rather risk their ship and their reputation for prudence, than lose time and their character for bold seamen, and either one or two of the three perish."

The origin of the Russian navy is a subject of interest. It is owing to England, as also are the few Russian triumphs at sea, where her vessels have been commanded by Englishmen, or by Russians who had learned their profession under Englishmen.

"The origin of the fleet, which has perhaps contributed more than anything else to raise Russia to the rank which she holds among nations, originated with Peter the Great. It is curiously related that the first vessel possessed by Peter was an English shallop that had been wrecked upon the coast, and, after being covered and repaired by the Czar's Dutch friend Brand, was transported to the river Javusa, which falls into the Moskva at Moscow. This vessel, from being used as a yacht, gave birth to several others of more capacious burden, which, after manœuvring in the lake Percyaslavi, passed to the great lake Peipus, where they encountered the Swedes with alternate success and defeat. But the first decisive battle gained by the Russians was upon Lake Ladoga. After this the fleet entered the Baltic, from which the Swedes were entirely driven after the battle of Poltova."

There are not many anecdotes of equal interest in this volume, but the book, nevertheless, is not without a certain degree of merit; but readers must not expect in Mr. Hill's "Shores of the Baltic" the graphic touches which constituted the great charm of Mrs. Rigby's (now Lady Eastlake's) clever volume of "Letters" from the same locality.

Islamism—its Rise and Progress; or, the Present and Past Condition of the Turks. By F. A. Neale, Author of "Eight Years in Syria." 2 vols. 8vo.—Mr. Neale is already very favourably known as a writer who deals, and that very agreeably, with Eastern subjects. In the volumes before us he has accomplished, as far as could be done in a very brief space, what has been long needed, a complete

* For a review of Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient History and Roman History, see *Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1852, July, 1847, and May, 1848.

history of Islamism from the days of the founder thereof, through the splendid caliphates in Asia, Africa, and Europe, down to those more degenerate times when a mightier and a more unprincipled ruffian than Holagou Khan, whose mace struck into fragments the throne of the Caliph at Bagdad, is knocking, and that to little purpose, against the defences of the Sultan Abdul Medjid.

We have only one fault to find with Mr. Neale :—he is occasionally somewhat too flowery and imaginative; and he seldom details an incident without painting a hypothetical scene representing sky, clouds, sun, earth, trees, and flowers, to give it additional reality. In this word-painting there is much ability, and probably the author is conscious of that pleasant circumstance; but there is a superfluity of it, and one objects to die even of too much rose in superabundant aromatic pain.

With this exception, the book is a good book,—affording, what even good books do not always furnish, very much that is novel and original. Those venerable old tomes in which our great-grandfathers studied “Universal History”—and we mean nothing but respect for the volumes and their plodding compilers,—both did very excellent service in their day, and had some bright pages among their masses of dry chronological detail. These bright pages were those, and those only, which were devoted to the history of the Caliphates, and the excellent *resumé* there given has often been resorted to, without acknowledgment, by subsequent historians. We think Mr. Neale might have profited more largely by this labour of his predecessors than he has apparently cared to do. He, however, may have felt his want of space. It is a difficult task to give a history of some twelve hundred years in two thin volumes, and yet to produce a work that shall not be a mere outline, and consequently unsatisfactory. This difficult task the author has accomplished, though he perhaps would have more successfully accomplished it had he occasionally curbed his imagination and kept to the chronicling of facts.

But what to us appears a defect may not seem so to others; and, however this may be, the work itself may be safely recommended to all readers who have a taste for what we may call a wholesome literature. The book is not only well-timed but it is on an interesting theme, and it is, on the whole, exceedingly well executed. It carries moreover with it an excellent consequence, not only telling much of itself, but inspiring a desire to acquire more; and we always hold that

author to be worthy of his craft who knows the difference between satisfying and satiating. We may add that there are some details touching domestic life among the Turks, from a study of which Christian families ought to profit. We cannot read some of them without feeling rather ashamed of the brotherhood to which we belong, and certainly, if the details given at page 272 of the second volume be “fact” and not poetic imagining, why then the Turks are generally better practical Christians than the Christians themselves. We have some doubt, however, about the authenticity of the details.

THEOLOGY.—*The Biography of Samson illustrated and applied.* By J. Bruce, D.D. fcp. 8vo. pp. 141. The author of this volume is “Minister of Free St. Andrew’s Church, Edinburgh.” To discuss the separation implied by this designation is beyond our province; but any Church might gladly produce this volume as a specimen of its literature. Chapter vi. presents one of the most awful delineations of religious declension we have ever seen. It should be read, if happily not for cure, at least for *preventive*. The general effect of the volume is rather weakened, we fear, by the ecclesiastical allusions at p. 140. Simpler language, too, would sometimes be preferable.—*The Darkness and the Dawn of India.* Fcp. 8vo. pp. 126. This volume comprises two missionary Discourses, preached at Bombay, in behalf of the Free Scottish Church Missionary Association. The first is by a converted Brahmin, who “testifies to what he has seen and felt since his merciful deliverance from the delusions of Brahmanism, both speculative and practical.” The second is by Dr. John Wilson (Missionary), and “notices the origin and progress of the Missionary cause in India.” The incidental statistics of Indian missions were supplied by the Rev. Mr. Mullens of Calcutta. Two articles are appended, 1. on Government Education in India (from the *Oriental Christian Spectator*); 2. on the use of the Sanskrit language and literature in native education. The reader will find himself informed, if not impressed.—*The Old Testament Pocket Commentary.* 18mo. 2 vols. This is a companion to the similar work on the New Testament, published some time ago by the Religious Tract Society. The notes, which are professedly brief, are condensed from Henry and Scott, with verbal explanations of particular passages. For instance, at 2 Kings xxii. 20, the expression *into thy grave in peace* is explained as “promising that he should be peaceably and honourably buried in his own sepulchre, and not witness the punishment foretold.” It

is, we imagine, the most convenient work of the kind, from its portable size and compendious nature.

The Works of Apuleius. A new translation. Post 8vo. pp. ix. 533. (Bohn's Classical Library).—This work might have been left out of the series, as being (to quote Dr. Dibdin) “in some places unpardonably licentious,” or have been consigned to the class which the publisher calls his Extra Volume. The editor appears to have had some misgivings, for he has left whole pages of “The Metamorphoses” untranslated, though the principle of omission, which he thus recognises, ought to have been carried much further, to answer its purpose. Yet with such a character as an author, Apuleius was first edited (in 1469) by Andrea, Bishop of Aleria, and again (in 1688) by Julien Fleury, Canon of Chartres “in usum Delphini,” and translated (in 1707) into French, by the Abbé de St. Martin, who however had recourse to the expedient of omissions. Of his principal work, “The Metamorphoses,” Harles says, “Ineptiæ magorum, sacerdotum flagitia, furum catervæ, &c. satirice perstringuntur” (Not. Lat. p. 205). Warburton argues that he meant to exalt the Pagan mysteries, as morally more efficacious than the doctrines of Christianity (Div. Leg. ii. 117—131), but, as Harles thinks, inconclusively. Yet it is not unlikely that the baker's wife (b. ix. p. 175) who, “instead of the true religion, affected to entertain some fantastic and sacrilegious notion of a God, whom she declared to be the only one,” was meant for a Christian, though the writer has chosen to make her a paragon of wickedness, a species of sectarian defamation by no means extinct. At the same time the account of the mysteries and the vision of Isis, are calculated to create a solemn impression. But if it were intended to serve the cause of Paganism, a purer vehicle would have been necessary, for though Chaudon terms it “une fiction allégorique, pleine de leçons de morale,” it is calculated to destroy more than it teaches. One such lesson is indeed insinuated, where Lucius after his disaster calls his paramour Fotis “that wicked woman,” and is only restrained from killing her by fears for his own safety (b. iii. p. 63), thus inculcating how brittle is the tenure of evil intimacies. As a tale “The Metamorphoses” wants completeness, for we look in vain for punitive justice on the abandoned Pamphile and her servant Fotis. The “Florida” are called by Harles “orationum suarum excerpta;” but the editor considers them as a collection of passages, to be introduced on occasion into harangues. His “Apologia”

against his wife's relations, who accused him of gaining her affections by magic, is a masterpiece of defensive oratory. In regard of style, Harles says, “dicendi genere usus vario, turgido et vere Africano.” Niebuhr, who has spoken of it at some length, says the Apologia “shows what an able writer he was, when he did not attempt to be too artificial;” and classes him with Tertullian, as representatives of the African school. Their chief peculiarity, he thinks, was taking so many expressions from ancient Latin writers, of which their works “are real storehouses.” (Lect. on Roman Hist. ii. 271). As a philosopher, Apuleius is reckoned by Tennemann among the Neo-Platonicians. Crevier observes, “Dans le fond, tout son fait étoit pure charlatanerie, par laquelle il se proposoit de relever son savoir et de se rendre un objet d'admiration” (Hist. Emp. iv. 559). Harles qualifies his praises by adding, “a vaniloquentia, ineptiis, et superiorum adulatione non alienus” (Not. Lat. p. 205). To this volume are appended the able metrical version of the story of Cupid and Psyche (from b. vi.) attributed (we believe justly) to Mr. Hudson Gurney; and the poem of Psyche, by Mrs. Tighe, which once enjoyed a considerable share of popularity.

The Atoning Work of Christ, viewed in relation to some current theories. By W. Thomson, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. (Bampton Lecture, 1853). 8vo. pp. viii. 311.—This volume is entitled to a respectable place in its class, though we should not assign the very first to it, or place it in the same rank with the celebrated lectures of Dr. White. As a whole, it is excellent, while its defects are partial. It discusses the need of mediation; the heathen ideas on that subject, the Jewish views, and the Christian doctrine; and the theories of atonement in the early church. If it does not contain anything strikingly new in the way of argument, it combines the standard ones ably, and presents them lucidly. The first lecture opens indeed with a metaphysical heaviness, redeemed however by subsequent moral beauty. We refer with pleasure to p. 122-3, on the need of a religious temper for studying the doctrine, and the caution required in using new terms and extending old ones; to p. 179-80, on the “redress” of misconceptions by the Reformation, which he calls “a return from speculation to practice, from barrenness to fruits;” and to p. 203-4, for some powerful practical passages. The work has two faults; namely, occasional negligence of style, which may be the result of haste, in preparing the

lectures for a given time ; and the use of expressions that are calculated to excite controversy, without adding anything to the main argument. We might offer instances, but to do so would look too much like searching for blemishes. In quoting Dan. ix. 26, for "the cutting off the Messiah for the sins of the people," the common version seems to be adopted ; but Dr. Pye Smith admits that it "must be given up, as not reconcilable with the Hebrew idiom."* The Notes, which occupy a considerable part of the volume, contain a large variety of citations and criticisms, which the student will find useful, whether as directing his researches, or saving him further trouble. We would, however, observe that the extracts on piacular sacrifices from Lasaulx, which are copious and important, ought to have been paged the American translation is quoted (as the original could not be procured) ; but the references to that might have been given with precision.

Popery as it exists in Great Britain and Ireland. By the Rev. John Montgomery, A. M. of Innerleithen.—The French first published a serial history of people "peint par eux-mêmes." Mr. Montgomery has followed the good precedent and produced a history of Popery as it exists in our own Country, as regards its doctrines, practices, and arguments, the entire materials for which he has drawn from the writings of Romanist advocates, and from the most popular books of instruction and devotion which have the sanction of Rome.

The author traverses a very extensive field ; and though, to those thoroughly acquainted with the controversy which exists between Rome and her adversaries, the volume presents little that is novel, yet the skilful condensation and the able arrangement of materials will afford pleasure, while to those less familiar with the question—and it is one of the *great* questions of the day, this work will be very acceptable for various reasons. It presents at one view results which have been derived from wide-scattered sources not easily accessible to many persons, and, if accessible, making too great claims upon time to be likely to win thorough examination. Another recommendation is the strict impartiality of the writer. He undoubtedly knows and is not afraid to declare where error lies, but he does so

* His rendering is, "the Messiah shall be cut off, and no one will be for him, *i. e.* to defend him from his murderous enemies." (Four Discourses, &c. 3rd edit. p. 22-3.)

without being either discourteous or angry. He investigates evidence in something of the spirit of a judge ; and we can hardly fancy that even a member of the community which he condemns would be bold enough to deny that he had proved his case and decided righteously. In these days of excitement so to speak of a book is high praise both for the work and its author.

Voltaire and his Times. By L. F. Bungener, *Author of History of the Council of Trent.*—Were it not for a little German diffuseness and obfuscation, we should be inclined to rank this work as next in ability to the same author's famous History of the Council of Trent. As it is, we may rank it as the ablest work which has yet appeared against Voltaire, and among the most interesting of those which treat of the period in which Voltaire lived. The pseudo-philosopher who had so little philosophy, lies in M. Bungener's hands like a malicious dwarf in the grasp of a good-natured giant. The latter examines this little minister of evil with a microscopic eye. He examines him as he appeared before the world ; strips him of covering after covering ; exposes him in his naked hideousness ; and, then thrusting his critical knife into the very bowels of the infidel, he rips the latter open, displays an interior at which humanity stands aghast and disgusted, shows what a lump of venom he had for a heart, and, dashing the mangled mass to the earth, he puts his foot upon it with an air of mingled contempt and commiseration. This is what is substantially done with the idol before which so many dupes have knelt in devotion ; and if it had only been accomplished more briefly, the volume would have been all the more popular. Popular, however, it is sure to be, and we may add that some of its pleasantest details are those connected with the stage of the period. These are admirably told, and the author has made these details his own by a reconstruction of the materials he has found in the Memoirs of Grimm. Altogether, the volume is one that will please the politician, the historian, the Christian philosopher, and the general reader.

History of the Minor Kingdoms. Royal 8vo. pp. 116.—This is a sort of sequel to the "Ancient History" published by the Religious Tract Society. It contains several supplementary histories—*e. g.* of the Phœnicians, Bactrians, Sicilians, Syrians, Armenians, &c. While it is intended to produce the same moral effect as "Rollin," it has the advantage of introducing the later historical contributions of travellers

and critics. The subject of Bactrian history, for instance, differs widely from what it was before the late numismatic discoveries. We have one point to suggest for revision, as the author at p. 19 has given too wide an Eastern extent to the Roman dominion. The language of Sir John Malcolm, that the Parthian monarchs "were the only sovereigns upon whom the Roman arms in the zenith of their glory could make no permanent impression," is more justly conceived. As a specimen of the diligence employed in other respects in procuring materials, we need only remark that the history of the Arabians is illustrated by the romance of Antar, which presents so striking a picture of their manners.

Essay on Human Happiness. By C. B. Adderley, M.P. 18mo. pp. 96. *Second Edition.*—The publishers of this volume propose issuing a series of small works, under the title of "Great Truths for Thoughtful Hours." This essay, though not exactly adapted in respect of language to the simplest class of readers, contains some important ethical truths, based upon the highest motives. We only object to the class of writers to whom the references are made, as the reader may thus be directed to guides who are not to be impli-

citly followed; and this objection is particularly weighty at the present day, when the division into parties is so plain that to disguise the fact to ourselves is impossible, and few are so dim-sighted as not to perceive it.

The Early Prophecies of a Redeemer. (*Donnellan Lectures*, 1853.) By W. De Burgh, B.D. 8vo. pp. xi. 178.—This volume consists of six discourses preached before the University of Dublin. The subject of the first, viz. that the promise of Gen. iii. 15, is *fulfilling*, rather than *fulfilled*, may startle some readers, *ex novitate vocis*, but it is ingeniously treated. In the third the author argues with probability, that Job lived before the Exodus. But he takes his stand with equal confidence on firm and on tender ground, by placing the "prophecy of Enoch" (Jude, ver. 14 15) on par with the promise to Abraham (Gen. xii. 3) and similar passages, as if the character of the one were as dear as that of the others. The view adopted by Lightfoot in his *Harmony of the New Testament* (Works, 8vo. iii. 328) is extremely important. That of Dr. Henderson, in his lectures on "Divine Inspiration" (pp. 236 554), we must admit, coincides with our author's.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has held its annual meeting within the venerable walls of the University of Cambridge. The office of President has been ably sustained by Lord Talbot de Malahide; and the presidencies of Sections were allotted as follow: History, Edwin Guest, esq. LL.D., F.R.S., Master of Gonville and Caius college; Antiquities, the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, F.S.A.; Architecture, the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity college. The opening meeting took place in the Town Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, July 4, when the proceedings commenced with an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation; which was followed by a speech from the Vice-Chancellor to the like purpose. The President next offered some remarks on the objects of the association; and the Rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D. the Disneian Professor of Archæology, was then called upon to read a discourse which he

had prepared for the occasion. It commenced by defining Archæology as one form of the study of History. It is the study of history from Monuments: not from literary records and written documents which were originally prepared and given to the world as history, but from material objects, visible and tangible monuments, works of art, the productions of ancient coinage and sculpture and architecture. After pointing out how entirely we are dependent upon such evidences for the ancient history of Egypt, Assyria, and other early nations, and for how large a proportion of the history of even Greece and Rome, of whose written history two-thirds have been lost, the Professor proceeded to notice briefly the remains of Greek and Roman art which are in the possession of the University of Cambridge.

"At Trinity college are several Greek inscriptions upon marble of some importance. The principal is one known as the Sandwich marble, having been brought to

England by the Earl of Sandwich from Athens in 1739. It contains a list of contributions to the expenses incurred by the expedition for the lustration of the island Delos, in the third year of the 88th Olympiad. Another is a decree made at Ilium, and brought by Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu from Sigeum in 1766: it was presented to the college by his son-in-law the Marquess of Bute.

"In the vestibule of the Public Library are certain inscriptions and pieces of sculpture, the principal part of which were brought to England by Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke. One of the inscriptions, which was brought from the Troad, was believed by Porson to be nearly as old as the Archonship of Euclides, the era at which a well-known change took place in Greek Palæography, about 403 B.C. Another is a sepulchral one, brought from Athens, to the memory of a certain Euclides of Hermione, whom Clarke believed to be the celebrated geometrician; and under that impression he thought that he had found for the *stèle* a congenial resting-place among the mathematicians of this university. But there is no evidence whatever that the Euclides of Hermione was the geometrician, and the probability is decidedly against it.

"One of the most remarkable of Dr. Clarke's marbles is a mutilated statue of Pan, which was found in a garden close by the grotto sacred to Pan and Apollo below the Acropolis of Athens. As it is known that a statue of Pan was dedicated by Miltiades, in gratitude for the services supposed to have been rendered by him in the battle of Marathon, and as this statue is of a style of art corresponding to that date, it is by no means improbable that this may be the identical figure dedicated by Miltiades, upon which Simonides wrote an *ἐπιγραφή* which is still extant.

"I am sorry to say that, in so positively pronouncing the colossal marble bust to be a part of a statue of the Ceres of Eleusis, Dr. Clarke went beyond the bounds of cautious discretion which are so properly prescribed to the archæologist. That the figure was brought from certain ruins near the site of the temple of that goddess at Eleusis there is no doubt, and some of the older travellers who observed it in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries believed it to be the goddess herself. But more recent travellers have been of a contrary opinion, thinking, from the position in which it was found, and from certain appearances on the surface of the marble itself, that it may have been a Cistophora, or architectural decoration, like the Caryatides of the Erechtheum.

"The Malcolm Sarcophagus, in the Fitz-

william Museum—described by Mr. Pashley in his Travels in Crete, and afterwards brought to England by Sir Pulteney Malcolm—was presented to the museum in 1834. The subject, which seems to be the return of Bacchus from India, is treated in a manner spirited and original. The date of its workmanship is fixed by Dr. Waagen in the last half of the second century of the Christian era. Possibly it may be a little earlier.

"In the last place, I may mention certain Greek inscriptions recently presented to the university at the suggestion of Colonel Leake by Captain Spratt, the commander of one of her Majesty's surveying ships stationed on the coast of Greece. Three of these were discovered by him in the island of Crete, and one of those three is of very early date, the inscription being read from the right hand to the left. But the most interesting and valuable of Captain Spratt's marbles is an inscribed slab from the Troad. This inscription is valuable on two accounts. In the first place it is valuable as having been discovered among the ruins of a temple, first pointed out by Captain Spratt, which is satisfactorily proved to be a temple of Apollo Smintheus, mentioned by Strabo and others, but altogether unknown to modern travellers until lighted upon by Captain Spratt within the last twelve months. That it is the site and remains of that temple Colonel Leake, than whom we can have no higher authority, has professed himself to be perfectly satisfied. In fact an inscription copied by Captain Spratt places the point beyond all doubt. The second point of interest connected with this inscribed slab is the subject of the inscription. It commemorates the fact of a certain Greek, by name Cassander, having been presented by each of eighteen or twenty cities and states of Greece with a *golden crown*. Each city is mentioned separately, and underneath the words *χρυσῶν στεφάνῳ* in each is a representation of the crown itself, which was in the form of a chaplet of olive-leaves.

"Of the numerous and interesting collection of ancient marbles presented by my friend Mr. Disney to the Fitzwilliam Museum, it is unnecessary to enter into any minute description, as he has already done that himself in a most able and lucid manner in his valuable work entitled *Museum Disneianum*; and I congratulate my friend on having, by coming forward when the space was yet unoccupied, secured for them a position to which the noble example which he was the first to set (upon so extensive a scale) so justly entitled him."

A second paper was read by C. H. Cooper, esq. F.S.A., the Town Clerk of

Cambridge, upon the ancient Houses of the King at Royston and Newmarket. These were erected by King James I. for his accommodation when hunting. Each was situated on the extreme edge of the county. Neither of them was in the least remarkable for its stately architecture, the beauty of the neighbourhood, or the extent of the attached domains. On the fall of the Monarchy, by the death of Charles I., one of these houses ceased to be the residence of royalty, as did the other (with a few occasional exceptions) on the death of Charles II. Mr. Cooper entered into a long detail of the various occasions upon which these houses were occupied by our kings, on their way to and from Newmarket, and upon other occasions, interspersed with notes of the royal expenditure, and several important or amusing historical anecdotes characteristic of the manners of the times. Charles I. was brought from Newmarket to Royston, in custody of the army on the 24th June, 1647, and proceeded to Hatfield on the 26th. The king's goods and personal estates were sold under an ordinance of Parliament. The palaces of Royston and Newmarket had been previously stripped almost bare. The few goods remaining in the former palace were in 1651 sold, in 10 lots, by appraisal, for only 33*l.* 17*s.* The site of the palace was in 1753 leased to John Minchin for fifty years; the lease was subsequently assigned to Mrs. Ann Wortham. The site was at length, in 1812, sold by the Commissioners of Land Revenues for 300*l.*; the annual value by survey on oath being only 12*l.* 12*s.* It consisted merely of a quarter of an acre of land, with five old cottages thereon.—Mr. Cooper's historical notices of Newmarket were deferred to another occasion.

Wednesday July 5. Sectional meetings were this morning held in the Schools. In the Section of Antiquities the Hon. R. C. Neville, the President, read a paper on the antiquities of the earlier periods in Cambridgeshire and the Northern parts of Essex: in the investigation of which he has, during the last ten years, been continually engaged. He had prepared for exhibition to the meeting sections of the Ordnance maps, in which the Roman and Romano-British sites were marked in red, the Anglo-Saxon in blue, and the early British, evidenced only by the coins of Cunobeline, in yellow. The first were decidedly predominant. The ancient roads, though they must have been very numerous, are now nearly obliterated and difficult to trace, frequently only appearing at intervals where their direction suits the course of the modern track. Of this kind is the one upon Streetway Hill, connecting

the road from Six-mile Bottom to Little Wilbraham with the village of Great Wilbraham; but the most perfect and extensive in Cambridgeshire is that marked in some maps as the Wool-street. It originates in Cambridge, and from the Gogmagog-hills proceeds in a south-easterly direction, crossing the turnpike-road from Newmarket to London, near Worstead-lodge, and running to the north of Hildersham and Abington, at the back of Borley-wood, within a mile of Bartlow, to Horseheath lodge, and thence to Withersfield, Haverhill, and Colchester. The roads leading from the important station at Chesterford into Cambridge are not very evident; the principal one probably took the modern way into Ickleton, and so on to Duxford (where there is a very Roman-looking branch westward to Triplow), and proceeded behind Whittlesford towards Cambridge. Another, proceeding from the north side, was joined at Stumps-cross by the short track from Ickleton, running by Bournbridge to the Fleam-dyke. The lines from Chesterford into Essex are more distinct; from the east side an old road runs below Burtonwood, over Chesterford and Hadstock commons, into Hadstock village, which it unites with Bartlow, the three-quarters of a mile between these two villages being a perfect specimen of a Roman way. To the west, the old way from Stretthall to Ickleton branches into Chesterford near the railway-station; and on the southern side, traces still exist of a road connecting this point with Littlebury village, and through it with the old Camp at Ringhill in front of Audley End. Still further southward, signs of its progress are very faint, though no doubt "Quendon-street" and "Stansted-street," as their names indicate, were in the line of way.

Mr. Neville next proceeded to notice the earthworks of the county: first of which he mentioned the Devil's Ditch on Newmarket heath. Another, of like nature, crosses the highway as the Eight-mile ditch, but it takes different names in its progress; for while on the left of the turnpike-road from Fen Ditton to Fulbourn, where it joins the Caudle-ditch, it is called Fleam-dyke, on the right hand side it assumes the appellation of Balsham-ditch, in its eastward course from the neighbouring village so named. Five miles to the south, on the property of Mr. Hammond at Pampisford, there is a third ditch, one termination of which is marked on the Ordnance Map as "Brent Ditch-end," close to Pampisford Hall. It runs apparently in a parallel line with the line last mentioned, crossing also the Newmarket-road between the "Two-mile Hill" cut-

ting and Abington Park. There is still another fosse belonging to this vicinity, though rather further removed than the three already enumerated, which commences immediately below the high ground of Heydon and Chishall-downs on Lord Braybrooke's property, and may be traced for a considerable distance running lower than Heydon Grange, across the Barkway and Cambridge-road, till it loses itself on Melbourn Common. The frequent interruptions in their course, to which for agricultural convenience these great earthworks have been subjected, increases the difficulty of ascertaining them exactly, and indeed there is little doubt that in many places they have been thereby wholly obliterated.

The surface of open country between Newmarket and Royston, in the vicinity of these dykes, is studded with tumuli. I have examined thirty of them, all in the neighbourhood, some close to and others actually upon the earthwork. Mutlow Hill, the last opened, of which an account is given in the *Institute Journal* for 1852, affords a fair criterion of the general contents of all—the same rude sun-burnt vases, except in one near Triplow, where a good Roman urn was found, the same interments by cremation, one case again only excepted, near Chrishall Grange, with perpetual third-brass coins of the lowest empire or their rough imitations. Bow-shaped bronze Roman fibulæ were taken from several tombs, and in many there occurred small nests of the chipped flints commonly mis-called arrow-heads, but of which the Abbé Cochet has given a very simple and satisfactory explanation in his "*Normandie Souterrain*," where he details their discovery in graves along with the iron for striking a light. This accounts fully for their being found amongst the necessaries provided for the dead, as well as for their universal occurrence with general remains whether of early or late antiquity.

Mr. Neville enumerated the following sites in Cambridgeshire which have been productive of remarkable antiquities: Dullingham—whence I have a small Roman vessel: Hare Park—a fine leaf-shaped white silex spear-head, ploughed up there. Cambridge—abundance of Roman remains of all kinds; a gold coin of Cunobeline from the backs of the Colleges, in the possession of Mr. Litchfield. Bottisham—Romano-British tumuli in the vicinity. Great and Little Wilbraham—Roman coins of both empires and remains, and the extensive Saxon cemetery described in the "*Saxon Obsequies*." Fulbourn has produced two leaf-shaped yellow bronze swords, with Roman coins; and the late Richard

Manning, a pensioner, residing near the spot, described to me, to use his own words, "a square brick grave in which were some glass and pottery vessels which he saw broken into, several years since, by workmen, who destroyed them." Mutlow Hill and Fleam Dyke we have already noticed. In the open country between Balsaham and Worsted Lodge I opened several Romano-British tumuli, as well as the remains of two or three on the Fulbourn Valley farm. A gold finger-ring set with an intaglio on sardonyx, dug up in the garden at Gogmagog, was shewn me by the late Lord Godolphin; and Douglas in his *Nenia* details the excavation of barrows there. Notice was given me some three or four years ago that a Roman hypocaust had been ploughed into at Stapleford and might be explored, but I was not able to attend to it at the time, and am not aware of its having been disturbed. Many horseshoes and skeletons are found in the low grounds about Babraham, but I have never seen and cannot therefore give their description. In the gravel-pit at Bourne Bridge, Romano-British pottery has been turned up; at Hildersham I have seen Roman pottery; at Pampisford there are Roman coins. Whittlesford and Duxford are Roman, as their names import. From Hinxton I have a coin of Offa. Ickleton boasts the remains of a Roman villa, which partook largely in the numismatic yield of its neighbourhood, Chesterford, in Essex. A hoard of denarii, discovered at the latter place nearly thirty years ago, is still in the possession of Mr. Batson, of Horseheath Lodge. Linton, though producing Roman coins, is better known to the British Museum as having furnished a very rare Saxon Sceatta (*vide* Hawkins' *Silver English Coins*). There is Roman pottery in the heavy lands at Little Linton, and on Linton Heath I had the good fortune last year to fall in with a second Anglo-Saxon cemetery, the details of which will be given in the next number of the *Institute Journal*. That this place should be prolific in remains is not surprising considering its close proximity to Bartlow, which latter village being situated in both counties, enables me to pass over the border to the celebrated tumuli there. As is natural in such a vicinity coins of the whole series are to be found, but my own experience has produced them in the greatest numbers of the very lowest empire, Theodosius, Honorius, and Arcadius in particular. A denarius of the first of these emperors was sent me from Castle Camps, and from Shudy Camps I have seen a bronze lade. All this locality teems with vestigia of the Romans, and it is only surprising that the smaller building should have been at Bart-

low, while the extensive ruins and infinite variety of remains scattered all over Sunken Church Field, Hadstock, point out that place as the residence of the chief of the settlement. Coins from Domitian downwards are abundant, particularly those of Carausius and Allectus, with denarii of Severus, Alexander, Gallienus, and Postumus. In Ashdon, a village nearly adjoining Bartlow, Roman pottery and early coins have been met with. Chesterford is so well known that I need only remark respecting it, that a perfect series of coins might have been formed thence, if all those removed by antiquaries at different periods were now available. The numerous other remains and houses round it, prove it to have been a place of importance. Littlebury occasionally produces a Roman coin, while from the Ring Camp, though we have the evidence of our own eyes as to its nature, and Stukeley mentions that a gold coin of Claudius and silver patera were found there, I have never seen any traces of Roman occupation, except a coin of Titus and one of Carausius from the next field. In the flower-garden at Audley End fragments of pottery have been turned up, and also a coin of Vespasian, amid the débris of mediæval buildings. The interesting museum at Saffron Walden displays many coins and Roman *fiatilia*, brought to light near that town. From specimens in the valuable collection there, I am enabled to add Lindsell to my list of places which have furnished mementoes of our conquerors; and in the more immediate parishes of Debden, Wimbish, and Widdington pottery and coins have been discovered. Debden, Stanstead, and Dunmow may also boast of having each produced a gold coin of Cunobeline. Retracing my steps by Quendon Street, Rickling, and Arkesden, all Roman sites, to the west of the house recently excavated at Wenden, Elmdon and Chrishall, with their store of bronze spears and palstaves, must not be omitted. Langley and Heydon give further proof that the county of Essex was tenanted to its borders by the Latins, and the open country between the last named place and Royston, Melbourn, and Triplow, is filled with the tumuli of their contemporaries or successors.

The Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best read a paper on some recent discoveries of a Roman station and pavement at Abbot's Anne, near Andover.

In the HISTORICAL SECTION, which was presided over by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a paper on the *Parliaments of Cambridge*. The greater part of this consisted of a review of the state of the English constitution and government during

the reign of Richard II. It was in the 12th year of that sovereign that a parliament was held at Cambridge. The Clause Roll has preserved the writs of summonses, and shows that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Keeper of the Spiritualities of York, eighteen Bishops, twenty-three Abbots, including those of Ramsey, Croyland, Thorney, and Bury, fifty-three Barons, other judicial functionaries, besides Knights from the different counties, and Burgesses from Bristol and London, were summoned to attend according to the usual form. The Parliament sat from the 9th of Sept. to the 17th of Oct. during which time the King watched the proceedings on the spot. A search amongst the Public Records has failed to produce any new evidence of historical importance touching the subject before us, so that we must be satisfied with simply knowing that this great council of the realm enacted a Statute that still remains unrepealed, the original of which is preserved amongst the Rolls of Parliament in the Tower: and a copy is printed amongst the Statutes of the Realm. The Statute of Cambridge contains sixteen clauses; three of which are remarkable. The second provides for the impartial and incorrupt appointment of the various officers or ministers of the King, and that none of them should receive their situation through gift, favour, or affection, but that all such should be made of the best and most lawful men. The third relates to enactments previously made concerning labourers and artificers, confirming those regulations that were unrepealed, and ordaining that no servant or labourer should depart out of the district where he dwelt without bearing a letter patent, stating the reason, and if detected he should be put in the stocks. The fourth clause regulates the wages of servants in husbandry. This seems to have been an amplification of the Statute passed with this express object, called the Statute of Labourers, in the 23d year of the preceding reign (1349). The same subject was considered in several succeeding Acts of Parliament, down to the 11th of Hen. VII. (1496), when, as it is stated, for many reasonable considerations and causes, and for the common wealth of the poorer artificers, as free masons, carpenters, and other persons necessary and convenient for the reparations and buildings, and other labourers and servants of husbandry, those regulations should be void and of none effect.

There is but another clause in this Statute of Cambridge that seems to call for remark. The thirteenth may truly be considered as the earliest notice taken by the legislature of the health of towns. It

is a sewage, nuisance, or sanitary clause, prohibiting, under a penalty of 20*l.* any person from casting annoyances into the ditches, rivers, or waters, or laying them nigh divers cities, boroughs, and towns of the realm, by which the air is greatly corrupt and infect, and maladies and other intolerable diseases do daily happen. This attests, contrary to what has often been asserted, that England was behind other countries in Europe in the provisions made for the public health.

Before the Parliament was dissolved it granted a fifteenth and a tenth, which was perhaps the chief reason for its being called together. It is singular that not any petitions should have been presented to it, at least none have been preserved. And there is but one illustration that has, after a diligent search, presented itself for notice, namely, that the Issue Roll of the Exchequer gives the expenses (1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*) of two individuals for conveying charters, rolls, and other memorials to the Parliament; another also received 16*s.* 4*d.* that the King ordered to be paid him for red wax for the office of his Privy Seal, bought from divers persons at London, Oxford, and Northampton, when the Parliament was held at Cambridge.

A second Parliament was summoned to meet in Cambridge in the 15th of Henry VIth. (1437), but the place of meeting was afterwards changed to Westminster.

And a third Parliament was summoned here in the 25th of the same reign (1447), but by a re-issue of the writs it was removed to Bury St. Edmund's, and held in the Refectory of the Monastery. The town first sent representatives 26th of Edward I. (1298). The University not until the reign of James the First.

Mr. Hardwicke then read a paper on *Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, charged with Sorcery*. This was founded upon a MS. poem in the Public Library (Hb. iv. 12), written in a hand of the 15th century, bearing no title, but being a Farewell put into the mouth of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, after she was doomed to perpetual imprisonment in 1441, for attempting to compass the dethronement of Henry VI. and the elevation of her husband, by resorting to the black art. The author of the poem was supposed to be John Lydgate monk of Bury, who was a favourite and protégé of the Duke of Gloucester.—The Dean of St. Paul's, who presided at the Section, urged upon Mr. Hardwicke the publication of this curious composition, which has greater poetical merit than most productions of its age.

At twelve o'clock the Institute assembled in the Senate House, and was honoured

by the presence of its Patron, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Chancellor of the University. Two lectures were delivered before him—

The first was by Dr. Guest, the Master of Gonville and Caius college, *On the Great Boundary Dykes of Cambridgeshire*, and the probable dates of their construction. He commenced his discourse by pointing out to his audience the features of a large map which he had drawn of the supposed state of the south-eastern counties in the time of the Britons; exhibiting the three fertile vales of Pewsey, the White Horse, and Aylesbury; the various extensive patches of forest land; and the open ranges of chalk down. One of his first remarks was upon the etymology of the Ickneild street. This in one early Saxon charter is termed the *Ichenilde wæg*, but so in Dr. Guest's opinion by a clerical error; in another charter, forty years later, it occurs as the *Icenhilde wæg*, and the latter orthography he interprets thus: *hilde* is a warrior—Icen-hilde-wæg, the military way of the Icenii. The existing names of many places in its vicinity, as Ickleford, Ickleton, Ickington, Ickenham, and Hickling, all tend to support this interpretation. It was the great highway across the chalk country between the fens and woods. The dykes which cross this country Dr. Guest refers to the boundary lines of the British princes. From the cursory notices of early historians, and from numismatic evidence, he has arrived at the conclusion that these princes were probably of one royal race which originated from Belgic Gaul; and he marshalled in presumed genealogical array, or succession, the several names of Divitiacus, Cassivelaunus, Tasciovanus, Cunobelinus, Caractacus, Togidunus, and others, which occur in the scanty memorials of that era. Divitiacus is stated to have effected his conquests in Britain by means of the subject races: and it appears probable that these princes gradually subdued nearly the whole island during the period immediately anterior to the advent of the Romans. When Dunovelaunus king of the Trinobantes was driven from his throne by the Catevelauni, whose capital was at Verulam, he was received by the emperor Augustus at Rome. Though Cunobeline is recorded by Dion Cassius to have established his palace at Camolodunum in Essex, it was, in Dr. Guest's apprehension, as the conqueror of the Trinobantes, not as their native prince. Dr. Guest assigns the Brentdyke to about the year 90 B.C.; that of Pampisford to about A.D. 20 or 30; a third to about A.D. 100; and two others to a period considerably later.

The Rev. Professor Willis next delivered

a lecture *On the Collegiate and other Buildings of Cambridge*. They are, he said, a collection of buildings unparalleled, except at the sister University of Oxford, and which furnish examples for studying the architecture of every successive period from the thirteenth century to the present day. Some are to be admired for their magnificence or their beauty, and others for the reflected light they throw upon the history of the university and the nation. In the varying styles of architecture we may read the habits and motives, and almost discern the thoughts, of mankind at certain periods, whilst, independently of the information thus conveyed by their plans and arrangements, there is ever in ancient buildings enough of artistic beauty to create a high interest in the mind of the student. Even in their successive repairs, it is curious to observe the different types of beauty which have formed the prevailing standard of various æras.

In order to elucidate the growth and history of the buildings of Cambridge, the Professor had prepared two plans, which were presented to view: the one representing the town as it was in the year 1546, when Trinity college was erected, and the other as it now stands. The buildings he had assigned to their several dates by several tints, of which one showed those anterior to Henry VIII., another those between Hen. VIII. and Elizabeth, a third those down to Charles I. a fourth those to the close of the last century, and a fifth (by far the largest division) the erections of the present century. In early times the town consisted of one long street, nearly in a line with the ancient Roman road, out of which there branched, at an acute angle near St. John's college, a road which is now called Trumpington Street, but formerly High Street.

The original plan of a College very closely resembled that of a Benedictine monastery, the arrangements of which were dictated by the rules of the Benedictine order. The monastery had its church on one side of a large quadrangle or cloister, a chapter-house, a refectory, dormitories, and other offices pertaining to the monastic system of life. Thus, the college had its quadrangle, its chapel instead of the monastic church, its hall for the refectory, the master's lodge in place of the abbat's house. Cloisters were added to only a few of the larger colleges.

At the beginning of the university system, the students were lodged at Cambridge in hostels—places where they had to pay a price for their own maintenance. Those hostels were governed by university officers; and no student could benefit from the university, or take a degree, unless he

lodged at one. At these hostels, which corresponded with the halls of Oxford, the students appear to have had a common hall; but, instead of a chapel, they were directed to attend their parish church. When a college was to be founded, some tenement was taken and converted into a lodge, and buildings were added; next the hall; until a quadrangle was formed. He would now show how the different colleges at Oxford and Cambridge succeeded each other. Merton college, Oxford, was founded in 1274, and Mary hall in 1239. In 1257 Peterhouse, Cambridge, was founded by Hugh de Balsham, who copied the statutes of Merton; and at the same time he established students in St. John's hospital. At Oxford, in 1249, was founded University college; and in 1326 Oriel. Then came at Cambridge King's hall and Clare hall; after which Oxford took the lead, until the foundations of Pembroke in 1347, Caius in 1348, Trinity hall in 1350, and Corpus in 1351. We next come to New college, Oxford, which was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England, in 1386. That was a great era in the history of collegiate buildings, all colleges up to that time having grown up in the manner he had described; but New College had a plan, was designed by an ecclesiastical dignitary who was an accomplished architect, and carried out under his inspection. New College has its quadrangle, hall, chapel, library, and other adjuncts, all in their proper places, which rendered the building the most comfortable and convenient of any at Oxford. After the erection of that college, we may expect to find it exercising a great influence on buildings that succeeded it, and those were at Oxford the colleges of Lincoln and All Souls'. At Cambridge, within about 70 years, King's College was founded in direct imitation of New College. King's was a college planned from the beginning, in which every office was set out with the most consummate skill, and faithfully copied from the plan of William of Wykeham; in that way, this college was most carefully described in the will of King Henry VI.; but the King's plan was never carried out, although the magnificent chapel attested his beneficence and the splendour of his ideas. King's had the first collegiate cloister built in Cambridge; it was built distinct from the chapel, as in Wykeham's colleges at Winchester and Oxford. Queen's also had a cloister: this college was built by the Queen of Edward IV. upon a former foundation established by the Queen of Henry VI. We next come to Magdalen college, Oxford, founded in 1457, and

which was followed by our Catharine hall, 1475; Christ's, 1505; Magdalen, 1519; the noble foundation of St. John's, 1511; and at Oxford the colleges of Trinity and St. John. In 1502, Magdalen hall was founded at Cambridge. Then came that magnificent Oxford foundation, Christ Church, a large college on the site of a number of small ones. That was not the first instance of a large college taking the place of a number of small ones; for at Jesus' college, Cambridge, something of the kind was done, by a decayed nunnery being converted into a college. But for Christ Church there was wholesale destruction. Christ Church was so founded in 1532; and at the foundation of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1546, the same thing was done: a number of small foundations became extinct. We are now at the period of the Reformation, after which we have Emmanuel and Sydney at Cambridge, and Pembroke, Worcester, and Wadham at Oxford.

Turning to his plan, the Professor next pointed out the remains of ancient building which lie concealed behind frontages of more modern date. During the prevalence of the Italian style, a practice was adopted which had done much mischief. The outside and inside of courts were covered with a new casing of stone in the fashionable style, giving them an appearance which would not lead any one to suppose that ancient buildings remained behind, until the interior was examined. This practice had been carried out at Trinity hall, Caius, Christ's, and other places; and the former aspect of such buildings can only be recovered by consulting the prints of Loggan. Pembroke college, as at present existing, had been erected at various periods, and certain new arrangements were designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The buildings which connect the chapel with the old court were alone erected in Wren's time, and they gave us a lateral court; and, on asking for the library, we were shewn into rooms which were the original chapel. In the college of St. John, the ancient aspect is preserved. There we see the rows of gables that succeed each other in the most regular and picturesque manner all round the court. In Queen's college there were gables that have been destroyed in the upper story, and their place supplied by one straight parapet, according with the Italian style that was then in vogue. This practice of mutilation was going on during the greater part of the 18th century.

In the colleges that were founded after the Reformation there are some very curious characteristics. Sidney and Emmanuel colleges were both formed on sites

previously occupied by monasteries. They were provided with chapels, as usual; but those chapels were purposely set north and south, so as not to follow the ancient practice of placing them to the east. In the time of Charles II. the position of these two chapels so shocked the principles of the time that new chapels were erected in the courts by Sir Christopher Wren, and were placed due east and west. The old chapels are now used as libraries. Some remarkable transformations of monastic buildings were effected by the same architect. He had the ingenuity to convert the original refectory of the prior at Sydney into a chapel, and the original church of the Blackfriars at Emmanuel into the hall. Jesus' college is the only complete instance of the transformation of a monastic establishment into a college. The nunnery of St. Rhadegund formerly occupied this spot, which had been patronised by kings, and frequently increased. In the 15th century, however, the nunnery had so declined that there were only two nuns left, and the building was in ruins: it was at this period that Dr. Alcock, Bishop of Ely, determined to convert it into a college. Excavations made a few years ago have led to the discovery of the original plan of the church, which shewed how that extensive building was converted into a college chapel, next in beauty to that of King's college. The church was cruciform, with a central tower, a nave and aisles, and a presbytery flanked by chapels various in style, extending from the time of the foundation down to the latest period of the Early English. Bishop Alcock pulled down the lateral chapels of the presbytery, the greatest part of the nave, and the aisles of the remainder; he filled up the pier-arches that communicated with these chapels and aisles, and inserted in each a perpendicular (or rectilinear) window. He also repaired the south transept, rebuilding its gable, and inserted a large perpendicular window therein, and another in the east gable of the presbytery, and raised a story in the same style on the tower. A new flat roof of oak was constructed, and the original character of the whole was thus as completely disguised as possible. The master's lodge and some college rooms occupy the site of the original nave. The aisles are completely obliterated. The college hall stands on the walls of the old refectory. The cloister is the same in site as the ancient one, but is larger by the space formerly occupied by the north aisle of the nave. In the course of recent repairs the north-west chapel has been rebuilt, and the presbytery has received a new high-pitched roof, with a restoration of the Early-English

triple and blind arches of the eastern gable, and a complete set of elaborate fittings, organ, and stall-work; the latter imitated from the ancient stalls which are still preserved in the parish church at Landbeach. The lateral lancet windows of the presbytery (six on one side and four on the other) have shafts and rich mouldings of the best character. On the south side are arcades forming sedilia and a rich double piscina.

The Colleges of Corpus Christi and Peterhouse next claimed attention. He had intimated that it was usual for the student to attend the services at his own parish church. They would accordingly find the church of Peterhouse was given to the college for the accommodation of its students: it now stood in the college, and over an archway there was a dry approach from the chambers to the church. In monastic times a dry way was insisted upon, because in attending the nocturnal and numerous daily services the monks might have been put to great inconvenience without one. The church of St. Benedict stood in the same position with regard to Corpus college; and here the church was connected with the college. Peterhouse had a very curious chapel of the Jacobean period; and a new chapel had been more recently added to the college of Benet or Corpus Christi. St. Benedict's church is the most ancient in Cambridge. It had long been known as having a Saxon tower, which exhibits at its angles long and short stones alternately, the characteristic of Saxon building. But the body of the church was supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century, being separated from the side aisle by arches belonging to that period. Last year it was determined to rebuild the north aisle, and place it a little further to the west, when, on divesting the north-east corner of the nave of what turned out to be a screen, another angle of long-and-short masonry was discovered, of which the stones are clean and fresh, with the plaster upon them. This showed that the nave was of the Saxon period, and gave them an idea of what was considered a handsome parish church at that time: it was a curious fragment of the past, and one of the best specimens of Saxon architecture in this country.

With these remarks the Professor closed his discourse; and subsequently, at 5 o'clock, he accompanied a very numerous party over Jesus' college, and there explained the architectural peculiarities to which he had referred.

H.R.H. Prince Albert, after luncheon with the Vice-Chancellor at Trinity hall, returned to London.

At an evening meeting in the Town-GENT. MAG. VOL. XLII.

Hall Lord Talbot de Malahide presided, when Mr. Norris Deck read a paper upon *Rebuses, or the Name Devices extensively used in the Middle Ages*. After showing that they were employed as early as the days of the Roman Commonwealth, and also by the Early Christians in the catacombs of Rome, he proceeded to mention some of those now remaining in England, commencing at Cambridge with the well-known device of Bishop Alcock, at Jesus' college, a cock and a globe; Lady Margaret's, at St. John's and Christ's colleges, a daisy (Fr. *Marguerite*); Bishop Fisher's, a fish with an ear of wheat in its mouth; Ashton, an ash-tree growing out of a tun; and the seal of Dr. Robert Woodlark, founder of St. Catharine's Hall, a woodlark with the word *Roberti* above it. He then mentioned several remaining at Oxford, and adduced examples of a large number existing in the architectural decorations of our cathedrals, abbeys, and churches, such as Ramridge, Islip, Silkstede, Goldstone, Winchcomb, Nailheart, and others. He next noticed the rebuses remaining on seals personal and municipal, mentioning among many others the very curious instance of Saffron Walden, three sprigs of saffron surrounded by a fortified wall,—saffron walled-in. He lastly called attention to the whimsical devices adopted by the early printers.

Edward Freeman, esq. M.A. read a paper upon the *Architecture of Wisbech Church*. This church covers an unusually large extent of ground, but with little of the distinctive characters of a large church; broad, bare, and sprawling, with nothing first-rate, and few portions even good. It resembles Leominster and Higham Ferrers in having a double nave. Having given a general view of the various elements in the building, Mr. Freeman proceeded to trace the sequence of the more important architectural changes, from the original Norman church, through the Transitional additions, up to the Decorated period.

A long conversation took place upon the subject of preserving inscriptions upon tombstones and monumental brasses, in the course of which some curious facts were elicited, and the preservation of copies by individual exertions was strenuously advocated.

Thursday, July 6.—In the SECTION OF ANTIQUITIES Lord Talbot de Malahide described the recent discovery of a remarkable mass of treasure, brought to light in railway operations between Limerick and Ennis. It consisted of a large number of collars and bracelets of gold, of various sizes, deposited in a small chamber of stones, constructed to receive them (and

has already been noticed in our June Magazine, p. 619). Lord Talbot had brought from Ireland the chief part of these remarkable ornaments, and produced them for examination. He gave a detailed description of their character, the peculiar forms which some of them present, being dissimilar to any of the types hitherto found in Ireland. In regard to the supposition advanced by the late Sir W. Betham, that ornaments of this class served in lieu of money at a remote period, the principal argument arises from the notion that these armlets are all in weight multiples of 12, the grain being taken as the unit. Dr. Todd, however, has satisfactorily ascertained that no graduated scale of weights for regulating the commercial or current value of these curious ornaments could have existed. The collection now produced comprised fibulæ, armlets, ingots of unwrought gold, twisted neck-ornaments, and gorgets of the same precious material. It is probable that in a rude state of society such ornaments might form convenient articles for barter, and serve many of the purposes of money; but it is certain that their primary object was that of personal decoration; and it is remarkable that in all notices of the Celtic people, their love of gold and their use of golden rings and collars are specially mentioned. Ornaments of this description appear indeed to be almost characteristic of the Gaelic or Celtic race. Dr. Todd considers it probable that this remarkable hoard, one of the most important on record, was made in the 11th century, when a great struggle occurred between the Danes and the native clans, in the locality where it was discovered. Lord Talbot stated some curious details in reference to the gold mines of Ireland, which at a remote period appear to have been very productive; and, although it may be concluded that golden ornaments were often brought into the country by the Danes and others, it is scarcely to be doubted that a very large proportion of the precious ornaments found at various times were made from native gold.

Richard Westmacott, esq. R.A. F.R.S. read a paper on *Colouring Statues*. He said the fact that there was the authority of classical writers for this practice among the greatest sculptors of antiquity, as well as evidence of the existence of colour in some existing works, was admitted; but he utterly condemned it in point of taste. The province of sculpture is to represent by form; whatever is expressed by any other means than form, is not sculpture. If painting is introduced to assist in giving effect, it becomes a mixture of the two arts; as, if the relief of sculpture were

called in to give reality to parts of a picture, it would be no longer a painting, in the common acceptance of the term. His line of argument was approved by the vice-president, Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Scharf; and Mr. Westmacott, in conclusion, expressed his satisfaction that no one had ventured to advance any arguments in defence of colour; but we believe that this was rather from the want of time and opportunity, as the boast was received with many murmurs of dissent.

In the SECTION OF ARCHITECTURE a paper was read by the Rev. Edmund Venables, on the Church of *Great St. Mary in Cambridge*, which is used by the University for its sermons. He spoke of "the evil day" when Mr. Worts left money to build the galleries; and stated that the Heads formerly sat in stalls round the chancel before the present "Golgotha" or eastern gallery was erected. He also pointed out that within a few years the tower was ornamented with balls intended to correspond with the front of Clare hall, which had been thus ornamented by Sir James Burrough. He lastly commented upon the "heathen doorway" lately pulled down, and replaced by a more characteristic one from a design by Mr. Scott.—Professor Willis, in proposing thanks for the paper, remarked that the proper apology for the present state of the church rested in the fact of its being, so far as the University was concerned, merely a place for the delivery of sermons, the congregation being supposed to have already attended divine service in their college chapels. It would be difficult to supply the necessary accommodation if the galleries were removed. As for the balls on the tower, they had been removed by a Society established for Ecclesiastical objects, who had taken the opportunity of doing so whilst others were asleep. For his own part he was sorry they were gone, as they formed the last page in the history of a church which was so long building.—Dr. Whewell added that the balls were removed without authority by the members of a society who professed the greatest veneration for authority. He should be sorry to see any alteration in the present arrangement of St. Mary's Church.

The Rev. John Hailstone, Rector of Bottisham, then read a paper, historical and descriptive, upon Anglesey abbey, in the parish of Bottisham, near Cambridge, and upon the parish church of Bottisham.

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt read a paper on the Architecture of the North-East of Germany.

In the afternoon an excursion was made

to Anglesey abbey, and the churches of Bottisham, Fulbourn, and Cherry Hinton.

At an evening meeting, the Rev. Colingwood Bruce, LL.D. read a paper upon the Roman antiquities preserved in the university of Cambridge, particularly the inscribed stones which were brought by Camden and Sir Robert Cotton from the Roman Wall in Northumberland. These stones have nothing attractive about them, but in an historical point of view they are most valuable. One was set up by the Fourth Cohort of the Gauls, showing that the Romans used one portion of their conquered provinces as instruments to subdue another. Many of the Roman soldiers under Vespasian, who encamped under the walls of Jerusalem, came from North Britain. On another of these altars the name of Caracalla appears, that of Geta having been carefully erased. The lecturer observed that he saw the same thing last year at Rome. Mr. Freeman said he saw another instance in the south of England. These facts show the remarkable unity of the Roman empire. After Caracalla had murdered his brother Geta, his name was erased in Rome and the remotest part of the empire.

The Rev. J. Lee Warner read a memoir upon certain illustrations of Walsingham abbey existing in the university of Cambridge, and chiefly upon a poetical version of the Walsingham legend which is preserved in the Pepysian library, in the form of a ballad printed by Richard Pynson. It was composed about the year 1460, and commences,

“Of this Chappel see here the foundatyon.”

Mr. Lee Warner also gave some account of the excavations which have been recently in progress in the ruins at Walsingham.

(*To be concluded in our next Magazine.*)

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 13. The annual meeting of this Society took place at Winchelsea and Rye, whither 300 ladies and gentlemen were conveyed from different parts of the county. They entered the town of Winchelsea from the railway station by the Pipewell Bridge, built over the ferry on the ancient road to Rye and Kent, and which was the only road before the military road was formed nearer the sea during the last war. They then passed under the Land or Pipewell Gate, which was built in the reign of Henry IV. after the last grievous attack of the French, the gate bearing the name of John Helde, who was Mayor in 1404-5. The party then proceeded down the longest way or street, from the east to the western or New Gate, passing the ash-tree on the

north of the church-yard under which John Wesley preached his last open-air sermon on the 7th Oct. 1790; the Hospital of St. John, formerly used for decayed freemen and their widows, but of which the gable end only is now standing; and the site of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew; leaving on the north the site of St. Giles's Church, of which the last remains have been removed; and also the field on which gallows were erected under the licence of Edward IV. when the custom of executing criminals by drowning them in the harbour ceased.

Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, the historian of Winchelsea,* here pointed out the features of the New Gate, which is in tolerable preservation, stating that it was an original gate, built with the town between 1280 and 1290, and was the only means of land communication to the county westward, the town having been built on a peninsula; the estuary on the south-west of the town being used for the smaller class of fishing boats, as the remains of anchors and other relics found in what were now marshes clearly showed, whilst the larger class of trading vessels used the quay, which, as at Plymouth, was in the eastern channel. On the land side, from the New Gate to the west, north, and north-east, as far as the Land Gate, the town was fortified with strong walls, the foundations of which could be distinctly traced; whilst on the south and east sides, where the rock was almost perpendicular, and the water flowed close up to the cliffs, there were no stone walls, but simply high earthworks, the harbour being commanded from above, at the south-east angle of the town, by an open space now called Cook's Green, on which the archers and bowmen could be brought into action. On the land side the road led from Fairlight, where the French landed in 1380, and, passing through the New Gate, on the land side of the town, which, like other more modern fortified towns, was most capable of attack on that side, burnt the town and put to flight the gallant Abbat of Battle, who three years before had nobly rescued the town.

The company then crossing the market square, where, at the foundation of the town, the tradesmen resided, repaired to the ruins of the church of the Grey Friars, of which the chancel arch is still perfect, having a span of 26 feet. The cloisters led out of the chapel on the west side, and the refectory and dwelling rooms stood where the present mansion was erected in

* Mr. Cooper's work is reviewed in our vol. xxxiv. p. 613.

1819, in the place of a brick house, which was not older than the time of James I.

When the company had assembled in the ruined chapel, Mr. Cooper gave a short sketch of the town. It was built between 1281 and 1288, under the direct inspection of the Bishop of Ely, acting as Commissioner for Edward I.; the old town, which stood on the eastern side of the modern Rye harbour, having been much injured by the influx of the sea, and ultimately submerged by the great storm of 4th Feb. 1287. The new town was built at one time from a general plan, with streets at right angles, like New York and other American towns, and included 43 squares, all of which could now be traced: 39 were built on for the inhabitants; and of the other four (not numbered in the original return still existing at Carlton House Ride), two were appropriated to the churches of St. Thomas the Martyr and of St. Giles; one to the Grey Friars, who had had a house in the old town, which must have been one of their first houses in England; and the fourth to the Black Friars, the only remains of whose house are the crypts under a barn on the north of the town.

The attacks of the French on the new town in 1337, 1359, 1360, 1377, and 1380, did it great injury: and, indeed, it never recovered after the last attack, for the sea began to leave it; and though, in 1427, when a set of ordinances were made for its government, it is certain that there was a large trade in wine (the cellars or crypts for storing which exist to this day in large numbers on the east or merchants' side of the town), and that the harbour was frequented by the fishermen of Picardy, yet the close of the 15th century saw all the trade lost and the town in decay; for, in a supplementary tale to Chaucer (*Percy Soc. edit. iii. 216*), are lines alluding to the decline of Wynchelsea and Ry. And, notwithstanding the compliment of Queen Elizabeth, who, in her visit in Aug. 1573 called it "Little London," it had only then 70 houses; and in the return of 5th Feb. 1586-7, by the Mayor to his Lord Warden, during the preparations for resisting the Spanish Armada, it is distinctly stated that there "are not belonging to the town of Winchelsea any ships, barks, or vessels, nor yet any masters or able mariners therein, but only one sailor, by name Wm. Buxtone, who is now on a voyage to Rochelle;" and in the return of all the 214 Cinque Port ships, with their 228 masters and 952 able-bodied mariners, Winchelsea had but one, the John, of 20 tons, with two masters and four able-bodied mariners.

The party next visited the beautiful

choir of the church of St. Thomas, the transepts of which are in ruins, and the nave wholly destroyed: but which contains effigies of three cross-legged knights, a female, and a young man, all in Sussex or Purbeck marble, resting under richly carved canopies.

Its architectural features are admirable, and they have been repaired and restored by Mr. Gough, the architect, at the expense and through the great liberality of a gentleman then present, Mr. Thomas Dawes.

An inspection of the Strand Gate on the south-east, which formerly communicated with the harbour only, but through which the road now led to Rye; and the precipice down which the horse of King Edward I., in Aug. 1297, jumped, nearly killing the king; and a view of the roadstead where the battle with the Spaniards had taken place on the 29th Aug. 1350, the English fleet having been commanded by Edward III. in person, assisted by the Black Prince, whilst the Queen looked on from the heights, terminated this part of the excursion, and the company proceeded to Rye.

On arriving at Rye, they were received by the Mayor, Recorder, and Council, and proceeded to the Town Hall, where C. H. Frewen, Esq. M.P. for the Eastern Division of the County, was called on to preside.

Mr. Blaauw, the Hon. Secretary, after stating that the annual volume of Transactions was delayed in order that it might include a report of the proceedings of the British Archæological Institute held at Chichester last year, and that the Society, without the present additions, amounted to about 664 members, then read a copy of an interesting manuscript recently found in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, being a report from the then Bishop of the Diocese (Guy Carleton) to the Archbishop of Canterbury of a visit paid by the Duke of Monmouth to the city of Chichester in 1678.

Mr. Holloway, the historian of Rye, then read a paper on the history of that ancient port. He stated that, when the Romans arrived in Britain, the spot on which the town of Rye now stands was an insulated rock, standing in the midst of a watery waste which extended from Fairlight in Sussex to Hythe in Kent, flowing up into various bays and sinuosities, the two principal of which ran back, one as far as Robertsbridge, the other up to Battle, covering altogether a superficies of upwards of sixty thousand acres. At a distance of about two miles to the westward lay the hill on which the modern Winchelsea has since been erected, while

to the south appeared a long, low island, extending three or four miles from east to west, on which stood the original town of Winchilsea; four miles to the NNE. was a loftier and a larger island, called Oxney, or the Isle of Oxen, and towards the east, at the distance of twelve miles, was "The Island of the Romans," first embanked and inhabited by them; a place destined to become, in after ages, the Queen of the Cinque Ports; the nucleus, too, around which all future embankments were to be gathered, until the whole liquid plain of waters should become, as we see it at this day, a solid plain of rich alluvial soil. Edward the Confessor bestowed the towns of Rye and Winchilsea on the Abbey of Fescamp in Normandy. Richard I. in his 5th year, granted to the Barons, the Mayor, and Commonalty of the town of Rye the liberty of walling their town, by a charter of which Mr. Holloway exhibited the original. Previous to this grant, the only artificial defence the town had was Ypres Tower, still standing at the south-east angle of the cliff, and which was erected by William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, in the twelfth century. The wall was erected on the east side of the town, where probably the sea had partially receded, so as to render additional fortification necessary. But, in spite of this precaution, Rye was taken by Louis the Dauphin in the reign of John. According to Camden, "King Edward III. walled it (Rye) where the cliffs defended it not." And this indicates the part which was then walled in, namely, from the north-east corner to the south-west. Then it was that beautiful gateway was erected which is still the ornament of this ancient town; and Rye may be said to have arrived at the zenith of her glory when Edward III. with his Queen, Philippa, landed here on their return from France, after having signed a treaty of peace with that country at Bretigny, in the year 1360. But the duration of its prosperity was short; for, in 1378, one year after the death of Edward III., the town was sacked, and again in 1448. Rye partially recovered these heavy disasters, but she never did recover the loss of the Bordeaux fleet, which happened in the reign of Henry VII.

The reading of Mr. Holloway's paper being concluded, the Chairman exhibited a miniature of Charles I., which was presented by that monarch to his ancestor Archbishop Frewen, when chaplain to Lord Bristol, after a sermon by the chaplain dissuading the King from his intended marriage with the Infanta of Spain.

Mr. M. A. Lower exhibited a speaking-trumpet found at Romney a few months ago, below high-water mark, and belong-

ing to Mr. H. B. Mackerson, of that town. It is six feet long, and made probably at the latter part of the fourteenth century.

In the school-rooms were exhibited some highly interesting and curious antiquities belonging to the Frewen family: a picture of Archbishop Cranmer; one of Lady Guldeford, wife of Sir H. Guldeford, controller of the household of Henry VIII., who lived at Hempstead Park; a portrait of a French Judge in the time of Louis XIV.; Henry VIII.'s Prayer Book, and Queen Elizabeth's ditto; Nautilus shell, presented by the Skinners' Company before the great fire of London; a Roman spur, dug up in a garden of the Frewen family in Leicestershire by Mr. Frewen's father; a sword used at the battle of Boyne by Captain Hay, his great-great-grandfather; a pair of Queen Elizabeth's shoes, which she exchanged at Northiam on the occasion of her dining under an oak; a silver cup, presented by Sir Edw. Frewen, of Brickwall, to his grandson Thomas Frewen, on the occasion of his christening in 1716, filled with 2250 guineas; an embroidered silk shoe, supposed to have been worn in the time of James I., and a pair of embroidered velvet slippers, supposed to be of a later date.

The dinner afterwards took place in the Augustine Friary, now used as a wool-store.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 19. The annual excursion of this Society was commenced at North Walsham, where Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart. the President, took the chair. A considerable number of Roman relics, found at Threxton, were exhibited by Thomas Barton, esq. of that place, together with others of the Saxon age found at Sporle; and many other curiosities were exhibited by Mrs. Spurdens of North Walsham, the Rev. C. R. Manning, and others. The company visited the church of Trunch, upon which a paper was read by the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. C. R. Manning; Knapton church, the peculiarities of which were described by the Rev. John Gunn; and Paston church, where Mr. Gunn also described the Paston monuments; and Bromholm Priory, where a description of the remains was read by Henry Harrod, esq. The dinner was held at North Walsham; and in the evening were read papers, On the antiquities of the valleys of the Yare and Waveney, by Mr. Greville Chester; On antiquities recently discovered at Humpnell, by the Rev. S. King; and, On the Felmingham antiquities, by Mr. Harrod. On the next day an excursion was made to the churches of

Worstead, Tunstead, Smallburgh, Barton Turf, and Irstead; and the company was entertained at Irstead rectory by the Rev. John Gunn.

The annual meeting of the ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place at St. Alban's, on Thursday the 15th of June, being a joint meeting of the St. Alban's and Bedfordshire Archæological and Architectural Societies. The Earl of Verulam, the president, occupied the chair. The Rev. J. Taddy read a paper "On the Condition, Local and Political, of the Ancient Britons," and Mr. R. Grove Lowe one on "The Second Battle of St. Alban's."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 25. Mr. J. B. Bergne in the chair.

Mr. Shaw, of Andover, made a communication to the Society "On a rare Coin of Beorchtric;" who has been considered by Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Lindsay, in their respective works, to have been one of the kings of East Anglia. Mr. Shaw is of opinion that, during the lifetime of his father Athelstan, Beorchtric governed East Anglia with the rank of deputy. The coin itself would appear to have been struck at a late period, as the monogram on it

in all probability expresses the initial letters of Mercia and East Anglia, but according to some numismatists it is a combination of the letters alpha and omega. Mr. Vaux read a letter from Prof. Holmboe, of Christiania, "On Coins of Ethelred the Second, with the CRVX on the reverse."

June 22. The anniversary meeting was held, J. B. Bergne, esq. Treasurer, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Officers and Council for the ensuing year; *President*, The Lord Londesborough, K.C.H., F.S.A.; *Vice-Presidents*, Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., F.L.S.; Horace Hayman Wilson, esq. F.R.S., F.R.A.S.; *Treasurer*, John Brodribb Bergne, esq. F.S.A.; *Secretaries*, W. S. W. Vaux, esq. F.S.A. F.R.A.S.; John Evans, esq. F.S.A.; *Foreign Secretary*, John Yonge Akerman, esq. F.S.A.; *Librarian*, John Williams, esq.; *Members of the Council*, Beriah Botfield, esq. Rev. Thomas Frederick Dymock, F. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A.; W. D. Haggard, esq. F.S.A., F.R.A.S.; John Huxtable, esq. John Lee, esq. LL.D. F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.; J. G. Pfister, esq., R. S. Poole, esq., Rev. J. B. Reade, M.A., F.R.S.; W. H. Rolfe, esq., W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A.; C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The reported answer of the Russian Government to the Austrian communication mentioned in our last number proved to be an invention. The reply did not arrive until the 5th July, and was, as had been anticipated, of an evasive character. The Emperor was willing to withdraw from Wallachia, but would only leave Moldavia *pari passu* with the retirement of the combined forces of France and England from the territories and seas of Turkey. He would acquiesce in a joint protectorate of the Turkish Christians by the five powers. This answer was communicated to the representatives of France and England, who replied that it did not contain the basis of a negotiation. The expected entry of the Austrian forces into Wallachia has not taken place, though we are still informed that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to occupy the principalities, and, if necessary, expel the Russians by force.

The Danubian Principalities. — The

intelligence which had reached us at the close of June of the general retreat of the Russians from the principalities turns out to have been premature, although for a time the whole of their army appears to have been in motion in that direction. The general result of these movements may be thus briefly summed up,—the siege of Silistria has been abandoned, the Dobrudscha evacuated, and the whole of the right and the greater part of the left bank of the Danube is in possession of the Turks. The Russians continue in considerable force at Bucharest under Prince Gortschakoff, who has again taken the chief command, Prince Paskiewitch having obtained permission to retire.

The failure of the siege of Silistria has been a great triumph for the Turkish arms. In the course of it the Russians had an army of 60,000 men on the right bank of the Danube, they had sixty guns in position, threw 50,000 shot and shell, and constructed three miles of approaches, and yet

gained not one inch of ground in the course of 40 days, and left the petty outwork of Arab Tabia, against which their principal attack had been directed, a shapeless mass, but still in possession of its defenders. The defence of this fort was conducted by Capt. Butler and Lieut. Nasmyth, two English officers who happened to be in Silistria at the commencement of the siege. The former lost his life from the result of fatigue and exposure aggravating otherwise slight wounds.

The bulk of the Turkish army moved forward from Schumlia to Rustchuk about the beginning of July. An attack on the fortified islands before Giurgevo was commenced on the 2nd and continued till the 5th. On the 7th and 8th the town of Giurgevo was attacked and taken. The Turks are said to have lost in the action 1700 killed and wounded, the Russians 900 killed and 2000 wounded. The Turks immediately commenced strengthening the fortifications. The Russian General Chru-leff, who was wounded, has since died. Further contests are said to have taken place on the 16th and 19th, but it is reported that it was the intention of Omar Pasha for the present to avoid a general action.

Gen. Aurep, who was defeated some months back in Little Wallachia, has committed suicide. On the 9th July Halim Pasha and Said Pasha attacked the Russians under Generals Pagoff and Beboutoff near the mouth of the Aluta, and defeated them; both the Russian generals were wounded.

It is stated that the loss of the Russians since the crossing of the Pruth has amounted to 50,000 men. Princes Stirbey and Ghika have been reappointed Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turkish Government.

The main body of the British force is still in the neighbourhood of Varna.

The Black Sea.—On the 11th of June the Furious and Terrible, in company with the French frigate Descartes, exchanged some shots with the Russian squadron off Sebastopol, but could not draw out the Russian steamers (six in number) to leave the protection of the forts and ships of the line. By the Russian account two of their steamers were damaged and twenty officers wounded, and several men killed. None of the vessels on the side of the allies were struck.

On the 28th and 29th Captain Parker of the Firebrand, assisted by the Fury, completely destroyed the batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The Russian commander was taken prisoner, but the guard escaped. On the 7th Capt. Parker, with Capt. Powell of the Vesuvius, were

proceeding on an excursion up the river, when they were fired at by an ambuscade of Russians. They landed and dislodged the enemy, but in the attack Capt. Parker was shot through the heart by a musket-ball.

Constantinople.—Redschid Pasha has resumed his duties as Foreign Minister.

The Russians have gained some successes over the Turks in Asia, and the army under Selim Pasha is said to be reduced to 7000 men.

On the 18th June the Turkish troops under Fuad Effendi attacked the Greek insurgents near Kalabaka in Thessaly, commanded by Hadji Petros. After a combat of three hours, the Greeks were completely beaten. They had a considerable number of killed and wounded, and lost their baggage and artillery.

This victory, together with the change of policy on the part of the Greek court, has completely extinguished the insurrection, which was already at an end in Epirus. The Porte has communicated by a note dated July 6 to the Greek Government that it is willing to permit the vessels of the latter country to enter the Turkish harbours, on condition of compensation being made for the destruction of property in the late insurrection.

Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, died on the 14th July, and is succeeded by Said Pasha.

The Baltic.—On the 21st the Hecla, Odin, and Valorous attacked the fortress of Bomarsund, which they bombarded. After a few hours the magazine exploded, and the buildings were in flames. No landing was effected. No men were killed on board the steamers, and only five wounded. On the 25th the main body of the fleet was off Cronstadt, but retired a few days later on account of cholera having appeared in some of the vessels.

France.—On the 15th July, 10,000 French troops, under General Baraguay d'Hilliers, embarked on board English vessels at Calais for the Baltic, after being inspected by the Emperor in person. The following is the list of the vessels employed: The Hannibal (screw), 91, Commodore Grey; Algiers (screw), 91, Capt. Talbot; Royal William, 120, Capt. Kingcome; St. Vincent, 101, Capt. Mansel; Sphinx (paddle), 6, Capt. Clifford; Janus (paddle), 5, Lieut.-Comm. Kane; besides several transports.

On the 24th this fleet arrived in Kioge Bay. Large bodies of French soldiers are moving to the north.

Cholera has been very bad at Marseilles, and the formation of the camp of the South is consequently postponed till September.

Germany.—The Bund acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty on the 23d of July, with only one dissentient voice. This single dissentient was Mecklenburg. Diplomatic relations have been re-opened between Austria and Switzerland.

Spain.—On the 29th of June the insurrection under Gen. O'Donnell, which has been for some time expected, broke out. The general had been for a considerable time concealed in Madrid, and the utmost exertions of the ministry of M. Sartorius were unable to procure his arrest, although the secret was probably known to a large number of persons. A portion of the garrison, with Gen. Dulce and the cavalry regiments under his command, were the first to declare for O'Donnell. No popular movement took place in the first instance, and the general retired from Madrid to Canaleja, a village about four miles from Madrid. Troops were sent against him by the Government, and some fighting took place, but nothing decisive resulted, and some days later O'Donnell left for Aranjuez. At this period success or failure seemed to hang in the balance, and no popular feeling had been manifested on either side; but the proclamations, of a Liberal character, put forward by the leaders of the revolt appear to have decided the people to join the movement.

About the 15th of July, the Captain-General of Catalonia declared for the insurgents, and nearly at the same time most of the important provincial towns, either with or in spite of their governors, also joined the insurrection. On the 18th of July, Espartero left Logrono for Saragossa, to take the command of the insurgents.

During this interval the revolution had broken out in Madrid (on the 17th), and the streets were everywhere intersected by barricades. Attempts were made to put it down by force by Gen. Cordova,

but without success. The houses of the principal Ministers were ransacked and destroyed by the mob. It was then announced that the ministry had resigned, and that a new ministry would be formed under the Duke of Rivas, a Moderado, which was to combine the respectable members both of that and the Liberal party. This concession was, however, obviously insufficient, and on the 19th the new ministry resigned, and the Queen sent by telegraph for Espartero, who was expected in Madrid on the 23rd. The troops sent under Gen. Blaser, the late Minister of War, to act against O'Donnell, went over to the enemy, and Blaser has fled to Portugal. The patriotic Junta at Madrid does not place confidence in the intentions of the Queen, and retains a hostile position towards the Court. On the 20th the soldiers in the Gobernacion, about 200 in number, surrendered to and fraternised with the people.

The Infant Fernando, brother of the king, died on the 17th July in his 22nd year. He was of an extremely weakly constitution and all but idiotic.

Canada.—The administration which has conducted the affairs of this colony for the last six years under Mr. Hincks, was defeated in the Lower House, by a majority of 42 against 29, on an amendment proposed on the address at the opening of the Parliament on the 13th of June, in which the ministry was censured for "not submitting to the Legislature during the present session a bill for the immediate settlement of the seigniorial tenure, or one for the immediate settlement of the clergy reserves." The house was adjourned to the 22nd, and on that day prorogued with a view to its immediate dissolution. The elections under the New Representation Bill will take place in August, and the Parliament will probably meet in October.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

June 9. Knighted, Colonel Josias Cloete, C.B., K.H., Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

June 21. Royal Marines, Col. Second Comm. G. B. Bury to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. J. Ashmore to be Colonel Second Comm.; brevet Major E. Rea to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 30. Scots Fusileer Guards, Major and brevet Col. G. Moncrieffe to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. Sir C. J. J. Hamilton, Bart. to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. H. P. Hepburn to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, to be Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Col. R. French, unatt.—To be Majors in the Army, Capt. G. Maunsell, 1st W.I. Regt.;

Capt. D. G. A. Darroch, 51st Foot; Capt. H. A. Strachan, 39th Foot; Capt. G. Mein, h. p. 21st Drag. (Brigade-Major at York); Capt. G. E. Hillier, h. p. 80th Foot, Dep. Assist. Adjutant-Gen. Dublin.—To be General in the Army in the East Indies, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B.—To be Major in the Army in the East Indies, Capt. H. B. Lumsden, 59th Bengal Native Infantry.

Hampshire Militia Artillery, the Earl of Malmesbury to be Honorary Colonel Commandant.—Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. R. Trotter to be Major.—Northamptonshire Militia, Lord B. T. M. Cecil, late of Scots Fusileer Guards, to be Second Major.—Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Major the Right Hon. Earl Granville to be Lieut.-Colonel;

Capt. G. H. Ackers to be Major.—Sutherlandshire Militia, J. Horne, esq., late Capt. 92d Highlanders, to be Major.

July 1. The Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton to be Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.—Major-Gen. W. T. Knollys to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Bell, K.C.B.

July 3. Earl Granville, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to be a Member of the Committee of Council on Education.

July 4. Jane, Lady Churchill, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* the Countess of Mount-Edgumbe.—Caroline-Augusta, Countess of Mount-Edgumbe to be Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.—Royal Artillery, brevet Major J. H. Francklyn to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major G. Gambier to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 5. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Anson to be Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Second Member of Council.

July 7. 3rd West India Regiment, Major G. A. K. D'Arcy to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. E. Law, from 57th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Abbott, C.B., E. I. Co.'s Mil. Seminary at Addiscombe, to be Colonel in the Army in the East Indies; Captain W. F. Hay, Adjutant, East India Depot at Warley, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.—To be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, Capt. W. Humbley, Rifle Brigade; Capt. E. C. Wilford, 19th Foot; to be Major, Capt. FitzWilliam Walker, 53rd Foot.—Royal Marines, brevet Major A. Anderson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 8. Lord John Russell to be the unpaid Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. G.C.B. resigned.

July 10. Colonel H. D. Jones, R. Eng. to be Brigadier-General of the forces employed on a particular service in the Baltic.

July 11. Robert Cracroft of Hackthorne, Linc. esq. and Augusta his wife, eldest surv. dau. of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley castle, Bart. by Elizabeth only dau. of Sir Wharton Amcotts (formerly Wharton Emerson, esq. of Kettlethorpe, co. Linc. by Mary, sister and coheir of Charles Amcotts of Kettlethorpe, esq.) to take the name of Amcotts instead of Cracroft, and bear the arms of Amcotts.

July 14. 2nd Life Guards, Major and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Colonel L. D. Williams to be Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel; Capt. and brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Martyn to be Major and Lieut.-Col.—Grenadier Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels, Lieut. and Capt. R. Bradford, Lieut. and Capt. M. Bruce, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. S. Conway, C.B.—Coldstream Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels, Lieut. and Capt. D. W. Carleton; Lieut. and Capt. Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy; brevet Lieut.-Col. A. St. G. H. Stepney, from 54th Foot; Major J. T. Airey, from 22d Foot.—Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels, Lieut. and Capt. F. Haygarth; Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. R. Charteris; brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Lushington, C.B., from 37th Foot; Major L. L. Moutgomery, from 80th Foot.—Staff, Capt. W. M. D. Willan, h. p. R. Art., to be Paymaster of detachments at Portsmouth; Paymaster M. R. Campbell, from 71st Foot, Paymaster of the Depot Battalion at Templemore.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. F. Graham, R.M. to be Aide de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel; Capt. J. R. Heaton, 37th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Abbott, C.B., E.I.Co.'s Mil. Seminary at Addiscombe, to have the local rank of Colonel in the Army; Capt. W. F. Hay, on the Staff at Warley, to have the local rank of Major in the Army.—Brevet, to be Major, Lieut.-Colonel, and Colo-

nel in the Army, Capt. T. Warrington, 44th Foot; to be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels, Captains C. Cox, 72nd Foot, C. T. Pattenson, 51st Foot, D. Davies, 45th Foot, G. Newbery, 79th Foot, G. Schreiber, 38th Foot, T. I. W. Freeman, 13th Foot, W. B. Northey, 1st Foot, H. Counop, 55th Foot, C. Pearson, 9th Foot, Hon. R. Hare, 90th Foot, H. Edmonds, 7th Foot; to be Majors, Captains F. J. S. Hepburn, 60th Foot, R. P. Ince, Rifle Brigade, J. J. Greig, 8d W. I. Regt.—22d Foot, Major J. T. Airey to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. L. A. Simmons, Royal Eng. to be Major, and to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in Turkey; Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Butler, Coldstream Guards, to be Major in the Army; Lieut. C. Nasmyth, Bombay Art. to have the brevet rank of Major, when he shall have been promoted to the regimental rank of Captain.

July 21. Brevet, to be Majors, Lieut.-Colonels, and Colonels in the Army, Captains A. Kyle, 26th Foot, W. B. Saunderson, 4th Foot; to be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels, Captains W. Roysds, 33rd Foot, W. Toole, 82nd Foot, J. R. Colthurst, 18th Foot, K. Barrett, 56th Foot, J. A. Ridgway, 59th Foot; to be Major, Capt. P. W. L. Hawker, 42nd Foot.—Capt. W. Mayne, 1st Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.—Staff, Major-General Lord De Ros, from Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Quartermaster-General on a particular service in Turkey.

Richard Earl of Bantry elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Henry Mugeridge, esq. and C. D. Crossley, esq. elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Wm. Anderson Rose, esq. elected Alderman of Queenhithe Ward.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon to be Commander-in-chief at Sheerness.—Captain the Hon. Fred. W. Grey, C.B. of H.M.S. *Hannibal*, to be Commodore of the second class.

July 13. Captains R. A. Yates, E. Le Cras Thornbrough, C. G. Randolph, and E. R. Williams to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved Half-pay List.—Capt. H. B. Martin, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st September, 1846, J. Pakenham, F. A. Wetherall, H. Litchfield, W. Webb, C. Simeon.

Captain Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B. Surveyor of the Navy, to be Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen.

Capt. George R. Mundy (1837) to the Nile; Capt. William Stewart to command the *Firebrand*, *vice* Hyde Parker, slain at Sulina.

Commander Vincent A. Massingberd to the *Neptune*.

Lieutenants, Richard H. Risk (1844) to command the *Wrangler*; Edward G. Hore (1846) to command the *Beagle*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Bowdler (Canon of St. Paul's), Rev. J. G. Cazenove, Rev. J. A. Ewing (R. of Westmill, Herts), Rev. P. Freeman, Very Rev. S. Hood (Dean of Argyll), Rev. J. Keble (V. of Hursley), and Rev. J. Keigwin, Canons of the Collegiate Church of Cumbrae, dio. Argyll and the Isles.

Rev. L. Foot (R. of Long Bredy, Dorset) Canonry of Netherbury-in-Terra, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. E. Hallam, Prebend. and Kilmanagh R. dio. Ossory.

Rev. J. B. Whitley, Templebryan Prebend and V. dio. Ross.
 Rev. J. E. Adams, Ashmore R. Dorset.
 Rev. E. E. Allen, Millom V. Cumberland.
 Rev. J. P. Billing, Huish Episcopi w. Langport C. Somerset.
 Rev. E. Boyle, St. Peter P.C. Hammersmith, Middlesex.
 Rev. J. R. Brougham, Dunmore R. and V. dio. Ossory.
 Rev. J. B. Burne, Aldermaston V. Berks.
 Rev. T. Carson, LL.D., Cloon R. dio. Ardgah.
 Rev. J. B. Cobham, Dingley R. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. J. Evans, St. Mary P.C. Grassendale, Lanc.
 Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, Painstown R. dio. Meath.
 Rev. H. T. Frere, Burston R. Norfolk.
 Rev. T. Fuller, Chalvington R. Sussex.
 Rev. G. R. Green, Farnham Royal R. Bucks.
 Rev. J. A. Hamilton, Loughcrew R. and V. dio. Meath.
 Rev. J. Haskoll, East Barkwith R. Lincolnsh.
 Rev. H. St. John Howard, Laurencekirk P.C. dio. Brechin, N. B.
 Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D. (Provost of Eton College) to Maple-Durham V. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. R. C. Hubbersty, Cartmel P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. A. H. Hulton, Christchurch P.C. Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.
 Rev. R. W. T. Hunt, Byton R. Herefordshire.
 Rev. H. L. Jenner, Preston V. Kent.
 Rev. W. Jones, Bedwas R. w. Ruddy C. Glam.
 Rev. H. W. Long, Hilperton R. Wilts.
 Rev. C. H. Lowry, South Weston R. Oxfordsh.
 Rev. G. Lucas, St. Lawrence R. w. St. John R. Southampton.
 Rev. C. Luxmoore, Everdon R. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. W. H. Lyon, Osborne V. and Castleton P.C. Dorset.
 Rev. H. B. Miles, Athelhampton R. w. Burleston R. Dorset.
 Rev. D. L. Morgan, Cwmyoy P.C. and Llantony-Abbey P.C. Herefordshire.
 Rev. — Moreton, Sherborne V. Dorset.
 Rev. T. Nolan, Acton V. Cheshire.
 Rev. C. B. Penrice, Bracon-Ash R. Norfolk.
 Rev. R. Pinck, Hardrow P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. D. Platt, Holy Trinity P.C. Portsea, Hants.
 Rev. C. E. Prichard, South Luffenham R. Rutl.
 Rev. F. A. Sanders, Castleacadam R. and V. archdio. Dublin.
 Rev. G. A. Seymour, Holy Trinity P.C. Winchester.
 Rev. R. Smith, Kirkby-Fleetham V. Yorksh.
 Rev. R. J. Steele, Arncliffe-Ingleby P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. F. Storr, Brenchley V. Kent.
 Rev. T. B. H. Thompson, Weyhill R. Hants.
 Rev. S. L. Townsend, D.D. Louth R. dio. Armagh.
 Rev. T. Walker, Eskdale-Side P.C. w. Uggelbarnby P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. C. B. Walsh, Binsted P.C. w. Kingsley C. Hants.
 Rev. J. B. Wheeler, Coppenhall P.C. Staffordsh.
 Rev. C. T. Whitley, Bedlington V. Durham.
 Rev. J. St. G. Williams, Thomastown R. and V. dio. Kildare.
 Rev. D. Williams, Llanedy R. Carmarthensh.
 Rev. J. Wood, Compton Chamberlain V. Wilts.
 Rev. R. Wright, Urgan R. dio. Leighlin.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. St. V. Beechey, to the Earl of Ellesmere.
 Rev. R. W. Browne (Canon of St. Paul's), Examining to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Rev. W. N. Jackson (V. of Kingsey, Bucks), Garrison, at Gibraltar.
 Rev. H. Jones, to H.M. Dockyard, Malta.
 Rev. H. D. Millett, to Blaby Union, Leic.
 Rev. T. Outhwaite, to the Cemetery, Highgate, Middlesex.
 Rev. A. W. West (Chancellor of Kildare) to the Duke of Leinster.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. G. Cazenove, Tutorship in the College of Cumbrae.
 Rev. J. Hannah, D.C.L. Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire.
 Rev. R. Harper, Head-Mastership of Dudley Grammar School, Worcestershire.
 Rev. J. Kenyon, Second Mastership of Darlington Grammar School.
 Rev. H. Lightfoot, Head-Mastership of Basingstoke Grammar School, Hants.
 Professor M'Coy, Professorship of Natural Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia.
 Rev. S. A. Pears, Head-Mastership of Repton Grammar School, Derbyshire.
 Rev. E. O. Phillips, Principalship of Llandoverly College, Wales.
 Rev. H. Robinson, Senior Under-Master of Christ's Hospital, London.
 E. S. Sanderson, B.A. Assistant Mastership, Grammar School, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. K. Thompson, Head-Mastership of Bideford Grammar School, Devon.
 Rev. J. Thomson, Second-Master of Christ's Hospital, London.
 Rev. J. Tulloch, Principalship of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's.

Rev. H. Allen (P.C. of St. Jude, Whitechapel), Wednesday Divinity Lecturer, St. Olave's, Southwark.
 Rev. J. Hamilton (C. of Beverstone, Gloucestershire), Association Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society.
 Rev. H. Hardy (C. of Jurby, Isle of Man), diocesan Inspector of Schools, dio. of Sodor and Man.
 Rev. J. R. Hogg (P.C. of Lower Brixham) Secretary for the S.P.G.F.P. for the archdeaconry of Totnes, dio. Exeter.
 Rev. W. Jackson (C. of Hurstmonceaux), Secretary for the S.P.G.F.P. for the archdeaconry of Lewes, dio. Chichester.
 Rev. H. Jones (V. of Osmotherley), Secretary for the S.P.G.F.P. for the archdeaconry of Cleveland, dio. York.
 Rev. A. Strawbridge, a Mission at the Punjaub.
 Rev. E. C. Woolcombe one of her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.

BIRTHS.

May 18. In Cadogan-pl. the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. a dau. (Alice).
 June 15. At the rectory, Great Stanmore, Lady Ellen Gordon, a son.—At Baleworth rectory, Lady Frances Bridgeman Simpson, a son.—17. At Pau, France, the Hon. Mrs. Byron Cary, a dau.—At Bramptonf Speke, the wife of Trehawke Kekewich, esq. a son.—18. In Portland pl. the wife of James Whatman, esq. M.P. a dau.—19. In Tilney street, the C'tess of Airlie, a dau.—20. At Oxted, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Burdett, Coldstream Guards, a dau.—At Eltham, the wife of Capt. Pitcairn Onslow, a dau.—23. At Blelack house, Aberdeenshire, Lady Cochrane, a dau.—23. At Clarendon park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a dau.—At Westlawn, Devon, the widow of George Savage Curtis, esq. of East Cliff, a dau.—At Hitcham rectory, Suffolk, the wife of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S. a dau.—24. Lady Rivers, a dau.—At Langham hall, the wife of Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq. a dau.—26. At Portman sq. the wife of Lawrence Palk, esq. M.P. a son.—At Boulogne, the wife of Col. R. J. Hussey Vivian, a dau.—27. At Bloomsbury sq. the wife of John Whichcord, F.S.A. a son.—28. At Cumberland lodge, Windsor, Lady Mary Hood, a son.—At Sibton park, Suffolk, the wife of J. W.

Brooke, esq. a dau.—29. At the Rylands, Randwick, the wife of T. J. R. Barrow, esq. R.N. a son and heir.—At Topsham, the wife of Capt. A. T. Popham, a son.—At the rectory, Hertingfordbury, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a son.—30. At Thornycroft hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Thornycroft, a dau.

July 1. In South st. the Countess Vane, a son.—In Southwick cresc. Hyde park, the wife of Money Wigram, jun. esq. a dau.—At the vicarage, Croydon, the wife of the Rev. John George Hodgson, a dau.—At Wollaton rectory, Notts, Mrs. Charles Willoughby a son.—2. At Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a dau.—4. In London, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a son and heir.—5. At Livermore park, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Douglas Lane, a son.—At Killeton house, co. Kerry, the wife of William Cragh Hickie, esq. a son.—At Thirkleby park, near Thirsk, Lady Payne Gallwey, a dau.—6. At Invery house, near Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. George Ramsay, R.N. of H.A.L. ship Euryalus, a son.—8. In Queen Anne st. the wife of Dr. Jackson, the Bishop of Lincoln, a dau.—In Somers place, Hyde park sq. the wife of V. Crake, esq. a son.—10. At Rainthorpe hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Walpole, a son.—At Hoby rectory, Leic. the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, a dau.—11. In Belgrave sq. Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a son.—In Kensington Palace gardens, Hyde park, the wife of S. Morton Peto, esq. M.P. a son.—In Jersey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Delamaine, C.B. Bombay Cavalry, a dau.—17. At Marino, Lady Cloncurry, a son.—19. At Trafalgar, the Countess Nelson, a son and heir.—20. In Upper Grosvenor street, the wife of John Walter, esq. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 29. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Nowell Young, 3d Bengal Eur. Regt. to Frances-Jemima-Erskine, eldest dau. of Mr. and the late Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve.

April 28. At Upper Hardes, Kent, the Rev. Henry Godfrey Faussett, M.A. Perp. Curate of Littleton, Worc. third son of the late Godfrey Faussett, D.D. of Heppington, to Helen-Melville, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edwin Sandys-Lumsdaine, M.A.—At St. Brooke, Cornwall, the Rev. Eldred Green, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Benson, Rector.

29. At Nether Wallop, Hants, Rear-Adm. George Frederick Rich, to Caroline-Goldsworthy, youngest dau. of the late William Pearce, esq. and widow of A. L. Massingberd, esq. of Gunb. Linc.—At Sketty, near Swansea, Charles Stansfeld Rawson, esq. of Glanhenwy, Glasbury, to Eleanor, second dau. of Sir J. E. Leeds, Bart. and granddau. of the late Sir George Leeds, Bart. of Croxton park, Camb.—At Vevey, Phillip, youngest son of Capt. Cunliffe Owen, R.N. to Jenny, eldest dau. of the late Baron von Reitzenstein, Col. in the King of Prussia's Body Guard.—At Rendcomb, Glouc. the Rev. George Ernest Howman, Rector of Barnsley, Glouc. to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late G. A. Fullerton, esq. of Tockington, Glouc. and Ballintoy castle, Ireland.—At Felsted, Essex, John Richardson, esq. of Denmark hill, Surrey, and St. Helen's place, London, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Richardson, esq. to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late William Ridley, esq. of Felsted.

May 1. At Shirley, Southampton, the Rev. Edgar Silver, B.A. Curate, to Isabella-Diana-Emma, dau. of the late Comm. G. E. Davis, R.N. of Tremona, Shirley-Warren, and grand-

dau. of the late John Sperling, esq. of Dynes hall, Essex.—At Preston, Sussex, George Varnham Macdonald, esq. late Capt. H.M. 19th Regt. only son of the late Col. Donald Macdonald of the 19th Regt. to Eleanor-Montague, widow of Wm. Stanford, esq. of Preston Place, Sussex.

2. At Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. J. C. Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth-Harriet-Astley, eldest dau. of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart.—At Ulverstone, Lanc. the Rev. J. S. Padley, B.A. to Margaret, sixth dau.; and the Rev. J. Park, B.A. to Harriet, youngest dau. of C. S. Kennedy, esq. J.P.—At St. Pancras, Wm. Graham, esq. of Queen's road, Regent's park, to Catherine-Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late Robert John Packwood, esq. of Husband's Bosworth, Leic. esq. and stepdau. of Henry Thornton, esq. of Albert road, Regent's park.—At Northampton, the Rev. Geo. F. Tamplin, Curate of Purleigh, Essex, to Maria, youngest dau. of Henry Terry, esq. surgeon, Northampton.—At Henbury, Audley Meryn Archdall, Capt. R.A. to Sybilla-Mary, dau. of the late P. J. Miles, esq. of Leigh court, Som.—At Bath, the Rev. Francis Randolph, M.A. of Dolton, Devon, second son of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks, to Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Robbins, of Poole, Dorset.

3. At Devonport, Sir James Alexander Dunbar, Bart. R.N. of Boath, Nairn, N.B. to Louisa-Pemle, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Parsons, C.M.G.—At St. Marylebone, the Hon. William Napier, younger son of the late Lord Napier, to Louisa-Mary, youngest dau. of J. H. Lloyd, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Huntley lodge, the seat of her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, Charles Goldsmid, esq. second son of M. A. Goldsmid, esq. of Paris, to Caroline-H.-Brodie, youngest dau. of the late Francis Whitworth Russell, esq. Bengal Civil Service.—At Hambleton, Hants, Thomas Gunner, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, to Maria-Susan, third dau. of Edward Hale, esq. of Hambleton.—At Tormarton, Glouc. Randolph Robinson, esq. of St. Catherine's, Torquay, to Diana-Matilda, dau. of the Rev. J. S.M. Anderson, Rector of Tormarton, and Preacher of Lincoln's inn.—At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Adolphus Leighton White, second son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir J. C. White, K.C.B. to Mary, second dau. of the late Sir Sandford Graham, Bart.—At Earlston house, John Shand, esq. M.D. Kirkcudbright, to Mary-Christian-Gordon, second dau. of the late Sir John Gordon, Bart. Earlston.

4. At St. George's Hanover sq. Lord Suffield, of Gunton park, Norfolk, to Cecilia-Annetta, dau. of the late Henry Baring, esq.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Henry Spencer Smith, esq. of Sussex gardens, Hyde park, Senior Assistant Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, to Louisa-Theophilia, dau. of the late Rev. Gibson Lucas, Rector of Filby, Norf.—At Christ Church Marylebone, William Meaden, esq. of Dorchester, to Isabella-Douglas, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gale, of the H.E.I.C.S.—At Swinburne castle, the Rev. James Allgood, second son of R. L. Allgood, esq. of Nunwick park, to Isabella, third dau. of the late Charles A. Williamson, esq. of Balgray, Dumfriesshire.—At St. John's Notting hill, James Yate, esq. of Kensington, to Cordelia, widow of Richard Long, esq. of Penzance.—At Ealing, Frederick-Henry-Pakenham, only son of Capt. Wetherall, R.N. to Charlotte-Jane-Eliza, second dau. of Robert Thornhill, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Wm. Hornby, esq. of the Hook, Hants, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Capt. James Bradshaw, R.N. M.P. of Abshot house, Hants.—At Mickle-

ton, Maxwell *Hamilton*, esq. of Merrion sq. Dublin, to Mary-John, younger dau. of the late John Graves, esq. of Mickleton Manor house, Glouc.—In Tralee, James *Stewart*, esq. Capt. 57th Regt. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. James *Stewart*, to Elizabeth-Chute, eldest dau. of William John Neligan, esq. of Tralee.—At Crewkerne, J. M. *Donne*, esq. of Crewkerne, to Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. R. B. Bradley, of East Teignmouth.

6. At Paddington, Francis *Woodward*, esq. of Bricklehampton hall, Worc. to Eliza, widow of Robert Monro, esq. of Wimbledon, and dau. of J. J. Champante, esq. late of Belmont, Som.—At Winkfield, Berks, the Rev. Charles *Saltren Willett*, Vicar of Monkleigh, Devon, to Marianne, eldest dau. of John Forbes, Capt. R.N. of Winkfield pl.—At St. Pancras, Thos. Edward *Chitty*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late James Wiles, M.D.—At St. Petersburg, Richard *M'Lothlin*, Major of the Imperial Guard, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas Theakstone and Mary Woodhouse, of Basingstoke, Hants, and granddaughter of the late Samuel Lewin, esq. of Womaston house, Radnorshire.

9. At Knockin, Vincent Roland *Corbet*, esq. eldest son of Sir A. V. Corbet, Bart. of Acton-Reynold, Shropshire, to Caroline-E.-A.-Agnes, third dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. C. O. Bridge-man, of Knockin hall.—At Tring, Herts, the Rev. W. S. *Reece*, of Audenshaw, Lanc. elder son of Major W. Reece, H.E.I.C.S. to Maria-Louisa, third dau. of Mr. Thomas Elliman.—At St. Pancras, John, eldest son of Joseph *Hanby*, esq. of Middle Scotland yard, and Adlestone lodge, Surrey, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William White, esq. of Queen sq. Bloomsbury.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Henry *Sargant*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister, to Catherina-Emma, only dau. of Samuel Beale, esq. of Russell sq.—At Steeple Ashton, Archibald *Sturrock*, esq. to Helen-Mary-Sophia, dau. of the late Ambrose Crawley, esq. of the Madras Civil Serv.—At Norwood, John Lake *Baker*, esq. second son of the Rev. W. L. Baker, Rector of Hargrave, co. N'p'n. to Adelaide-Sarah-Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. V. Edwards, Chaplain to the Central London District School, Norwood, and Chaplain to the Earl of Milton.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Alex. *Whishaw*, M.A. Vicar of Chipping-Norton, Oxon, to Agnes-Louisa-Beuvenuta, only dau. of Charles Henry Smith, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Manningford-Abbots, Wilts, the Rev. M. H. S. *Champneys*, Rector of Epperstone, Notts, to Frances-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Francis B. Astley, Rector of Everleigh and Manningford.—At Arretton, Charles *Miles*, of Conduit st. West, Hyde pk. son of John Miles, M.D. of the Charterhouse, to Annette, dau. of William H. Jacobs, esq. of Heasley, Isle of Wight.—At Bakewell, Derb. Walter *Evans*, esq. eldest son of Samuel Evans, esq. of Darley abbey, to Susan-Eliza, youngest dau. of T. J. Gisborne, esq. of Holme hall.—At Bardsley, Lanc. Francis Alex. *Dawson*, esq. third son of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, of Castledawson, to Caroline-Agnes, dau. of Jonah Harrop, esq.—At Clifton, Charles-Edward, third son of Major *Smith*, of Weston-super-Mare, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Hogarth, esq. of Penrith.—At Leamington, the Rev. John Arden *Bayley*, B.A. to Mary-Anne-Clara, youngest dau. of the late Major Champs, 43rd Light Inf.—At Glasgow, the Rev. James *Crabb*, M.A. Episcopal Clergyman at Lanark, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late John James, esq. of Penrith.

10. At Tunbridge, Kent, the Rev. John *Hillier*, Ph. D. Minister of the Congregational Church, Sandwich, to Rosetta-Maria, youngest dau. of the late J. E. West, esq.—At Wat-

ford, the Rev. Abiathar *Hawkes*, eldest son of Major Hawkes, to Isabel, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William Capel.—At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. I. Ruggles *Fisher*, son of the late Rev. Charles Fisher, Rector of Ovington, Essex, to Jane-Louisa, dau. of the late Major Travers, K.H., of the Rifle Brigade.—At Slingsby, the Rev. Thomas *Walker*, M.A. Incumbent of Eskdaleside, to H.-Honor, youngest dau. of the late W. Whytehead, esq. solicitor, Thirsk.—At Oxford, the Rev. William *Dry*, M.A. Curate of Barwell, Leic. to Susanna-Emma, eldest dau. of the late Richard Dry, esq.

11. At St. James's, Westbourne terr. Capt. H. W. *Tulloch*, son of Col. Tulloch, C.B. Commissary-Gen. Madras, to Rosa, dau. of the late C. Clarkson, esq. H.E.I.C.S.—At St. Peter's Picniclo, Sir Massey *Lopes*, Bart. of Maristowe, to Bertha, only dau. of Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart. M.P.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. John-Oliver, eldest son of John Oliver *Hanson*, esq. of Dorset sq. to Anne-Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hall Plumer, esq. of Canons park, Middlesex.—At St. Ann's, Highgate rise, Geo. Fred. *Lane*, esq. third son of T. W. Lane, esq. of Leamington, to Fanny-Elizabeth, only child of Peter Brendon, esq. of Highgate.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Alfred, youngest son of the late Daniel *Birt*, esq. of Tooting, Surrey, to Sarah-Mary-Agnes, youngest dau. of the late John Welch, esq. of Gray's inn, and granddau. of the late Rev. James Armetriding, Rector of Steeple Aston, Oxf.—At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Henry Tufnell *Young*, second son of the late Sir William Young, Bart. to Sarah-Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of Wickham Bishops, Essex.—At Walcot, Bath, Addington *Taylor*, Lieut. Bengal Inf. only son of John Taylor, esq. of Bath, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Stroker.—At Ropley, the Rev. Thomas *Flood*, M.A. of Steep, near Petersfield, to Ellen-Corrie, eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Maddock, M.A. Vicar of Ropley.—At Camberwell, John *Rendall*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Fanny, eldest dau.; and, at the same time, Edward Drosier *Rudge*, esq. M.D. of Fakenham, Norfolk, to Anna-Louisa, second dau. of Laurence Desborough, esq. of Camberwell.—At Dartmouth, Capt. J. R. *Henry*, 4th Light Dragons, to Eliza-Mary-Anne, dau. of Capt. H. Forster, of the Wilderness, Dartmouth.—At Elgin, N.B. the Rev. E. *Stocker*, Fellow of the University of Durham, to Jean, dau. of Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart. of Northfield.—At Madron, Cornwall, John Hutchinson *Norris*, M.D. to Susanna-Isabella, only dau. of the late Capt. Allen, Mil. Knight of Windsor.—At Whitby, Benjamin *Webster*, M.D. of Leeds, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late C. White, esq. of Morton grange, and niece to Anthony White, esq. twice President of the College of Surgeons.—At Raubon, the Rev. Horatio *Walmisley*, of Stratton Audley, Oxon, to Alice-Roper, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Lawton, esq. of Overton lodge, Flintshire.

12. At Genoa, Sir Charles *Watson*, Bart. of West Wrattling park, Camb. to Georgina, third dau. of the late Rev. Robert Tredcroft, of Tangmere, Sussex.

13. At St. George's Hanover sq. Lord *Bateman*, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart.

14. At Christ church Marylebone, Sir William *Magray*, Bart. to Amelia, second dau. of T. Clarke, esq. of St. John's wood.

15. At Trinity church, Chelsea, Major the Hon. H. R. *Handcock*, 97th Regt. to Ellen-Georgina, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Williams, R. Art.

16. At Twickenham, the Rev. James *Twining*, Incumbent of Trinity church, Twickenham,

second son of John Aldred Twining, esq. of Baldock, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bevan, Incumbent of the same church.—At Bath, the Rev. H. A. Greaves, Vicar of Charles Plymouth, to Louisa-Young, eldest dau. of the late Rev. S. Y. Seagrave, Rector of Westcott Barton, Oxon, and Vicar of Tysoe, Warwicksh.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. I. Spencer, M.A. Vicar of Acomb, Yorksh. to Harriet, widow of W. R. Gilby, M.A. of Beverley.

17. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. George Becher *Blomfield*, Canon of Chester, and Rector of Stevenage, Herts, to Elizabeth-Ellen, second dau. of John Feilding, esq. of Monington hall, Cheshire.—At Bishop's-Teington, Devon, the Rev. Edmund Lane, D.C.L. Rector of St. Mary's, Manchester, to Selina-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. F. Brodrick Hartwell, Vicar-gen. and Chancellor of Sodor and Man.—At Antrim, the Rev. A. A. Nickson, Incumbent of Charlemont, and Chaplain to the Garrison, to Grace, third dau. of the late Francis Whittle, esq. of Muckamore lodge.—At Davenham, Cheshire, the Rev. David Jones, M.A. Rector of Llanarmon, Denb. to Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Lea, esq.—At Sheriff-Hutton, George Earle, esq. M.D. second son of the late Francis Earle, esq. M.D. of Ripon, to Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Linton, esq.

18. At Sandgate, Kent, George *Somes*, esq. of Earlswood, Reigate, third son of the late S. F. Somes, esq. to Caroline-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. B. V. Layard, Rector of Uffington, Linc.—At Paris, Frederick Lewis *Watson*, Capt. Bengal Service, second son of Joseph Watson, esq. of Beaumaris, to Anna, younger dau. of the late Robert Lucas, esq. of Clifton, Bristol.—At Tamworth, Edward *Cripps*, esq. of Cirencester, to Frances-Angusta, youngest dau. of Charles Harding, esq. of Bole hall, near Tamworth.—At Cheltenham, Charles Waterloo *Hutchinson*, esq. Bengal Eng. to Elizabeth-Montier, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchinson, F.R.S. Bengal Eng.—At Ware, George, son of the late Rear-Adm. R. G. Middleton, of Lympsfield, Surrey, to Mary-Woolstone, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir J. W. P. Marshall, C.B.—At Copdock, Suffolk, William *Pearson*, esq. of Hill house, East Bergholt, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, dau. of James Josselyn, esq. of Copdock house, Suffolk.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Charles Cary *Barnard*, to Charlotte-Alington, only dau. of H. A. Pye, esq. of Louth.

20. At Sidmouth, Henry Alington *Pye*, esq. of Louth, Linc. second son of the late Rev. Marmaduke Alington, of Swinhope house, to Lady Albinia Frances Hobart, eldest dau. of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.—At Leicester, John *Eicke*, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mary-Anne, dau. of G. A. Macaulay, esq. M.R.C.S. and granddau. of the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley.

22. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. R. Reynolds *Rove*, architect and surveyor, of Cambridge, to Isabella, dau. of John Moore, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Henry-Charles, son of the late Rev. John *Deedes*, Rector of Willingale, Essex, to Emily-Esther, third dau. of George Sullivan, esq. of Wilmington, I.W.

23. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rt. Hon. the *Earl of Durham*, to Lady Beatrice Hamilton, second dau. of the Marquess Abercorn.—At Dublin, John *Taafe*, esq. J.P. only son of the late John Taafe, esq. of Gle-neask, Sligo, to Isabella-Catherine, sixth dau. of the late Walter Clerk, esq. of East Bergholt, Suff.—At Walthamstow, Humphrey *Child*, esq. of Brimfield Court, Heref. to Eliza,

eldest dau. of R. P. Jones, esq.—At Petersfield, Thomas-Henshaw, eldest son of the late Lieut. *James*, R.N. of Chichester, to Kate, granddau. of the late Rear-Adm. Butterfield.

24. At St. George's Hanover sq. Thomas Bowen *Sheriffe*, esq. only son of the Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, of Henstead hall, Suff. to Madeline-Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Mansel Oliver Massey, esq. of Hill st. Berkeley sq.—At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Mordaunt *Rosenhagen Barnard*, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Chief Justice of Ceylon.—At Rathkeale, Philip *Galloway*, esq. son of the late Sir William and Lady Harriett Payne Galloway, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Warburton.

25. At Dublin, the Rev. Robert B. Monck *Mason*, Curate of Christ church, Battersea, son of Henry J. M. Mason, esq. LL.D. to Jane, only dau. of Espine Batty, esq. late counsel to the Irish office, niece of the Baroness Castle-maine.—At Hull, the Rev. George Henry *Franks*, Rector of Misterton, Leic. to Georgiana-Caroline, second dau. of the late Alex. Gordon Carte, esq. Ordnance storekeeper.—At Chertsey, Surrey, Col. J. B. *Hearsay*, C.B. Bengal Cavalry, to Emma, dau. of the late T. Rumball, esq. of Friday Hill house, Essex.

27. At Brighton, the Rev. Charles Frederick *Norman*, B.A. Rector of Portishead, Som. eldest son of the Rev. C. Norman, to Janet, eldest dau. of T. G. Kensit, esq. of Skinners' hall.—At Claines, Worc. Edward Vincent *Wheeler*, esq. of Kyne-wood house, to Marianne, only child of the late Rev. James Volant Vashon.

29. At Much Cowarne, Heref. Augustus-Richard, fourth surviving son of the late Thos. *Forest*, esq. of Benfield, Berks, to Jessie-Frances, only dau. of the Rev. E. G. Monk, Vicar of Much Cowarne.

30. At Gisleham, Suffolk, Charles *Bishop*, esq. of Doctors' commons, and King st. St. James's, fifth son of the late John Bishop, esq. to Mary, only dau. of the late Edward Jodrell, esq. of Bracon hall, Norf.—At Paris, G. J. Edward *Brown*, esq. of Tostock place, Suffolk, barrister-at-law, to Catherine-Mary, fifth dau. of William Mills, esq. of Great Saxham hall.—At St. Mark's Kennington, Edw. A. *Foord*, esq. Madras Eng. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Foord, Madras-Art. to Rachel-Spencer, dau. of John Mullins, esq. of Brixton.—At Wallasey, Cheshire, William *Rayson*, esq. of Amesbury, Wilts, and Magdalen hall, Oxford, to Ann, only dau. of the late T. A. Tennant, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.—At Kilkel, co. Down, the Rev. J. D. *Macfarlane*, Rector of Staveley, Derb. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Edmund Hallowell, esq. of Morne park, co. Down.—At Ribbenhall, the Rev. William *Hallen*, Vicar of Holywell, co. Northampton, to Ann, dau. of the late John Baker, esq. of Wribbenhall, Worc.—At Holmwood, William, eldest son of the late John *Wood*, esq. of Horsham, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Attlee, esq. of Dorking.

31. At Ecclesall, John William *Ogle*, M.B. Trinity college, Oxf. of Queen st. Mayfair, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Mr. Albert Smith, solicitor, Sheffield.—At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Henry Alfred *Barrett*, Rector of Chedgrave, Norf. to Jane-Frances, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.—At Norwood, Henry *Bance*, esq. of Duppas hill terrace, Croydon, Surrey, to Amelia-Fanny, third dau. of James Robinson Sanders Cox, esq. of her Majesty's Office of Works.—Lieut. W. *Arthur*, R.N., H.M.S. Hannibal, to Miss Louisa Bond, of the Priory, Leatherhead.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CASTLESTUART.

June 10. At his seat, Stuart Hall, co. Tyrone, in his 70th year, from an attack of bronchitis, the Right Hon. Robert Stuart, second Earl of Castlestuart (1800), Viscount of Castlestuart (1797), and 7th Baron of Castlestuart (1619), a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1637).

His lordship was born in Dublin on 19th Aug. 1784, the elder son of Andrew Thomas Stuart, esq. of Irry, co. Tyrone, (who established his right to the old barony of Castlestuart, and was eventually raised to the dignity of an Earl,) by Sarah, daughter and coheir of the Hon. Godfrey Lill, a Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. His ancestors, sprung from a son of King Robert II. of Scotland, were for several generations Lords Avandale and Ochiltree, in the peerage of Scotland.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Aug. 26, 1809; and had never sat in Parliament.

He married, April 23, 1806, Jemima, only daughter of the late Colonel Robison, R.A.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and two daughters, of whom three sons only are living. Their names were: 1. Edward now Earl of Castlestuart; 2. the Hon. Charles Knox Stuart, who married in 1835 Charlotte-Raffles-Drury, only daughter of the late Quintin Thompson, esq. of the Hon. E.I.C. civil service, and has a numerous family; 3. the Hon. Robert, who died in 1832, aged twenty-one; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, Rector of Cottesmore, co. Rutland, and an Hon. Canon of Peterborough; he married first, in 1835, the Hon. Catharine Anne Wingfield, only daughter of Richard fifth Viscount Powerscourt, and secondly, in 1849, Mary-Penelope, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel Noel, and has issue by both marriages; 6. the Hon. William-Hamilton, who died in January last, aged thirty-eight; 7. the Hon. Julia Frances, who died in 1837, in her 20th year; and 8. Lady Charlotte Octavia, who died an infant in 1819.

The present Earl was born in 1807; and married in 1830 Emmeline, only surviving daughter of the late Benjamin Bathurst, esq. and granddaughter of Dr. Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich; but has no issue.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, BART.

May 15. Aged 41, Sir Charles Wolseley, the eighth Baronet (1628) of Wolseley, co. Stafford.

He was born at Wolseley hall on the

27th Oct. 1813, the third but eldest surviving son of the late Sir Charles Wolseley the seventh Baronet (a well-known public character, of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. XXVI. p. 536), and the eldest by his second wife Anne, youngest daughter of Anthony Wright, of Wealdside, co. Essex, esq.

He succeeded his father on the 3d Oct. 1846.

He married, in 1834, Mary-Anne, daughter and coheir of the late Nicholas Selby, esq. of Biddleston, Northumberland, and Acton House, Middlesex; by whom he had issue five sons: 1. William-Henry, died 1852; 2. Sir Charles Michael, born in 1846, the present Baronet; 3. Edward-Talbot; 4. Robert-Michael; and 6. Henry-Oliver.

SIR T. E. M. TURTON, BART.

April 13. At the Mauritius, on his way to England for the recovery of his health, aged 64, Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Bart. (1796) late of Calcutta.

He was born on the 8th Nov. 1790, the only son of the late Sir Thomas Turton, Bart. of Starborough Castle, Surrey, for many years M.P. for Southwark and Clerk of the Juries in the court of Common Pleas, by Mary daughter and heir of the Rev. John Michell, Rector of Thornhill, co. York.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 6th Feb. 1818. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Sudbury at the General election of 1837. He was Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta from 1841 to 1848, having previously practised in the same as an advocate.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1844.

Sir Thomas Turton was three times married; first on the 2d Nov. 1812 to Louisa, second daughter of Major-General Browne, from whom he was divorced in 1831; secondly, to Adeline-Maria, daughter of ———, who died at Calcutta, July 14, 1841; and thirdly, in 1842, Maria-Louisa-Hume, second daughter of Capt. Edmund Denman, R.N.

His eldest daughter was married in 1842 to Francis Buller Templer, esq. only son of F. J. Templer, esq. of Columbo. His third daughter, Alice-Trevor, in 1844 to Lieut. Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers. Another, Constance-Trevor, in 1846 to James Forlong, esq. of Milnath, Kishnaghur. We believe he has also left a son to inherit his dignity of Baronet.

LT.-GEN. SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

March 3. On board the ship *Barham*, on his voyage home from Madras, aged 72, *Lieut.-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B.* Knight Commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword and *St. Bento d'Avis*, Colonel of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment, and late Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

Sir Richard was the only son of *Lieut.-Colonel Richard Armstrong, of Lincoln.* He entered the army as Ensign in 1796, and was made Captain in the 9th battalion of reserve July 6, 1803. On the 31st June 1805 he was appointed to the 8th Veteran battalion, and on the 7th July 1808 to the 97th Foot. He served during the whole of the Peninsula campaign, and received a medal with two clasps for the battles of Busaco, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, at which he commanded Portuguese regiments. He continued in the service of Portugal for six years after the conclusion of the war, and he is still remembered with affection by many friends in that country.

He attained the brevet rank of Major in the British service, May 30, 1811; that of *Lieut.-Colonel* Aug. 26, 1813, and that of Colonel July 22, 1830.

He served as Brigadier during the first Burmese war; and on the staff in Canada as Major-General, having attained that rank in 1841.

He was made Colonel of the 32d regiment in 1850. In 1851 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras; and in November of that year he attained the rank of *Lieut.-General.* Having resigned his command in Madras from impaired health, he died on his homeward voyage.

Sir Richard was nominated a Knight Commander of *St. Bento d'Avis* of Portugal in 1850, and a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1852.

Sir Richard Armstrong married in 1803 a daughter of John Champion, esq. of Bristol; she died in 1833.

LIEUT.-GEN. D. M. HENDERSON, C. B.

March 21. At Naples, *Lieut.-General Douglas Mercer Henderson, C.B.* of Fordel House and Sea Bank, Aberdour, Fifeshire, and Queen Anne Street, Marylebone, Colonel of the 68th Foot.

This officer, who formerly bore the name of Mercer, was appointed Ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards, March 24, 1803. In 1805 he accompanied the brigade to Hanover in the expedition under Lord Cathcart. He returned with it, and in March, 1806, obtained a Lieutenancy. He next accompanied the light infantry of his battalion to Beveland, in the Walcheren expedition. In the spring following

he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Major-General Dilkes, and went with the brigade of Guards under that officer's command to Cadiz. In the following autumn he visited Lord Wellington's army in Portugal, shortly after the battle of Busaco; and whilst attending on Sir Brent Spencer, as Aide-de-camp, near Sobrã, he received a gun-shot wound, which caused his return to Lisbon; from whence, after his recovery, he proceeded to Cadiz. In the following spring he was present in the battle of Barrosa, and was again wounded. The brigade of Guards was shortly after ordered to England, where he remained a month, and then joined the first battalion of his regiment in Portugal. He was afterwards present at the affair of El Boden, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, the battle of Salamanca, the entrance into Madrid, the siege of Burgos, and subsequent retreat, the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battle of the Nive. Having obtained a company in the spring of 1814, he was ordered to England to join his battalion there.

He subsequently served in Flanders, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, for which, having commanded the battalion of Guards, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He accompanied the British army to Paris.

He has left a widow, with two sons and two daughters. One of the former recently quitted the Guards on account of his health. The General's body was interred at Naples.

REAR-ADMIRAL SOTHEYBY.

Jan. 20. In Lowndes-square, London, Charles Sotheyby, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

He was the eldest son of William Sotheyby, esq. F.R.S. of Fairmead Lodge, Essex. He entered the Royal Naval Academy in 1795, and embarked in 1798 as a first-class volunteer on board the *Alexander 74*, Capt. A. J. Ball, attached to the force in the Mediterranean, in which he was present, as a midshipman, at the battle of the Nile, at the capture of *Le Genereux 74* and *Ville de Marseilles* store-ship, at the blockade and surrender of Malta, and on shore, as aide-de-camp to Captain Ball, at the siege of the castle of St. Elmo. He removed on the 12th Dec. 1800, into the *Foudroyant 100*, the flagship of Lord Keith, in which he took an active part, in 1801, in the operations in Egypt. On the 21st Oct. 1801, he was nominated acting Lieutenant of the *Penelope 26*, and having been confirmed by a commission, dated Jan. 25, 1802, he continued in that ship, in the Mediterranean and North Sea, until transferred in 1803

to the Princess Royal 98, the flag-ship in the Channel. On the 25th April, 1807, he was appointed to the *Thetis* 38, in which he took part in a variety of operations against the Turks; on the 18th Oct. 1808, to the *Trident* 74, as flag-Lieut. at Malta to Rear-Adm. Sir A. J. Ball; and in March, 1809, to the acting command of the *Pilot* 18, which, on her return from the Mediterranean, formed one of the advanced squadron in the expedition to the Scheldt. He was confirmed in the rank of Commander Jan. 8, 1810; and on the 6th July following was appointed to the *Latona* 38, employed off Lisbon and in the Mediterranean, until the end of Feb. 1812, when he was promoted to post rank. On the 24th Aug. 1814, he was appointed to the *Slaney* 20, lying in the Medway, and on the 1st Oct. 1814, to the *Tamar* 24, in which he served, on the Halifax, South American, and Cape of Good Hope stations, until March, 1816. On the 18th May, 1824, he was appointed to the *Seringapatam* 46, fitting for the Mediterranean, where, during a stay of more than three years, he was very active in the suppression of piracy, and on one occasion, in May, 1825, by his spirited conduct forced the Bey of Rhodes to acknowledge an insult which had been offered to the British Consul. He attained flag-rank on the 20th March, 1848.

Rear-Admiral Sotheby married, first, Feb. 15, 1819, the Hon. Jane Hamilton, third daughter of William seventh Lord Belhaven and Stenton; and, secondly, Nov. 18, 1830, Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Admiral Thomas Sotheby, by Lady Mary Anne Bourke, daughter of Joseph-Deane third Earl of Mayo; by whom he had issue.

REAR-ADMIRAL WEMYSS.

April 3. At Wemyss Castle, in his 65th year, Rear-Admiral James Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss and Torrie, Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire.

He was born on the 9th July, 1789, the eldest son of Lieut.-General William Wemyss, who died in 1822, descended from the fifth Earl of Wemyss, by Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Erskine, of Torrie, Bart. cousin to the Earl of Buchan.

He entered the navy in 1801 as a volunteer on board the *Unicorn* 32, Capt. Charles Wemyss, with whom he served in the Channel until the following year. After having been for some months employed with Sir Edward Pellew, off Ferrol and Corunna, in the *Tonnant* 80, he sailed with that officer in 1804 for the East Indies, in the *Culloden* 74, from which he was transferred on his arrival to the

Victor. In her he was present, as acting-Lieutenant, 15 April, 1807, in a desperate affair with an armed proa, which in the course of half an hour was repulsed with the loss of eighty killed, the *Victor* sustaining a loss of six killed, one of whom was her First-Lieutenant, H. Blaxton, and 26 wounded, among whom was her Captain, George Bell.

Rejoining Sir Edward Pellew, about July 1808, in the *Culloden*, Mr. Wemyss continued to serve with him as his flag-Lieutenant (under commission dated 14 Aug. 1808) in the same ship, and in the *Christian VII.* 80, and *Caledonia* 120, on the East India, North Sea, and Mediterranean stations, until April 1812, on the 12th of which month, having been promoted to the rank of Commander on the 1st Feb. preceding, he assumed command of the *Pylades* 18. He subsequently, on the 5th Oct. 1813, assisted in silencing the fire of several batteries at Port d'Anzo, where a convoy of 26 vessels fell into the hands of the British squadron; and in April 1814 he received the thanks of Capt. Josias Rowley, of the *America* 74, for the assistance he rendered during the operations connected with the reduction of Genoa. On the 25th of the same month he was nominated acting-Captain of the *Rainbow* 28, which ship he brought home from the Mediterranean, and paid off in the following December. From that period he remained on half-pay. His post-commission bore date July 1, 1814; and he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on reserved half-pay in 1850.

At the general election of 1820 Captain Wemyss entered Parliament as member for the county of Fife, and he held his seat till 1830, when, having voted for the Reform Bill, he was ejected by the small body of electors whose monopoly was about to be destroyed. In 1832, at the first election after the Reform Bill, he was re-seated by the new constituency, and represented the county until the dissolution of 1847, when he retired from Parliament. He was nominated Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Fife on the 23d Dec. 1840.

Admiral Wemyss married, on the 8th Aug. 1826, Lady Emma Hay, sixth daughter of William 16th Earl of Erroll (her elder sister Lady Isabella had previously married his brother the late Lieut.-General William Wemyss,) and by that lady, who died on the 17th July, 1841, he had issue one daughter and two sons: 1. Frances-Harriet, married in 1850 to Charles James Balfour, esq. Comm. R.N.; 2. James Hay Wemyss, esq. born in 1829, who succeeds to the family estates; and 3. Edward-Pellew, born in 1834.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. A. WEST.

June 20. At Maida hill, aged 88, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Augustus West, Lieut.-Governor of Landguard Fort.

This gentleman attended King George the Third as page of honour for twelve years, and received his commission as Ensign in the 3d Foot Guards in March 1794. In the following July he was appointed Adjutant to the Second Battalion. He served the campaign in Holland from Nov. in the same year to May 1796, and in Feb. 1797 obtained a Lieutenantancy. From June 1798 to the following June he served in Ireland; and in July 1799 he embarked for the second campaign in Holland, where he was engaged in several actions, and wounded on the advance to Alkmaar. In March 1800 he again embarked for Ireland, where he was appointed Major of brigade on the staff. He next accompanied his regiment to Egypt, and partook in all the affairs of the campaign until the surrender of Alexandria, when he returned to England. On the 5th May 1804 he obtained a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. From Oct. 1805 to Feb. 1806 he served in Germany; from July to Nov. 1807 in Zealand; and he was present at the siege of Copenhagen. In Dec. 1808 he joined the army in the Peninsula, where he was engaged at the passage of the Douro, the expulsion of the French from Oporto, and at Salamonde on the 17th May 1809, when the French were driven out of Portugal. He was also present at the battle of Talavera: during which, in a charge of the brigade of guards, he fell into the hands of the enemy, but was rescued by the advance of the reserved corps. On the 20th June, 1811, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Landguard Fort, and on the 13th August following Lieut.-Colonel of the late First Royal Veteran Battalion. His rank was stationary (1804).

LIEUT.-COLONEL HANCOCK.

May 4. At Pisa, in his 74th year, Richard Butler Hancock, esq. formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the 13th Light Infantry.

He was the son of Matt Hancock, esq. Deputy Mustermaster-general of the forces in Ireland, descended from the Ven. Matt Hancock, Archdeacon of Kilmore, the son of William Hancock esq. M.P. for Westmeath, a common ancestor of the Lords Castlemaine. Having graduated in the university of Dublin, with distinguished honours, he joined his regiment in 1798, at the age of eighteen. His first campaign was under Sir Ralph Abercromby at the memorable landing in Egypt in 1801, when he was severely wounded. He was afterwards on active service in various

parts of the world for upwards of twenty years; and his able defence of La Colle mill, an important post during the American war, is recorded as a brilliant exploit in the annals of the 13th Regiment.

GODFREY MEYNELL, Esq.

June 13. At Meynell Langley, co. Derby, aged 74, Godfrey Meynell, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 19th July, 1779, the son and heir of John Meynell, esq. by Susanna, only daughter and heir of Joseph Ward, esq. of Little Chester, from whom he derived the Langley estate. His grandfather Francis Meynell, esq. of Anslow, co. Stafford, was the great-grandson of Francis Meynell, esq. who purchased that estate in 1633, he being the second son of Francis Meynell, esq. of Willington, co. Derby, from whose elder son are descended the Meynells of Temple Newsam.

He succeeded his father in his estates on the 6th Feb. 1802; and served the office of Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1811.

He married first, June 14, 1803, Mary-Anne, only daughter of Avery Jebb, esq. of Tipton Grove, co. Derby; and secondly, April 25, 1816, Mary, only daughter of David Balfour, third son of William Balfour, esq. of Trenaby, co. Orkney; and became a second time a widow on the 29th July 1849. By the former lady he had issue one son, John Meynell, esq. born in 1807, who married in 1842 Sarah, only surviving child of William Brookes Johnson, esq.; and by the second six sons: 2. Godfrey; 3. Edward-David; 4. Francis; 5. Gerard-Coke; 6. William; and 7. Henry; and two daughters,—Marion, married to the Rev. Henry James Fielden, M.A. Rector of Langley; and Harriet.

REV. S. G. F. T. DEMAINBRAY, B.D.

July 6. At the rectory, Broad Somerford, Wilts, the Rev. Stephen George Francis Triboulet Demainbray, B.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Mr. Demainbray was born 7th August, 1759, and consequently at his death was in the 95th year of his age. He was the only son of Dr. Stephen Triboulet Demainbray, who was honoured by being invited in 1753 to deliver lectures on natural philosophy to George III. (then Prince of Wales), and the Duke of York. Afterwards he gave private courses of lectures to other members of the Royal Family, and on the arrival of Queen Charlotte in this country instructed her in experimental philosophy and natural history. In 1768 Dr. Demainbray was appointed Astronomer to the Royal Observatory at

Richmond, where he died in 1782. His father (the grandfather of the subject of our present memoir) escaped from France to Holland upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and came over to this country with William III.

The late Mr. Demainbray was educated at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Oxford, where he graduated in 1778. At the age of 19 he was elected Fellow of Exeter College, and on the death of his father in 1782 was appointed to succeed him as Astronomer at the Richmond Observatory, which appointment he held until the year 1840, when the Observatory was closed. Mr. Demainbray however was compensated for the loss of his appointment by a pension, which he enjoyed up to the time of his death. In 1774 he was appointed a Whitehall Preacher, and in the same year was presented by Exeter College to the living of Long Wittenham in Berkshire, which preferment he held until 1799, when he removed to Broad Somerford in Wiltshire, which was also in the gift of Exeter college. In 1802 he was appointed one of His Majesty's Chaplains.

The urbanity of Mr. Demainbray's manners, together with much sweetness of natural disposition, the interesting nature of the studies to which he was devoted, and the position which he occupied, caused his society to be much sought after during his residence at Richmond. His Majesty George III. frequently paid visits to the Observatory, and honoured his attached servant with many proofs of his regard. Throughout life Mr. Demainbray enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health, and continued to perform his clerical duties until the last four years of his life. He has left a widow (now in her 85th year), and a son and daughter to deplore his loss. Another son, the Rev. Francis Demainbray, late Rector of Barcheston in Warwickshire, died in 1846.

The late Mr. Demainbray was a great promoter of the Allotment System to the poor, and in 1830 wrote a very useful and interesting little pamphlet on the subject, entitled "The Poor Man's Best Friend." He and Dr. Law (late Bishop of Bath and Wells) are considered by "The Labourers' Friend Society" as the first promoters of the Allotment System, the success of which that excellent society is daily making known.

ARTHUR AIKIN, ESQ.

April 15. In Bloomsbury square, aged 80, Arthur Aikin, esq. F.L.S. F.G.S. corresponding member of the Academy of Dijon, &c. &c.

Mr. Aikin was the eldest son of John Aikin, esq. M.D. a well-known literary

character of a former generation, and was brother to Miss Lucy Aikin the historical writer, and nephew to the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld. He was born on the 19th May 1773, at Warrington in Lancashire; where his father was at that time settled as a medical practitioner. At an early age he was placed under the care of the Rev. M. Owen, master of the free school in his native town, and one of the translators of Juvenal. In 1784 he was transferred to the tuition of the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld (his aunt's husband), who then kept a school at Palgrave in Norfolk. Mr. Aikin studied the higher branches of classical learning under Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, and was initiated into the science of chemistry by Dr. Priestley.

In 1796 he settled in London, where his quiet unambitious life was subsequently devoted to the labours of scientific literature, as an author and lecturer. The first publication to which his name was attached was *The Natural History of the Year*, in 12mo. 1797. This work was founded on Dr. Aikin's *Calendar of Nature*, and was intended for the use of young persons. It has been more than once reprinted.

In the same year he published the *Journal of a Tour through North Wales and parts of Shropshire*, 8vo. containing some particulars of the geological structure of that district.

The next four or five years were occupied in various unrecorded literary employments, and in lecturing on chemistry in conjunction with his brother Charles R. Aikin.

In 1802 he published, in two volumes quarto, a translation from the French of M. Denon's *Travels in Egypt*; and he also commenced *The Annual Review*, which remained under his superintendance for four years.

In 1807 he contributed to the formation of the Geological Society, of which he acted for many years as one of the secretaries, and for many more as a member of the Council, contributing several papers to its Transactions.

In 1807 also, in conjunction with his brother Charles, he published a *Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy*, in two volumes quarto, to which a Supplement was added in 1814.

In 1814 he published a *Manual of Mineralogy*, of which two considerable editions were sold.

In 1817, on the death of Charles Taylor, M.D., Mr. Aikin was elected Secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and he remained for twenty-three years resident at their house in John Street, Adelphi. He contributed several papers to the

Society's Transactions, and on his retirement in 1840 was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Chemistry. He was also for thirty-six years a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, but his only contribution to its Transactions was, in 1817, a List of Indian Woods collected by Dr. Wallich.

Mr. Aikin was a gentleman of mild and amiable manners, and quiet habits of life. Late in his long career a pleasing tribute was paid to the substantial merit of his scientific acquirements, and the useful and inoffensive tenor of his life and literary lucubrations, by being elected by the Committee of the Athenæum Club to be one of its specially selected members. He latterly resided in Bloomsbury Square, and even at his advanced age frequently attended the evening meetings of the learned societies. His portrait was engraved in octavo by J. Thomson from a painting by S. Drummond, A.R.A. and published in the *European Magazine* for May 1819.

GEORGE CLINT, A.R.A.

May 10. In Pembroke square, Kensington, aged 84, Mr. George Clint, formerly an Associate of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Clint was born on the 12th of April, 1770, in Brownlow Street, Drury Lane. His father, Michael Clint (one of a family living at Hexham in Northumberland), was a hair-dresser in one of the passages leading from Lombard Street, but for some reason unexplained gave up his house and business, and with the proceeds of the sale embarked as supercargo of an East Indiaman; some years after he died at Calcutta. George Clint, after receiving a plain education at a Yorkshire school, was apprenticed to a fishmonger, but the early hours, loose habits, and disagreeable nature of this business, added to the brutality of his master, caused him to leave his service, when he found employment in an attorney's office, and there he acquired a legible, firm handwriting, and considerable knowledge of common law. But the office in which he was employed was in the habit of doing dirty work; and, being required to go to one of the courts of law to give false evidence, and pondering as he went along upon what he was about to do, that rectitude of feeling which was ever strong in him revolted from the crime he was required to commit, and he never returned to the office. He now found employment as a house-painter, and whilst so engaged he married a kind-hearted lass whom during a storm of rain he saw at a window in St. George's Fields. This girl made an excellent wife, and her devotion to her husband formed for many years his solace through his early struggles

in art. She was the daughter of a small farmer in Berkshire. After bearing him five sons and four daughters, she died in a fortnight after giving birth to Alfred Clint, who is now so well known as a landscape painter.

After alternating between house-painting and his love of art, Clint's innate conviction of talent determined him to abide by art. A series of frightful family privations followed, but in the end they were triumphantly overcome by the rapid advances he made as a miniature painter. In these works great manual excellence was united with that chaste delicate feeling for female beauty which characterised all Clint's portraits of ladies. He was now fairly started in professional life, and took a painting-room in Leadenhall Street. About the same time he became acquainted with John Bell, who published the beautifully illustrated edition of the "*British Poets*," and by Mr. Edward Bell, his nephew, a mezzotint engraver, he was initiated into the mysteries of engraving. Clint's ready comprehension of art in every branch, the wants of his family, and his steady and determined application, caused him to try his hand successively at several art-occupations. He not only painted miniatures, but made drawings of machinery and philosophical apparatus, engraved in mezzotint, in the chalk style, and in outline. Amongst his early works are "*The Frightened Horse*," after Stubbs, a chalk engraving; "*The Entombment of Christ*," after Dietricy; numerous portraits in the chalk style; a large bold engraving in mezzotint of the "*Death of Nelson*," after the fine picture painted by W. Drummond, A.R.A., and a set of Raffaele's cartoons in outline. His first attempt in oil was a portrait of his wife; this was pronounced by them both as a most wonderful effort, but after the first burst of triumph was over, Clint felt that there were many deficiencies, and having heard of Sir William Beechey's liberality of feeling towards his professional brethren, he longed to have that artist's opinion upon the picture, but could not venture to face the great man; upon which his affectionate wife undertook to show the picture to Sir William. Arrived, as a poor but honest woman would, on foot, with a child on one arm, and her husband's picture under the other, Sir William Beechey received her in his kindest manner, ordered wine and refreshments up for her, complimented her on her zealous exertions, and the talent of her husband, requested that he would call on him immediately, ordered a coach for her to return in, and paid for it. To this fortunate interview Clint owed a long and most friendly inter-

course with that excellent and truly English artist, which terminated only at Beechey's death. By his friend Mr. Samuel Reynolds, the mezzotint engraver, Clint was also induced to make water-colour portraits; through him Clint was introduced to the celebrated Samuel Whitbread, whom he painted, and visited frequently at Southall.

With all these resources Clint had still intervals without employment. At such times, when neither commissions in painting nor engraving came in, he filled up his time by copying subjects from prints, principally from Morland and Teniers; the most lucrative of these were after Morland, and he painted pictures of "The Enraged Bull," and "The Horse Struck by Lightning," by the dozen.

His introduction to Sir Thomas Lawrence arose from engraving a plate after a copy from a picture by Lawrence. This Lawrence saw, and was so much pleased with it, that he gave him the pictures of General Stewart, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Lady Dundas, and several other persons of rank, to engrave. One of the most fortunate events of Mr. Clint's life was his being commissioned to engrave "The Kemble Family." This beautiful picture—containing portraits of John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Charles and Stephen Kemble, Blanchard, Wewitzer, Conway, Park (the oboe player), Miss Stephens (afterwards Countess of Essex), and other celebrities—had been painted by Harlowe for Mr. Tom Welsh, and had created an immense sensation at the Royal Academy. To Clint's practice both as a painter and engraver, the execution of this print is entirely attributable. No mezzotint engraver has ever given the *touch* of the painter so truly as Mr. Clint; and, although in exquisite finish, in delicate tones, and other subtleties of art present works may surpass the print of the Kemble family, yet for richness of colour, variety of texture, bold execution, nice adaptation of the chalk, line, and etching styles to enrich mezzotint—this print still stands alone. Its popularity was so great, that the plate was engraved *three times*.

Clint's painting-room (he had removed from Hart Street, Bloomsbury, to Gower Street) now became thronged with all the distinguished actors and actresses of the day, and with the supporters of the drama. The result of this popularity was a series of fine dramatic pictures, which will preserve to posterity the name of Clint along with that of Zoffany, to whom, in many respects, Clint was very superior. The first of these theatrical subjects was a picture of W. Farren, Farley, and Jones, as *Lord Ogleby, Canton, and Brush*, in the Comedy

of *The Clandestine Marriage*. Then followed Munden, Knight, and Mrs. Orger, in "Lock and Key," painted for Mathews the elder. For this picture Mr. Clint was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. At this time Welsh proposed to Clint to paint a companion subject to the Kemble family; but alas! there was no other family so distinguished. Kean, however, was in his zenith, and drawing immense houses by his fine acting in *Sir Giles Overreach*. The last scene was selected, and Clint produced an admirable picture: Kean, as *Sir Giles*, baffled in his villany, draws his sword to kill his daughter; and at this moment the byplay and expression of the different actors are exquisitely portrayed. Munden, Oxberry, Harley, Holland, Penley, and Mrs. Orger are all introduced. These and many other pictures by Clint, some of the best of which are at the Garrick Club, perpetuate the celebrities of the English drama during its last age. No one could vie with Clint for pictorial grouping, richness of colour, expression, and dry humour. The talent he displayed procured him the friendship of Lawrence, Beechey, Mulready, Stanfield, Roberts, Baily, Cooper, Witherington, and other members of the Royal Academy. But, in spite of all, Academy politics, the war of parties, in which the talents of men became secondary to the defeat of the adverse faction, conspired to keep Mr. Clint for *sixteen* years in the rank of an Associate, until his popularity had passed over, with the stage itself upon which he raised his reputation as an artist. Younger men, whose claims could not be resisted, rose over his head, and some also less worthy of the honour than himself. At last, finding the efforts of his friends useless, he determined to resign his rank as an Associate, which he did most respectfully, feeling that he was only keeping out some other deserving artist. By a curious coincidence, the vacancy Clint caused was filled by Mr. J. P. Knight, his pupil, the son of Knight the celebrated actor.

In portrait-painting Clint was eminently successful: his men were gentlemen, and his ladies modest and charming. He painted Lord Suffield and his lady, Lord Egremont twice or thrice: one picture of the latter, a whole-length, is in the Town Hall at Brighton. For this the inhabitants voted Mr. Clint a handsome gold snuff-box valued at one hundred guineas. Lord Essex, Lord Spencer, the daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, General Wyndham, Admiral Windham, and numerous other persons of distinction sat to him. For Lord Egremont he painted three scenes from *Shakspere*, and he had the gratification of knowing from his lordship, that he was simply

indebted to his own talent for his introduction to that munificent nobleman.

For Mr. Griffiths of Norwood, Clint commenced and painted many portraits for a theatrical gallery, viz., Munden, Grimaldi, Fawcett, Knight, Cooper, Liston, Mathews, Bannister, Harley, Tom Cooke, Kean. Some of these pictures were entirely destroyed in a fire that broke out in the residence of Mr. Griffiths: the half-length of Bannister, a remarkably fine portrait, was the greatest loss. For Mr. Vernon, Clint painted a scene from Shakspeare, which is now in the National Gallery.

Mr. Clint from his earliest time was thoroughly a gentleman in his feelings: the highest sentiments of honour and integrity were cherished by him almost to a Quixotic degree. He had felt poverty, and, knowing the value of professional advice, was at all times a friend to young men. Associated with Mulready, Cooper, and other distinguished artists, he laboured unceasingly and successfully to establish the Artists' Benevolent and Annuity Fund, one of the greatest comforts to the artist who, by the exercise of prudence, can put by a small sum annually, so as to raise his moral character above the debasing necessity of soliciting charity. His sincerity attracted the confidence of all with whom he was acquainted: the advice he gave was always honest, straightforward, and such as could be safely acted on.

Of his sons, Luke, the eldest, died young, after giving great promise as a scenepainter; Raphael was a gem-sculptor, and possessed considerable talent; Scipio distinguished himself as a medallist, and died just as patronage was about to be bestowed upon him; his son Alfred speaks for himself as a landscape-painter on the walls of our numerous exhibitions of art; Leonidas, his youngest child, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, some years since, has taken his Master's degree, and is now the mathematical professor in a college in one of our Indian cities. Mr. Clint had as pupils, and consequently as friends, Messrs. Lupton, J. P. Knight, R. A., R. W. Buss, T. Colley, besides his own sons Alfred and Luke Clint.

For many years he had retired from his profession and lived at Peckham, and ultimately in Pembroke Square, Kensington, upon some property he derived from his second marriage, added to that raised from his practice as a painter and a mezzotint engraver.—*Condensed from a Memoir by Mr. R. W. Buss in the Art Journal.*

RICHARD PROSSER, Esq. C.E.

June 28. At his house near King's Norton, Richard Prosser, Esq. an eminent civil engineer.

Mr. Prosser was one of those men who carve out a path for themselves. In early life he was employed in the extensive brass-foundry establishment of Penn and Williams, Broomsgrove-street, Birmingham. Here he spent his leisure hours in the examination and study of the principles of mechanics and drawing, and by such means qualified himself for the profession of a civil engineer, in the active duties of which he was engaged until his death.

On matters relating to inventions or the processes carried on in the manufactures and trades of the town of Birmingham, Mr. Prosser was a high authority. He was appealed to on the occasion of the trials of several important patent cases; and seldom, if ever, was his aid sought in vain. The late agitation respecting the Patent Laws, which secured the now improved law of property in inventions, found Mr. Prosser among the most earnest advocates of patent reform. In the summer of 1851 he was examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, and gave important information as to the defective state of the Law of Patents, and it was at his suggestion that the Government was induced to purchase the invaluable Indexes of Patents compiled by Professor Woodcroft.

MADAME SONTAG.

June 17. At Mexico, of cholera, aged 49, the Countess Rossi, better known as Madame Sontag.

Henrietta Sontag was born at Coblenz on the 13th of May, 1805, the child of an obscure German actor and actress. She was destined for the stage from her cradle, and when she was only six years old she was brought forward "on the boards" at Darmstadt, as Salome in the *Donauweibchen* of Kauer, in which she is said to have excited a sensation as a prodigy. In her ninth year, on the loss of her father, the little girl was placed in the Conservatory of Prague; and, because of her remarkable gifts, was admitted as student three years before the period fixed in the statutes of the institution. She there was made an excellent musician; and the name of her singing-mistress, Madame Czezka, is worthy of record, since in few artists, dead or living, can the voice have been more perfectly developed. On leaving the Conservatory, she went to Vienna, and commenced her career there by appearing alternately in German and Italian opera. In 1821 she sang, at a moment's warning, in Prague, the part of the Princess of Navarre in Boieldieu's *Jean de Paris*; and her reputation must have been as high as it was versatile within a short period of her arrival in the Austrian capital, since, in

1823, she was selected by Weber, in the full outburst of his popularity, to sustain the principal part in his *Euryanthe*, and in 1824 she was chosen by Beethoven as solo soprano for his Choral Symphony and *Missa Solennis*—both also then produced for the first time; and neither of them “child’s play.” In the same year, 1824, *Mdlle. Sontag’s* engagements at Leipsic and Berlin were the commencement of half-a-dozen years of triumph, enthusiasm, popularity, and emolument, such as, in those days, had hardly been won by even the queenly Catalani herself. *Mdlle. Sontag’s* innocent loveliness and natural sweetness of manner doubtless aided the charm; but the reality of her voice, the perfection of her method, and her sound musical skill, had the largest share in the popular enchantment. She was soon tempted to Paris and London by offers deemed fabulous in amount; and this at the time when Pasta was in full glory, and Garcia’s eldest daughter (*Malibran*) was all but ready to appear. Without commanding any force or originality as an actress, *Mdlle. Sontag* established her position and confirmed her German triumphs on the Italian theatres of Paris and London, in spite of rivalry so redoubtable. In London it seems such was the excitement that a fashionable publisher, apt at bubble-blowing, announced among the intended books of the season *Travelling Sketches* by *Mdlle. Sontag*. As to the alliances proposed for her by rumour—without end as without beginning—there was hardly a conceivable grandeur, short of crown and sceptre, for which the new *Rosina* was not laid out; but the wonder was little more than “a nine days’ wonder,” since, after one or two seasons of success and adulation, it became understood that *Mdlle. Sontag* had been for some time engaged to a foreign gentleman of noble family, and that the two were merely waiting till her fortune was assured. In due time her marriage to the Count Rossi took place; *Mdlle. Sontag* was presented with a fictitious escutcheon and ancestry by the King of Prussia, in order that she might be eligible for continental high society; the artist disappeared into the diplomatic world, and *MM. Scribe* and *Auber* wrote their charming *Ambassadrice* (with no remote reference, rumour went on to say, to the lady’s story), in which *Henriette*, the heroine, was sung by *Madame Cinti-Damoreau*. But, though replaced in the opera-houses of Europe, *the Sontag* was not forgotten,—she was heard of from time to time singing in the court circles of Prussia and Russia, or as lending her talent and her rank in aid of some charitable performances.

Almost twenty years had elapsed, when,

as one of the consequences of the Revolution of 1848, *Madame Sontag* was compelled by vicissitudes of fortune to return to the opera-houses of Europe, and began by replacing *Mdlle. Lind* at Her Majesty’s Theatre. She proved herself little worse for the caprices or decays of Time, and was not only able to cope with the real and exaggerated reputation of her predecessor, but rose superior to the charlatanry which tried to make up another “sensation” for her, as for “a Countess in difficulties.” She adventured with as much courage as skill in a new and very wide repertory, which had no existence when she left the stage. No girl—eager to win a reputation for usefulness, obligingness, and versatility—ever studied so many unfamiliar works in so short a time as *Madame Sontag*. In the “*Figlia*” of *Donizetti* (to instance) her archness and brilliancy carried off the palm in the lesson-scene against the youthful ingenuousness and great vocal execution of *Mdlle. Lind*. In the “*Prodigio*” of *Auber* she fairly “sang down” the then “*Sontag*” of the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, *Madame Ugalde*. She saved “*Le tre Nozze*” by the airy vivacity of her dancing song. She carried through the ungracious part of *Miranda* in “*La Tempesta*.” Her success, in short, was no case of “allowance,” loyalty to a former favourite, and the like,—but a newly gained, honestly maintained triumph, under circumstances of unexampled peculiarity. After such active service in England and France—including festivals, concerts, everything, in short, that the freshest and most vigorous artist can be called on to accomplish—*Madame Sontag* passed to Germany, and subsequently to America, where she sang at New York in the autumn of 1852. The result encouraged her to form a travelling operatic company of her own, with which she successfully visited Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans; and in every city that she went to, the high reputation that preceded her ensured her the most satisfactory pecuniary results. In New Orleans she entered into an engagement with *M. Masson*, the director of the principal theatre in the city of Mexico, to play in opera for a fixed period of two months, with the privilege on his part of continuing the arrangement for three months longer, at a salary of 7,000 dollars a-month. Before she started for the Mexican capital she despatched her agent, *Mr. Ullman*, to Europe, with instructions to secure all the available talent that could be procured for the formation of a fresh opera company, which was to meet her in New York on her return. She was to appear in Mexico

on the 11th June, in the opera of Lucrezia Borgia, but the performance was postponed in consequence of a sudden attack of cholera, which terminated fatally on the 17th. At her interment, which took place in the church of San Fernando on the 18th, an immense concourse of persons was present, including all the foreign ministers, the members of the Philharmonic Society, and most of the artists resident in the city. Three of her children, from whom she had been long separated, were on the point of leaving England to visit her.

Considered with reference to her art, Madame Sontag claims the highest place as a consummate vocalist and musician, if not as a woman of genius. Nature had been prodigal of charm to her voice; but art had given it its wonderful executive fluency. Her taste, though leaning towards the florid and the delicate, was mostly judicious—always so in the great music of the great musicians. In particular, her handling of Mozart's music was incomparable. Her demeanour on the stage was always attractive—her attention to the business of the scene sedulous. She was as modest as she was self-possessed; never impassioned, but never affected—rarely dull, sometimes gracefully tender, often quietly cheerful; once or twice (by exception it seemed) heartily gay.

As a woman, Madame Sontag was courteous in manner rather than lively in conversation or acute in remark. Totally unaware, it seemed, of the distinction which her artist's name reflected on those around her, gently acquiescent in all the *ennui* and ceremony which belong to the life of a great lady, curious in the "pomps and vanities" of the toilette,—“a Beauty,” in short, in many of her ways,—it was remarkable to observe how strong a hold, after all, her real life (which was the life of a singer) had retained upon her,—how she had kept the facts and interests of her old profession warm and quick *in petto*, ready to reappear, for her own guidance and enjoyment. Her most genuine talk was that of the green-room; and, devoted as was her desire to build up the fortunes of her family, we still believe that the steadiness with which this was carried through had a strong sinew, not merely in the duty of the wife, but in the conscious pride and pleasure of the great vocalist.

MR. JOHN FULTON.

Lately. Mr. John Fulton, an eminent astronomer and mathematician.

He was a native of Fenwick, in Ayrshire, and first made himself known by constructing an orrery, which was greatly

admired, several years ago, in the principal towns of England and Scotland, where it was exhibited. He was a working shoemaker in his native village, of scanty means and education, yet by dint of application during his leisure hours he executed his undertaking with the greatest accuracy. He afterwards went to London, where he resided for a considerable time, and was employed in the establishment of Mr. Bates, mathematical instrument maker. His abilities were fully demonstrated in making theodolites for the Pacha of Egypt and balances for Her Majesty's Mint. Nor did his genius develop itself merely in the mechanical arts. He also applied himself, almost unaided, to the study of the languages. He was a good French scholar, a proficient in German, a student of Greek, with a considerable knowledge of Italian. His modesty, unassuming manners, perseverance, and piety obtained for him a high place in the estimation of all who knew him. His health failed him through excessive application, and a lingering illness brought him to a comparatively early death.

MR. WILLIAM LAXTON.

May 31. Aged 52, Mr. William Laxton, surveyor, and late editor of the Civil Engineers' Journal.

Mr. Laxton was born on the 30th March, 1802, and received his education at Christ's Hospital. His father was a surveyor, and he was brought up to the same pursuit. In his youth he was an active member of the "City Philosophical Society," who held their meetings at a time when such associations were rare, at the house of Mr. Tatham, in Dorset-street, Dorset-square.

At an early period Mr. Laxton took a part in railways. He surveyed and laid down several lines at various periods, but did not obtain the construction of any line. Among other undertakings, he was connected with the Hull and Selby, City and Richmond, Surrey Grand Junction, Hull, Lincoln, and Nottingham, Gravesend and Brighton, Lynn, Wisbeach, and Ely, and Thames Embankment Railways. He also designed a viaduct to overcome the difficulties of Holborn Hill. In connection with hydraulic engineering he designed and laid out the water-works at Falmouth and Stonehouse, and designed works for Penzance and Brighton. He was also concerned with Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P. in the promotion of the Watford Water Company, for supplying London with water from the chalk formation.

In 1837, at which time the only architectural periodical was the Architectural Magazine, edited by the late Mr. J. C.

Loudon, Mr. Laxton established the Civil Engineers' Journal, and edited it till very recently. A few years ago he purchased a weekly publication called the Architect, which had been issued in imitation of the Builder, and had very small success. After carrying this on for a short time he united it with his Journal. The "Price Book" which bears his name was originated by his father. In connection with his brother, Mr. Henry Laxton, he issued this, with such additions and corrections as were from time to time necessary, for thirty years. Amongst other appointments, Mr. Laxton was entrusted with the surveyorship to the Baron de Goldsmid's estate at Brighton, and was surveyor to the Farmer's Fire and Life Insurance Company.

He has left an only son, Mr. William Frederick Laxton, barrister-at-law, and F.S.A.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 14. On his passage home from Calcutta, in the Mauritius, the Rev. *John Leigh Spencer*, Rector of Barfreston, Kent (1847). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

May 19. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 39, the Rev. *Martin Stephen Cole*, of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1844.

June 8. At Leamington, the Rev. *William Henry Norris*, only son of the Rev. Frederic Norris, Prebendary of Southwell, Rector of Gransden, Camb. and Vicar of Dunham, Notts. He was of St. Peter's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1848.

June 10. Aged 72, the Rev. *John Cooper*, Rector of Coppenhall, Cheshire.

June 11. At Kingston St. Michael's, Wiltshire, aged 51, the Rev. *Edward Rowlandson*, Curate of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827.

June 12. At Sundon, Beds, aged 54, the Rev. *John Little*, Vicar of Sundon and Streatley (1841). He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1832.

June 14. At Leeds, the Rev. *Joseph Holmes*, D.D.

June 16. Aged 27, the Rev. *John Horsfall*, Curate of Pentrich, Derbyshire.

June 19. At Kettering, aged 80, the Rev. *Francis Jones*, Rector of Luton near Oundle (1809), and formerly Rector of Rockingham (1797).

June 23. At his glebe house, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas O'Rorke*, Vicar of the union of Lougherew.

June 27. The Rev. *Fredrick Augustus Croke*, Rector of Kingsdown, Kent (1853). He was of Gonville and Caius college, Camb. B.A. 1814, M.A. 1818.

June 28. Aged 81, the Rev. *George Leithwaite*, Rector of Adel, Yorkshire (1809). He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1805.

June 29. At Torquay, the Rev. *Samuel Dennis*, Chaplain to the Military Prison, Forton, Gosport. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1842.

July 1. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 49, the Rev. *George Horatio Hadfield*, late Fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830.

In his 75th year, the Rev. *John Parsons*, Vicar of Sherborne, Dorset, Vicar of Osborne, Perp. Curate of Castleton, a magistrate of the county, and a surrogate of the diocese. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1804. He became Curate of Sherborne in July 1803. In 1811 Earl Digby presented him to the two small incumbencies of Osborne and Castleton, near Sherborne.

He qualified as a magistrate in 1814; and in 1830 he was promoted by the Crown to the vicarage of Sherborne. He was ever diligent and zealous in the performance of his duties, and was an excellent preacher. His funeral was attended by nearly thirty of the neighbouring clergy, and his body was deposited by that of his late wife in the chancel of Castleton church.

July 6. At York, aged 76, the Rev. *John Acaster*, Vicar of St. Helen Stonegate in that city (1815).

At Langford House, Bristol, aged 45, the Rev. *John Thomas Fisher*, Rector of Uphill, Som. (1843). He was of Jesus coll. Cambridge, LL.B. 1834.

July 12. At Crosby House, Cumberland, aged 49, the Rev. *Thomas Lamplugh Hervey*, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1834.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

July 17, 1852. At Panama, aged 26, Charles Collier, second son of David Charles Porter, esq. of Park-place, Regent's-park.

June 26, 1853. Aged 72, Caleb Bryant Waymouth, elder brother of Lieut.-Col. Waymouth, leaving four sons to deplore his loss.

Dec. 28. Aged 42, Capt. Henry Barry, 71st Bengal Nat. Inf. and for many years commandant of the Arracan Local Battalion. He fell at the head of his regiment, while on march from Rangoon to Promé, having been suddenly attacked by a body of Burmese concealed in a dense forest. Captain Barry was second son of the late Major-Gen. Barry, of Ballyclogh, co. Cork.

Feb. 7. At Williamstown, Port Philip, aged 27, Elizabeth-Langley, wife of T. J. Russell, third dau. of the late Lieut. P. White, R.N. of Limehouse.

Feb. 18. At Mauritius, Jonathan Davidson, esq. late Capt. 29th Regt.

March 2. In Van Diemen's Land, Sarah, wife of T. S. White, esq. dau. of the late John Bowlby, esq. of Durham.

March 4. At Sydney, N.S.W., William Carr, esq. solicitor, only son of the late Mark William Carr, esq. Hexham.

At the Mauritius, John Finnis, esq. late Inspector-General of Police in that colony. Also, accidentally drowned in the Murray river, South Australia, on Dec. 18 previous, aged 15, his grandson Travers Finnis, eldest son of Boyle Travers Finnis, esq. Colonial Secretary, Adelaide.

March 5. Murdered by the blacks at Moreton-bay, New South Wales, aged 50, Mr. Geo. Kettel, son of the late Wm. Kettel, esq. of Wateringbury, Kent.

March 11. At Goza, S. America, William Gibson, M.D. only surviving son of the late Mr. Gibson, of Ayrshire.

March 12. On his passage from Calcutta to England, Archibald Young, esq. late Lieut. 9th Lancers.

April 22. On his passage from Swatow to Amoy, aged 23, Æneas James Mackay, esq. only son of the late Capt. Donald Æneas Mackay, Bengal Art. At Barbados, aged 22, Adele, widow of N. J. Watson, esq. of Burnopfield.

April 24. At Madras, aged 32, Captain Arnold Ward, 1st Madras Fusiliers, youngest son of the late John Ward, esq. of Dover.

April 28. At Umballa, aged 21, Albert Tolle-mache, esq. Bengal Art. second son of the late Hon. Arthur Cæsar Tollemache, and nephew of the Earl of Dysart.

May 1. Near Dharwar, aged 41, Capt. Henry Fenning, 21st Bombay N. I. late Acting Collector at Hyderabad.

At Mallingaam, aged 23, Andrew James Lamb, Ensign 22nd Bombay Inf. youngest son of David Lamb, esq. of Liverpool.

May 6. At Saugor, aged 21, Lieut. Willoughby Temple Byam, 7th Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of Major-Gen. Byam, of Warblington Lodge.

May 8. At Callao, Peru, aged 31, Mr. Henry Guy, late solicitor of Ipswich, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Guy, Vicar of Howden, Yorkshire.

May 10. At Bombay, aged 37, Wm. F. Babington, esq. Staff-Surgeon at Poonah, son of the late Stephen Babington, esq. Bombay Civil Service.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged 35, Edward Charles Bunnett, the youngest son of Henry Jones Bunnett, M.D.

May 11. At Belgaum, at her father's the Rev. A. Blynnon, aged 21, Anne, wife of Lieut. V. S. Kemball, Bombay Art.

May 14. At Whitechurch, Hants, aged 80, Mr. Batt, resident surgeon for more than twenty years at the Reading Dispensary.

May 15. Enoch Dunberley, esq. of Green Acres Moor, Oldham, F.R.C.S. (1852).

May 16. On his passage from Barbados, aged 32, D. A. Commissary-General Patrick Nagle Telfer.

May 17. At Kingston, near Dublin, aged 65, Forbes Crauford, M.D. for more than forty years surgeon to the Longford militia.

At Dunse, co. Berwick, Mr. Andrew Darling, surgeon R.N. 1806, a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1795.

May 19. At Bordeaux, on his return from India, Capt. Colin Campbell Scott, 32nd Bengal Native Infantry.

May 20. At Gateshead, in his 85th year, Mr. George Strahan. He was born of humble parents at the North Shore, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Sept. 1769. He was for many years at sea, and became, from a commander, an owner of vessels; nor when he retired from a sea-faring life was he less successful as a farmer and grazier. He held land at Hillhead under Lord Ravensworth, and subsequently at Gloucester Lodge, near Seaton Delaval, and his prize ox was publicly exhibited both in England and Ireland. His latter years were spent in Newcastle and Gateshead; and of the former borough he became a town-councillor in 1838, and remained in office for six years, which was marked by ceaseless activity in the performance of his public duties, and remarkable energy in many stormy debates. He was also the writer of many political letters in the newspapers, advocating measures of commercial reform. A silver salver was presented to him by his fellow-townsmen in 1845. His body was interred in St. Cuthbert's cemetery, Gateshead.

At Chingleput, James Alexander Wedderburn, esq. Madras Civil Service, son of the late John Wedderburn, esq. and of the Lady Helen Wedderburn (aunt to the Earl of Airliu, and sister to the Viscountess Arbutnot).

May 22. At Ponte de Galle, aged 61, Lieut. Samuel Hood Hemmans, R.N. Admiralty agent on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Singapore. He entered the navy in 1806 as first-class volunteer of the Boreas, which was lost off Guernsey in Dec. 1817. He was afterwards in the Resolution and Pompee 74's, Victory 100, Volage 22, and Resistance 36, and made Lieut. in the Undaunted 38, Feb. 5, 1815. That frigate conveyed Napoleon from Frejus to Elba, and assisted at the capture of the Trinita island. He afterwards served in several ships until 1830; and was for some time Emigration Agent at Greenock.

At Barbados, aged 31, Agnes, wife of H. Stanley Jones, of Llynnon, Anglesea, esq. Assistant-Commissary-Gen. and dau. of Robert Muter, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Rifles.

May 25. At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 38, M. M. Milburn, esq. land agent, and Secretary of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society. He was the only child of a respectable yeoman, who lived until his death (sixteen years ago) on a small paternal inheritance at Thorpfield, near Thirsk. After leaving Sowerby Grange academy, he became a frequent contributor to the Conservative local newspapers, and after gaining several prizes for essays on subjects connected with agriculture, he continued to write in the leading agricultural

newspapers and magazines until his death. He was a zealous supporter of the Church Missionary and other religious societies.

May 26. At Dewsbury, aged 47, Richard Bottomley Nowell, esq. surgeon.

May 28. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged 44, George Brooks, M.D. of cholera, leaving only one medical man to attend the sick. Of seventy-eight cases fifteen had proved fatal.

May 29. At Gibraltar, aged 74, William Hackett, esq. M.D. Inspector-Gen. Military Hospitals.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 29, Bernard William Francis Drake, esq. M.A. of Wookley House, Somersetshire, and Fellow of King's college, Cambridge. Mr. Drake was editor of the "De Corona" of Demosthenes, and also of the "Eumenides" of Aeschylus. He was Captain of Montem on the last occasion (in 1844) of the celebration of that festival at Eton.

May 30. At Clifton, aged 48, Mr. Robert Joseph Biggs, surgeon.

May 31. Aged 45, Charles Rossalyne, esq. of Harrogate, some time physician to the Leeds Dispensary.

Lately. At Liverpool, aged 85, John Bell, esq. M.R.C.S.

At Blackrock, Dublin, Dr. Buckley.

At Chepstow, suddenly, J. Elfe, esq. surgeon; and a few days after his wife.

At Trinidad, where he had resided many years, Wm. Stuart Meikleham, M.D.

At Haybridge, Shropshire, aged 71, Mr. Matthew Webb, surgeon.

June 3. At Tenby, Barbados, aged 90, Benjamin Mayers, esq. formerly member of the General Assembly of that island.

June 4. Miss Charlotte Finch Raikes.

At the Camp, near Varua, occasioned by an accidental fall from his horse, aged 33, Capt. Albany French Wallace, 7th Royal Fusiliers, third son of Col. Robert Wallace, K.H.

June 5. In Wimpole-st. aged 51, Mary, widow of Major Holland, Bomb. Inf.

At Brighton, Louisa, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Howard, Rector of Hoggeston, Bucks, and of Bittering Parva, Norfolk.

At the Croft, Inverness-shire, Margaret Mackintosh, relict of Wm. Cameron, esq. and niece of the late Sir Eneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, Bart.

Aged 84, John Mendham, esq. of Clophill, Beds.

At Masham, Yorkshire, aged 68, Major Harcourt Morton.

June 7. Henry Athorpe, midshipman of H.M.'s ship Odin, third son of J. C. Athorpe, esq. of Dinnington-hall, Yorkshire, from a wound in the lungs from a rifle ball, in the attack on Gamla Carleby, in Finland.

On the same occasion, aged 22, Charles Fredrick Herman Montagu, H.M.S. Odin, youngest son of the Rev. G. Montagu, Swaffham.

June 9. Very suddenly, aged 46, Mr. William Carter Clayden. His body was buried near the tomb of his former friend and colleague, Mr. Wm. Chalk, whom he survived only fifteen months. The funeral was attended by most of the principal inhabitants of Linton and neighbourhood.

At Brighton, aged 84, Miss Lucy Leveridge.

June 11. At Blackheath, in her 33d year, Eliza, eldest daughter of James Bunce, esq. of Blackheath.

Aged 21, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Charles Clowes, esq. Delaford, Iver, Bucks.

At Sonning, near Reading, aged 82, Catherine, widow of Col. Joseph Buckeridge, of Binfield-grove, Berks, dau. of the late Thomas Hatchkin, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Langton Herring, aged 63, Lucy, youngest sister of the late John Down Kellaway, esq. of Winterborne Abbas.

At Greenford rectory, Middlesex, Miss Catherine Middleton.

Aged 83, William Orme, esq. of the Curtain-road, Finsbury-sq.

In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, William Austin Reveley, esq.

At Three-wood House, Haydon Bridge, John Turnbull, esq. solicitor.

At Woburn-hill, Chertsey, aged 69, Thomas Wadmore, esq. only surviving brother of the late Jas. Wadmore, esq. of Upper Clapton. (See p. 85.)

In Montagu-square, John William White, esq. late Capt. First Warwickshire Militia.

At Shotley Bridge, aged 44, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, of Bulphan, Essex.

Elizabeth, relict of John Wilson, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. and New Sidney-pl. Bath.

June 12. Aged 16, Alfred-Partridge, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Jervis Coke Alderson, Rector of Wetherden, Suffolk.

In Holford-sq. Eliza, the wife of T. R. Eeles.

At Holmwood, near Dorking, Fanny, wife of Vane Jadis, esq.

At Poole, aged 68, Mr. John Lander, Harbour-master of that port.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Miss Frances Sarah Lovell, formerly of Chesterton, Warw. and many years resident at Leamington.

Aged 18, Ada-Louisa, dau. of J. Thornton, esq. of Beaver Hall, Southgate, and of Kettlethorpe, Yorkshire.

Aged 70, after about a fortnight's illness from the effects of a fit of paralysis, James Whiskin, esq. of Upper Bedford-place. He had been formerly a builder of eminence, but had retired from business. He was for some time a director of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; and was a Director, and one of the Treasurers, of the Westminster Fire Office. Mr. Whiskin was in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and was highly respected.

June 13. At Bigby, Linc. aged 23, George Percy Barnard, esq. 34th Regt.

At Islington, aged 76, Caroline, dau. of the late Thomas Bevan, esq.

At Greenwich, Henrietta-Catherine, relict of Isaac Bristow, esq.

At Tregrehan, Cornwall, aged 55, Anna-Maria, wife of Col. Carlyon, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Spry.

At Harrow, aged 14, Frederick, youngest son of Capel Cure, esq.

At Enderby, aged 77, Mary, relict of the Rev. Benjamin Evans.

At Moreen, co. Dublin, having survived his wife less than seven months, Manners M'Kay, esq. J.P., Capt. Dublin Militia, formerly of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

At Rose-hill, Hampton, John Hunter Mushet, esq. late Capt. 85th Regt.

At Hounslow Barracks, aged 21, Frederick William Inigo, son of Lieut. Phillips, of the Carabineers.

At the residence of her son, Exeter, aged 78, Catherine, relict of William Pinder, esq. solicitor, Wantage.

Aged 92; Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D., F.S.A., Vicar of Maldon, Surrey. This venerable lady was the fourth daughter of John Ruding, esq. who died in the East Indies in 1787, and married her cousin, who was the second son of Rogers Ruding, of Westcotes, co. Leic. esq. The Rev. Rogers Ruding was an eminent numismatist, and author of the "Annals of British Coinage." He died Feb. 16, 1820. See Gent. Mag. Vol. xc. i. 278.

At Hamilton, Canada West, Grace, wife of Mr. George Sheppard, formerly editor of the Eastern Counties Herald, and previously of the Newcastle Courant.

In Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. the wife of Josias Henry Stracey, esq. of Bognor.

June 14. At Marden Ash, High Ongar, Essex, Miss Desormeaux.

Aged 64, Henrietta-Park, wife of Thomas Jennings, esq. of The Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

At West Rounton, aged 69, Mary, relict of Robert Mewburn, esq. of Ingleby Hill, near Yarm.

At Much Hadham, Herts, aged 69, Thomas Samuel Mott, esq. solicitor.

At Oaklands, Torquay, aged 79, Charles Taylor, esq. late of Liverpool.

Aged 88, Richard Webb, esq. of Brighton, late of Bellmont Castle, Essex.

June 15. At York, Miss Barlow, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Francis Barlow, esq. of Middlethorpe Hall.

In Mark-lane, aged 83, James Kendle Browne, esq. the father of the Corn Exchange.

In Highbury-place, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Farquhar, esq. of Lloyd's, and Woburn-pl.

At Harlaxton Manor House, near Grantham, Gregory Gregory, esq.

At Kensington, aged 70, Elizabeth, eldest and only unmarried dau. of the late Sir John Ingilby, Bart. of Ripley-park, Yorkshire.

At Westbourne-park Villas, Harriet, widow of James Mill, esq. late of the India House.

At Sydenham, aged 54, Robert Miller, esq.

At York, aged 84, Charles Noke, esq.

At St. John's Wood, Eliza-Antonia, wife of Capt. Matthew Richard Onslow, Bengal army, second dau. of the late Col. Newton Wallace, Bengal army. She was married in 1837.

At Bellevue, Ross-shire, aged 82, Duncan Simpson, esq.

At Swinfen Hall, Staff. Henry John Swinfen, esq. Aged 77, John Tattam, esq. of Whitchurch, near Aylesbury.

At Twickenham, Miss Sarah Warwick.

At Plas Bellin, Northop, Flintshire, aged 82, James Wills, esq.

At Bideford, aged 67, Mary Bovill, relict of John Wise, esq. of Maidstone.

June 16. At Portswood-lodge, near Southampton, aged 70, Marianne, wife of Wm. Abbott, esq.

At Everleigh rectory, aged 16 days, Sullivan, son of the Rev. Benj. B. G. Astley.

At Brighton, aged 78, Sophia, relict of Rev. John Ballard, of Cropredy and Wood Eaton, Oxf. John Dalton, esq. of West Bilney, Norfolk.

Aged 80, Mrs. Lucy Harvey, of North Brixton, relict of Daniel Harvey, esq. of Lewes.

Aged 74, Capt. William Howard, of Chelmsford, Adjutant of the East Oxford Militia.

At Croydon, Lieut.-Col. William Jacob, late of the Bombay Art.

At Amersham, Bucks, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Lawrence.

At West Hackney, aged 67, Cornelius Metcalf, esq.

At Southampton, aged 58, Capt. Robert Moresby, I.N. late Commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Ripon. Capt. Moresby attended the opening of the Crystal Palace, and whilst there was seized with sudden indisposition; he immediately hastened to Southampton, where he died on the fifth day after. He was a son of the late Fairfax Moresby, esq. of Lichfield, Colonel of the Lichfield Yeomanry Cavalry, and brother to Rear-Adm. Fairfax Moresby, C.B., R.N.

June 17. At Cheltenham, aged 60, Sophia-Anne, wife of John Whitcomb Bayley, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Chief Clerk of the Record Office, dau. of the late Hon. and Right Hon. Col. Robert Ward, of Bangor Castle, co. Down, great-uncle to the present Lord Viscount Bangor.

Drowned (with two attendants) at Dunstaffnage, Argyshire, aged 22, William Campbell, esq. late of the 92d Highlanders, third son of the late Sir Donald Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, Bart. and brother of Sir Angus Campbell, of Dunstaffnage.

At Hampstead, aged 73, Matilda, relict of Lewis Cooper, esq. of Maidstone.

Hart Davis, esq. F.R.S. of Bere-hill-House, Whitechurch, Hants, late Deputy Chairman of the Board of Excise.

Miss Martha East, sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.

At Parsonstown, Ireland, Julia-Elizabeth, wife of Colonel Hogg, of Wolverhampton, youngest dau. of the late Hubert Kelly, esq. M.D.

At Southwold, Suffolk, Anne-Maria, the wife of Alfred Lillingston, esq. and dau. of the late John Tharp, esq. of Chippenham Park, Cambridge-shire.

At Exeter, aged 69, Mary, relict of Mr. W. Nosworthy, dau. of the late Robert Brutton, esq. of Foxhayes.

At Nairn, N.B., Anne, relict of Lieutenant Wm. Willox, R. Art.

At the house of her son-in-law John Ruck, esq. Croydon-lodge, in her 92d year, Mary, relict of John Windsor, esq. of Old Shelve, Lenham, Kent.

June 18. At Ryde, aged 35, William Joseph Barker, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, and of the Stock Exchange.

In the Cathedral Precincts, Canterbury, aged 71, Charlotte-Frelian, relict of the Rev. Thomas Bennett.

At Exeter, suddenly, aged 69, George William Brande, esq. late of the Treasury.

At Ecclesham parsonage, near Sheffield, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Henry Farish, and dau. of the late James Upton, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At Helperby, Yorkshire, aged 73, William Lambert, esq.

Aged 72, Mr. Charles Milbank, land surveyor, of Colchester.

At Edinburgh, aged 47, Capt. Septimus Henry Palairt, of the Grange, Bradford, Wilts, late of 29th Regt.

At Kensington, aged 46, Jane-Ann, eldest surviving dau. of George Waugh, esq. late of Guildford, Surrey.

At Portsea, aged 65, W. White, esq. Comm. R.N.

June 19. At Liverpool, aged 63, George William Bischoff, esq. formerly of Leeds.

At Ashtead, Surrey, aged 42, Charles James Frederick Denshire, esq. late Capt. 4th Regt. son of the late Major Denshire, 7th Hussars.

Suddenly, whilst at her son-in-law's Mr. Buck, Colchester, aged 51, Mary, wife of John Gosling, esq. of Bocking.

Aged 67, William Holborn, esq. of Camberwell-grove, and Cornhill.

At Broadstairs, aged 25, Mr. Stanislaus Keene.

At Newark, aged 78, Sam. Pearson, esq. surgeon.

At Tapholme Hall, Linc. aged 69, Paul Francis Pell, esq.

At Eltham, aged 18, Arthur William Saunders, of Brasenose college, Oxford, youngest son of the late Robert John Saunders, esq.

At Drayton Lodge, Salop, aged 6, James-Mansfield, eldest son of the Rev. F. Spedding; and on the 21st inst. aged 4, Henry Elphinstone Spedding, his youngest son.

Aged 58, Mr. William Taylor, surgeon, of Upper Stamford-st.

At her residence, Grosvenor-pl. London, Charlotte-Maria, wife of the Rev. Peter Bouchier Wynch, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Stovin, Rector of Rossington.

June 20. At Holybourn, Hants, aged 85, Edmond Gideon Bourdillon, esq.

At Southampton, Catherine-Elizabeth, wife of Capt. E. F. Burney, R.N.

At Longfleet, Poole, aged 81, Sarah, sister of the late Thomas Gaden, esq.

At Twyford, Berks, aged 73, Henry Goldsmith, esq. formerly of Great Marlow.

At Deene Rectory, Anna-Maria, wife of Rev. John Henry Holdich.

At Lewisham-road, aged 57, J. Hope, esq. M.D. F.R.C.S.

At Brighton, Jane, widow of Ralph Hutchinson, esq. of Durham.

In Grove-st. South Hackney, aged 80, Henrietta-Catherine, relict of the Rev. H. H. Norris.

At Coed, near Dolgelly, aged 52, Hen. Richards, esq. youngest son of the late Lord Chief Baron Richards.

At Ham-common, aged 66, Mary-Anne-Martha, third dau. of the late James Scott, esq. of Willsborough, co. Londonderry.

In St. Pancras workhouse, D. Spillan, M.D. translator of Andral's Clinique Médicale, and author of several elementary works, leaving a widow and children in a state of destitution.

At Cape Breton, by the upsetting of a boat, E. B. Sutherland, esq. eldest son of Edward Sutherland, esq. Fort Major, and grandson of the late Rev. James Coffin, Vicar of Linkinhorne, Cornwall.

At Leamington, aged 80, Anne, relict of W. Watson, esq. of Alcester.

At East Harling, aged 75, Mr. Robert West, many years steward for the late Earl of Albemarle.

June 21. At Exeter, aged 83, Wm. Desley, esq.

At Gainford, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Bowman, formerly principal of Gainford Academy.

At Brighton, Sophia, dau. of the late P. Dingwall, esq.

Aged 72, Susanna-Whitmore, third dau. of the late Joseph Gill, esq. and sister of Garner Gill, esq. of Thetford.

At Burnside House, Morayshire, Miss Jean Duff Grant, dau. of the late Duncan Grant, esq. of Linguistone.

At the Collegiate School, Sheffield, aged 23, Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Sophia, wife of the Rev. William S. Grignon.

At the residence of his nephew Henry Hawes Fox, esq. in Paris, aged 60, William Charles Jones, Lieut. R.N. of Amboise, near Tours. He was the younger son of the late Rev. Richard Jones, Rector of Charfield, Glouc. He entered the Navy in 1806 as first-class volunteer in the Dragon 74, and two years after became midshipman of the Achille 74. He was employed in a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and afterwards belonged to the Marlborough and Illustrious 74's, the flagships of Sir Samuel Hood. In Feb. 1815 he was made first Lieut. of the Victor, but upon being paid off in the following September, he obtained no further employment.

Aged 40, G. B. List, esq. surg. of Southampton.

In King-st. Covent-garden, aged 49, George William Lyon, esq. of Exeter, only surviving child of late Edm. Pusey Lyon, esq. of Staplake, Devon.

Major James F. Naylor, formerly of the 1st Dragon Guards.

In Eaton-terr. aged 30, the Right Hon. Rachel-Katharine Viscountess Pollington. She was the elder dau. of Horatio present Earl of Orford, by Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Aug. Fawkener, esq. She was married in 1842 to Viscount Pollington, son and heir apparent of the Earl of Mexborough, and has left issue one son, born in 1843.

At Brighton, aged 86, Peter Trezevant, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's-park, late of Charleston, South Carolina.

June 22. Miss Addams, of York-pl. Portman-sq.

Aged 91, William Birch, esq. of Winstead, Essex, second son of the Rev. Richard Birch, late of Roxwell, and Rector of Doddinghurst.

In Mile-end-road, London, Henry Byron, esq. late of Scarborough.

At Winwick, Lanc. aged 86, Richard Cartwright, esq. late of Bloomsbury-sq.

At Maidstone, aged 84, Mrs. Harrison.

At Canterbury, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Higgliden.

At Wimbledon, aged 21, the youngest son of the late William Newby, esq. of Wormley House, Herts, and Southampton-row.

At his brother's at Herne-hill, Mr. William Heslop Powell, of Batchelors, Edenbridge.

At Southtawton, aged 88, Mrs. Susan Salter.

At West Brook House, near Margate, Henrietta-Field, relict of H. P. Vallé, esq. of Northumberland House, Margate. This lady for many years corresponded with the Kent Herald, and through its columns gave to the public numerous pieces of poetry, written with great elegance; a volume of her poems was printed, but not published, and very sparingly circulated, a few years since.

At Hastings, aged 46, Miss Eliza Washington,

late of Eastbourne, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Washington, M.A. of Winchester.

At Northallerton, aged 30, Isaac Wilson, esq. solicitor.

Aged 41, Hannah, wife of Arthur Wood, esq. surgeon, of Kirbymoorside.

June 23. At Calne, Samuel Arden, esq. late of the Bengal N. Inf. eldest son of the late Major Arden, of that service.

On board H.M.S. St. George, Baltic fleet, Lient. Thomas Gresham, R.N. He was the only son of Thomas Gresham, esq. of Doncaster; entered the navy in 1836, and obtained his commission in 1843, and has subsequently served in the Formidable 84, Vernon 50, and Melampus 42.

At Snailwell, Camb. aged 85, Frances, wife of the Rev. N. T. Hill, Rector of that parish.

At Rose-hill Hall, near Liverpool, Ida-Blanche, youngest dau. of Dr. Sheridan Muspratt.

At Scarborough, aged 76, William Pain, esq.

Aged 78, Major Parkes, esq. of Pontypool.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 70, James Ramsay, esq. an eminent portrait painter. He had been resident in the town many years.

At Thorverton, aged 81, Miss Sophia Tucker.

In Newman-st. Sarah, relict of Capt. T. G. Williamson, H.E.I.C.S. author of the "Wild Sports of the East," &c. only son of the late T. Williamson, esq. Second in Council at Bengal.

June 24. In Brompton-sq. aged 84, Ann-Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Jermingham Cheveley, esq.

At Walton-on-the-hill, near Liverpool, aged 79, Seacombe Ellison, esq.

At Walworth, aged 74, Mr. R. Hyde, father of Mr. Hyde, solicitor, Cambridge.

At Chelmsford, aged 81, Mr. Charles Milburn, third and last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Milburn, Rector of Rawreth, Essex.

Ann, second dau. of Miles Miley, esq. Phillimore-pl. Kensington.

At Calais, aged 46, Louisa, wife of Mr. Samuel Morris, formerly of Leicester, who had returned from Leicester the previous evening, where he had been attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Morris, widow of Mr. S. C. Morris, surgeon.

At his residence, Newington-place, Kennington, Robert Rogers, esq. of Union-court, Old Broad-st. solicitor.

At Crevenagh, near Omagh, Sophia-Isabella, wife of the Hon. A. G. Stuart, uncle of the Earl of Castlestuart. She was the eldest dau. of George Lenox Conyngham, esq. of Spring-hill, co. Londonderry; was married in 1814, and has left a very numerous family.

June 25. At South Stoneham House, near Southampton, aged 86, Mrs. Maria Beckford.

Aged 74, the Rev. Samuel Bulgin, for forty-seven years pastor of the Baptist congregation at Poole.

Aged 67, Mr. P. Cafferi, native of St. Omer, in early life an officer in Soult's army, and wounded in several of the engagements of the Peninsula. On the return of Napoleon he joined the Imperial army, and was in charge of a reserve detachment on the road to Waterloo when that famous battle was fought. After this, effecting his escape to England, he became a teacher of his native language, and for many years obtained an honourable livelihood in doing so. Subsequently settling in Cheltenham as a wine merchant, his upright conduct and sound judgment in the trade obtained for him the respect of a large circle of friends.

Aged 27, Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. James B. Cartwright, A.M. Minister of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Bethnal-green.

Aged 32, Mr. Arthur Ellis, merchant, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

At her son's Colchester, aged 76, Jemima, relict of Mr. Thomas Goody, formerly of Ramsey and Oakley Mills, and dau. of the late Robert Howard, esq. Brantham Hall, Suffolk.

At Plaistow Hall, Kent, aged 62, Thomas Wilkinson Kershaw, esq.

At Clifton, aged 82, Mary, widow of William Maskell, esq.

Anne, wife of A. T. Matthews, esq. of Queen's-road, Regent's-park, and formerly of Bracondale, Norwich.

At Great Yarmouth, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Joseph Muskett, esq. of Euston Hall, and wife of William Yetts, esq.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 84, Thomas Paine, esq. R.N.

Elizabeth, wife of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. of Saviile-row.

At Chessell House, Hants. Elizabeth-Langford, widow of Sir William Henry Richardson, Knt. formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, who died in 1848. She was a dau. of the late Robert Hunt, esq.

At Aberdeen-park, Highbury, aged 58, Wm. Stevenson, esq.

At Muchall Hall, Wolverhampton, aged 87, William Thacker, esq.

June 26. Aged 12, George-James, only son of George Alderson, esq. of York.

Otto Frederick Bichner, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn, May 1, 1823, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

At Truro, aged 77, Isabella, widow of Edward Budd, esq.

At Oxford, in the course of a sculling race among the members of St. John's college, Mr. William Earle, a commoner of that college. He was drowned though a good swimmer. In consequence of this circumstance no procession of the boats took place in the evening.

At Coburg, Captain Fisher, only son of the late Isaac Fisher, esq. of Lenton Abbey, Notts.

At Shrewsbury, aged 44, John Philip Gill, esq. surgeon to the Shrewsbury Dispensary.

Aged 42, Nathaniel Hearle, esq. of Her Majesty's Audit Office, eldest son of Nathaniel Hearle, esq. of West Looe, Cornwall.

At Chatham, aged 79, Sarah, relict of Thomas Hills, esq.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Mrs. Jane Rebecca Hollingworth, sister of the Ven. John Banks Hollingworth, D.D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

At Brighton, Rebecca-Gray, relict of Alex. Lang, esq. of Overton, Dumbartonshire.

In South Hackney, aged 80, Henrietta-Catherine, relict of the Rev. H. H. Norris.

At Chelsea, aged 71, Mary-Anne, relict of the Rev. John Ousley, Chaplain to the Magistrates of Middlesex.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, George Holmes, esq. of Brantingham, aged 42, William Hunt Pearson, esq. ex-sheriff of Hull, and partner in the firm of Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.

At Margate, aged 21, Emma-Margaret-Mercy, second dau. of the late John Pringle, esq.

At Burton-terrace, near York, aged 80, Henry Thompson, esq.

June 27. At Brompton, aged 35, Thomas Kettland Adams, esq. late of Bristol.

Eliza, widow of E. G. Barnard, esq. M.P. of Gosfield Hall, Essex.

At Hollands, near Yeovil, aged 79, John Batten, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. for Somerset.

In London, Robert Blaikie, esq. of Langlands, Renfrewshire.

Aged 75, Henry Hanson Dearsly, esq. of Shenfield, Essex.

In Blomfield-st. Westbourne-terrace North, aged 26, Charlotte-Anne, wife of Jno. Freeland, esq. In St. Helen's, aged 91, John Gray Rudd.

When bathing at Kincaira, near Elie, county Fife, Misses Isabel and Mary Russell.

June 28. At Birmingham, aged 84, Mary, relict of John Dufton, Esq. Brigham, Cumberland, and mother of Rev. John Dufton, Rector of Warehorne, Kent.

At Gogor Mount, near Edinburgh, Miss Dunlop,

eldest surviving dau. of the late James Dunlop, esq. of Galkirk.

At Bridgetown, Totnes, aged 40, James Elliott, jun. land-surveyor, leaving a widow and five children.

At Anwell Grove, Herts, aged 25, Mary-Ann, third dau. of the late Thomas Edwards, esq. of the Crescent, Clapham Common.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Edward William-Basil, infant son of Edward Basil Farnham, esq. M.P. of Quornond House, Leic.

At Buxton, aged 28, Joseph Selby, son of Joseph Ferguson, esq. M.P. Carlisle.

At Southsea, aged 36, Daniel Pinkney Hewett, esq. Civil Engineer, of Pimlico.

Drowned, near Perth, aged 17, John, only son of John Himsforth, esq. of Ladythorn, near Berwick.

At Dartford, aged 55, Mr. Charles Hodsoll, youngest son of the late William Hodsoll, esq. of South Ash, Kent.

In Market-st. aged 78, Mr. Lewis Knight, formerly of Dawlish, and father of Mr. Samuel Knight, of Exeter, statuary.

Accidentally drowned by falling into the quay, at Southampton, Edward Charles Luard, of Jesus College, Cambridge, only son of the Rev. Edward Luard, of Winterslow, Wilts.

At Fairfield, Liverpool, very suddenly, aged 45, George Martin, esq. formerly of Sandall Grove, near Doncaster.

At Redcar, aged 79, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Bernard Metcalfe, esq. formerly of Richmond.

At Christchurch, aged 74, Charles Quartley Palmer, esq. late Staff Surgeon in the Army.

At her brother-in-law's house (George Lawton, esq. of Nunthorpe, near York), at an advanced age, Miss Ann Robinson.

At Oaklands, Sussex, the Rt. Hon. Sarah dowager Baroness Teynham. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart. by Anne, eldest dau. of Rt. Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. became the second wife of Henry-Roper-Curzon, 14th Baron Teynham in 1828, and was left his widow in 1842.

June 29. At Ray Mills, Maidenhead, aged 65, Joseph Thomas Bell, esq.

In Suffolk-st. Pall Mall, Capt. Harry Altham Cumberlege, 64th Regt.

At Brighton, Mary-Ann, wife of H. E. Harris, esq.

At Fairford, Glouc. aged 79, William Higgon, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 38, Samuel Reid, esq. eldest son of the late Thos. Whitehead Reid.

At Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of John Fulving Turner, esq.

At Dursley, aged 22, John, eldest son of John Vizard, esq. solicitor.

At Jersey, aged 57, Charles Carus Wilson, esq. youngest son of the late W. W. Carus Wilson, esq. Casterton Hall, Westmorland.

At the Vicarage, Helen-Easton, wife of the Rev. John Wordsworth, Vicar of Brigham.

June 30. At Yattendon, aged 75, Katharine Corrance, widow of the Rev. F. T. Corrance, Vicar of Great Glen, Leic.

At Tring, aged 33, Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. George Lockton Faithfull, solicitor; and July 2, aged 16, Henrietta, the dau. of Mr. Thomas Elliman, of Tring.

At Ganton, aged 13, Emily, youngest dau. of Sir Thos. Digby Legard, Bart.

At Doncaster, aged 34, Barbara-Elizabeth, wife of F. G. O'Reilly, esq. and dau. of John Balguy, esq. Duffield.

At Farnham, Surrey, aged 13, Fanny, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. R. Osborn, Bengal Army.

At Valence, France, Georgina, the wife of Capt. Pownall, 3d Regt. Buffs.

At Buckingham-vale, Clifton, Miss Remington.

At Edinburgh, Isabella-Mary, widow of William Robertson, M.D. dau. of the late R. B. Abbs, esq. of Newcastle.

At Twickenham, aged 61, Henry Young, esq. *Lately.* At Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 68, Miss Maynard.

At Paris, the widow of Marshal Ney.

At Berhampore, Lieut. Henry Godfrey Sim, 7th Bengal N. I., second son of the late William Sim, esq. of North End, Hampstead, Middlesex.

July 1. At Malta, Georgina, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Balneavis, C.M.G., K.H.

Aged 80, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Berens, esq. of Kevington, St. Mary's Cray, Kent,

At Speenhamland, Berks, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Bowman, Curate of Woking and Lecturer of Speen Chapel, Newbury.

Suddenly, at Darlington, aged 56, Francis Jas. Crow, esq. of Usworth House, Gateshead, (recently of Park House, and many years resident at Haughton-le-Skerne.) Mr. Crow was a county magistrate for the Gateshead division. He was a partner of the firm of Gray and Crow, proprietors of extensive chemical works at Gateshead; a director of the Joint Stock bank in Darlington, and one of the churchwardens of the parish in which he resided.

At Ansty Frith, Leic. aged 66, Saml. Kirby, esq.

At Wardie, Edinburgh, Elizabeth, wife of W. Pitcairn Knowles, esq. of Rotterdam.

At Hurst-pierpoint, Sussex, aged 27, Harriot, the wife of the Rev. Alfred M. Preston, of Chesnut, Herts, and eldest dau. of Charles Eley, esq. of Hove, Brighton.

Aged 66, Jacob Waller Smith, esq. R.N., of Kirkley, near Lowestoft.

At Valetta, Malta, aged 25, Wm. Geo. Sutton, esq. of Etton Hall, co. of Durham.

At Hart-st. Bloomsbury-sq., aged 54, Julia, relict of Michael Sweeney, esq. M.D. Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Army hospitals.

At Pimlico, aged 79, Thomas Robert Twynam, esq. late of Crowd-hill, Hants.

At Glasgow, Freegift Wm. Vanderkeste, esq. Collector of H. M.'s Customs at that port.

July 2. At Lifton, Devon, aged 54, Mary Millet, wife of Richard Bluet, esq.

In Park Village East, Regent's-park, aged 77, John French Burke, esq.

Aged 65, Samuel Buxton, esq. late of New-cross.

At Colchester, aged 76, Maria, widow of George Corsellis, esq. E. I. Civil Service, last surviving sister of Matthews Corsellis, esq. late of Layer Marney Tower, and youngest dau. of the late Caesar Nicholas Corsellis, esq. of Woodford-bridge.

At Folkstone, Mr. Joseph Harvey Farrand, a member of the Society of Friends, and for many years a resident in Clare, afterwards of Walton-on-the-Naze.

At Twickenham, aged 24, George Poocke Harrison, eldest son of the late George Harrison, esq. of Twickenham.

Aged 78, Mr. Bedo Hobbs, Earl's Colne, father of W. Fisher Hobbs, esq.

Charlotte, wife of Horatio J. Montefiore, esq. of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, dau. of the late Abraham Montefiore, esq.

At Leicester, aged 63, Mr. John Tailby, late staff sergeant of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and formerly sergeant of the 12th Royal Lancers. He served in 1809 in the expedition to Flushing; in 1812, at the battle of Salamanca; in 1815, at Vittoria, and other engagements in the Peninsula, for which he received a medal; afterwards at Waterloo in 1815, and received another medal.

July 3. At Hammersmith, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Baker, late superintendent of the St. James's division of metropolitan police, and formerly sergeant-major of the Coldstream Guards.

At Upper Holloway, aged 76, Geo. Waller, esq. At Frome, Isabel, dau. of the late Thomas Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk.

July 4. At Harrogate, aged 34, Peter Barker, esq. solicitor, and mayor of Hartlepool.

At Clapham-common, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Dyson.

At Bath, aged 79, Andrew Du Moulin, esq.
Aged 30, Louisa-Frances, eldest dau. of Thomas Hankey, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

At Hooton Roberts, Yorkshire, aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of H. W. Pickard, esq. second dau. of the late John Fullerton, Esq. of Thribergh-park.

In George-st. Hanover-sq. Charlotte-Finch, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Raikes, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-st and Eltham Lodge.

At Islington, aged 57, Priscilla, wife of Lieut. Weavers, R.N.

July 5. At Kentish Town, aged 75, Thomas Austin, esq. of Beverley.

At Gosport, aged 50, Catharine-Urania, fourth dau. of the Rev. Canon Bingham, incumbent of Trinity Church.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 60, Henry Thomas Gruaz, esq. late of Her Majesty's Ordnance Office, Tower of London.

In George-st. Devonport, aged 63, Major-Gen. John Polglase James, H.E.I.C.S. He was a cadet of 1806, and was formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 45th Madras N. Inf. (1833).

At Greenwich, at the residence of her son-in-law William Henry Ladgrove, esq. aged 83, Alice, relict of John Hammond, esq.

At Bideford, aged 31, Miss Lang.

Aged 66, James Gascoigne Lynde, of Forest Lodge, Loughton, Essex, esq. formerly of Great Queen-st. Westminster, and many years Secretary of the Chelsea Waterworks.

At Leeds, aged 65, George Place Robinson, esq. of West Burton, Wensleydale.

July 6. At Ellows Hall, Sedgley, W. Baldwin, esq. iron-master, and the oldest county magistrate in that district.

Aged 41, Dr. Cooper, of Appleby, Leic.

At Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 57, Miss Dalton.

Aged 38, Edward Whitelock Horner, esq. of Scarborough.

At Udimore, Sussex, aged 37, Frederick Langford, esq.

At Wateringbury, Mary-Frances, wife of the Rev. Henry Stevens, Vicar.

July 7. At Maidstone, aged 31, Thomas Hugh, eldest son of Thomas Boorman, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

At Deptford, aged 44, Thomas Drake Finch, esq. of the Audit Office, brother to the Rev. B. Finch, Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford.

At his chambers in Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, aged 63, William Fisher, esq.

At the Dean of Dromore's, Newry, Ireland, Anne, relict of T. Floud, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Ross Moore, esq. of Carlingford.

At Stoughton Cottage, near Leicester, Miss Mary Hole.

At Bayswater, aged 57, Thomas Rowley, esq.

In Holywell-street, Millbank, aged 70, suddenly, Anne, wife of J. B. Sale, esq. the eminent musician and Vicar-Choral of Westminster Abbey.

In Buckingham-st. Strand, aged 34, Thomas Stafford, esq. eldest son of the late W. Stafford, esq. solicitor.

In Gloucester-pl. aged 82, Andrew Trevor, esq. formerly surgeon 3d Regt.

At Lewisham, the wife of Lieut. Veitch, R.N.

At Chard, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Ware, esq. Head-Master of Chard Grammar School.

July 8. At Mexico, where he was first Attaché to the British Legation, in his 30th year, Alexander Henry Hastings Berkeley, second son of Gen. Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B.

At Plymouth, aged 69, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of Zachary Button, esq. of Ford-place, Essex.

At Worthing, Sussex, Lucy, wife of Theobald Butler, esq. of Kempsey.

At Cromwell Hall, Finchley, aged 24, Henry, second son of Edward Robert Butler, esq.

At the residence of her uncle John Morris, esq. The Butts, Warwick, Elizabeth-Julia, wife of Mr. R. Collier, of Kensington.

At Gateshead, aged 44, Mr. William Douglas,

postmaster of that town, a member of the Town Council, and printer of the Gateshead Observer. He shot himself whilst suffering under aberration of mind, brought on by an unfortunate reverse in his business. In consequence of a large accession of railway printing within the last twelve months he had increased his plant and appliances, when, in April last, a lower tender deprived him of the contract, and left his machinery idle.

At Southampton, aged 31, Monsieur Duffay.

In Hanover-terr. Regent's-park, Mary, wife of Henry Egerton, of Lincoln's-inn, esq.

At Bloxham, near Banbury, Mary, widow of Lieut. William Hewett, R.N.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of apoplexy, aged 39, W. N. Ingle, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, William Palmer Knight, esq. of St. John's-wood, London.

At Bawtry, aged 68, the Hon. Frances Jane Monckton, last surviving sister of the late and aunt to the present Viscount Galway.

Aged 50, W. Scott, esq. for 27 years professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Coll. Sandhurst.

At Sundridge, Kent, aged 68, William Walker, esq. of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, for many years connected with Australia.

July 9. At Venice, on his way from India, Adam Bell, esq. M.D.

In Cavendish-sq. Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Hardwick, esq. of Berners-st. and Hampton-court.

At Callington, aged 75, William Hender, esq. surgeon.

At South Brent, aged 90, John Hingston, esq.

At Poole, aged 54, Miss Lucy Kendall.

Hafez Mence, esq. of Brighton, Lieut. of H.M. 32nd Regt.

At Clapham-lodge, Clapham-common, aged 66, John Wild, esq. of St. Martin's-lane.

July 10. At Sandgate, Sophie-Catherine, wife of George Barber, esq. of Walton-on-Thames, and youngest dau. of Capt. Sison, of Halliford.

At Belle Vue, Masham, aged 74, George Cuitt, esq. well-known to the world of art by his numerous etchings of "Old Buildings," "Abbeys in Yorkshire," &c. His excellent views of the old buildings in Chester are favourable specimens of his art.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 31, Jane-Elizabeth, wife of Capt. H. H. F. Fisher, of Monkwearmouth.

At Torrington, aged 22, Simon, second son of T. H. Lake, esq.

In Clifton-pl. Sussex-sq. Hyde-park, the residence of her father Gen. M'Leod, aged 42, Henrietta-Peach, widow of Capt. Robert Boileau Pemberton, Bengal army.

At Bradley, Mary, wife of the Rev. H. Plow, Rector of Bradley, and Incumbent of Wield, Hants.

Aged 88, Lady Marianne Sturt, widow of Charles Sturt, esq. of Critchill House, Dorset. She was sister to the fifth and sixth and aunt to the present Earl of Shaftesbury, being the only daughter of Anthony the fourth Earl by his second wife the Hon. Mary Bouverie, second daughter of Jacob first Viscount Folkestone. She was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1812, having had issue the present Henry Charles Sturt, esq. who married in 1820 Lady Charlotte Penelope Brudenell, sister to the present Earl of Cardigan, and other children.

At Longfleet, Poole, aged 20, Mary-Murray, only dau. of the late A. Sutherland, esq.

At Lynnington, aged 76, William Towsey, esq. M.D.

July 11. At Taunton, aged 68, William Blundell, esq. of Crosby Hall, co. Lanc.

At Dagnalls-park, Croydon, Jane, wife of Alexander Horace Burkitt, esq.

Annie, wife of Dr. Sidney Hanson, of Curzon-st. May Fair.

July 12. Suddenly at Paris, aged 45, Casimir Count Bathyanay, the celebrated Hungarian. His estates, confiscated by Austria, amounted to from 18,000,000f. to 20,000,000f. He died poor.

Aged 26, Samuel, youngest son of the late Rev. James Jackson, of Greenhammerton.

Aged 71, Frances, the wife of William Grant Rose, esq. of Dover.

July 14. At Exeter, John Fergusson Bacon, esq. late a surgeon on the Bengal Estab.

At Teignmouth, aged 72, John Cockram, esq. of Higher Summerlands, Exeter.

At Hockley-house, aged 83, Amelia Charlotte, relict of Samuel Silver Taylor, esq. of Hockley, Hants, and formerly of Southampton.

July 15. At Portswood, near Southampton, the residence of her brother John Dyne, esq. Lucy, relict of John Cookc, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Topsham, Capt. Samuel Hoskins, R.N. He entered the service in 1803, on board the Amazon 38, Capt. Wm. Parker, with whom he served for nearly seven years, commanded a boat at the cutting out of a brig from the batteries of Palma, assisted at the capture of Marengo 80 and Belle Poule, and co-operated with the patriots on the coast of Gallicia. He was made Lieut. in 1810 in the Rota 38, and was wounded when engaging a privateer off Ushant in 1812. Having officiated for 18 months as flag-Lieutenant at Gibraltar of the San Juan 74, he was made Commander July 4, 1814, but was not afterwards employed. He mar-

ried in 1820, Mary Anne, youngest dau. of Commander Follitt, R.N. and had issue.

At Bath, aged 64, John Miles, esq. late of Watford.

At Bembridge, I.W. aged 77, the Hon. Aug. John Francis Moreton, great-uncle to the Earl of Ducie.

At Cowes, Eliza Helen, wife of Thomas Williams, esq. eldest dau. of the late Major-General Hay, of Montblaric.

July 16. In Guildford-street, aged 90, William George Jennings, esq. late of Braishfield House, Hants.

At Callington, aged 81, John Martin, esq. solicitor, of that town, youngest son of the late Robert Martin, professor of music at Launceston. He was for many years clerk to the magistrates, commissioners of taxes, and to the trustees of the turnpike roads.

July 17. At Torquay, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Bastow, late of Totnes, where he was a surveyor of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue for twenty-six years.

July 18. At Eaton-sq. aged 21, Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. M.P.

At Ramsgate, aged 68, Capt. Edward Hodges, Foreign Consul.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
June 24 .	566	380	207	—	1153	563	590	1632
July 1 .	606	457	221	6	1290	703	587	1764
„ 8 .	521	293	170	—	984	516	468	1470
„ 15 .	502	333	163	12	1010	493	517	1495
„ 22 .	497	329	171	11	1008	509	499	1597

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
74 6	36 10	29 8	51 1	48 10	45 9

PRICE OF HOPS, JULY 24.

The accounts from the plantations continue to be very unfavourable, and the duty is now estimated at from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* only.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JULY 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 24.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	4,032 Calves 580
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 28,390
		Pigs 310

COAL MARKET, JULY 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 18*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 67*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 68*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	67	53	29, 71	rain, fair	11	55	65	55	29, 92	cloudy, rain
27	55	63	54	, 99	do. do.	12	49	56	53	, 83	do. fair, rain
28	56	65	54	, 65	heavy rain	13	58	67	55	, 85	do. rain
29	56	67	53	, 63	rain, fair	14	58	62	58	, 79	do. fair
30	55	65	56	, 72	hl.thdr.lhtng.	15	60	69	57	, 83	rain
J. 1	55	63	51	, 89	do. cloudy	16	60	71	60	30, 07	cdy.fr.hvy.rn.
2	58	67	51	, 94	cloudy, rain	17	60	69	59	, 04	do. fair, rain
3	59	70	62	, 76	rain, cloudy	18	63	73	57	, 01	do. do. do.
4	60	68	57	, 59	cloudy, rain	19	61	71	57	29, 99	do. do.
5	58	63	54	, 68	do. do.	20	62	72	61	30, 08	do. do. cldy.
6	60	63	52	, 75	do. do.	21	65	76	62	, 17	do. do. do.
7	60	62	55	, 74	do. hvy. rain	22	67	79	64	, 21	do. fair
8	55	63	55	, 74	rain, fair, rain	23	70	81	67	, 13	do. do.
9	60	68	56	, 74	cdy.fr.hvy.rn.	24	70	81	67	, 12	fair
10	55	61	53	, 89		25	70	84	66	, 09	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28	207 1/2	94 1/2		94	4 1/2				2 pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
29		94 1/2		94					2 dis. 2 pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
30	208	94 1/2		94	4 5/8				par. 2 pm.	par. 2 pm.
1	208	94		94					par. 3 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
3	208	93 3/4		93	4 5/8				1 dis. 2 pm.	2 pm.
4	208	93 3/4		93 1/2					par. 3 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
5	209	93 3/4		94	4 3/4				3 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
6		93 3/4	93 3/4	93	4 5/8	114			par. 3 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
7	209	93	93	93					par. 3 pm.	par. 2 pm.
8		93	92 3/4	93					1 dis. 2 pm.	
10	209	92 7/8	92 7/8	93			230		4 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
11	207 1/2	92 3/4	92 3/4	92	4 3/4		228 1/2		4 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
12	210	91 1/4	91 1/4	91	4 5/8			228		2 pm.
13	210	91 1/2	91 1/2	92	4 5/8				1 3 pm.	1 dis.
14	210	91 7/8	92 1/8	92				225	4 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
15		92 1/2	92 1/2	93	4 5/8				par. 2 pm.	
17		93 1/2	93 1/2	94				226 1/2	2 pm.	par. 3 pm.
18	211	92	92	92	4 3/4			226	4 pm.	par. 3 pm.
19	211	92	92 1/4	92		112 1/4	227		5 pm.	par. 3 pm.
20	210	92 1/2	92 1/2	93	4 3/4		112 1/2		2 5 pm.	par. 3 pm.
21	210 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	93	4 3/4		112 1/2		5 pm.	par. 3 pm.
22	211	92 1/2	92 1/2	93				224		1 dis. 2 pm.
24	211	92 7/8	92 7/8	93		112 1/2				par. 3 pm.
25	211 1/2	92	92 1/4	93	4 5/8				5 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.

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AND

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Fuller (Worthies of England) relates that "King Edward the Sixth used to say of his Tutors, that Randolph the German spake honestly, Sir John Cheke talked merrily, Dr. Coxe solidly, and Sir Anthony Cooke weighingly." The King himself in the introduction to his Diary names only two of these preceptors, "master doctor Cox, who was after his almoner, and John Cheeke, master of arts;" and that "also John Bellmaine, Frenchman, did teach him the French language." I wish to ask,—1. The authority for considering Sir Anthony Cooke to have been one of the king's tutors? 2. Who was Randolph the German? 3. Is anything known of the history of his French teacher? J. G. N.

D. H. inquires, What were *Signets* in the 16th century, as distinguished from Seals and from Sealing-rings? In 1579 Sir William Booth of Dunham Massey bequeathed to his son and heir "his best chain of gold with his Signet," and to his mother his "Sealing Ringe usually worn upon his little finger." (Stanley Papers, edit. Raines, p. 193.) And in 1578 William Tatton of Withenshaw, co. Cest. esq. left as heir-looms "his chains of gold, Signet of gold, his Seal of arms engraven in silver," &c. &c. (Ibid. p. 194.) In both these cases the Signet appears to have been of gold. That the terms "signet" and "ring" were occasionally used indifferently at the same period appears from a side-note of Foxe the martyrologist to his story of archbishop Cranmer when he relates that the king delivered him "this my Ring," in order to enable him to appeal from the lords of the council to the king in person, Foxe's side-note being, "The kinge sendeth his *Signet* in the behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

A Correspondent would be glad to be informed where the old line "*Fronte capillata, post est Occasio calva*," is to be found.

In the excellent address made by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, on welcoming the Archæological Institute to the town of Bury St. Edmund's, he made these remarks: "With regard to the Shrine [of Saint Edmund], I saw the other day that the case of it had come into the possession of Mr. Horace Walpole, who cut it in two to exhibit the carvings, and placed it in his chapel at Strawberry Hill. It was no

doubt sold at his sale, but I know not what became of it. If any one had a part of it, or could trace it, and would kindly communicate it to the Suffolk Archæological Society, they would confer a favour." We take the liberty to remark that Lord A. Hervey had evidently been misled by some old stories which we have long since refuted. It will be recollected that in our Magazine for 1842 we gave a full description of all the curiosities sold at Strawberry Hill, and in vol. XVII. pp. 17, 24, some remarks will be found on the objects alluded to. They are not carvings, but paintings on panel, and appear to have formed, not a shrine, but a triptych; moreover, they were supposed to have come from the church of Allhallows Barking, and not from Bury Abbey. They were once in the possession of Mr. Thomas Martin of Palgrave, and their reputed association with Bury probably arose from that circumstance. They were purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale by the Duke of Sutherland, who has recently exhibited them at the British Institution.

We may here take the opportunity of noticing another article of vertu which has been regarded by English antiquaries with great interest: we mean the Ivory Casket which belonged to the late W. S. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. of Norwich; and which was exhibited a few years ago to the Society of Antiquaries, and fully described by Mr. Wright in the Journal of the British Archæological Association. At the sale of Mr. Stevenson's library and collection by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, it was sold for 71*l.* to Mr. Walesby. It had for many years been in the possession of Mr. Stevenson and his father.

The late James Montgomery, the Poet, has bequeathed to local charities as follows:—Fulneck Moravian Schools, 300*l.*; Moravian Missions, 300*l.*; Sheffield Boys' Charity School, 50*l.*; Girls' Charity School, 50*l.*; the National Schools, 50*l.*; the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, 50*l.*; the Aged Female Society, 50*l.*; the Boys' Lancasterian School, 25*l.*; the Girls' Lancasterian School, 25*l.*; total, 900*l.* All these legacies are to be paid, exempt from duty, twelve months after the demise of the testator. The will was made twenty-seven years ago, in the year 1827.

THE
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CHARLES II. AT JERSEY.

Charles II. in the Channel Islands: A Contribution to his Biography and to the History of his Age. By S. Elliott Hoskins, M.D., F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley. 1854.

THE Life led by Charles II. anterior to the year 1660 is a good subject for historical inquiry. Dr. Hoskins has chosen a portion of that subject which possesses some peculiar points of interest, and, although he has mixed up in his volumes various other matters, neither very interesting nor very closely connected with Charles II. and his fortunes as an exile, the book is one which will well repay perusal.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Prince Charles was a boy of twelve years of age. He served as captain of a troop of horse at the battle of Edgehill, or, we ought rather to say, he held that rank at the time of the battle, for the prudence of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, to whose care Charles and his brother James were confided during the engagement, withdrew the royal youngsters from the scene of bloody strife. Aubrey tells us, on the authority of Harvey himself, that he and his pupils sought at first the shelter of a hedge on the outskirts of the field of battle. Harvey drew from his pocket a book, and sitting calmly down, began to read, whilst the boys probably peeped out upon the proceedings of the troops. Ere long the whizzing of a bullet disturbed the meditations of the philosopher, and warned him and the boys intrusted to him, to seek shelter more secure, from the advancing army of the parliament. Three years afterwards the young prince was appointed to the general command of his father's army; but the war was then nearly at an

end. All that the council of the young generalissimo could accomplish was to carry off his royal highness into the West and successively to retreat, under his nominal authority, from Oxford to Bath, and thence to Bristol, Bridgewater, Exeter, Pendennis, and ultimately to the Isles of Scilly.

Clarendon tells us of a "notable inconvenience" to which the boy commander-in-chief was subjected in the course of his retreat through the western counties. On his arrival at Bridgewater he fell in with his former nurse, or as Dr. Hoskins seems to think she was, his "nursery governess," Mrs. Wyndham, whose husband was the governor of the town. She was "a woman," says Clarendon, "of great rudeness, and of a country pride, *nihil muliebre præter corpus gerens*; and valued herself much upon the power and familiarity which her neighbours might see she had with the Prince of Wales." With the good temper which distinguished Charles II. at all periods of his life, he was delighted to renew his acquaintance with his early friend, and the lady on her part thought it right to resume all her ancient authority over her royal nursing. Taking entire possession of the youthful general, she withdrew him (probably nothing loth) from the serious business to which he had just begun to give attention; she filled his mind with jealousies and suspicions of his council, inveigled him into schemes for the private benefit of herself and her family, and in the end exercised such influence over his mind, and

created such confusion and embranchment in the public affairs committed to his nominal management, that, in order to extricate their master and themselves, the council were obliged to carry off their commander-in-chief in a very summary and unceremonious manner. To counteract the influence exercised by Mrs. Wyndham, the King's generalissimo was compelled to make an ignominious retreat from Bridgewater to Exeter. This first example of the power of female authority over the mind of Charles was but too exact a type of what subsequently occurred more fatally in instances almost innumerable.

Charles's removal to Scilly was the result of mis-information, and ended in disappointment. St. Mary's, the principal island of the Scilly group, was found to be indefensible and incapable of maintaining the not over modest court of the Prince of Wales with the few troops who followed him. The question then arose, whither was he next to fly? Here again female influence interfered. The queen was in France, where she was vainly striving to procure assistance from Cardinal Mazarin. Uninfluenced by the many weighty reasons which should have prevented the heir-apparent from leaving his country so long as he could remain with anything like safety within its boundaries, nothing would please her majesty but that her son Charles should join her in Paris, and assist in certain intrigues which she had then in hand. The prince's council were all but unanimous in their opposition to the queen's proposal, but, aware of her power, they thought it better to recommend a half measure rather than meet her with direct contradiction. Thus Jersey came to be named as a place of refuge. The distance from the King, who had now surrendered himself to the Scots, was the only objection, and not a very powerful one, to the selection of that island. This was overruled upon further consideration, and ultimately Prince Charles and his band of councillors set sail from Scilly on the 16th April, 1646. The ship which bore the fortunes of the youthful heir of England was named *The Proud Black Eagle*, a frigate of 160 tons and 24 guns. After a favourable voyage Charles cast anchor under the walls of

Elizabeth Castle in the afternoon of the day following, and during the same night there arrived two smaller vessels freighted with the members of Charles's household, and the few soldiers who constituted his body guard, a train altogether amounting to about 300 persons.

Jersey had been secured, although with difficulty, in its obedience to the crown, whilst its fellow island Guernsey had taken the parliamentary side in the great public quarrel. The inhabitants of Jersey received Charles with a welcome which seems oddly enough to have been omitted by the governor of Elizabeth Castle. "No single piece of cannon was fired by way of salute, no flag fluttered in the breeze," but "soon after nightfall every prominent hillock throughout the island was crowned by a blazing bon-fire, every man contributing his faggot as a token of his loyal satisfaction." In the history of Charles's doings, Dr. Hoskins has had the benefit of a manuscript account of the events of those times, written in Jersey by John Chevalier. Building upon this valuable foundation, Dr. Hoskins thus describes the events which immediately succeeded upon Charles's arrival.

The next few days were dedicated to holding levees in the great hall of the castle, where the chief functionaries, the principal gentry, in short the *beau monde* of Jersey, were presented to his highness, and kneeling on one knee were indulged with the honour of kissing his royal right hand. The good-humoured familiarity of manner, and the desire of acquiring popularity, for which he was afterwards so celebrated, seems to have characterised him even at this early period. "C'etoit un Prince grandement benin," says Chevalier, and the islanders, expecting more stateliness, were astonished and proportionately fascinated with his "benign" demeanour, and the affability with which he gave them audience. Predisposed to sympathise in the misfortunes of a young prince, barely sixteen years of age, who had already experienced so many vicissitudes, and encountered so many dangers, they were now flattered into a perfect delirium of loyalty, at the idea that their rock was deemed worthy of affording him shelter, and that they were selected to be the protectors of the heir apparent to the British crown.

To add to the delight, Prince Charles occasionally gratified their curiosity by

admitting them to see him dine in state, according to the courtly fashion of the times. Our unsophisticated chronicler, a sort of Samuel Pepys in his way, must have been himself an eye-witness of these prandial ceremonies. Dazzled by first impressions, he describes them with circumstantial minuteness; he is astonished at the magnificent display of gold and silver plate; marvels at the precision of the arrangement; and admires the adroitness of the numerous attendants. "Quand au sujet du maintien de la table de ce Prince, il étoit tel, que chacun savoit son poste, et les choses y étoient mises par un si bon ordre, que le tout se faisoit avec plaisir, et contentement à les voir, comme chacun étoit prompt à son office."

At the upper end of the table were laid a plate, a knife, and fork, all of silver; and then in massive dishes of the same metal were served up meat, fish, and other viands, under the direction of the sewer (Mr. Duncombe). His highness, before placing himself at table, stood uncovered whilst a doctor of theology pronounced the blessing; he then, putting on his hat, seated himself, the reverend doctor standing at his right hand, and the lords and gentlemen in waiting, all uncovered, around him. A page, kneeling on one knee, now presented a ewer and bason of silver gilt, and a napkin; and, after his highness had rinsed his hands and dried them, each dish in succession was offered to him. That which he selected as most agreeable to his palate, whether fish, flesh, or fowl, was conveyed to the carver stationed at the opposite end of the board, who, after carving slices from the dish honoured by royal selection, tasted them, and deposited them on the silver platter, which being taken back, his highness condescended to cut the slices up himself and eat them. Another kneeling page presented him with bread, cut up into long slender junks, on a silver salver; and, when the prince had finished the first course, his plate was removed, and the dish trenched upon was sent away. The cup-bearer, a youth about the prince's own age, offered him beverage on bended knee, having previously tasted it; and whilst the prince was drinking, he held a vessel under his chin, to prevent a drop from being spilt on his vestments. The cup being empty, Ganymede received it back, and making a low obeisance retired.

The same tedious ceremonial—selecting, carving, tasting, offering food and drink—was repeated at each course; and, when the prince had appeased his appetite on solids, the carver collected the remnants of broken bread, &c. in a silver platter. The dessert was then served, and this, in turn, being disposed of, the chaplain said

grace, and his highness, rising from table, retired.

There were grand doings at Elizabeth Castle on Friday, the 24th April, 1646; grander doings than any that figure in the annals of Jersey, either before or since that period. The Prince of Wales, in the exercise of a prerogative, recently acquired, that of conferring titles of honour on deserving cavaliers, not only confirmed his Majesty's patent in favour of Sir George Carteret, by personally going through the form of dubbing him a knight, but he went a step further and created him baronet. Chevalier ever after this alludes to Sir George as knight and baronet, and the same titles are appended to his name in all official letters addressed to him by Charles the Second. On the same day, and in the same place, the captain of the Prince's frigate was transformed into Sir Baldwin Wake, preparatory to his relieving Sir Peter Osborne from the irksome duty he had so long performed as Governor of Castle Cornet.

Elizabeth Castle, in which Charles took up his abode, is situate upon an islet in the bay of St. Helier's. For a week the young prince remained there without landing on the main island. On Sunday, the 26th April, he made his entry into St. Helier's, in order to attend divine worship in the town church.

Great preparations in anticipation of this joyous event were made by the anxious citizens in arranging and ornamenting their church. Seats and benches—there is no mention of pews—were removed from before the pulpit. The open space thus formed was carpeted; a chair of state, with a small table before it, was fitted up, cushions being placed thereon to support his highness's elbows, and other cushions for him to kneel upon. The carpet, the table, and the aisles were strewed with a profusion of flowers, and herbs of sweet savour; whilst the pillars of the ancient Gothic structure were decorated with boughs of trees, intermingled with bouquets and garlands of flowers.

Early in the morning of the auspicious Sunday the militia assembled to guard the avenues leading to the temple. The whole rural population capable of locomotion, chiefly women and children, the men being under arms at their different posts, collected like a vast army on the beach within view of the castle; while the townspeople occupied every window, every house-top, every wall, every favourable point, from whence a glimpse of the royal progress was to be obtained.

The principal gentry on horseback, amounting to little less than a hundred cavaliers, proceeded to the castle to escort the Prince as he issued forth from the gates. They were accompanied by a guard of honour consisting of 300 musketeers, the governor's brigade, who, when the procession was formed, marched in the van, "drums beating, colours flying." The crowd of spectators made way as the soldiers moved forward, forming a dense wall of human beings on either side of the road from the castle to the church, through which avenue of animated nature, the Prince, his lords, and other attendants, proceeded without impediment or inconvenience. Dense masses of the populace closed up the rear, but were prevented from intruding into the cemetery by the soldiers already forming a cordon around it.

His royal highness, having entered the sacred edifice, took his place on the chair of state; the lords-in-waiting seated themselves on benches immediately behind him, and the remainder of the suite stood around them; the prince and his attendants all uncovered. The service throughout was performed in English by one of the Doctors of Divinity attached to the court; and, although the congregation which thronged the church understood scarcely a single word, they paid the greatest attention, and observed the utmost order and decorum. Doctor Poley, the royal commissioner, stood at the right hand of the prince, handing him the service-book during prayers, and finding out for him those passages of Scripture quoted by the officiating doctor in the course of his sermon.

The service being ended, the royal procession returned in the same order to Elizabeth Castle, escorted as before by the cavaliers and the guard of honour. Similar formalities were observed whenever his highness attended service in the town church, which was performed henceforth by one or other of the English chaplains on Wednesdays and Fridays, as well as on Sundays. Occasionally his highness took the sacrament at St. Helier's, and fascinates our precisian journalist by his devout bearing.

Charles remained for two months in Jersey, occupied in superintending works for strengthening the fortifications, in riding through the island, and in boating. In order that he might indulge in the last amusement, he procured a barge or pinnace to be built for him in St. Maloes, of which Dr. Hoskins gives the following account:—

During the voyage from Scilly to Jersey his highness amused himself vastly with

steering the frigate; he would remain for a couple of hours on a stretch at the helm, and could with difficulty be persuaded to resign it. One of his first commands on coming to Jersey was, that a barge should be forthwith built for him at St. Maloes; and, on the 8th of June, this barge arrived—Prince Charles's first yacht. She was a perfect model of a pinnace; of great length fore and aft; elegantly painted, and emblazoned with his highness's armorials; the stern-sheets were also fitted up with soft cushions for the royal helmsman and his courtiers. Provided with twelve pair of oars, and furnished with a couple of masts, and the like number of sails, she was as well calculated for sailing as for rowing, according to the state of the weather or the pleasure of the princely owner.

Never, after the arrival of his new toy, did the prince condescend to cross the causeway, either on horseback or on foot; but whenever he and his lords attended worship in the town church, or whenever they visited the island for other purposes, his highness went over in his barge. He invariably steered himself; would never allow any other person to meddle with the tiller; and in this fashion he was wont to recreate for hours together. Up to this period, he had enjoyed few opportunities of sporting on the briny waves; for, even during his short sojourn at Scilly, the apprehension of being kidnapped by the parliamentarians would have prevented his freely indulging his seafaring tastes, even if the season had been favourable. But here, in Jersey, in the height of summer, secure from Commodore Batten's intrusions, in an extensive and lovely bay, land-locked and enclosed by chains of rocks as though it had been a lake, there was nothing to interfere with his enjoyment of his favourite pastime. The entire control of a boat to a lad of sixteen, whether prince or commoner, is no doubt a source of delight, to the full as intense as the proprietorship of a gun: "the first thing boys love after play" and pastry. The barge was carefully preserved after his highness's departure, and, on his subsequent visit to Jersey, we shall find that the king had not lost sight of the prince's yacht.

But the queen was determined to have her son at her side. The King, either influenced by her Majesty, or acting under an impression that his son was not safe in Jersey, supported his mother's desire for his removal into France with a positive command, and finally Henrietta Maria despatched to Jersey Lords Jermyn, Digby, Wid-

drington, and Wentworth, who carried off the young prince in opposition to the opinion of his council. Five out of his six councillors recommended him not to quit his father's dominions until he had communicated more fully with the King; but the gaieties of Paris and Fontainebleau were more agreeable than the monotony of Jersey. Charles made a virtue of obedience to his mother, and bade farewell to his grave tutors and councillors. Leaning on the arms of Jermyn and Digby, he got away from the safe and pleasant island, in which he had now remained ten weeks all but a day, as soon as adverse winds and fleets would permit him to embark.

On his arrival in Paris he soon discovered what were the designs which had prompted the maternal anxiety of Henrietta Maria to consider Jersey, or any other place save St. Germain, an "unsafe" residence for a youth of so much pretension. She introduced him to his and her great relations the boy-king Louis XIV. and his mother Anne of Austria; and vast were the rejoicings and wonderful the ceremonial observances upon an occasion so memorable. But it was not the opportunity of forming this valuable acquaintance which had induced Henrietta Maria to send for her son. She presented him to Mazarin. Neither was it that introduction, however important it might be to secure the favour of the cardinal, which had influenced her. There was in the French court and royal family a Mademoiselle de Montpensier, a niece of Henrietta Maria, the wealthiest heiress in Europe, a young lady of many accomplishments and of dazzling beauty. The exiled Queen of England fixed upon this brilliant damsel for her daughter-in-law. Anxiety for the accomplishment of this design excited the queen's fears for her son's safety, and in conformity with it young Charles was directed, immediately upon his arrival in Paris, to lay siege—"to the heart," we were about to write, but that would have been incorrect—it was to the hand and wealth, of this inimitable specimen of the *genus coquette*. In the memoirs of the *grande mademoiselle* we have the most amusing accounts of what ensued. Henrietta Maria, who had no more delicacy than

the young lady herself, threw Charles into the most encouraging positions in relation to his charming cousin. He attended her everywhere. At plays, balls, and receptions of all kinds he pursued her like her shadow. His mother even contrived all kinds of delicate situations, in order to bring them together. With that view she herself undertook, on one grand occasion, to put the last finishing touch to the toilet of the petted beauty, and, in doing so, to contribute some of the as yet unsold jewels of the crown of England. But all this was merely a manœuvre that Charles might be introduced into the young lady's dressing room to hold a light, and join in the praises which her matchless splendour was sure to call forth. His mother even instructed him in what way to take advantage of these situations. But the case had its own peculiar difficulties. The young lady was nineteen; accustomed to society, to flattery, and courtship from her childhood. She knew the value of all such demonstrations. She knew what amount of truth there was in the declarations of his affection for her which she received from his mother and her friends. She describes him coldly as a well grown youth with a profusion of dark locks, inventories his features, and records his silent homage. His attentions were received as part of the universal homage which the world was accustomed to pay her. In the eyes of Charles, a boy of sixteen, she was probably one of the most tremendous objects in nature. Despite of all the maternal promptings and smoothings of the way, he never could summon up courage enough to address one word to her, and the lady herself concluded very judiciously against listening "to proposals in favour of a man who could not say anything for himself." The boy understood French, but could not speak it. Had his heart been really touched, some flattering expression of real homage would have found its way to his lips; but it certainly added considerably to the difficulty of feigning a passion, that he was unaccustomed to speak the language in which it was expected to find its utterance.

This first effort at courtship failed entirely, but the instructions given him by his mother were soon brought into

play towards persons less splendid in position and decoration, but probably more capable of calling out the reality of a transient affection. In the mean time Mademoiselle de Montpensier began to regard Charles and his mother as mere poor relations, and devoted herself to dreams of other and more splendid matrimonial speculations.

We need not follow the history minutely. Foreign nations played with the poor lad who in 1649 became nominal King of England, and made him their tool. Passing from one country to another, and involved in continual troubles with his mother, with his followers, and with his creditors, his life for several years was full of curious and often not over creditable incident and adventure. We will give one example. Mrs. Wyndham, the nurse or "nursery governess" whom we have mentioned before, had a daughter, who was married to a person commemorated by the familiar name of Tom Elliot. This gentleman filled an office in the household of King Charles I.—some groomship of the bedchamber or something of that kind, and on his execution was transferred to a similar post in the establishment of Charles II. The spirit of his mother-in-law seemed to animate Mr. Tom Elliot. In a little while he began to play Mrs. Wyndham over the young king, taught him to think and speak disrespectfully of his father, set him at open variance with his mother, and actually procured from him a promise to appoint the husband of Mrs. Wyndham as his secretary of state, to the exclusion of Lord Digby and Sir Edward Nicholas. The last of these acts was universally regarded as the most marvellous of the three, for Colonel Wyndham, the same gentleman who had once been governor of Bridgewater, was esteemed to have no other qualification for the meditated secretaryship except his relationship to Tom Elliot and Mrs. Wyndham. The queen mother, and the able men who were about the King, were struck with amazement. Dismay, and in some people even disgust, was excited by such reckless folly. And in this instance there was no running away from the trouble, as he and his friends had been able to do at Bridgewater. What was to be done? Old Lord Cot-

tington, the Menenius of the exiled court, who, as Lord Clarendon tells us, "never smiled when he made others merry," extricated the poor foolish royal boy with a joke.

Choosing a time when all Charles's ordinary attendants were about him, he said he had a humble suit to make to his Majesty on behalf of an old servant of his father's, a man who had long served the deceased king as one of his falconers. He then enlarged upon his merits in his own craft, and by examples of what he was able to do in the way of his business strove to impress upon the young king that he really was one of the best falconers in the world. "And what would you have me to do for him?" inquired the young sovereign, with a consciousness of the inefficiency of putting his name upon the royal pension list, or promising to bestow upon him any other form of pecuniary reward. Cottington replied

"it was very true that his Majesty kept no falconers, and the poor man was grown old, and could not ride as he had used to do; but that he was a very honest man, and could read very well, and had as audible a voice as any man need to have," and therefore besought his Majesty "that he would make him his chaplain."

The King stared in amazement. Cottington saw that he had produced the effect at which he aimed, and in the same grave earnest way proceeded to assure his Majesty that the old falconer was in all respects as fit to be his chaplain as Colonel Wyndham was to be his secretary of state! A burst of astonishment and laughter from the by-standers proved how well the joke had told. The King blushed and was "somewhat out of countenance." The story passed from mouth to mouth, and the King, ever, as Dr. Hoskins remarks, "more open to a jest than to the soundest argument," never again mentioned his intention to confer official dignity upon the recommendation of Tom Elliot.

In 1649, during an interval which it seemed difficult to fill up in any other way, Charles determined to revisit Jersey. The inhabitants were overjoyed at the intelligence of his intention, the state apartments in Elizabeth Castle were fitted up for his reception, and a squadron, including the King's

own barge or yacht, the building of which we have before alluded to, awaited his pleasure at Cotainville. Disregarding the larger vessels, the king determined to cross in his little barge. In high spirits he grasped the tiller of his favourite craft, the wind was favourable, the pilot expert, and in four hours the royal vessel shot rapidly into the roadstead of Elizabeth Castle. Salutes, illuminations, bonfires, and bell-ringing testified the joy of the inhabitants, and these noisy demonstrations, says Chevalier, Dr. Hoskins's authority,

were not mere empty sounds. On the contrary, they indicated the intense satisfaction entertained by an overwhelming majority of the islanders, at finding that the King fully appreciated the services rendered to him when Prince of Wales. They considered themselves highly honoured at being deemed worthy of again sheltering and defending his sacred person, and rejoiced that their insignificant rock should be the only place in his dominions capable of affording him a safe and unexceptionable asylum. They were proud at having been among the first to proclaim their sovereign; and laid the flattering unction to their souls, that by their efforts in behalf of the weaker cause they were fulfilling to the letter the scriptural injunction, "Fear God and honour the king."*

Charles remained in Jersey from the 17th September, 1649, to the 13th February following. Of his personal appearance, and the costume of his attendants at that time, Chevalier gives the following account.

He was of middle stature, well formed, and graceful; remarkably erect, and his limbs well knit; altogether very noble in his aspect. The expression of his features, although sedate, was pleasing; his complexion rather sallow, and his hair dark brown, inclining somewhat to black. As to his demeanour, although dignified, it was affable to all those whom he honoured with his discourse. His habiliments were all purple—a colour always worn by royal personages in deep mourning, as his Majesty still was. No embroidery, either of gold or silver, ornamented his doublet or hose, but on the left side of his cloak a silver star was attached. Across his chest he wore a purple scarf or ribbon, and a

garter of the same colour, the ends of which hung down behind the leg, encircled his left knee. The housings of his charger and the covering of his holsters were likewise of purple stuff, but without any kind of embroidery.

The Duke of York, who had completed his fifteenth year, was tall for his age, and slight in figure, but remarkably lively and pleasant in his manner. His highness was attired in an entire suit of black, without any other ornament or decoration than the silver star displayed upon his mantle. He also wore a purple scarf across his shoulders.

The lords, knights, esquires, together with the inferior officers and servants, were mostly dressed in black, out of respect for the memory of the late king, whose sad fate they ceased not to lament. Some few of the attendants, it is true, wore red cloaks, and two or three mantles of other colours. The coaches, too, were painted black, or covered with black cloth; the very horses, even to the harness, were of the same sombre hue; in short, every thing about the royal *cortège* exhibited signs of the deepest mourning.

Few circumstances of importance occurred during Charles's second residence in Jersey. A duel, a conspiracy, an alarm of invasion, a muster and review, an occasional excursion in the royal yacht, a little sporting, touching for the evil (Chevalier's account of which we should like to have seen extracted), and a grand baptism, were events which contributed to relieve the monotony of the royal party. The inhabitants desired to obtain from the king a confirmation of their old peculiar privileges, especially those which related to the free importation of wool and the export of the knitted fabrics which are their sole manufacture. For some reason which does not appear, their request was not complied with at that time, but

after the Restoration he cannot be accused of having been unmindful of his loyal island of Jersey, or resentful of the disloyalty of his island of Guernsey, which made the *amende honorable* by erasing the names of Oliver and Richard Cromwell from their records. He confirmed the charters granted to both islands by his predecessors, taking the inhabitants under

* Chevalier, as we are told by Dr. Hoskins, does not attempt to conceal that, besides these highly commendable feelings, the Jersey-men derived considerable gratification from the distinction which their island acquired from the King's visit in contrast with the comparative depression of disaffected parliamentary neighbours at Guernsey.

his especial protection, and always interposed when any attempt was made to infringe their privileges.

In order to testify his grateful remembrance of the signal services he had received at the hands of the Jersey people, he caused a silver-gilt mace to be made and presented to the civil authorities in that island, "that, by means of something durable and lasting, posterity might be apprized of their constant attachment, both to his blessed father, and to him."

As to Charles's moral conduct whilst in Jersey Dr. Hoskins's chief authority gives no information:—

The practical part of the education commenced at St. Germain's, under the evil precepts, and worse example, of a host of unprincipled, profligate courtiers of high and low degree, and under the same superintendence it was completed at the Hague. So that when the pupil and companion of Buckingham, Wilmot, and Percy came to Jersey in the autumn of 1649, he had long since taken his degree as a thorough man of the world, although little more than nineteen years of age.

Early in the spring of the same year the questionable honour of paternity devolved upon him; and in August, the demure, not long married, John Evelyn, travelled in Lord Wilmot's coach from Paris to St. Germain's with the King's mistress. There

is no evidence that any lady of Madam Barlow's complexion accompanied his Majesty from France, or of his having formed a *liaison* with any such "brown, insipid beauty" in Jersey. Chevalier, at all events, is too discreet, too deeply imbued with the axiom that "kings can do no wrong," to tell tales, even supposing he had tales to tell.

Brought up as he was, it is no wonder that Charles became a wild young profligate. The pity is, that he continued to be a profligate long after the excuse of youthful fire could be pleaded in his behalf: that familiarity with vice destroyed in him all sense of shame, and rendered him not merely immoral himself, but a promoter of immorality and general profligacy in others.

Dr. Hoskins has studied his subject carefully, and has brought to light many new documents bearing upon it from the unpublished MSS. of Clarendon and other sources. He has entered into the disputes between the Carterets and their opponents too minutely, and has in that way damaged the general effect of his work; but his volumes contain good historical materials, and must be referred to by all investigators into the events of that interesting period.

THE TAILORS MEASURED BY THE POETS.

OH! THERSITES, good friend, how scurvily hast thou been dealt with at the hands of man! Thou art emphatically *un homme incompris*, but thou art not therefore *un homme méprisable*. The poets have comprehended thee better than the people, and Homer himself has no desire to prove thee the coward and boaster for which thou art taken by the world on Homeric authority. I think that Ulysses with whom, in the *Iliad*, Thersites is brought in contact, is by far the greater brute of the two. The husband of Penelope is cringing to the great, and cruel to the lowly. He appears much less fitted for a king than for a poor-law commissioner. He unmercifully smites the deformed Thersites with his sceptre; but why?—because the latter, so far from being a coward, had had the courage to attack Agamemnon himself before the whole assembled Greeks. Ther-

sites is ridiculed for the tears extorted from him by pain and shame; and yet weeping, among the heroes of Greek epic and tragic poetry, is indulged in on all occasions by the bravest of the brave. There is nothing that these copper-captains do more readily or more frequently, except lying, for which they exhibit an alacrity that is perfectly astounding. The soft infection will run through two whole armies, and then the universal, solemn, shower rises into the majesty of poetry; but when our poor, ill-treated, friend drops a scalding tear, in his own solitary person, it is then *bathos*! I concede that he talked too much, but it was generally close to the purpose, and fearless of results. His last act was one of courage. The semi-deified bully Achilles, having slain Penthesilea, cried like a school-boy at his self-inflicted loss; and Thersites, having laughed at

him for his folly, paid for his bold presumption with his life. There is another version of his death which says, that the invincible son of Thetis having visited the dead body of the Amazon with unnatural atrocities, the decent Thersites reproached him for his unmanly conduct, and was slain by him in rage at the well-merited rebuke. Shakspeare, who did all things perfectly, makes of Thersites a bold and witty jester, who entertains a good measure of scorn for the valiant ignorance of Achilles. The wit of the latter, with that of his brother-chiefs, lies in their sinews; and their talk is of such a skim-milk complexion that we are ready to exclaim, with bold Thersites himself,—“I will see you hanged like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents; I will keep where there is wit stirring, and leave the faction of fools.”

As it has been with our poor friend Thersites, so has it been with our useful friends whose faculties are ever given to a consideration of the important matter “De Re Vestiaria.” The poets, however, do not partake of the popular fallacy, and the builders of lofty rhyme are not unjust, as we shall see, to a race whose mission it is to take measures in order to save god-like man from looking ridiculous.

Shakspeare, of course, has rendered this full justice to the tailor. In his illustrations we see our ancient friend variously depicted, as industrious, intelligent, honest, and full of courage, without vapouring. The tailor in King John is represented as the retailer of news; and the strong handicraftsman listens with respect to the budget of the weakly intelligencer.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The while his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news,
Who, with his shears and measure in his hand,
Standing on slippers (which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet),
Told of a many thousand warlike French
That were embattléd and rank'd in Kent.

It is clear that nothing less than an invasion had driven this hard-working artisan from his shop-board to talk of politics and perils with his friend at the smithy. The German poet Heyne has something of a similar description of the tailor in prose. In his *Reisebildern* there is an admirably graphic account

of how the Elector John William fled from Düsseldorf, and left his *ci-devant* subjects to render allegiance to Murat, the grand and well-curved Duke of Berg; and how, of the proclamations posted in the night, the earliest readers in the grey morning were an old soldier and a valiant tailor, Killiam, the latter attired as loosely as his predecessor in King John, and with the same patriotic sentimentality in the heart which beat beneath his lightly-burthened ribs.

But to revert to “Sweet Will,” how modestly dignified, assured, and self-possessed is the tailor in Katherine and Petruchio. The wayward bridegroom had ridiculed the gown brought home by the “woman's tailor” for the wayward bride. He had laughed at the “masking stuff,” sneered at the demicannon of a sleeve, and profanely pronounced its vandyking, if that term be here admissible, as

—— carv'd like an apple-tart,
Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.

To all which profanity against divine fashion, the tailor modestly remarks that he had made the gown as he had been bidden,

—— orderly and well
According to the fashion and the time.

And when Petruchio, who is not half so much of a gentleman in this scene as Sartorius, calls the latter, “thimble,” “flea,” “skein of thread,” “remnant,” and flings at him a whole vocabulary of vituperation, the gentle *schneider* still simply asserts that the gown was made according to direction, and that the latter came from Grumio himself. Now Grumio, being a household servant, lies according to the manner of his vocation, and where he does not lie he equivocates most basely; and where he neither lies nor equivocates he bullies; and finally he falls into an argument which has not the logical conclusion of annihilating his adversary. The latter, with quiet triumph, produces Grumio's note containing the order, but it costs the valet no breath and as little hesitation to pronounce the note a liar too. But a worm will turn, and the tailor touched to the quick on a point of honour, brings his bold heart upon his lips and valiantly declares—“This is true that I say, an'

I had thee in place where thou should'st know it;" and thereupon Grumio falls into bravado and uncleanness, and the tailor is finally dismissed with scant courtesy, and the very poor security of Hortensio's promise to pay for what Petruccio owed. The breach of contract was flagrant, and the only honest man in the party was the tailor.

So much for honesty; as for bravery, commend me to forcible Francis Feeble. He too was but a "woman's tailor," but what a heroic soul was in that transparent frame! He reminds me of Sir Charles Napier. When the latter hero was complimented by the Mayor of Portsmouth, he simply undertook to do his best, and counselled his worship not to expect too much. Sir Charles must have taken the idea of his speech from Francis Feeble, and what an honour is that for the entire profession, not of sailors, but of tailors. "Wilt thou make me," asks Falstaff, "as many holes in an enemy's battle as thou hast done in a woman's petticoat?" "I will do my good will, Sir," answereth gallant Feeble, adding, with true conclusiveness, "you can have no more." Well might Sir John enthusiastically hail him as "courageous Feeble," and compare his valour to that of the wrathful dove and most magnanimous mouse, two animals gentle by nature, but, being worked upon, not void of spirit. Indeed Feeble is the only gallant man of the entire squad of famished recruits. Bullcalf offers "good master corporal Bardolph" a bribe of "four Harry ten-shillings, in French crowns," to be let off. Not that Bullcalf is afraid! Not he, the knave; he simply does not care to go! He is not curious in things strategic; he seeth no attraction in stricken fields; but he would fain be out of harm's way, because, in his own words: "because I am unwilling, and for mine own part, have a desire to stay with my friends; else, Sir, I did not care, for mine own part, so much." To no such craven tune runneth the song of stupendous Feeble! Mouldy urges affection for his old dame as ground of exemption from running the risk of getting decorated with a bloody coxcomb. No such Jeremiade is chaunted by Titanic Francis! "By my troth!" gallantly swears that lion-like soul, "by my troth, I care not!"

He, the tailor, cares not! Neither subterfuge, lie, or excuse, will *he* condescend to. Moreover, he is not only courageous, but Christian-like and philosophical, as for example: "A man can die but once; we owe God a death; I'll ne'er bear a base mind; an' it be my destiny, so; an' it be not, so; no man's too good to serve his prince; and, let it go which way it will, he that dies this year is quit for the next." This was not a man, to march with whom through Coventry a captain need to be ashamed. So valiant and yet so modest; so conscious of peril, and yet so bold in the encountering of it; so clear in his logic, so profound in his philosophy, so loyal of heart, and so prepared in the latter to entertain any fate, whatever might be its aspect or the hour of its coming. Surely, if the Prompter's book be correct, the *exit* of this tailor must be directed to be marked with music to the air of "*A man's a man for a' that*." Anything less appropriate would fail to do justice to the situation.

In Francis Feeble then, the spirit of the tailor is immortalised. Compared with him, Starveling, in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, is simply tender-hearted. He is one of the actors in the play of *Pyramus and Thisbe*, and he is the most ready to second the motion that the sword of *Pyramus* should not be drawn, nor the lion be permitted to roar, lest the ladies, dear souls, should be affrighted. Starveling is more of the carpet knight than Feeble. The one is gallant in stricken fields, the other airs his gallantry in ladies' bower.

It was right that the race of Feebles should not expire. It was said of old that to be the sire of sons was no great achievement, but that he was a man indeed who was the father of daughters. Such, no doubt, was Feeble, one of whose spirited girls married a Sketon, and their eldest son it is, as I would fondly think, who figures so bravely among the followers of *Perkin Warbeck*, in *John Ford's* tragedy of that name. Sketon is the most daring of the company, and the blood of the Feebles suffers no disgrace in his person. Sketon, like the great Duke of Guise, is full of dashing hope, when all his fellows are sunk in dull despair.

While so august a personage as John de Water, Mayor of Cork, is thinking twice ere he acts once, Sketon thus boldly, and tailor-like, cuts out the habit of invasion and prepares the garb of victory, " 'Tis but going to sea and leaping a-shore," saith he, " cut ten or twelve thousand unnecessary throats, fire seven or eight towns, take half a dozen cities, get him into the market-place, crown him Richard the Fourth, and the business is finished!" Is not this a man whom Nature intended for a commander-in-chief? He is not only quick of resolution but of action, and yet, I dare be sworn, Sketon had read nothing of what Caius Cornelius Sallust says thereupon. And I beseech you to mark one thing more. You know that when the foolish Roman Emperor would not permit the statue of Brutus to be borne in the funeral procession of Britannicus, lest the people should think too much of that imperatoricide, the obstinate and vulgar rogues thought all the more upon him and his deeds, for the very reason that his statue did not figure among those of other heroes. So in the above heart-stirring speech of valiant Sketon, we miss something which reveals to us how chaste and chivalrous a soldier was the grandson of Feeble. His views go to bold invasion, to the burning of towns and the sacking of cities, and to splendid victory built upon the cutting of throats which he nicely, and as it were apolegetically for the act, describes as "*unnecessary throats.*" A taste of the quality of the roystering soldier is perhaps to be found in this speech, but you are entreated to remark that all the vengeance of the tailor is directed solely against his enemy, *man*. The women, it is evident, have nothing to fear at the hands of Sketon. He does not mention rudeness to them, just as the ancient legislator did not provide against parricide, simply because, judging from his own heart, he deemed the crime impossible. Sketon and Scipio deserve to go down to posterity hand in hand as respectors of timid beauty. There was a Persian victor, too, who would not look upon the faces of his fair captives lest he should be tempted to violate the principles of propriety. Sketon was bolder and not less virtuous. To my thinking he is the Bayard of tailors. It

would wrong him to compare him even with Joseph Andrews; and I will only add that if old Tilly at Magdeburg had been influenced by the virtue of Sketon, there might not have been less weeping for lost lovers, but there would have been more maidens left to sit down in cypress and mourn for them.

Sketon, foremost in fight, is first to hail the man whom he takes for his prince, when victory has induced the Cornish men of mettle to proclaim, at Bodnam, Richard "monarch of England and king of hearts." Jubilant in success, he does not complain when Fortune veils her face. Defeat and captivity are accepted with dignity when they are compelled upon him; and when swift death is to be the doom of himself and companions, he does not object to the philosophical disquisition of his old leader and fellow-sufferer, Perkin, that death by the sword whereby the "pain is past ere sensibly 'tis felt," is far preferable to being slowly slain at home by the doctors; for he says:—

————— to tumble

From bed to bed, he massacred alive
By some physicians for a month or two,
In hope of freedom from a fever's torments,
Might stagger manhood.

And, accordingly, Sketon follows Warbeck to death without a remnant of fear; and I *must* add that Henry VII. showed little generosity when he remarked upon these executions, as he sat comfortably at home,

————— that public states,

As our particular bodies, taste most good
In health, when purgéd of corrupted blood.

Ford, the dramatic poet, offers indirect testimony to the morality of the English tailor, by his introduction of a French member of the fraternity, in "The Sun's Darling." The author calls his piece a moral masque, but Monsieur le Tailleur utters some very immoral matter in it, such, it may fairly be supposed, as Ford could not have put into the mouth of a kinsman of Starveling.

Massinger's tailors again show that they were as much the victims of their customers as their descendants are now; and the "Who suffers?"—the facetious query of Mr. Pierce Egan's "Tom and Jerry,"—would have been quite as appropriate a way of asking

the name of a "Corinthian's" tailor two centuries ago. "I am bound t'ye, gentlemen," says the grateful builder of doublets and trunk-hose to his lordly customers. "You are deceived," is the comment of the Page, "they'll be bound to you, you must remember to trust them none." The scene here, it is true, is in Dijon, but Massinger, like Plautus, portrayed his country's manners in scenes and personages drawn from other climes. This is easily to be discerned in the former author's play of "The Old Law." The scene is laid in Epirus. A tailor waits upon the young Simonides, who has just joyfully inherited the paternal estate, but the youthful courtier despises the operative employed by his sire. "Thou mad'st my father's clothes," he says :

—— that I confess.

But what son and heir will have his father's tailor,
Unless he have a mind to be well laugh'd at?

Thou 'st been so used to wide long-side things,
that when [doublet
I come to truss, I shall have the waist of my
Lie on my buttocks; a sweet sight!

This is purely descriptive not of Epi-riote but of old English costume. The former never changed; our fashions have constantly varied; and the very long-waisted doublet scorned by Simonides, who talks like the rakish heir of an old Cheapside drysalter, has descended from the saloon to the stables. It was once worn by lords, it is now carried by grooms.

But perhaps, on the question of fashions, the remark of the simple-minded tailor in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Fair Maid of the Inn," who is duped so consumedly by Ferabosco the mountebank, is very apt to the matter. He has travelled, and is willing even to go to the moon, in search of strange and exquisite new fashions; but, as he says, "All we can see or invent are but old ones with new names to 'em." The poets I have last mentioned exhibit quite as great a contempt for chronology as any of their harmonious fellows. Thus, Blacksnout the Roman blacksmith, in "The Faithful Friends," living when Titus Martius was King of Rome, tells Snipsnap the Latin tailor that he had not only been in battle, but had been shot "with a bullet as big as a penny loaf;" he adds, with much circumstance:—

'Twas at the siege of Bunnill, passing the straits
'Twixt Mayor's-lane and Terra del Fuego,
The fiery isle.

Snipsnap is the tailor of the poet's own period. He calls for drink with the airy freedom of a be-plumed gallant; pays magnanimously, as be-plumed gallants did *not*, cuts jokes like a court-jester, and boasts that he can "finish more suits in a year than any two lawyers in the town." Blacksnout's remark in reply, that "lawyers and tailors have their several hells," is rather complimentary than otherwise to the last-named gentle craft, for it places the tailor who exercises the time-honoured observance of "cabbage" on a level with the lawyer who purchases his luxuries through the process of partially stripping his clients. The "hell" here named is supposed to be the place wherein both lawyers and tailors put those shreds of which Lisauro speaks in the "Maid in the Mill:"—

The shreds of what he steals from us, believe it,
Make him a mighty man.

Ben Jonson alludes to this particular locality in "The Staple of News." Fashioner waiting past the appointed time, upon Pennyboy Junr. compensates for his dilatoriness by perpetrating a witticism, and the young gentleman remarks thereupon,—

—— that jest

Has gain'd thy pardon; thou had'st lived con-
demned

To thine own hell, else.

Fashioner was like Mr. Joy the Cambridge tailor of an olden time. If that hilarious craftsman had promised a suit to be ready for a ball, and did not bring it home till the next morning at breakfast, his stereotyped phrase ever took the form of "sorrow endureth for a night, but Joy cometh with the morning!" But, to return to the *Hades* of tailors. The reader will doubtless remember that Ralph, the doughty squire of Hudibras, had been originally of the following of the needle, and

An equal stock of wit and valour
He had laid in, by birth a taylor.

Ralph dated his ancestry from the immediate heir of Dido, from whom

—— descended *cross-legg'd knights*,
Fam'd for their faith.

And then we are told, with rich Hudibrastic humour, that Ralph, the ex-tailor, was like Æneas the pious, for—

This sturdy squire, he had, as well
As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*,—

which locality, as connected with the handicraftsman, is described as being the place where tailors deposit their perquisites.

We have digressed a little from Snipsnap, the English tailor, whom Beaumont and Fletcher have placed with other thoroughly English artisans in the piece already named, "The Faithful Friends." Snipsnap holds his profession to be above that of a soldier, but yet modestly excuses himself from fighting, on the score that, although a tailor, he is *not* a gentleman. Being provoked, however, he knocks down the rude offender, and has a thorough contempt for the constable—a contempt in the entertaining of which he is so well justified by the logical remark of Blacksnout—

————— A constable's

An ass. I've been a constable myself.

The bravery of Snipsnap is a true bravery. He is conscious of the peril in which he stands as a soldier, and, ere going into action, bethinks him of old prophecies that he should be slain. But, when he pictures to himself the public scorn that ever follows cowardice, and that if he and his fellows be poltroons every wench in Rome will fling dirt at them as they pass by, saying "There are the soldiers durst not draw their blades,"—then is the heroic soul fired, and Snipsnap exclaims—

But they shall find we dare, and strike home too.
I am now resolv'd, and will be valiant;
This bodkin quilts their skin as full of holes
As e'er was canvas doublet.

"Spoke like a bold man, Snip!" says Bellario, the old soldier. Aye, and like a discreet and thinking man. There is no foolhardiness and rash action in Snipsnap; but, like the greatest of heroes, he looks his peril calmly in the face, and then encounters it with a gallantry that is not to be resisted.

And it is to be observed that the tailors of the poets are as generous as they are brave. Witness Vertigo, in "The Maid in the Mill." The lords among whom he stands owe him money, and yet affect to have forgotten his name. One of them ventures indeed to hope that he has not come to press his claims; and what says this very pearl and quintessence of tailors?

Good faith, the least thought in my heart. Your
love, gentlemen,
Your love's enough for me. Money! hang money!
Let me preserve your love.

Incomparable Vertigo! What a trade might he drive in London upon these liberal terms! A waistcoat for a good opinion; a fashionable coat for esteem; and a full-dress suit to be paid for with the wearer's love in a promissory note made payable at sight!

Vertigo understands the dignity of his profession. Indeed he wears a double dignity, for he is a "woman's tailor" as well as "man's;" and, when he is about to measure Florimel, how bravely does he bid the lords "stand out o' th' light!" How gallantly does he promise the lady when he swears, or asserts rather (for the tailors of the poets never swear—that is, never swear profanely; they are like the nun in Chaucer, whose "prettiest oath was but 'by St. Eloy!'"—when he asserts, then, that she has "the neatest body in Spain, this day;" and, further, when Otrante, the Spanish Count, in love with Florimel, remarks that happily his wardrobe, with the tailor's help, may fit her instantly, what self-dignity in the first line of the reply, and what philosophy in the second:

If I fit her not, your wardrobe cannot;
And if the fashion be not there, you mar her.

Ben Jonson does the trade full justice with regard to their possession of generosity. Thus, in "Every Man Out of his Humour," Fungoso not only flatters the tailor who constructed his garment, out of the money due for its fashioning, but he borrows some ready cash of him besides. Upon this hint did Sheridan often act, and thus posterity often suffers through the vices as through the weaknesses of our ancestors. But the philosophical spirit of the true artistic tailor has been as little neglected by rare Ben, "the *canary-bird*," as the same artist's generosity. The true philosophy of dress is to be found in a speech of Fashioner's in "The Staple of News," and which speech is in reply to the remark of young Pennyboy that the new clothes he has on makes him feel wittier than usual. "Believe it, sir," says Fashioner, That clothes do much upon the wit, as weather Does on the brain; and thence, Sir, comes your proverb,
The tailor makes the man. I speak by experience

Of my own customers. I have had gallants
Both court and country would have fool'd you up
In a new suit with the best wits in being,
And kept their speed as long as their clothes lasted
Handsom and neat; but then as they grew out
At the elbows again, or had a stain or spot,
They have sunk most wretchedly.

The policy of the tailor is as good as
his philosophy, and has the same end
in view, for Pennyboy exultingly says—

— I wonder gentlemen

And men of means will not maintain themselves
Fresher in wit, I mean in clothes, to the highest;
For he that's out of clothes is out of fashion;
And out of fashion is out of countenance;
And out of countenance is out of wit.

And the moral of all is, that if a man
would prosper in the world, he should,
at all events, not neglect his tailor.

Of all the poets yet named Ben
Jonson is the only one who introduces
a somewhat dishonest tailor, Nick
Stuff, in "The New Inn;" but Apollo
was angry with the liberty, and visited
the poet with the retributive damnation
of the piece. Stuff is a "woman's
tailor." We have none such now in
England, except as makers of ladies'
riding-habits. They are rare in France;
but there are as many woman's tailors
as female dressmakers in Vienna; and
the latter often order the tailors to
take measure for and cut out the
dresses, which the female sewers then,
to use a French term, *confection*. Nick
Stuff used to attire his wife Pinnacia
in all the new gowns he made, and in
ever-changing and gallant bravery Pin-
nacia—but let her describe Nick's ways
of vanity after her own fashion:—

It is a foolish trick, madam, he has;
For though he be your tailor, he is my beast;
I may be bold with him, and tell his story.
When he makes any fine garment will fit me,
Or any rich thing that he thinks of price,
Then must I put it on and be his "Countess;"
Before he carry it home unto the owners.
A coach is hired and four horses; he runs
In his velvet jacket thus, to Rumford, Croydon,
Hounslow, or Barnet.

Pinnacia proceeds to portray further
excesses, but I think there must be
some exaggeration in this,—and for
this the poet was punished by the con-
demnation of his piece. The thing is
as clear as logical deduction can make
it. The *New Inn* contained grave re-
proach against the tailors: the *New
Inn* was hissed off the stage: *argal*, for
a poet to speak reproachfully of tailors
is to bring down ruin upon his head!

This deductive process is borrowed
from Cardinal Wiseman, and if it be
found defective, I beg to shield myself
under that gentleman's eminent au-
thority. It is something like account-
ing for Tenterden steeple by Goodwin
Sands, but of course *I* cannot help *that*.
Let the candidate for the tiara look
to it!

Taking Nick Stuff as a true sample
of those of his craft who formed the
exception to the general rule of pro-
fessional honesty, I must say for such
as he, that if he were a knave it was
because for years he had had an evil
example before his eyes in the persons
of men better off than himself, who
had not *his* plea of small means and
long credit as an excuse for bettering
his condition at the public cost. If the
fashioners of clothes were sometimes
not so careful as they might be in the
application of the principle of honesty,
the makers of the cloth were infinitely
worse. *They* lay under the imputation
of being universally fraudulent. We
have no better and need no better
proof on this matter than what is
afforded us by the testimony of good
old Latimer, who had a sharp eye to
detect vice, and a bold tongue to
denounce it. In his third sermon,
preached before King Edward VI.
there is the following graphic passage:
"I hear say that there is a certain
cunning come up in the mixing of
wares. How say you? Were it not
a wonder to hear that clothmakers
should become 'pothecaries, yea, and
as I hear say, in such a place whereat
they have professed the gospel and the
word of God most earnestly of a long
time." And then the preacher, after
some animadversions on the Devil,
whom he styles in another sermon as
the only prelate he knows who is never
absent from his diocese, nor idle when
in it, thus proceeds:—"If his cloth be
seventeen yards long, he will set it on a
rack, and stretch it out with ropes,
and rack it till the sinews shrink again,
till he hath brought it to eighteen
yards. When they have brought it to
that perfection, they have a pretty
feat to thicken it again. He makes me
a powder for it, and plays the 'pothe-
cary. They call it flock-powder. They
do so incorporate it to the cloth, that
it is wonderful to consider. Truly, a
good invention! Oh! that so goodly

wits should be so ill applied! They may well deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God. They were wont to make beds of flock, and it was a good bed, too; now they have turned the flock into powder, to play the false thieves with it. These mixtures come of covetousness. They are plain theft." From this singular passage it is apparent that what is popularly known at Manchester as "devil's dust," was an invention which the cotton lords of to-day have inherited from their fathers in Mammon, the cloth lords of some three centuries ago. That ever active prelate, the Devil, is therefore as busily engaged in his diocese now as he was in the days whose doings are condemned by Latimer. In some respects, however, there is improvement, if we may believe the assertion made by Mr. Thackeray in his *Essays on the Essayists*, to the effect that even hermits out at elbows would lose their respectability now, if they were to attempt to cheat their tailors. Other men succeed in doing so, without forfeiting the privilege conceded by Mark Anthony to Brutus of being "an honourable man."

Charles Lamb remarks in his *Essay on the Melancholy of Tailors*, that "drink itself does not seem to elevate him." This assertion seems contrary to that in the acting tragedy of *Tom Thumb*, wherein Queen Dollabella so enthusiastically exclaims—

——— Perdition catch the railers,
We 'll have a row, and get as drunk as tailors.

It is to be observed, however, that Fielding is not responsible for this illustration, which has been made by some adaptor who has had the temerity to do for the heroic tragedy in question what Cibber did for "Richard," and Tate for old "King Lear."

The illustration is insulting, and therefore it is anonymous. The poets generally have, as I have shown, been complimentary to the tailors. Few of the sons of song have reviled the true "makers of men." When they *have* done so, they have not dared to expose themselves to the sartorian wrath by boldly avowing their name. None ever did so on so extensive a scale as the author of the three-act piece called "The Tailors: a tragedy for Warm Weather;" and no author has remained so utterly uncomestable by the public curiosity. What is the mystery about

Junius, touching whom there are a thousand guesses, compared with the greater impenetrability of this secret author, about whom no man ever heard a conjecture?

It is now nearly ninety years ago since a manuscript was sent from Doddsley's shop to Foote, the manager of the "Little Haymarket." The manuscript was that of the warm weather tragedy, and Foote was requested to return the copy if it were not approved of. The great comedian knew better. The burlesque play of the anonymous author was acted with a strong cast. Foote himself was the *Francesco*; Shuter played Abrahamides the Flint; Western did justice to Jackides; old Bannister was ponderous as Campbello; and gay Jack Palmer was just the man to enact that Lothario of stage tailors the seductive Isaacs. Mrs. Jeffries represented the false wife Dorothea, and Mrs. Gardner the faithful maid Tittilinda. It was said by the critics of the period that the radical fault of this burlesque play was, that "in burlesque the characters ought to be persons of consequence, instead of which they are here tailors;" but the truth is, that the fault lies in the fact that the tailors talk as correctly as persons of consequence, and are not half so bombastic as Nat. Lee's kings and queens. The profession exhibited much unnecessary susceptibility in being offended at this piece. Its tendency, if it have any at all, is rather to elevate than depress the public appreciation for the tailor, whether in his aspect of master or of "Flint," out upon strike. The entire action is devoted to the history of a strike for wages, with a supplemental love-plot annexed. The head master-tailor is a highly respectable individual, who has our sympathy because he is betrayed by his wife; and the chief, Flint, wins admiration because he gets hanged, and is cheated out of his mistress. The strike ends unfavourably for those who make it; but, though the author sets out with the determination to render all his *dramatis personæ* ridiculous, he cannot do it. He is like the prophet who was compelled to vaticinate against his inclinations; and the deity of dramatic poetry and tailors compels him to reverence where he would fain have committed desecration. The very first sentence in this play

contains an allusion to Elliott's brigade, that famous band of warriors made up almost entirely of tailors. I must refer my readers to the piece itself, if they be curious to see how the subject is treated in evident contrariety to the author's own design; he makes all the characters utter common-place common-sense, when his intention was to make them lose themselves upon stilts in a sea of tropes, tirades, and thunderings against tyranny.

The antiquary will not fail to notice that Bedford Bury is a locality set down in this piece as a place where tailors most did congregate some century ago: they still much do congregate on the same spot. A century before the period of the piece, Frank Kynaston, the poet, resided in a house adjacent to the "Bury," and the memory thereof is still kept up in the name of Kynaston Alley, which is within that same "Bury" of classical associations. Thus do tailoring and the *belles lettres* continue to be in close connection, and where Kynaston's muse kept itself warm, the sacred goose of the schneider still glows with fervid heat. The operatives of the Bury, moreover, look as much like poets as tailors—so abstract are they of air, so romantically heedless of personal appearance, and so unro-

matically and really "half starved." Not of them can be said what Titilinda says of Abrahamides, Whose form might claim attention even from queens.

Finally—want of space and not of material, brings that troublesome adverb upon me—if it be objected that the tailors of the poets *do* sometimes waver in critical situations, and condescend to tremble in presence of consequences, I have to answer that such facts prove their heroism—as being akin to that of the Conqueror and Cœur de Lion. When the former was being crowned at York, he heard such an uproar in the streets, caused by the massacre of the inhabitants by the amiable Normans, that he sat upon his throne, shaking with affright; *vehementer tremens*, says Orderic Vitalis, and he is very good authority. As for that tinselled bully, Richard, nobody doubts his single virtue—courage; but, bold as he was, we all know that when in Sicily, he discreetly ran away from a bumpkin who threatened to cudgel him for attempting a matter of petty larceny. Francis Feeble and his brethren may, therefore, not be ashamed if they have foibles in common with William of Normandy and Richard of the Lion Heart. JOHN DORAN.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE JEWS,

DERIVED EXCLUSIVELY FROM HEATHEN AUTHORS.

(Continued from p. 128.)

HAVING thus, by the aid *alone* of the scattered notices in heathen authors, brought the Jews into their own land, it may not be amiss to give some particulars, taken from the same sources, of the doctrines and ceremonies which Moses taught his people.

One of the first things worthy of observation is that he invariably claimed the divine command for all his institutions. It is added, says Diodorus,^a at the end of their laws, "that Moses having heard these things from God, spake them after-

wards to the Jews." The whole narrative of Artapanus asserts the same divine guidance; and it is also *assumed* in that singular and well-known passage of Longinus,^b in which he speaks of Moses "as a man of no common order, who conceived and declared the power of the divinity in all its majesty; and who, in the beginning of his laws, used these words; 'God said, Let there be light and there was light—let there be land and there was land.'" From this quotation it is very evident that Moses claimed immediate

^a Artapanus, in Euseb. ix. 37.

^b Justinus, xxxvi. 2, where he says that "Arnas was made king," contrary to the statement of Diodorus (which will be shortly noticed), that Moses did not appoint a king, but committed the chief power to one of the priests. After all, this difference may be more in the *word* than in the fact.—See Strabo

communication with God, for nothing but divinity could have enlightened him as to the mysteries of creation.

The doctrine of Moses respecting the nature of God differed widely from that of other nations: he declared that the Egyptians who worshipped various animals, and the Africans and Greeks who made images of the gods in the likeness of men, were both in grievous error. He acknowledged one supreme God^a eternal, everlasting, immutable; it would have been the extreme of profanity in the Jews to place any image whatever either in their temples or in their cities,^b as God was to be worshipped by the mind only.^c According to Diodorus, Moses held the doctrine that "the heaven surrounding the earth was alone God, and Lord of all things." Strabo^d informs us nearly the same thing, but in somewhat different words; he says, "that Moses considered that alone to be God which contains us, and the land, and the sea, in short, what we call heaven and earth and the nature of all things." We are told by the same author, that these differences between the religious opinions of the Jews and those of the Egyptians led to their migration (as he calls their expulsion), and he adds that those who accompanied Moses took a great interest in divine matters.

The religious rites and sacrifices also which Moses ordained for the Jews were totally different from those of every other nation, especially from those of the Egyptians: thus, a ram was slain in their ceremonies, as if in contumely of Ammon: an ox also was sacrificed, as if in contempt of the Egyptians, who worshipped this animal as Apis: they abstained from swine's flesh, in memory of the misfortune which drove them from Egypt, for this animal is subject to the disease which occasioned their expulsion. Besides the frequent feasts which they kept in memory of the extreme and lengthened hunger which they experienced in their wanderings, they used their bread made without leaven, to keep in remembrance the fact of their

being obliged at their departure from Egypt to carry off their food suddenly.

In order to keep the Jews entirely distinct from the surrounding nations, Moses laid down for them a manner of life repulsive and hateful to all strangers.^e Everything was profane with the Jews which was sacred to other nations, and again whatever was reckoned shameful elsewhere was accounted lawful with them.^f They were not allowed to eat with strangers, neither did they intermarry with them: their leaning to their own people was very strong, but an odious hostility was shown to every other race. Amongst other rites, that of circumcision kept them distinct, and even foreigners who joined the Jews from other nations were obliged to submit to this custom, to despise their native gods and to discard their country.

Instead of appointing a king over the Jews,^g Moses decided that the government should be committed to the most virtuous and prudent of all priests. He was named the "chief priest," and was esteemed as the messenger of the divine precepts to the people; nay, he was so honoured on this account, that it is said when he gave his decrees in their assemblies, they actually fell to the ground and worshipped him. Next in order to him were the judges, who had the charge of the laws and customs, and who were chosen out of the body of the priests on account of their superior understanding. The priests themselves appear to have been selected out of the people at large, for it was directed that they should be popular with the nation, and those who possessed the greatest authority: to them was committed the care of the altars and sacrifices, and everything that pertained to the worship of God. Moses divided the whole nation into twelve tribes, thinking this number was the most perfect, as the year is divided into twelve months.

The observance of the Sabbath, or seventh day, has already been slightly alluded to. It is said to have been

^a Tacitus, v. 5. Numenius, quoted by Origen "contra Celsum," speaks of the Jews as being one of those nations who thought that God is incorporeal.

^b Strabo, xvi. Diod. Sic. xl.

^c Tacitus, Hist. v. 4.

^e Tacitus, Hist. v. 4.

^f Tacitus, v. 5.

^g Diodorus, xl.

^h Diodorus, xl.

^d Strabo, xvi.

instituted by Moses, in memory of the Jews having finished their wandering in the desert on this day; and it was to be observed as a feast in all future ages.^a On that day the whole nation rested entirely from all kinds of work; and, in process of time, being seduced by the love of repose, they devoted every seventh year to idleness.^b Some people, says Tacitus, have accounted for this appropriation of the seventh day and year by supposing that the Jews made it in honour of Saturn, and that his rites were brought by the Idæans when they are said to have settled in Canaan; others again think that it was so instituted because the star of Saturn is the chief of the seven stars by which mortals are governed, and almost all the heavenly bodies finish their courses in the number seven. However this may be, the rites in question, he says, are sanctioned by very high antiquity. Thus far Tacitus, as to the early observance of the seventh day: in later times it was well known and ridiculed by the Romans. It is needless to refer to the passages in Juvenal,^c Persius,^d Martial,^e and others.

Great care was taken to increase the population. It was considered unlawful to expose their children,^f as the surrounding nations were accustomed to do: they thought the souls of those who were condemned to death, and of those who perished in battle to be eternal; and this idea was the origin of their especial desire to have posterity, and also of their contempt of death. They were accustomed to inter their bodies instead of burning them; it is added by Tacitus, "after the manner of the Egyptians," but this must surely be an error. The fact, however, with respect to the Jews cannot be doubted; and it is borne out by Diodorus, who says that Moses instituted different rites of marriage and *burial* from those of other nations.

This short account of the doctrines and discipline established by Moses would be incomplete without mentioning one or two particulars respecting

the Jews, stated by ancient authors, but which are yet so manifestly contradicted in other parts of the works of the same authors, that under any circumstances they would have been considered unworthy of credit. Thus almost all our authorities agree in stating that the Jews worshipped one God only, and that images of every kind were considered profane; the inconsistency of Tacitus is therefore very apparent, for, just before stating these facts, he informs us that they dedicated in their sacred place ^g "an image of that animal by whose means an end was put to their wanderings and to their thirst;" this refers, of course, to the story of Moses having been directed by the wild asses to the verdant rock which afforded water. Again, the same author, who had just previously mentioned their belief in the unity of the Deity, informs us that some people thought that they worshipped Bacchus, because their priests play on the pipe, and on timbrels, and are crowned with ivy, and a golden vine is found in their temple. He does not, however, appear to give much credence himself to this report, for he observes that there is a wide difference between the rites of the two religions, the customs of the Jews being absurd and mean, while the rites of Bacchus were festal and joyous.

Several interesting particulars are given by the authors who have been our authorities respecting the city and the temple of Jerusalem; but as they evidently refer to later times than those which are the subject of the present sketch, they cannot now be brought forward with propriety; but the statements which are given respecting the Dead Sea, and the destruction of the cities of the plain, fall perhaps rather more within the scope of this paper; for though the time of this catastrophe is not especially mentioned, yet there can be no doubt, even from the testimony of the authors we are now taking as guides, that it occurred at a period of very high antiquity. As it may be interesting to know exactly

^a Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^c Juvenal, Sat. xiv. 96—vi. 158.

^f Tacitus, Hist. v. 5. Reading according to Lepsius' emendation, gnatis for agnatis. Also Diodorus, xl.

^g Tacitus, Hist. v. 4.

^b Tacitus, Hist. v. 4.

^d Persius, v. 184.

^e Martial, iv. 4.

what each author affirms on the subject, and the quotations are not of any great length, it may be well to give them separately :

Diodorus,^a speaking of the Lake Asphaltites, says, "The neighbouring country burns with fire, the ill smell of which makes the bodies of the inhabitants sickly, and not very long lived."

Strabo says, "There are many signs of this country's being on fire, for about Masada they shew many cragged and burnt rocks, and in many places caverns eaten in, and ground turned to ashes, drops of pitch falling from the rocks, and running waters which continue fetid to a great distance, and their habitations overthrown: which gave credit to a report amongst the inhabitants, that formerly there were thirteen cities inhabited there, the chief of which was Sodom, a large city 60 furlongs round; but by earthquake and fire breaking out, and by hot waters mixed with bitumen and brinestone, it became a lake such as we now see it: the rocks took fire, some of the cities were swallowed up, and others forsaken by those of the inhabitants who could flee."

The words of Tacitus^b are, "Not far from hence are those fields which are said to have been formerly very fruitful, and to have contained populous cities, but which were burnt by lightning; the marks of which still remain, for the land is of a burning nature, and has lost its power of production. For every thing that is planted, or grows of itself, as soon as it is come to a herb or a flower, or grown to its proper size, vanishes into dust."

The account of Solinus^c is still more explicit: "At some distance from Jerusalem, a dismal lake extends, which was struck by fire from heaven, as appears from the black earth burnt to ashes. There were two towns there, one called Sodom, the other Gomorrah. The apples that grow there cannot be eaten, though they look as if they were ripe; for the outward skin incloses a kind of sooty ashes, which, if pressed

with the least touch, flies out in smoke, and vanishes into fine dust."

The statements given of the dead sea itself generally agree together: the water is impregnated with bitumen,^d which keeps it perfectly still, and allows the wind to glide over its surface without ruffling it, hence its name of "dead sea." It sustains no animal life—neither fish nor wild fowl.^e There is, however, a great discrepancy as to the buoyancy of the water, for Tacitus^e and Pliny^f both assert that every thing thrown on its surface is borne up as on a solid; that those who cannot swim float on the top of the water, and even animals of large size, such as bulls and camels, are supported by it; while Justin^g most singularly affirms the reverse, and says that it cannot be navigated, for everything without life immediately sinks to the bottom! So much for the accuracy and consistency of ancient authors.

Such are the leading facts in the early history of the Jews so far as they can be gleaned from ancient heathen authors: it would not have been difficult to have continued the narrative in the same manner to a much later date, but this would have carried us beyond the original plan proposed.

It may possibly be asked, for what purpose have all these quotations been strung together, and a history made of them which in many parts is altogether incorrect, when we have already in our hands the plain, straightforward, and authentic records of the nation? Why, when we possess certain history, should we trouble ourselves with what is uncertain? The records of the Jewish nation, as it has been well observed, have been continued through successive ages in a manner to which there is only one case at all parallel in literary history,^h why, then, mar their value by mixing them up with fables? More than one answer might be given to these objections.

In the first place (though it may possibly be an error of opinion), it appears to me that comparatively very

^a Diodorus, xix., quoted in the notes to Grotius de Ver. i. 16.

^b Tacitus, Hist. v. 7.

^c Solinus, Polyhistor, cap. 35, quoted by Usher, Ann. Vet. Test. A.M. 2107. Solinus quoted in the notes to Grotius de Ver.

^d Justinus, xxxvi. 2.

^e Justinus, xxxvi. 3.

^e Tacitus, Hist. v. 6.

^f Plinius, v. 16.

^h The Saxon Chronicle.

few persons are at all aware how much of the Old Testament history is extant in ancient heathen authors: even those whose reading has brought this fact before them often remember only some few insulated quotations which are brought to bear on the authenticity of the sacred volume; and it is not till the whole are joined together, in a connected narrative, that the full similarity of the two accounts is perceived. Again, in those cases where the identity of the two accounts is known and acknowledged, how few persons probably consider and actually realise the fact that an inquiring heathen, about the time of the Christian era, had the idea of a pure worship offered to his notice even in the books of authors of his own religion, without any reference to the sacred volume. In his own authors, he could read of a people who believed in the unity, the eternity, the immutability of God, in the eternal duration of the soul, in the spiritual worship of the Deity; the whole of these doctrines being sanctioned by miraculous interposition. Surely the heathens had far better opportunities of judging respecting the divine religion than is commonly supposed.

In the next place (and it is a remark which may not occur at the first moment), it is worthy of notice, how very little the heathen accounts of actual transactions differ from those of the sacred volume. It is true that in many instances they add to the genuine history, and in others they take from it; but in both these cases they *may* possibly be correct, for the Scripture account is nowhere represented as a *full* and complete general history; but still the versions they give of events actually related in the Old Testament are very little altered. No doubt these accounts must indi-

rectly have been derived from the sacred records; but it might have been supposed that they would have been so changed, or turned into *myths*, as to be hardly recognised. Such however is not the case, and we are almost led to the conclusion that where a history has actually a foundation in truth it is not quite so often turned into a myth as is now commonly supposed. The tendency of the present day is to ridicule the permanency of historic truth, and to consider almost all early history as mythical; and such would have been the fate of nearly the whole of the sketch now laid before the reader if much of it had not been borne out by the sacred volume.

If, however, neither of these reasons are sufficient to satisfy the objection, there is surely one in reserve which will be amply sufficient to meet the difficulty. It has been before remarked that in framing the foregoing narrative no use whatever has been made of the Old Testament; the whole of it rests *exclusively* on the credit of heathen authors. And it has been thought advisable to give the story without note or comment, and without calling off the attention to notice either the similarity to the Scripture narrative or the discrepancies from it. These however must have occurred to every one present; and it is needless to remark as the last and certainly not the least weighty answer to those who question the utility of the investigation, that, while the discrepancies between the two accounts are such as to make it evident that one was not taken from the other, at least *directly*, the coincidences are so great as to offer no slight corroboration of the early historical (if not of the higher) departments of the Old Testament account.

ISCA.

THE NOVELS OF M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Rosa, or The Black Tulip. (The Parlour Library.) 1854.

ROSA, or The Black Tulip, presents the same characteristics with most of the works of its author—a great idea most imperfectly developed. Not only does it appear to us that to M. Dumas the criticism is peculiarly applicable by which Goldsmith's Con-

noisseur establishes a reputation for knowledge of art—that the artist would have done better had he taken more pains; but, in addition to this, we cannot help suspecting that the genius, talent, or whatever it may be called, of this popular writer, is of a

kind which makes a perfect work from his pen a thing scarcely to be looked for. He is singularly successful in devising strange combinations of circumstances, and in placing his personages in situations which, though improbable, not to say impossible, are still striking and dramatic in the very highest degree; but, when they are so placed, and expectation is aroused, the writer seems to be at a loss as to how to dispose of them. In his most celebrated work, the *Comte de Monte Christo*, this fault is least discernible, or rather the reader is so carried away with the charm* of the narrative, that, until the spell is broken by his arriving at its most lame and impotent conclusion, and he proceeds to a calm inspection of the tinsel which has dazzled his eyes, he is hardly able to perceive any fault in the construction of the tale. The great want in M. Dumas's works seems to be a want of subjectivity,—a want rare indeed at the present day, in which the opposite error is so prevalent. When the course of his narrative imperatively calls upon the writer to display an intimate knowledge of the workings of the mind, Dumas hardly attempts the task, or by attempting it clearly indicates how incompetent he is to deal with the difficulty. We need only refer to the imprisonment of Dantes, where something of the kind might, if anywhere, be looked for. But no; we are doomed to disappointment, and indeed, if we may use a somewhat vulgar expression, the matter is not in M. Dumas, and therefore cannot come out of him. He is, we conceive, too full of life and animal spirits to dwell on the operations of his own volatile mind; and, not being closely acquainted

with his own, it not unnaturally follows that he cannot fairly depict that of any one else. Perhaps it is better for himself that it is so, but his readers are certainly the losers; and this deficiency places him, in our opinion at least, immeasurably below his rival, M. Eugene Sue, in the scale of creative writers.

We now turn from our general censure of M. Dumas's works to the one immediately before us. Among the Schoolmen it was a much-vexed question in how few minutes mass could be solemnized without deadly sin being incurred by the officiating priest; and, after logical subtleties innumerable had been expended on the subject, fourteen minutes and three-quarters, if we mistake not, was fixed on as the shortest space of time that could possibly be allowed. M. Dumas has, we believe, solved a similar problem in book-making: the exact time he permits himself for each volume we are not aware of: but perhaps, if in the computation of the Schoolmen we substitute hours for minutes, we shall nearly hit off the time which Dumas's fertile invention requires for turning out a tale. In any case we feel sure that to *Rosa* or the *Black Tulip* was allotted the shortest space possible consistent with the avoiding of mortal sin. The idea is, of course, grand, striking, and original. A contest to the death between two men for the possession of a tawdry flower is something which at once engages attention as recalling us to a mode of thought different indeed from that of the age in which we live, and of which we are occasionally apt to get somewhat weary. Archdeacon Paley, indeed, though he prefers the raising of a cu-

* That the works of M. Dumas cast a spell over the minds of his readers—such indeed as sometimes to make them forget the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, we had lately occasion to learn to our cost. Not many years ago we were on board a steamboat that plies between Edinburgh and London, and to beguile the tedium of the voyage we had furnished ourselves with a translation of the "*Quarante Cinq*" of Dumas. We had not left Leith pier more than two or three hours, when, being called on deck to see some rare noteworthy object, we incautiously left our novel exposed to view in the cabin. On our return we found that our book, on which we depended for amusement, had disappeared, and moreover that two charming young ladies, the contemplation of whom had previously somewhat distracted our attention from the fortunes of the worthless Duke of Alençon, were nowhere to be seen. In our innocence we in no way connected the disappearance of the book with that of the ladies; but when, about twenty-four hours afterwards, being then off the Nore, we descended into the cabin and found the lost book lying precisely where we left it, and five minutes after espied the lost charmers on deck, the mystery was revealed to our eyes.

cumber or a tulip to absolute inertness of the mind, ranks it as the lowest of all human subjects of interest; but we know from history that in the United Provinces it once took a far higher grade, and we doubt not that from the records of those times might be drawn conflicts carried on with far more earnest hostility than the imaginary one we have before us.

The idea of the tale being as we said good, every thing else we find singularly bad. Van Baerle, an amiable but somewhat uninteresting young man, talks a great deal about his bulbs, as Hamlet about his vengeance, but is little more active than the philosophical Dane. On one occasion, indeed, when the gaoler crushes the cherished plant under his foot, Dumas's hero goes so far as to tear his hair and stamp about his room, but his national phlegm is no further disturbed by his floral enthusiasm. Again, it is with sorrow we find him basely consenting to sacrifice his flower for the sake of his mistress. Now this is not the conduct of a man possessed by a fixed idea, who devotes all his thoughts, his dreams, and aspirations to the attainment of this darling object, and with whom all other considerations are secondary, which we humbly conceive to be the character of the true hero of the romantic drama and novel. It may be said, indeed, that it is consonant to nature and reason to give up a trumpery flower for the sake of a handsome and affectionate young woman; and this we are willing to concede: all we ask is, that we may be presented with one thing or the other, truth and nature, or striking situations. Now the former it is hopeless to look for from M. Dumas, the latter he could give us; but here he goes out of his usual course, and aims at a representation of nature which is far beyond his powers, the result being that between the two stools his unlucky readers find themselves on the ground.

With respect to the rival, Mynheer Boxtel, he indeed exhibits far more energy and perseverance in the pursuit of his object, and at last on his failure has the decency to testify the keenness of his disappointment by falling down dead on the spot. His character however is so imperfectly

developed that the reader knows little or nothing, if we may use a somewhat hackneyed expression, of his inner life, and is utterly careless as to what may become of him.

There is one point however which, more than any other, has stirred up our bile, and which we most earnestly enter our protest against, which is this, that the trials of the hero and heroine are terminated by their being paraded on a platform, the lady being tricked out in scarlet cloth, gold brocade, and we know not what finery; a conclusion only suited to the Adelphe or the Porte St. Martin, where the spectators must be sent away dazzled by the brilliancy of the *tableau*. People possessed by one idea — be it a good or a bad one — are surely somewhat elevated above the common herd around them, who are engrossed by a multitude of trivial cares and passions; and these exalted beings, we grieve to say, are somewhat degraded by happiness of any kind, unless indeed it be happiness that springs solely from the strength and elevation of their own minds. Thus we find that the great master of Romance, Scott, allows no more than this to his Minna and his Rebecca. If however happiness of any kind should be sparingly dispensed to persons of this turn of mind, how utterly unsuited to them is the happiness that takes its origin in fine clothes and mob-acclamations! To recur to the instances we have already cited, how much would the feelings of the reader be shocked if the reclaimed Cleveland, having gained fame, fortune, and reputation in the service of his Sovereign, returned safe and sound to claim the hand of the ever-faithful Shetland maiden; or, if the ill-judged affection of the devout Jewess for Ivanhoe were at length rewarded by a union with the man of her heart. In the latter case, indeed, the prejudices of the age in which the story is laid form an insurmountable barrier to such an alliance; but, were that difficulty removed, one no less formidable would be found in the incompatibility of married life, with its paltry anxieties, its endearments, and its bickerings, with the dignified character which Sir Walter has assigned to his heroines.*

* Sir Walter Scott in his Diary tells us that he was urged to change the catastrophe

In like manner we admit that in our eyes Van Baerle, with his fixed idea, and Rosa, with her devotional spirit, are sadly degraded by the garish prosperity which is so plentifully showered upon them at the close of their career.

We are afraid it will appear highly presumptuous in us to dare to measure swords with a writer of M. Dumas's reputation, but for once we will lay aside our natural modesty and give a sketch of the manner in which we should have employed the materials he has brought together. Given two men engaged in deadly conflict for the possession of a flower, which will ensure the gaining of the prize of the Haarlem Horticultural Society, one of the rivals being young, amiable, and enthusiastic, the other old, ugly, and vindictive, the former in addition being beloved by a maiden who is his inferior in station and is imbued with an earnest devotional spirit—these being the *data*, the problem is to construct out of them a narrative in the taste of the modern romantic school. The young man will be thrown into prison on a false political charge brought against him by his rival; there he will be visited and consoled by the maiden who adores him, who will be in fact the gaoler's daughter:—Thus far M. Dumas, and thus far well and good; but at this point we diverge in our treatment of the subject. In our tale the youth will have an offer of escape on condition of giving up his flower. The offer will be rejected with contempt; fortune and station will be thrown into the bargain, but without any effect on his constant mind. Lastly, wedded happiness with the object of his affections will be given as boot; and here a long and bitter conflict of feelings will ensue, but will end in his holding fast his tulip. He will then be led to the scaffold, and there will calmly suffer death rather than give up his beloved bulb. There will be little difficulty in

devising means by which the coveted treasure will elude the grasp of his rival, who will then, as M. Dumas represents him, fall down dead, his heart broken by the agony of his disappointment. The pious maiden will of course find her piety put to a severe trial by the evident preference which her lover gives his tulip over herself: she will, however, struggle with the rising feelings of pride and jealousy, and the mild discipline of religion to which she has long been habituated will at last enable her to subdue them. On his preferring death to the surrender of his darling plant, she will earnestly expostulate with him on the wickedness of such conduct, but will find argument and entreaty equally unavailing. On his dying on the scaffold her agony will at first be excessive; but after a time, in the offices of religion and the diligent performance of good works, she will find an inward consolation which more than repays her for the blissful visions which have been so rudely dispelled. A plot like this, though we admit it to be consonant neither with truth or nature, would, we submit, be a fair specimen of a tale of the modern French romantic school, the chief aim and object of which we understand to be to furnish excitement to the reader at any sacrifice of reason and good taste.

It will, we fear, be thought that we have said too much on a book so brief and unpretending as that before us, but we may plead in our excuse that, in expressing our opinion of this work, we also express our opinion of all the innumerable works of M. Dumas: to which, indeed, the saying, *ex uno disce omnes*, is singularly applicable. His faults and his virtues in all are the same: in some, indeed, the latter are more prominent than in others, but in all, if we may venture to say so, the former greatly preponderate.

Having now said what we have to say of the author, we turn our attention to the translator. We conceive it

of his work, and to dispose of Ivanhoe in marriage with the Jewess, rather than with the uninteresting Rowena. To this however he made two objections, being substantially the same with those given in the text: 1st. That public opinion in the twelfth century would have been scandalised by so unseemly a match; 2nd. That his younger readers needed to have impressed on them the lesson that the virtuous must not look for their reward here on earth, but must too often be content to find in the strict performance of their duties a barren consolation for disappointed hopes and blighted affections.

to be a well-established rule that when a French or German book is to be translated into English, the task should be entrusted to an Englishman: when, on the contrary, an English work is to be translated into a foreign language, it should be put into the hands of a native of the country, into the language of which the book is to be rendered. The reason, indeed, is obvious: a very superficial acquaintance with a language will enable one to catch the meaning of writers in that language, while to write in the true idiom of a language is a gift almost confined to the natives of the country or to those who have been brought up in it from early childhood. This rule, however obvious and well ascertained in theory, is in practice continually violated, modern publishers seeming by preference to employ French and German translators for works written in those languages. The result of this bad practice not unfrequently is that the translation turned out is in a kind of intermediate language, equally perplexing to the English reader and to a native of the country in which the book was originally written. We are glad, however, that we can except from this censure M. Demmler, the translator of the work before us, whose performance on the whole is highly creditable, though here and there occur blemishes which make us almost wish that one of our countrymen had been substituted. For instance, at p. 129, in a conversation between Cornelius and Rosa, we find a most faulty expression, "What, my dear Rosa," said Cornelius, "you thought, even before receiving my letter, of coming to meet me again?" "If I thought of it," replied Rosa, allowing her love to get the better of her bashfulness, "I thought of nothing else." We venture to suggest to M. Demmler that an English young lady, however much in love, and however bashful and fluttered, would in a similar case say, not "If I thought of it," but "Did I think of it?" or "Do you ask if I thought of it?" We would

also hint our opinion that the phrase "lots of persons," which, if we mistake not, the Frisian maiden has recourse to more than once, is altogether unfitted for her lips. If it be objected that Rosa is of low birth, and therefore a coarseness of language is not altogether unsuited to her, to that we make answer, that not only had she the advantage of conversing frequently with Van Baerle, but we are told that he expended great pains on her education; and, what is more than all this, to the heroes and heroines of romance there is always attributed a purity and elevation of language, they being supposed to be for the most part under the influence of passion of some kind, and passion of any kind being acknowledged to be the grand purifier and elevator of language. On these grounds, then, we submit that the expression "lots of persons" in the mouth of the fair Rosa is "very tolerable and not to be endured." Before ending our cavils, we must also protest against the continual use of the word *Miss* as applied to the gaoler's daughter—even the *De Witts* and *Van Baerle* employ it when addressing her. Now in England people do not say *Miss* where in France they say *Mademoiselle*. The use, indeed, of the word *Miss* without the name of the lady attached conveys to English ears an idea of want of education and refinement; in translations it should carefully be avoided, *Mademoiselle* or *Fräulein*, as the case may be, being substituted in its place.

With the exception of these few disfigurements, we are bound to say that the translation reads pleasantly enough; for the tale itself, as we previously intimated, we look upon it as one of the poorest which M. Dumas has turned out: upon us, indeed, it produces the effect of a rocket that will not go off, a pic-nic in a pouring rain, a roast pig without plum sauce, or any thing else which at first sight being great in promise is in performance found to be nothing.

THE FATHERS OF THE DESERT—HILARION.

THE Life of Malchus,* which we have already presented to our readers, perhaps derived a certain interest from the romantic nature of its incidents; but we are compelled to admit that that amiable but somewhat imbecile old man, whose only activity was shewn in deserting successively each station into which accident had thrown him, afforded but a poor specimen of the renowned *Fathers of the Desert*. We now design to bring forward a far higher example, and, passing over Paul, Antony, and Pachomius, the founders of Egyptian Monasticism, we turn to Hilarion, the originator of that way of life in Palestine, whose troubled and eventful career, extending over a period of eighty years (A.D. 292—372), though somewhat subsequent in point of time, offers a more lively illustration of their sorrows and consolations, their temptations and triumphs.

Shortly after his decease his Epitaph† was written by Epiphanius Bishop of Constantia, who had been personally acquainted with the departed Eremite.

We may here remark that the early Saints and Fathers, for the most part, earnestly disclaimed any imputation of miraculous powers, while their biographers, the more they were removed from them in time and place, so much the more unsparingly in their narratives heaped sign upon sign and wonder upon wonder. It may therefore be inferred that the treatise of Epiphanius was wholly silent on that head, or at least confined itself within bounds of moderation. However that may be, it appears it was favourably received by the Faithful; but Jerome, dissatisfied with its meagreness, drew up, while in his retirement at Bethlehem, a fuller account, the miraculous condiment of which, we conceive, is sufficient to satisfy the longings of the most diseased appetite.

It seems that in those days critics were no less vexatious than they are in our own. To the Life of the Eremite Paul an objection had been raised, that one whom nobody saw might as well not have lived at all; and Jerome,

foreseeing that Hilarion was exposed to the opposite censure, that one who lived in crowds was hardly a true solitary, takes care to forestal the objection he anticipated; he reminds the malevolent that in similar style their ancestors the Pharisees once cavilled at our Saviour and the Baptist, and assures them—an assurance one would think little needed by those who knew that combative spirit—that no fear of them will deter him from his course, but that, like Ulysses, his fingers in his ears, he will pass on his way, regardless of the yelping hounds of Scylla. With which parting compliment he proceeds to the business before him.

In the year of our Lord 272, and at Tabatha, a village about five miles to the south of Gaza, the future Eremite first saw the light. His parents were idolaters—a circumstance in which his biographer finds occasion for the poetical image that the little Hilarion sprung up like a rose from amongst thorns. Being persons of substance they sent their young son to Alexandria for his education, where the boy's amiable manners and readiness in language soon made him a favourite with all his preceptors. It does not appear what first turned his attention to Christianity; but at that early age we are told he eagerly imbibed its mild doctrines, and zealously devoted to the offices of the Church hours spent by his young schoolmates in the alternate contemplation of the savage arena, the exciting circus, and the wanton theatre.

About this time the retirement of Antony was in every mouth—an example which could not fail to kindle the imagination of an enthusiastic child. Hilarion quitted his friends, and, plunging into the wilderness of the Thebaid, found the Eremite surrounded by crowds of admirers. He spent two months in observing the object of his veneration, and, as may be easily supposed, the asceticism which contented the old man was not nearly severe enough to satisfy the aspirations

* See our Magazine for October, p. 374.

† For the meaning of this word see our number for January.

of the young one. He found it however not difficult to account for his disappointment: "I must begin," said he to himself, "as the blessed Antony began: he has been a stout warrior, and, having endured the heat and toil of the combat, now enjoys the glorious reward of victory; while I, on the contrary, have not yet fleshed my maiden sword." Being now about fifteen years of age he returned home, and finding his parents dead, and himself thereby entitled to some little property, he resolved first of all to disencumber himself of all earthly treasure, and accordingly divided his inheritance into two equal parts; one he gave to his brothers and the other to the poor, and then set out empty-handed to commence his life of hermit.

The spot which he chose for his residence was certainly well adapted to his purpose. About seven miles south of Maiuma, the well-known port of Gaza, lay a dreary waste, the wild and desolate aspect of which struck each beholder with awe and terror. On the one side lay a pestilential marsh, on the other the waters of the Mediterranean. A reputation for robberies, accompanied with violence, added all that was wanted to complete the horrors of the scene. Here the young boy—for he was no more—built himself a cabin of rushes and sedge, and, strong in faith, took up in this his solitary abode. His appearance at this time is described as being singularly childish, his cheeks being perfectly smooth, while his frame, sickly and delicate, seemed little fitted to endure the austerities to which he subjected it.

For a short time in his retirement his triumph was complete, but he soon found that the Adversary he had fled from was no less active in the lonely hut than in the crowded city. Excessive fasts and long estrangement from the society of his fellow-creatures produced their ordinary effects, and the disordered imagination of the young Eremite peopled his cell with apparitions the most fantastic. Various indeed were the forms which the Old Enemy assumed to ensnare or terrify the saintly child, now darting before him as a howling wolf or a yelping fox, and now again crouching at his feet in

the form and attitude of a dying gladiator. At other times he seems to have been in a jesting mood, but in his gayer moments doubtless not the less formidable. Of these we give the following instance. One night Hilarion was on his knees praying in the attitude of devotion; his head was resting on the ground, and his thoughts, as the historian tells us they will do, were somewhat wandering from his occupation; indeed, we may not uncharitably suppose that he was gradually dropping into a gentle slumber. The Enemy did not neglect his opportunity, and leaping on the back of the negligent devotee, he struck his heels into his ribs and gave his shoulders a good lashing with a whip, at the same time crying "Yeho! here; yeho! you are lazy, it seems, or perhaps jaded with your work; I think I must give you a feed." In this sally the mocking Fiend perhaps made allusion to a metaphor which the ardent boy had used to express the contempt he entertained for his worthless carcass; that metaphor indeed which so tickled the fancy of the elder Shandy, and which, though harmless enough in itself, his indiscreet facetiousness has presented in an aspect so ludicrous that we dare not here do more than refer to it.*

The same enthusiastic temperament however which subjected Hilarion to these empty illusions, enabled him to combat and at length to overcome them. Many of his hours indeed were spent in better occupations than that of indulging in idle visions. We are told that he not only used to dig the ground for exercise, but devoted a great part of his time to plaiting baskets of rushes after the manner of the Egyptian monks, by the sale of which he procured enough for the supply of his scanty wants, being not unmindful of the saying of the Apostle, that *if any man will not work neither shall he eat*.

He had been twenty-two years in solitude, and was consequently about thirty-seven years of age before he became endowed with or at any rate was induced to exert his miraculous powers. A lady from the district of Eleutheropolis, whose nuptial bed was barren of offspring, broke in upon his seclusion, being the first woman he had

* See Tristram Shandy *passim*.

seen since his retirement from the world, and by tears and entreaties obtained his intercession with Heaven in her behalf, which proved not ineffectual. A wonder like this performed, he was not likely to be left at rest, and from this point miracle succeeds miracle in the pages of Jerome, till to the wearied reader the ordinary course of nature seems more strange than its interruption.

Some of these prodigies which best illustrate the modes of the thinking and acting in that age we proceed to lay before our readers. A youth of Maiuma dwelt next door to a damsel who was dedicated to the service of God. The maiden was fair to look on, and her neighbour was not insensible to her charms. Either forgetting or despising her sacred profession, he indulged in hopes of obtaining a return of his affection, and accordingly had recourse to all those arts which in that day were found efficient for such purposes, and some of which have not yet lost their efficacy. When he met her, we are told, he tenderly pressed her hand and endeavoured to enliven her *ennui* with gay and sportive sallies; when he saw her in the distance, nods, becks, and smiles, and, what will somewhat surprise us, whistling, intimated to the maiden the presence of an adorer. The object of all these attentions *appeared* unmoved by them, though subsequent events may lead us to doubt whether this coldness had not in it more of show than reality. Foiled, however, for the present, the youth betook himself to the city of Memphis, resolved to seek in the mysteries of Egyptian art some remedy for the pangs of despised love. After a year's pupilage to the priests of Esculapius, he returned home an adept, prepared to obtain by magical skill an interest in the damsel's mind which more honest means had failed to procure him. He buried under the threshold of her house a plate of Cyprian brass inscribed with words of wondrous might, and with more than earthly forms. On the moment the maiden was possessed by a demon, and, forgetful of the decorum which modesty prescribes to her sex, tore her veil from her head, and, suffering her tresses to flow unconfined, loudly called upon the name of the youth whom she had once too much despised and now

too fondly loved. Her affrighted parents led her to Hilarion's monastery and implored the interposition of the man of God, when the demon who possessed the maiden at once acknowledged the power of the Saint, and with loud cries besought his forbearance and compassion. "'Twas by violence," cried he, "and not with my own good will that I was hurried here: ah! how happy was I at Memphis! how easily I led men astray there with dreams and with visions! And, oh! what torments, what agony do I suffer now! you compel me to come forth, and I, all the while, am kept fast bound under the threshold. But I go not forth, till the youth who keeps me fast, has set me free." "A mighty powerful spirit truly," replied the Saint in derision, "who can be kept fast bound by a thread and a plate of metal." "But tell me," added he, "how dared you enter into a maiden who was consecrated to God? Why not rather into the youth who sent you to her?"—"I would have been of great use, indeed," replied the spirit, "for me to enter into him who was already possessed by my colleague, the demon of love." Thus foiled in argument, the Saint had recourse to authority, and without condescending to humour the demon by sending for the youth who had bound him, or by having the spells dug up, he compelled him to come forth in spite of his reluctance, and then dismissed the released damsel, not however without a severe reprimand, intimating to the culprit that, had it not been for some indiscretion of her own, she might have set at defiance the assaults of men and of demons.

He who could thus easily bring youths and virgins to their senses, would of course find no difficulty in controlling a brute. Lovers, Syrian or Italian, at Maiuma or Verona, are a stubborn and a stiff-necked generation. It is therefore, for a reason that will subsequently appear, and certainly not with any purpose of enhancing the saint's reputation for miraculous powers, that we now record his triumph over an animal which is admitted on all hands to be unendowed with reason.

A camel of the Bactrian or two-humped breed, and of enormous size, was seized with a sudden frenzy, tearing and biting, and treading people

under foot. Its strength and violence were such that the stoutest ropes pulled by more than thirty men were required to drag it into the presence of the Saint. The blood-shot eyes of the infuriated beast, its foam-flecked jaws, from which lolled its swollen and livid tongue, its fearful bellowing that rent the air, had no terrors for the prepared mind of Hilarion. He calmly bade those who brought it let loose the beast, which they had no sooner done, than, appalled at their own act, they fled in every direction, and the Saint was left alone with the camel, which made at him with all the force and fury of insanity. Unmoved, he advanced to meet it, and, addressing the demon that possessed it in terms of withering scorn, he stretched forth his hand and stood awaiting the result [interim porrecta stabat manu]. At the moment, obedient to the mandate, the beast halted in its career, and falling to the ground, acknowledged in crouching humbleness the awful presence of the man of God.

The modern advocates of mesmerism have sought and found an useful support for their somewhat rickety science in the early miracles of the Romish Church, and the one we have just narrated seems that of all others the most adapted to their purpose. In the outstretched arm of the saint they will recognise without difficulty the mystic pass, and the sudden tameness of the beast they will attribute to that strange agency under which we have seen young people at evening parties sinking into the magnetic *coma*. This feat of Hilarion's, indeed, bears a striking resemblance to that wondrous work which a few years ago was wrought by Miss Martineau on a constipated cow. It will be interesting to many to trace out the features of the likeness: but for ourselves we confess the inquiry has no kind of attraction. The imputation of prejudice and of narrowness of mind, we are aware we shall incur; and to that imputation we submit ourselves with lowliness and resignation. The story of the saint is probably wholly apocryphal; but, even if not, we cannot help looking on him

—and Miss Martineau no less—as led away by an imagination that believed all it desired, and desired nothing so much as what was extraordinary. Harriet and Hilarion—*his* camel and *her* cow—are by us equally regarded with the incredulity of suspicion.

The fame attending wonders like these soon dispelled the solitude and obscurity which Hilarion courted. The blessed Antony himself, proud of his disciple's increasing reputation, not only honoured him with frequent epistles, but, as we often see an old practitioner kindly throw business in the way of a beginner, so the Eremite of the Thebaid, when sick persons came to him from Syria, referred them to their fellow-countryman, who would have saved them a long and tedious journey.

The enthusiast's cell of rushes and sedge had long given place to a crowded monastery,* and now other hermitages sprung up on all sides, filled with admirers and imitators, who, however, somewhat relaxed the severe discipline of their founder and model. To the hermitages were for the most part attached gardens and vineyards, with stalls for the oxen employed in their cultivation, which gave an opening in the hearts of the brethren for the old worldly feelings of rapacity and avarice to creep in. To restrain, as far as in him lay, these rapidly-increasing evils, Hilarion assumed the pastoral care of the solitaries who dwelt near; and every year, just before the vintage came round, made a visitation of their cells, with a view to stifle in its birth each lurking disorder, to uphold the faint-hearted with exhortation, and arouse the unworthy by exposure and reproof. Before his departure a list was made out of the brethren at whose hermitages he intended to make a stay, and of those whom in passing he would look in upon. It may be supposed that the love of variety in a life so irksome, perhaps not unmingled with the wish to witness the disgrace or discomfiture of an offending Brother, would induce many of the solitaries to accompany him in his route, and sometimes, we are told, he had as many as two

* The term *monastery* soon deviated from its original and strictly correct signification, "the habitation of a single solitary," and was used for a collection of such habitations.

thousand in his train. At first, each man carried with him what was needful for the journey; but, before long, it became customary for the pious villagers to supply any Eremite who dwelt in their neighbourhood with provisions sufficient to entertain the Saint and his holy retinue.

In these visitations incidents not unfrequently occurred which may almost excite a smile. A solitary, who was somewhat niggardly, had been marked by Hilarion, in making out his list, as one to whose hospitality he would make no appeal. The monks about him, we are told, wished to cure their erring Brother of his fault, and entreated the Saint to change his arrangement. We may here remark that, whatever other moral or intellectual deficiencies may be imputed to the Fathers of the Desert, they on no occasion exhibit any want of insight into the character of those around them; in this respect resembling most leaders of religious sects. It is, indeed, probable—we might almost say certain—that the constant study and contemplation of their own deceitful hearts gave them this easy penetration into the motives of others. On this occasion accordingly the malice of the Brethren did not for a moment escape the quick eye of Hilarion, and he sternly reproved them for their want of charity. The spirit of the avaricious hermit was now however aroused, and his request being joined to that of the others, Hilarion conceded to him perhaps more readily than he desired the honour of entertaining the travellers.

Ten days after this the visit was paid; and the solitaries, their appetites sharpened by ill-will, proposed to themselves a luxurious repast on the hoarded vintage of the miser. A reckoning made in the absence of the host is proverbially erroneous, and so it happened in the present instance. At every access to the vineyard watchmen were stationed, who, with stones and clods of earth, which they flung with their hands or from slings, kept the hungry crew at bay, and next morning, their bellies empty and their steps faltering, the malevolent hermits pursued their weary way to some more hospitable dwelling, the Saint meanwhile laughing in his sleeve at

their well-merited discomfiture. The avaricious anchorite however was not left to triumph in the success of his stratagem, for we are told that his crop when gathered in was found to be far more scanty than usual, while even the gathering, scanty as it was, soon turned into vinegar.

Any feeling of covetousness was indeed most alien from the mind of Hilarion. An officer of Constantius's guard, in his gratitude for a cure the Saint had wrought upon him, urged upon his acceptance a large sum of money. For answer to his offer, Hilarion shewed him a loaf of barley bread. "Those whose food is like this," added he, "look on gold as mere dirt." And, as he found no trace of avarice in his own bosom, he was by no means disposed to tolerate it in the case of others. About five miles from the Saint dwelt a Brother whose hankering after the wealth that perisheth had drawn down upon him the displeasure of Hilarion, and caused him to be excluded from his presence. Apparently the offending hermit was one of those who wish at one and the same time to serve God and Mammon, and was anxious to regain the favour of the holy man without abandoning that worldliness of conduct by which he had forfeited it. He accordingly entreated the intercession of the Brethren who lived in Hilarion's monastery, and especially that of Hesy-chius, towards whom even at that time the Saint had shewn marks of regard that were afterwards justified by his zeal and fidelity. One day the disgraced solitary brought a little offering of chick-peas, by which he hoped to allay the wrath of Hilarion, and which the favourite Hesy-chius ventured to place on the evening board. No sooner did the scent of them reach the nostrils of the Saint than he exclaimed in the accents of disgust, "How now, Hesy-chius!—whence have you these chick-peas?" "Sire," replied the youth in alarm, "a Brother brought them here: they are the pride of his garden, and he thought they might be acceptable to the Brethren." "Away with them," returned the Saint with increasing indignation; "don't you smell the foul avarice that lurks in them: they stink of covetousness: even brute beasts could smell it: away with them to the

cattle, and see how they like them." Hesy chius placed them in the manger, and no sooner had he done so than the oxen bellowed and snorted, and gave every sign of horror, and at last, bursting their halters, fled in every direction. Hilarion, it appears, possessed the remarkable power of distinguishing men's vices by the mere scent of their persons, of their clothes, or of objects they had touched.

Gifts like these are not suffered to rust in disuse. Every day brought with it a fresh crowd of admirers, who at last caused the *Old Man* (his usual appellation in the narrative) such lively distress that, when in his sixty-third year he fell into a kind of languishing disorder, being frequently found with tears in his eyes, and sometimes exclaiming in a voice of anguish, "I have returned to the world, and have received my reward in my lifetime!" At length he resolved upon quitting a spot which now afforded him nothing but unhappiness.

In the mind of his biographer, to whom worldly applause was anything but indifferent, this determination excites an astonishment which he does not attempt to conceal. "Some people," says he, "may admire the wonderful works of the Saint, others his abstinence, his knowledge and humility; but I am surprised at nothing so much as that he could trample under foot honour and glory. Bishops and presbyters, clergy and monks, Christian matrons, too—a great temptation—came together in crowds, and from this side and that both city and country sent out their swarms: men of rank came among them, and magistrates, to take at the Saint's hands bread and oil which he had blessed." The popularity, however, that was the breath of Jerome's nostrils, was merely disgusting to the more delicate taste of Hilarion. But to carry his intention into effect was a work of some difficulty. On his making it known, more than ten thousand persons of both sexes came together to oppose his departure. At this moment the veil which concealed the future from the gaze of the holy man was suddenly withdrawn, and the woes which the vindictive Julian was in a few short years to bring upon the Faithful were clearly exhibited to his waking vision. Striking his staff upon

the sand he cried, "I know that my Lord is not a deceiver: and I cannot endure the sight of the churches overthrown, the altars of Christ trodden down, and the blood of my Sons poured forth." Though awed by these mysterious words, the crowd still ventured to withstand the purpose he announced. "I will eat no food," cried the saint, "I will take no drink, until you let me go." And this was no empty boast, for during seven days the enthusiasm of his followers compelled him to remain in self-imposed abstinence; and even then they accompanied him on his way, and only at Betilium, a town on the frontiers of Egypt, bade a reluctant farewell to the object of their veneration.

The remaining events of Hilarion's wandering life we must more briefly detail. He first made a pilgrimage to the cell of his old master Antony, and spent there a night in watching and prayer; then accompanied by Gazanus, once a poor stonecutter of Maiuma, and the favourite Hesy chius, he proceeded to Bruchium, a suburb of Alexandria. As the shades of evening were falling, the Brethren of the monastery where he lodged heard in mournful astonishment the Saint giving orders to his disciples to saddle his ass, and, falling on their knees before the threshold, sought to delay his unexpected departure. The Old Man, however, held on his course, consoling them with the assurance that it was for their own good he was leaving them, and that before long the cause of his discourteous haste would be known. In fact the evil days which the Saint had beheld in ecstatic vision were now come upon the Church: the Arian Constantius was replaced by his pagan cousin, and that toleration was now refused to the Christians which in their day of power they had denied to others. On the morrow after Hilarion's leaving Bruchium, the lictors of the prefect of Alexandria, accompanied by a crowd of the people of Gaza, presented themselves at the gates of the monastery, and produced warrants for the apprehension of the heaven-warned fugitives. This narrow escape, however, admonished the Old Man to dismiss his beloved Hesy chius to a separate retreat. He himself, attended only by the trusty Gazanus, found re-

fuge for a time in the further Oasis. They thence made their way to the coast, and crossed over to Pachynus, the southernmost promontory of Sicily. In the depths of the forests that overspread this wild and barbarous region they took up their abode, supplying their scanty wants and those of their too numerous visitors by cutting faggots, which they sold for firewood at the nearest village.

The brief reign of Julian had now come to a violent end, and Hesy chius, no longer in fear of arrest, commenced a loving search over sea and land for the master he had lost. At length at Methoné in the Peloponnese, he learnt from a Jew who was vending old clothes to the people, that a prophet of the Christians had appeared in Sicily. Arrived at Pachynus, he found the object of his search again meditating flight from the concourse of people whom the fame of his miracles had gathered round him. Epidaurus in Dalmatia and Paphos in Cyprus—the Saint's next places of refuge—soon became, from the same cause, successively odious. But in the interior of the island Hesy chius discovered a retreat which almost satisfied the somewhat exacting requirements of Hilarion. Embosomed amidst crags so precipitous that the only access was by creeping on the hands and knees, lay a rich bottom of land, where a limpid stream wound its way through smiling orchards, and the neighbouring ruins of a heathen temple sent forth day and night the unceasing howls of malignant demons. This latter circumstance, we are told, gave the place its chief charm in the eyes of Hilarion; and here, in unwearied conflict with the Foe, whom he now had at his very door, the Old Man spent five years of the highest enjoyment of which his restless nature was capable. The country people of the neighbourhood meanwhile kept close watch upon their honoured guest, lest some new caprice

should again send him wandering to distant realms. At the end of this time died the faithful Gazanus, and a few days after his saintly master breathed out in faith and hope his ardent spirit. The same jealous care which the rustics around had previously shewn in the case of the living man, was now transferred to his lifeless corpse, and a pious fraud alone enabled the favourite Hesy chius to obtain the much-coveted possession of the body of his master.

At the time of the Old Man's decease he was absent in Palestine, and returning he hired the Saint's little garden, affecting the intention of imitating his seclusion. For ten months he watched, when the favourable moment arrived, and Hesy chius, at the risk of his life, carried off the saint's body, with his hair shirt, his cowl, and his cloak, from which we are assured there exhaled an odour as sweet as if they had been anointed with the choicest unguents.

The monastery near Maiuma, which in Julian's time the fury or servility of the people of Gaza had razed to the ground, had now again risen from its ruins, and here the Eremit's remains were ultimately deposited.

It will not surprise us that the powers which had been so conspicuous in Hilarion when living, lingered after his decease in the places where his bones successively reposed. Even at the time when Jerome wrote, the contest for superiority in that respect still raged between the people of Palestine and those of Cyprus; the former priding themselves on the possession of the Eremit's body, the latter, with more reason, on that of his spirit. Signs and wonders indeed were wrought in both places; more especially, however, in the little garden of Cyprus, perchance, adds the biographer, because that was the spot with which his affections in his lifetime were more closely entwined.

THE BYZANTINE AND GREEK EMPIRES.

The History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires from A.D. 1057 to 1453.
By George Finlay. 8vo. 1854.

THERE are certain periods of history which, from their general obscurity or defective interest, would be consigned to mere oblivion, were it not for the predilections of a few individual inquirers. Such a period is the history of the Byzantine Empire, and among such inquirers is Mr. George Finlay.

We might perhaps include among such periods the entire annals of the Hellenic race from Alexander's death at Babylon to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks. Various and splendid empires, indeed, arose in three continents as the results of the Macedonian invasion of Persia. But their splendour was military or commercial rather than political. The dynasties of the Ptolemies and Seleucidæ produced few distinguished monarchs, statesmen, or warriors. The libraries of Alexandria and Pergamus were rather conservatories of learning than nurseries of genius; and the wars of Syria and Egypt were the wars of despots, devoid equally of noble controversies and striking catastrophes. By us, seeing the issues of them, the fortunes of these kingdoms may be likened to mighty rivers hurrying to lose themselves in the all-absorbing ocean of Rome.

The great mutations of the ethnic world had been acted, when Constantine transferred the seat of empire from the banks of the Tiber to the shores of the Bosphorus. National life and vigour had retired beyond the Rhine and the Danube, and the destroyers of Rome and Pagandom alone attract and arrest our sympathies. Yet, defective as it unquestionably is in historical interest of a higher order, the Byzantine empire presents, under certain aspects, an instructive and imposing spectacle. It was the last phase of the fourth Great Monarchy—the beast of prophetic vision, “with great iron teeth, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly”—the monarchy in whose round and compass was absorbed the civilization of two hemispheres. Although a Christian city from its birth, Constantinople was the

last home and haunt of the ceremonies and the shadows of Paganism. The rods and axes of Roman consuls had been borne in its streets: its laws and imperial rescripts were written in the language of Cicero and Virgil: its population and its scholars spoke the vernacular idiom of Demosthenes and Plato. The severe taste of Phidias would have disapproved of the gorgeous architecture of St. Sophia, yet its Hippodrome was a dialos that would have befitted the Olympic games. In the bosom of the first Christian metropolis were deeply embedded the form and lineaments of Pagandom, nor until the Crescent supplanted the Cross upon its towers have we taken a final farewell of classical antiquity.

In these vestiges of the past, in this presence of an august shadow, lies, if we mistake not, the central interest of Byzantine annals. As regards the onward course of human society, they are, for the most part, flat, trivial, and dreary: but as regards the earlier platforms and stages of man's development, there is something deeply affecting and impressive in this cohesion and continuity of ages. Byzantium was no mean city, nor of recent date, at the period of the great Ionian revolt. The armaments with which Darius and Xerxes inundated Scythia and Greece swept beneath the ken of the centinels on its walls. It had furnished the galleys of Cimon and Pausanias with wood and water: its quays had been trodden by Lysander, Phocion, and Agesilaus. Its streets had echoed to the trumpets of Roman pro-consuls: its altars had burnt frankincense before successive Cæsars: its citizens had beheld the galleys of the first Norsemen who passed the castles of the Hellespont. It had watched the shadow of decay creeping over its neighbours and rivals in the trade of the Euxine—Lampsacus, Chalcedon, and Proconnessus—and it was itself snatched from the common doom by its conversion into the metropolis of the Christianised Roman empire.

In the volume now before us Mr. Finlay completes the task which he so

well began nearly ten years ago by his "History of Greece under the Roman Empire." He has accordingly been the chronicler of nearly eighteen centuries, and has delineated their events and changes with much spirit and unquestionable learning. That his volumes are readable is no ordinary praise, for Byzantine annals comprise an unprecedented amount of monotony—fierce and worthless ecclesiastical controversies alternating with the sanguinary feuds of the Hippodrome and the chronic oppression, or the occasional excesses, of despotism. It is difficult to select from this uniform and frequently stagnant mass of tyranny and subservience a few epochs of general interest or national vitality; and the palsy and suspension of life are the more striking from their immediate contrast with the regeneration of Western Europe by the multitude which "Rene and the Danau poured from their frozen loins."

In this his final volume Mr. Finlay describes the three last phases of Constantinopolitan history—the end of the Byzantine empire—the fortunes and decline of the Latin occupation of Constantinople—and the Greek empire under the dynasty of Palæologos. Our limits will permit of a brief glance only at the characteristics of each of these periods, which it may be convenient to remind the reader extend over the space of nearly four hundred years, and synchronise with those important epochs in Western Europe, the growth and formation of its monarchies, the vigour and decline of the Italian republics, the Crusades, the revival of ancient literature, and the dawn of modern science and philosophy.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in Byzantine history is the duration of the empire for so many centuries after all the roots and fibres of national life had died away. It is indeed no new thing for a people which has been great to subsist for some generations upon the mere reputation of its strength. The weakness of Rome was long unsuspected by the fierce and warlike nations who rent away its richest provinces. Not until nearly the close of the eighteenth century was the decrepitude of Spain discerned by Europe. It retained the mines of the western Ophir and was therefore supposed to be rich; it inherited the renown of

Pavia and Lepanto, and was therefore presumed to be formidable. A similar delusion surrounded and secured the city of Constantine. It had not a foot of land left westward of the Adriatic; the Saracen was in Egypt and Syria; the Mongol and the Avar pressed on its northern frontier; its creed was accounted heretical by two-thirds of Christendom; its laws had been superseded or modified by the rude codes or ruder practice of feudal and municipal legislators. But, although with each succeeding generation the couriers who bore the imperial rescripts traversed a narrower circle of dependencies, the capital itself was long unassailed. The last retreat of the Roman eagles seemed to be endowed with a charmed life.

Theorists, who in the present day advocate the doctrines of pure centralization, would do well to study the Byzantine historians. From its cradle to its grave the Eastern empire is a reduction of their doctrines to practice. In every stage of its existence the executive absorbed all the functions of the state. Despotical monarchies in other lands have been the heirs of abused freedom, or the corruptors of the springs of national life; but at Constantinople despotic centralization was coeval with the city itself. There was no popular assembly to control the aristocracy; while the territorial nobility, who held as their exclusive possession the great offices of the state, had a direct interest in guarding a despotism, which any member of their body might aspire to wield, from the contact of popular innovation. The church, which in Western Europe often acted as a counterpoise to secular tyranny, busied itself in the Eastern metropolis with creeds and rituals alone, and on no occasion uplifted its voice, or spread its mantle, in behalf of the subjects of the state. Unfortunately for the bulk of mankind, Constantine, when he founded his system of administration, was, from his position as a fortunate soldier and a party-leader, unconnected with the popular or national sympathies of any dominant class, and regarded this state of isolation as the surest basis of power, and the best guarantee for the uniform administration of justice. His successors nurtured an error that accorded with their own selfish predilections, and

jealously closed every corner that led, or was imagined to lead, towards a more liberal recognition of personal or corporate rights.

It was not the least of the infelicities of the new metropolis that it sprung up like a gourd, without historical associations—for those of Byzantium were obsolete or worthless—and without passing through any of the stages of national or municipal growth. Youthful in respect of years as a city in Illinois or Arkansas, Constantinople was, from the first, in respect of its institutions, a veteran capital. It was Rome in fact uprooted and transplanted, with much of the soil and parasitical overgrowth of an ancient and declining empire. The church and the army, although they occasionally shifted the sceptre from one patrician house to another, formed no counterpoise to the *imperium* of the Byzantine Cæsars. The actors might be changed, but the political drama altered not. Neither the capital nor the provinces derived any amelioration of their lot from the accession of a new dynasty. Rigid formalism pervaded equally the government and the governed, religion and law, learning and manners; and the fairest departments of Europe and Asia were regulated by maxims which rivalled, if they did not indeed surpass, in rigidity and minuteness the ceremonial precepts of Pekin or Benares.

As in the executive system of the Eastern empire all official life radiated from the monarch, so in the provincial administration all enactments tended to the aggrandisement of the capital. In order that the metropolitan population might be supplied with food and largesses, or gratified with splendid pageants of the palace, the hippodrome, and the church, the repairs of distant ports, aqueducts, and roads were neglected, and the local funds appropriated to the maintenance of barren pomp and prodigality. The defence of the frontiers, and the communication of the provinces with one another, were looked upon as duties far inferior to that of providing for a holiday or a procession, and a breach of etiquette was esteemed a graver misfortune than the loss of a city or an army. To a centralising government a territorial aristocracy is always an object of jealousy and alarm; and, accordingly,

the later Byzantine emperors guarded themselves against possible revolutions and rebellions, by opposing to the nobility and great officers of state the members of their private households, whom a breath could make and unmake. A similar jealousy affected the appointments of the army. Belisarius might supplant Justinian, but the *eunuch* Narses was incapable of mounting the throne; and, accordingly, we find the command of the legions frequently intrusted to that unhappy class of beings which plays so important a part in the history of oriental despotisms.

Our limits permit us merely a sketch of the general phenomena and causes of Byzantine corruption and decline. Their particular eras and stages must be sought in Mr. Finlay's pages. Left to itself, the empire of the Commeni must eventually have perished of inanition. It was destined, however, to fall by open violence.

The history of the Crusades is commonly regarded under the aspect which the Europeans of the West have assumed as the true point of view for contemplating that remarkable era of misdirected enthusiasm. In palliation of the crimes and errors of the warriors of the Cross, are alleged the benefits indirectly accruing to civilisation from the stimulus imparted to commerce and the arts, through the luxuries and refinement introduced from the East. We are willing to admit the result, but we have never been able to regard it in the light of an apology for excesses that find their parallel only in the annals of Buccaneers. Mr. Finlay views these expeditions principally with reference to their effects upon the Byzantine empire: and seen from this, the black side of the shield, there is certainly small reason for dealing leniently either with the delusion itself, or those who acted under its influence. His remarks upon this "great movement of mankind" may disappoint enthusiasts, but will gratify the lovers of truth and soberness.

The effects of the Crusades on the government of Constantinople and on the condition of the Greek Christians were very different from those which they produced on the Latin nations. In the West, we can trace the germs of much social

improvement to the immediate results of the Crusades; but in the East, during the whole period of their continuance, they were an unmitigated evil to the great body of the Christian population. For a time, religious feelings induced the traders to behave to the Byzantine empire with some respect, as it was a Christian state; but when ambition and fashion, rather than religious feeling, led men to the Holy Wars, the Eastern Christians suffered more from the Crusaders than the Mahommedans. It is our task, therefore, to view the Crusaders chiefly as the irruption of undisciplined armies seeking to conquer foreign lands, and to retain possession of their conquests by military power. And in this light these celebrated expeditions effected so little in comparison with the forces they brought into the field, and with the individual military pretences of the leaders, and the government of their Eastern conquests was so ruinous and unjust, that the character of the Western Europeans was for many ages regarded by the Eastern Christians with feelings of contempt and hatred.

The feelings were not without excuse. In the twelfth century the Emperor Alexius had viewed with undisguised alarm the undisciplined multitude who plundered his subjects and threatened his capital: and, for the space of more than a century afterwards, it was the policy of his successors, whenever a fresh crusade was proclaimed in the West, to divert the energies of the marauders to undertakings more profitable to the Greek empire than the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre.

In a city so prone to turbulence and intrigue as Constantinople, it was however scarcely possible to exclude the armies of the West from participation in its factions. To the warriors of the Cross, eager to exchange their barren western fiefs for rich oriental principalities, the position and the wealth of the city of the Golden Horn held out irresistible temptations. To the factious within its walls, the opportunity of expelling their rivals by the venal sword of the Franks was equally alluring, and the Eastern Roman empire was usurped and dismembered by the champions who had vowed to recover and extend the boundaries of Christendom.

On the 12th of April, in the year 1204, the Crusaders and the Venetians carried Constantinople by assault, and the Byzantine empire ceased to exist.

Its fall caused little emotion in Christian Europe, for the conquerors at this juncture were servants of the Cross, and not as in 1453 aliens in blood, speech, and religion. Yet, upon Christendom generally, a grievous wound was on that day inflicted which eventually rendered it more vulnerable when assailed by the infidel. For neither the Latin, nor the Greek empire which succeeded it, equalled in strength, cohesion, or renown, the Eastern Roman empire. From the latter indeed many new states were immediately severed, subjected to new laws, and compelled to adopt new manners and habits. The feudal system, with which alone the Latins were familiar, was imposed on Greece by its conquerors, and a considerable portion of the Hellenic race never again recovered its independence. Two several empires were established at Nicaea and Trebizond, and the Cæsar who reigned at Constantinople thenceforward found himself compelled to share with two rivals the honour of representing the empire of the East.

What the fire in Nero's reign had been to Rome, the excesses of the Crusaders were to Rome's supplanters. Whatever was venerable for its antiquity, or for the pious uses to which it had been dedicated, or its associations with great deeds and names—temple and tower, and sanctuary and shrine—was in that hour exposed to the injuries of fire and steel and wanton mutilation. Villehardoin says, that the flames kindled by the Crusaders in Constantinople destroyed more houses than were contained in the three largest cities in France.

“Victory,” Mr. Finlay observes, “was never more insolently displayed; every crime was perpetrated without shame. The houses of the peaceful citizens were plundered, their wives dishonoured, and their children enslaved. Churches and monasteries were rifled: monuments of religious zeal defaced: horses and mules were stabled in temples whose architectural magnificence was unequalled in the rest of Europe.”

Nor was this storm of Gothic desolation one of those tempests which cleanse the atmosphere and fertilise the soil. The city that “sat as a Queen” was disowned and made desolate for ever.

The rudeness of its Latin conquerors was made manifest when the city returned to a Grecian dynasty. At the commencement of their occupation they had appropriated wealth that was computed to equal the accumulated riches of western Europe; but Constantinople suffered as much from their peaceful presence as from their open violence. The Crusaders and Venetians had destroyed as well as plundered it, and the Greek city of the Palæologi could hardly bear comparison with Genoa and Venice. Before its conquest even Italians, familiar with Rome, were astonished by the number, the scale, and splendour of the palaces and churches, the monasteries and hospitals of the Eastern metropolis; but on the expulsion of the Latins, the victorious Greeks met on all sides a wide and mournful spectacle of desolation and decay. The Blachernal palace was uninhabitable: a scanty, idle, and impoverished population had succeeded to a dense multitude of industrious artisans. The streets and squares were encumbered with the rubbish of repeated conflagrations, or choked with accumulated filth. The police regulations which the Byzantine government had imported from Rome, and in some respects improved also, were utterly disregarded by the Franks. Everything in the city indeed attested the barbarism of the Western nobles, and the inadequateness of feudal institutions to regulate the complicate machinery of civil administration.

At the present moment, when the eyes of Europe are once more turned with absorbing interest towards its Eastern provinces, Mr. Finlay's account of the polity and manners of the Othman Turks will be peculiarly attractive. They were, at least, as noble an instrument for the overthrow of an ancient empire as any of the European or Asiatic tribes who parted among them the dominions of Rome. They were, in some degree, more highly and uniformly civilised, and imbibed after their establishment in their new conquest less of the arts and institutions of the conquered than the Franks, Burgundians, and Vandals, because they brought with them a more liberal code of laws and a more effective system of ethics. In one respect, indeed,

their national civilisation was eventually disadvantageous to them: compared with the Christianity of the Greeks, the law of the Koran and the institutions of Orkhan were pure, sublime, and worthy of all acceptance, and, consequently, unlike the invaders of the Western empire, the Othman Turks had no temptations offered them to exchange the faith of Mohammed for the gospel of Christ.

The institutions of Orkhan indeed entitle him to be regarded as one of the greatest of legislators. They were not a dry system of rules for securing a despotism: they were not the abstractions of a theoretical legislator speculating in his closet, nor the rude essays of a nomade chief to reduce into form the instincts and manners of his fierce and undisciplined followers. On the contrary, they were the expressions of native energy; they were dictated by the noble ambition of excelling in morals and religion as much as in military virtues: they were modelled on the demands of a progressive society, and calculated to provide for future exigencies by organising a conquering nation.

Mr. Finlay enumerates three causes as especially operative in giving impulse to the early conquests of the Othman Turks. First, their superiority over all contemporary nations in religious convictions and in moral and military conduct. Secondly, the number of different races which composed the population of the country between the Adriatic and the Black Sea, the Danube and the *Ægean*. And thirdly, the weakness of the Greek empire, the degraded state of its judicial and civil administration, and the demoralisation of the Hellenic race.

The second and third of these causes speak for themselves—variety of races forbade unity of action against a common enemy, and the oppressions, fiscal and judicial, of the government rendered a change of masters desirable, or at least immaterial, to its subjects. We cannot however conclude our imperfect notice of Mr. Finlay's volume without extracting from its pages a sketch at least of the institutions of the Turks on their first occupation of eastern Europe.

Orkhan pre-eminently merits the de-

signation of the educator of his people. The adult population of the regions which he invaded were for the most part degraded and demoralised. His own tribe was small in number; and for permanent conquest no dependence could be placed on mercenary troops. In order therefore to supply a regular body of well-disciplined soldiers and civil servants, Orkhan resorted to the children of the subject races. The Mohammedan law expressly places one-fifth of the booty taken in war, and particularly of slaves, at the disposal of the sovereign. But the captives of the spear and sword afforded but a precarious source of population, and to meet the new demand a tribute of children was imposed upon every district that yielded to the Turkish arms. Repugnant as such an enactment is to modern feelings, it met with little opposition from the Greeks, whose country had been laid waste by continuous wars, and whose families were often in danger of perishing by famine—nor for the victims of this conscription was the exchange to be deplored, for they abandoned homes without comfort, and races that afforded them only ignorance and obscurity, for the strict yet salutary discipline of training-schools, and for a career which might end in distinction, and which at least secured to them the positive advantages of active employment. The tribute-children were usually collected about the age of eight. They were lodged in a portion of the sultan's palace, and instructed by able teachers. As their talents and physical strength were developed, they were divided into two classes. One class was educated as the men of the pen, and from these the officials of the civil and financial administration were chosen. The other class was disciplined to form men of the sword, and composed the corps of janissaries. The history of the Othman empire for several generations proves the excellence of the system adopted for their education.

The Othman princes (Mr. Finlay proceeds) were educated on the same system as the tribute-children, and for several generations the sultans were eminently men of progress, as well as sagacious sovereigns. They were always ready to receive suggestions for the improvement of their army and their government. Each successive sultan embraced new schemes of conquest, and adopted new inventions in war and new ideas in administration. Intelligence was stimulated in every rank. New combinations daily presented themselves to every Othman officer in authority, which called for a prompt decision, and he was compelled to report the reasons for his decision to an able and despotic master. The first modern school of statesmen and generals was formed under the early sultans.

Sic fortis Etruria crevit. These were the foundations of a power so formidable to Christian Europe for more than two centuries, that leagues against the Turk were the constant object of cabinet councils and of the supplications of the church. The decline of Turkey is in great measure attributable to its departure from the institutions of its first legislator. After the conquest of Constantinople, the laws of Orkhan were smothered in new ordinances borrowed from the caliphate, from Persian law-books, and from Byzantine usages. The maxims and manners of the Greek empire introduced the seeds of corruption among its subverters.

Mr. Finlay's work might easily lead us into many other departments of Eastern history. But our limits are exhausted, and we bid him farewell with hearty commendations of this volume, and its predecessors. In a much-reading but not deeply-read age it is gratifying to meet with a writer who so thoroughly explores the sources and tributaries of a subject so little known, so generally obscure, and yet of such various and peculiar interest, as the History of the last phases of the Roman empire.

THE DIGGINGS AT GLOUCESTER. SECOND ARTICLE.

With a Plate.

By JOHN CLARKE, Architect; Author of "The Architectural History of Gloucester, Llanthony," &c.

THE annexed Plate exhibits a few of the Roman remains found in the recent excavations at Gloucester, and which we noticed in a former number of this Magazine.*

Of the genuine nature of these relics there cannot be the slightest doubt, as most of them were found more than ten feet below the present surface. In our former article we mentioned the fact of the old Roman roadway existing under all the principal streets. We have since been able to ascertain that not merely in the main thoroughfares, but in many of the smaller streets, old Glevum corresponded, in plan, with modern Gloucester. Another curious fact is this, that many of the Roman remains were found *under* and not above the roadway, as if to show that the Roman buildings were of a much later date than the period of the occupation of the country. The vessel marked A in the Plate is of a light red earthenware, and is four inches and a half in height. The shape is extremely elegant. Numberless fragments of similar utensils have been found, but all so much mutilated that it would be useless to engrave them. E is a specimen of one of the larger pieces; it is apparently part of a large water-jug: it is seven inches wide at the top and fourteen in diameter from handle to handle. Relics of this description were so numerous that they were actually mistaken for bones.

B is the bronze lamp we mentioned in a former article. Remains of gilding are distinctly visible on some parts of it, and a portion of the suspending chain is still attached to it.

C and D show the perspective view and side elevation of a small altar, discovered in St. John's Lane, near the buried walls of a Roman habitation. It is evidently not part of the furniture of a temple, but one of the small altars which stood in the *atrium* of a private house, before the *penates*. It is eight inches and a half in diameter.

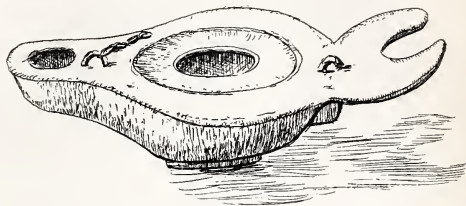
Several pavements and portions of Roman masonry have been uncovered. Near the Cross a thick wall nearly fifteen feet in length ran parallel with the main drain, now being made, in the centre of the street, and on a level with the old roadway; and many paving tiles and masses of concrete were turned up. In Eastgate Street portions of several columns of large size were discovered, the order apparently Corinthian or Composite. In St. John's Lane a Doric capital, evidently belonging to the inner peristyle of the house it adorned, was rescued from destruction. The last and most important discovery was in Long Smith Street, an ancient thoroughfare leading from Southgate Street to the river Severn. Remains of a building at least eighty feet in length were exposed, and several pavements of various patterns. One of these was of extreme beauty, with a border of blue, red, and white tesserae, of an interlaced diagonal pattern, evidently the flooring of a sumptuous apartment.

One would imagine that some public interest would be excited at the discovery of these interesting relics of the Roman sway in Britain; that corporate bodies or local institutions would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded of forming the nucleus of a local museum; that the citizens would feel a pride and a pleasure in surveying the exhumed remains of Roman grandeur that once adorned the palaces of their Anglo-Roman ancestors. Alas! we relate with shame and sorrow that no such interest was excited, and no attempt of any efficacy made to preserve from oblivion these relics of the past, at least not on the part of "great ones in Israel." Had it not been for the kind co-operation of Mr. Disney, the intelligent clerk of the works, and his assiduity in rescuing what to the greater portion of the multitude seemed totally worthless, this information would never have reached

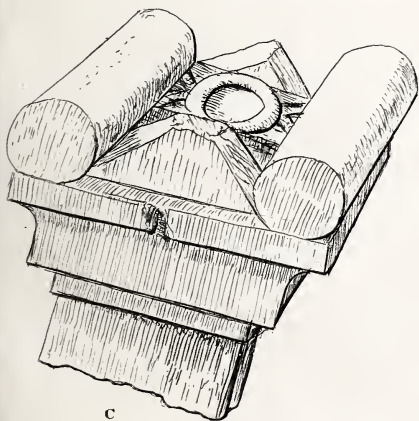
* May, p. 486.



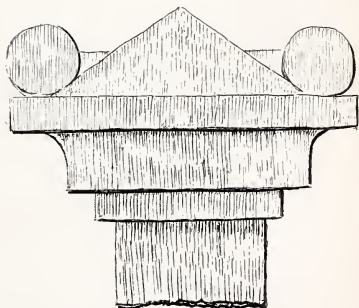
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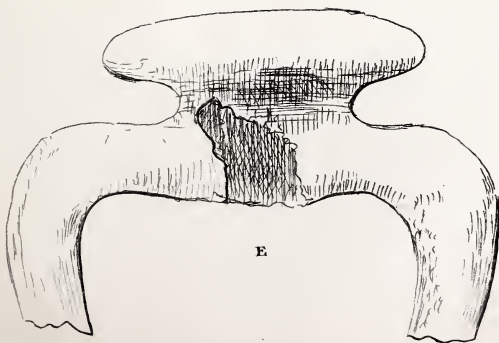
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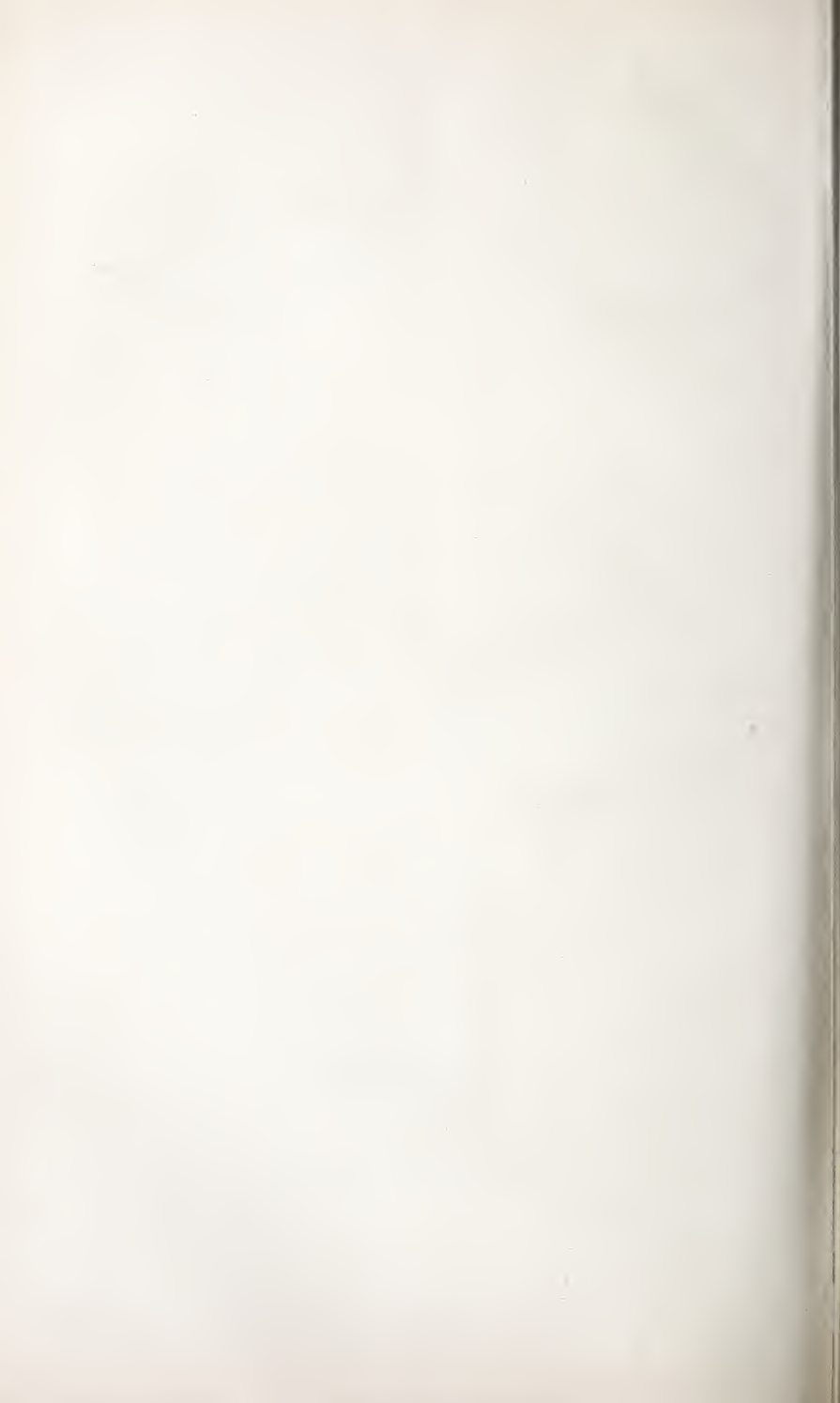
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ROMAN RELICS FOUND AT GLOUCESTER .

1854.



the Gentleman's Magazine. Perhaps we may be blamed for saying that no interest was excited or that no relic was prized or sought for. Silver and gold coins were eagerly expected, and "pots of money" supposed to be hidden somewhere; but when none of these were forthcoming very little further trouble was taken in the matter.

The tessellated pavement in Long Smith Street is an instance of Gloucester antiquarian zeal. Before Mr. Disney could interfere, before a drawing could be made or a note taken, a great part of the elaborate border had been broken with a pickaxe, and sold bit by bit to people who ought to have known better. It is satisfactory to relate that this wholesale destruction of a work of art was stopped in time to prevent its utter annihilation, and we hope soon to present our readers with a drawing of it, as well as of some very interesting fragments of ornamental pottery that have since been found. By the time the sewerage is completed it will be possible to form a correct idea of the plan and extent of ancient Glevum, a subject which has occupied our attention for some time.

Mediæval remains are abundant, but have not revealed any new facts. The foundations of the old High Cross, of Allhallows and Trinity Churches, and of old St. John's, were exposed. The destruction of Trinity Church in the latter part of the last century was a piece of Vandalism almost without a parallel. It was a fine structure, with a lofty tower, and stood close by, or on the immediate site of, the ancient temple of Claudius, the rock-like walls of which were evidently a part of its basement. The church had suffered in the Civil Wars, but the tower still stood, and, though desecrated by its conversion into an engine-house, was a beautiful object in the long antique street. But the powers that were

thought it otherwise, and it was totally demolished.

When will the people learn to reverence the remains of antiquity, and to prevent their wanton destruction? Keats sings that

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever;

and this may be applied to works of art as well as natural objects. A man who has bestowed time and thought on the execution of a grand painting, a noble statue, or an exquisite piece of architecture, has in fact created an object which, as long as it lasts, is calculated to delight, and, if properly viewed, to improve the human race, and has a right to expect that posterity will cherish and protect the work on which he has spent time and talent that no present applause or pecuniary gain can ever repay. And we maintain that the demolition or ill-usage of such productions is only second in barbarity to maiming the human figure or wantonly disfiguring a beautiful animal. And, whatever scoffers may say, there is something in the remains of antiquity which we seek for in vain in modern work. A fragment of a Roman column neglected and decayed fills us with emotions that the smoothest Ionic or most dapper Corinthian of a fashionable portico would evoke in vain; and the modern architect with rule and measure may endeavour to "restore" the parish church or time-honoured cathedral; but, when he has done his best, will find that he has merely destroyed with the beauty of its grey stones and lichen-covered walls whatever of historic interest may yet linger about the ancient pile. Had our ancestors done their duty, there would have been no need for "restoration," and, if we do ours, we may yet preserve those relics of art which a former race have left us as records of their power and their genius.

THE STANLEYS, EARLS OF DERBY.

The Stanley Papers. Parts I. and II. Printed for the Chetham Society: viz.—

1. The Earls of Derby and the Verse Writers and Poets of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By Thomas Heywood, Esq. F.S.A. 1853.
2. The Derby Household Books; comprising an account of the Household Regulations and Expenses of Edward and Henry, third and fourth Earls of Derby; together with a Diary containing the names of the Guests who visited the latter Earl at his houses in Lancashire: by William Farington esquire, the Comptroller. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. Hon. Canon of Manchester, Rural Dean of Rochdale, and Incumbent of Milnrow. 1853.

THE STANLEYS, though not one of our oldest, may now fairly claim the honour of being one of our most historical families. Having first taken a prominent position when Thomas Lord Stanley married the dowager Countess of Richmond, the mother of King Henry the Seventh, and assisted to elevate her son to the throne, and thereby obtained for himself and his posterity the proud old Earldom of Derby (last held by King Henry the Fourth before his accession), they have since maintained their pre-eminence by a long series of illustrious alliances, and by an unwearied course of devoted loyalty to the Crown, and important services to the commonwealth; by brilliant eloquence in the Senate, and by princely benefits conferred upon science and literature.

The former of the two books whose titles are placed at the head of these remarks differs in character from any we have before met with. We are not aware that any historical writer has hitherto collected his materials chiefly, if not entirely, from the literary tribe whose business it was, like that of the ancient bard,

To heap the shrine of luxury and pride
With incense kindled at the Muses' flame.

Indeed, it would occur to few that such sources would be sufficiently productive for the purpose required. Since the days of Epithalamiums, and Elegies, and Dedications have passed away, and the ancient relations of Patron and Client are forgotten, the great mass of

such productions has been swept aside among other ephemera of the past, and and they are only to be recovered by much patient assiduity and research, and often by a liberal outlay from the purse: requiring in conjunction the zeal of the collector and the intelligent criticism of the bibliographer and literary antiquary.*

A more than usual caution and discrimination is requisite in the use of such materials, for it was the especial privilege of the bard to embellish as well as to chronicle the deeds of his lords. Mr. Heywood notices a "mixture of truth and fiction" in the first and principal epic of the Stanleys; whilst another, which affects to describe the continental tours of the sixth Earl, is little more than a fiction founded upon the popular reputation of that nobleman as a traveller.

The Stanleys found in one of their own race their chief poetical historian, who wrote their history in immortal verse early in the reign of Elizabeth. This was Thomas Stanley, who became Bishop of Sodor and Man. His work was published by Seacome † in 1741, and again by Mr. Halliwell recently in his "Palatine Anthology." Mr. Heywood gives the following account of this production:—

The commencement of the history is occupied in dwelling on the pleasure afforded by such an undertaking, and, although the verse is not of remarkable smoothness, yet it hardly furnishes an apology for Seacome's mistake, *who has printed the first fifty lines as prose!* The reverend versifier

* Mr. Heywood's essay was first printed in 1825, and has now been enlarged and elaborated for the Chetham Society.

† Mr. Heywood, though he makes several allusions to Seacome, does not describe his book *secundum artem*. It is a quarto volume entitled "Memoirs of the House of Stanley," of which the Bishop's poetical legend forms a part. It was first printed in Liverpool in 1741; another edition was published at Manchester in 1767, a third in 1783, and a fourth at Preston in 1793. It has evidently been a popular book in Lancashire.

rehearses how Stanley sprang from Audley, and then shows the manner in which his ancestors became the possessors of Stourton and Hooton. He dwells upon the joust betwixt the Admiral of Hainault and Sir John Stanley, the second brother of the house of Stanley of Hooton, in which the Englishman not only won renown, but received from the king

to his hire

Wyng, Trynge, and Ivyng in Buckinghamshire.

The good knight, thus enriched, sallies forth in quest of adventures; and here it may be remarked that the moving accidents which befall him have been liberally used to adorn the "Garland" of his descendant William Earl of Derby. Sir John Stanley visits the court of France, then passes to that of the Great Turk, and thence, after a rhapsody on the superiority of greatness achieved by arms over that resulting from "pens, ink, and paper," he is described as proceeding to the assistance of Sir Robert Knowles, in the invasion of France, whence, after threatening Paris, he returns to receive the praises of King Henry the Fourth.

The poet now arrives at a period of his history when an event occurred advancing this soldier of fortune to a condition much above that in which his family had hitherto moved. The second fit begins with some particulars of the Lord of Latham in Lancashire, whose daughter became enamoured of the valiant Sir John Stanley, and sent to tell him of her love. He is made very prudently to inquire the condition of the lady, and, finding her in every respect a desirable person,

Her father oulde, and she his undoubted heire,
he condescends to encourage her advances.
The Lord of Latham, however, opposes the match as unequal; but

Within short space after he stole her away,
Or she stole him, I cannot tell you whether.

The father is presently reconciled, and, departing this life, bequeaths his vast possessions to be the foundation of the future greatness of the Stanleys. The remainder of the knight's life is briefly set forth; the obtaining the Isle of Man, a second campaign in France, and his proceeding Lord Deputy to Ireland, where he died. This Sir John Stanley was the founder of the family of the Earls of Derby, and, although his descendant assigns to him the accomplishment of many incredible things, there is sufficient ground to believe that he was one whose memory his successors cherished with justifiable pride. The son of this

brave man is dismissed by the Bishop with slight notice.

The feats of "young Tom," as the second Lord Stanley is somewhat familiarly styled, are even more barbarously dealt with than those of his ancestors, whilst the same mixture of truth and fiction pervades the narrative. He is described as burning the town of Kirkcudbright at eighteen years of age, and marching

to Edenborough with banners displayed
With Eagle and Child, fair flapping* in the wind,
and the merit of taking Berwick is assigned solely to his exertions.

The battle of Bosworth, and the subsequent elevation of the Stanleys, next occupy the versifier. The accession of power thus obtained by this house renders an account of its future fortunes an easy task. The Bishop, however, avoids the beaten road, and with a pardonable vanity dwells on the lives of his more immediate kinsmen the Lords Montegale, and concludes with the battle of Flodden.

Bishop Stanley's Metrical Chronicle was re-written and amplified in the reign of James the First, by R. G., a clergyman of Chester, whose version, preserved among Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, Mr. Halliwell has edited in his *Palatine Anthology*, 1850.

The other poem to which allusion has already been made is entitled "Sir William Stanley's Garland: containing his twenty-one years' travell through most parts of the world, and his safe return to Latham Hall." The hero of this ballad was afterwards the sixth Earl of Derby, from 1594 to 1642. Its author is not known, nor does Mr. Heywood give the date of its original edition. It was reprinted at Leeds in 1814. The writer indulges his invention greatly, and commits the grossest anachronisms; yet his stanzas are not devoid of interest.

There is still another poem of an historical character which is intimately connected with the history of the house of Stanley. It is called "The pleasant Song of Lady Bessy," and is supposed to have been written by Humphrey Brereton, an esquire of the household of Thomas first Earl of Derby. It is therefore older than either of the poems we have already described, though of the two manuscripts now preserved of

* Mr. Heywood has printed this word "Wapping," with a capital letter. If the correct word be "wapping," we presume the sense is the same as the modern word we substitute.—*Rev.*

it the more ancient appears to have been written only "about 1600." The manuscripts differ considerably, and both have been edited by Mr. Halliwell in his *Palatine Anthology*, and also for the Percy Society. This poem has exercised the critical acumen of the late Sir Harris Nicolas in his introduction to the *Household Expenses of Elizabeth of York*; and Miss Strickland has drawn largely from it in her life of that Queen: for the "Lady Bessy" was no less a personage than the White Rose of York.

The remainder of Mr. Heywood's task consists in tracing tributes to the House of Derby which scintillate in the pages of our great poets, or twinkle in those of a paler light. Richard Sheale, who is supposed to have been the author of the ballad of Chevy Chase, was the servant of Edward the third Earl of Derby, and wrote "an epilogue" on the death of his Countess.

Henry the fourth Earl of Derby* (1574—1593) is found in frequent communication with the actors, poets, and heralds in Chester. Thomas Chaloner, Ulster King of Arms, and the predecessor of those well-known genealogists the four Randle Holmes, resided in that ancient city, and was both a herald and a poet. In 1581 the Earl reproduced before Queen Elizabeth the *Shepherds' Play*, with its attendant wrestling and other feats of activity, which he had admired at Chester four years before. In reference to this Mr. Heywood appears to have fallen into a slight misapprehension. He says, "*Lest the buffoonery should mingle with the part meant to be serious, the Painters and Glaziers are warned in the 'bans':*"

"See that Gloria in excelsis be songe merely."

Mr. Heywood seems to understand

the word "merely" as if it directed that *Gloria in excelsis* was the *only* song to be performed: but he will at once perceive, on a second perusal, that the word is, in modern orthography, *merrily*, and in its old meaning, "cheerfully" or harmoniously; and that it might be preceded or followed by other songs, more or less sacred.

We may here notice a graver error, which occurs in an earlier place (p. 12):

In 1555 *Jube the Sane*, supposed to be a Moral, and afterwards a Masque, were performed at Court on the marriage of Henry Lord Strange. (Collier, vol. i. p. 146; also Stowe.)

Mr. Heywood cites Mr. Payne Collier's *History of the Stage* correctly, but is not aware that the MS. diary which Mr. Collier quotes is that of Henry Machyn the merchant-taylor, which has been printed for the Camden Society, in which the passage occurs, in the strange orthography of the worthy citizen, as follows:

The vijth day of Feybruary [1554-5] was my lord Strange mared to the lade of Cumberland the yerle of Cumberland doctour; and after a grett dener, and justes, and after tornay on horsbake with swordes, and after soper *Jube the cane*, a play, with torch-lyght and cressett-lyghtes, ix cressets and C. of torchys, and a maske, and a bankett.

Instead of "Jube the cane" Mr. Payne Collier read *Jube the Sane*, and, having no other "plays" in view but those of the stage, he conjectured that "perhaps it was scriptural, on the story of Job." But the word "play" is in fact the translation of the word which Machyn has disfigured into Jube, the real name of the sport being the *Juego de Cannas*, an exercise with light darts or javelins, which had been introduced to the English court by the train of King Philip.‡ Mr. Payne Col-

* Mr. Heywood, like most other writers, has assigned the death of Edward Earl of Derby, and the consequent accession of his son Henry, to the year 1574; but Mr. Raines has corrected that date (after it had inadvertently crept into several pages of his book) to the year 1572. He remarks, "Collins, generally accurate, has misled all genealogists respecting the death of Edward Earl of Derby, having stated that event to have occurred in 1574. The Earl's will is dated 25th Aug. 1572, and was proved by the executors in Doctors' Commons on the 21st of November next following."

† This by a misprint is "xij" in the Camden Society's book.

‡ On an earlier occasion Machyn thus describes the sport: "The same day [Nov. 25, 1554], the which was Sondag, at afternoon, the King's grace and Lord Fitzwalter and divers Spaniards did ride in divers colours, the King in red, and some in yellow, some in green, some in white, some in blue, and with targets and canes in their hands, hurling of rods one at another; and trumpets in the same colours, and

lier, it should be observed, was under a further misapprehension in stating that "this event occurred in the reign of Edward VI."

Margaret Countess of Derby, the wife of Earl Henry already mentioned, patronised two of the most remarkable authors of her time, Thomas Lupton and Robert Greene; and the latter dedicated to Ferdinando Lord Strange (the next Earl) his "Ciceronis Amor, Tullies Love." To Earl Ferdinando and his countess Alice, the daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorp, Spenser, Nash, Harington, Lok, Davies, Marston, and at a later period Milton, have all recorded their attachment and respect. Ferdinando Lord Strange was himself a poet, but his works have not been identified, unless it be in a piece called a "sonnet," but which more nearly resembles some of the psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins. This was pronounced to be his Lordship's production by Mr. Park (not "Parke"), the editor of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.

It was during the second marriage of Alice Countess of Derby, when she was the wife of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, that the youthful muse of Milton was exercised for her entertainment. Ben Jonson had previously, on more than one occasion, celebrated the illus-

trious house of Stanley: but we agree with Mr. Heywood that the Lady Derby who acted in Jonson's masques—of Blackness in 1605, of Beauty 1608, and of Queens 1609, was not the Countess Alice, but her daughter-in-law Elizabeth, the wife of Earl William, and the niece of the Lord Treasurer Salisbury. This lady also performed in Marston's entertainment of the Countess Dowager (Alice) at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, in 1607, and in Ben Jonson's masque of Tethys' Festival 1610; see the Progresses of King James the First, vol. ii. pp. 152, 348. "My Lady of Derby the younger" was nominated to the household of Queen Anne of Denmark, "for the drawing chamber," shortly after the accession of James I.; and she continued a constant attendant upon her Majesty until her death, appearing at her funeral as one of the principal mourners (*ibid.* vol. i. p. 318, vol. ii. p. 540, *et passim*).

Shakspeare is connected with the house of Stanley only by the epitaph of Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward Earl of Derby, erected in Tongue church, co. Salop, and attributed to our great dramatic bard on the authority of Sir William Dugdale.

In 1630 James Lord Strange, afterwards the seventh Earl of Derby, and

drums made of kettles, and banners in the same colours." It may be acceptable if we here add the Editor's note on this subject: "This sport, which the Spanish cavaliers brought with them from their native country, was long a favourite there. When Lord Berners was ambassador in Spain in 1518, 'on midsummer daye in the morninge the king, with xxij with him, well apparalled in cootes and cokes of goulde and gouldsmythe work, on horsbak, in the said market-place (at Saragossa), ranne and caste canes after the countreye maner, whearas the king did very well (and was) much praysed; a fresh sight for once or twice to behold, and afterward nothing. Assoone as the cane is caste, they flye; wherof the Frenche ambassador sayd, that it was a good game to teche men to flye. My lord Berners answered, that the Frenchmen learned it well besides Gingate, at the jurney of Spurres.' (Letter from the ambassador in MS. Cotton. Vesp. C. i. 177.) It continued in practice when Charles prince of Wales visited Spain in 1623, and a pamphlet entitled, 'A relation of the Royal Festivities and Juego de Canas, a turnament of darting with reedes after the manner of Spaine, made by the king of Spaine at Madrid, the 21st of August this present yeere 1623,' is reprinted in Somers's Tracts and in Nichols's Progresses of King James I. vol. iv.—'The Juego de Cannas,' remarks Sir Walter Scott, 'was borrowed from the Moors, and is still practised by Eastern nations, under the name of El Djerid. It is a sort of rehearsal of the encounter of their light horsemen, armed with darts, as the Tourney represented the charge of the feudal cavaliers with their lances. In both cases, the difference between sport and reality only consisted in the weapons being sharp or pointless."

' So had he seen in fair Castile
The youth in glittering squadrons start,
Sudden the flying jennet wheel,
And hurl the unexpected dart.'

(Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.)'

Sir Robert Stanley his brother, both performed in Ben Jonson's masque of Love's Triumph through Callipolis; and in the same year Charlotte (de la Tremouille) Lady Strange was one of the fourteen nymphs in the masque of Chloridia (not "Chlorindia") by the same author.

Mr. Heywood concludes his poetical cento by noticing a production of Payne Fisher, the Poet Laureate to Oliver Cromwell, being "An Epithalamium upon the nuptials of the princely pair Henry Lo. Marquis of Dorchester and the Lady Katherine, daughter to the late heroik Earl of Derby, in a dialog twixt Philemon and Sylvius."

We must now turn to the Second Part of the Chetham Society's "Stanley Papers," the more elaborate and not less interesting production of Mr. Canon Raines. The text of this book consists of two manuscripts which have been preserved by the descendants of William Farington, comptroller of the household to the third and fourth Earls. The first contains an account of the household expenses of Edward Earl of Derby for the year 1581, and of his household regulations for the year 1568; and the other a part of the household expenditure of Henry Earl of Derby for several successive years. These accounts are drawn up after the approved model in use in the houses of noblemen, and the second manuscript includes a diary of the several guests who were added to the board from day to day, or deducted from it, as in the following week of September, 1589, when the Earl was at New Park:—

Sondaie Mr. Leigh preached, and the Quene's players played in the afternoon and my Lord of Essex's at nyght. Mondaie my Lord and all went away. Tuesdaie Mr. Towneley came in the evening to have sene my Lord. Wednesdaie he went home againe. Thursdaie ij staggs were baked. Saturdaie my Lord and Sir Edward came home, my Lord Dudley and Mr. William Stanley went for my Lord in Chester towards London.*

Mr. Raines remarks that

The great hospitality and magnificence of living of Edward and Henry Earls of Derby furnished fruitful topics for the admiration of some of their contemporary chroniclers, and none of the old nobility seem to have surpassed them in their princely style of housekeeping. The extent and splendour of their establishments were little inferior to those of the Court itself, and in some respects closely resembled the royal usage. The same plan was adopted for the constitution of the household, and the domestic officers had the same titles and style.

Henry Earl of Derby had his Council, which embraced some of the nobility, the Bishop, and a large body of the superior clergy of the diocese, besides the principal gentlemen of the two palatine counties. The powers vested in this Council were not dissimilar to those of the Privy Council of the sovereign, and not only were statutes enforced and laws carried into effect, but regulations and ordinances of the most stringent and occasionally of the most arbitrary character were enacted, affecting the liberties as well as the property of individuals. Like the Queen, the Earl of Derby had his Comptroller and Steward of the Household, his Grooms of the Bedchamber, and Clerks of the Kitchen; and the eldest sons of independent gentlemen of the first rank in the county deemed it an honourable distinction to wait in private upon his Lordship at his table, and in public to wear the badge of his livery. There was nothing servile in their employment, and therefore nothing ignominious in it, the nobility themselves contending for similar situations in the royal household.

The three principal offices in the establishment were filled by individuals of knightly rank, connected with the family either by descent or by marriage. . . . These officers had the privilege of applying to their own use, probably in their own domestic establishments, a certain number of his Lordship's servants, wearing his livery, and whose wages and clothes were supplied by him. They had also horses kept for their convenience. . . .

It may excite our surprise to find only one Chaplain retained in the family of Earl Henry, as, less than half a century before, the Earl of Northumberland had eleven priests in his house, at the head of

* This is not a solitary instance of the players performing on a Sunday. Mr. Raines at p. 188 has a long and interesting note on this subject. The sermons of known Puritan preachers were on several occasions followed by the exhibitions of the stage. "It is evident (he remarks) that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the popish habits of the peasantry, as well as of those in higher stations, had not been much changed by the Reformed Faith."

whom was a Dean of the Chapel; but this reduction in the number of such ecclesiastics is a feature of the altered state of feeling which prevailed after the Reformation. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that Henry Earl of Derby had the usual number of Chaplains, who appear to have preached in succession before him and his household, and these were selected from amongst the most eloquent and impressive of the diocesan clergy, whose superior intelligence and piety marked their own age, and left impressions which have not been effaced in ours. The domestic servants were required to attend daily prayers in the Chapel, and the general regulations for the government of the household, like the constitution of a religious order, are perfect in their kind, and afford a favourable but perhaps not uncommon example of the habits and order of a nobleman's family in the time of Queen Elizabeth. . . .

The book contains the weekly bill of fare in the household, and, although the provision was ample, the principal articles of consumption were plain and substantial, and such as have become synonymous with English hospitality. The extent of the Earl's domain supplied him with most of these necessaries of life. His flocks and herds were the produce of his own lands, his parks furnished his family with venison, and his warrens and fishponds readily supplied game and fish for the table. The malt was made in his own kilns, and the hops apparently grown on his own lands; whilst the ale, in no stinted quantity, was brewed by experienced hands. The ordinary weekly consumption of the household was about one ox, a dozen calves, a score of sheep, fifteen hog-heads of ale, and plenty of bread, fish, and poultry. The low lands around Latham furnished turves, and the lordly forests around Knowsley logs of wood for fires; whilst the capacious vaults of stone called ovens, capable of containing more than an ox at one time, and seldom disused, were kept heated with this homely fuel of the country. Fossil coal abounded in the neighbourhood, but was apparently unknown. Candles of wax, but principally of tallow, proving that rushlights were not ordinarily used, were made by the household chandler; whilst carpenters and roughcasters were constantly employed in attending to the repairs and decorations of the massive half-timbered halls. Paneling of oak was little used at this time, and arras-men were engaged throughout the year in making tapestry and embroidering hangings for the superior rooms in the several houses of the Earl. Confectionaries, sweetmeats, and fruits, are not mentioned

by name; and the produce of the gardens might not be large, as only one gardener is mentioned in the roll of servants. . . . Wine is also omitted in the accounts of Earl Henry. . . . The bread which was used in the household was daily dispensed with the broken meat to large numbers of indigent dependants who flocked to the hall to receive what was called the reversion; and the manchet or white bread, as well as the household bread, which consisted of half wheat and half barley, formed a striking contrast to their own coarse and miserable fare, which ordinarily consisted, according to the testimony of a contemporary writer, of bread made of beans, peas, or oats, or of all mixed together, and some acorns among the rest. . . .

The Earl of Derby was one of the few noblemen of the kingdom who had a cumbersome retinue of one hundred and forty servants and dependants in his establishments, it being mentioned as a proof of the wealth and importance of Francis Earl of Cumberland, that in his latter days he enlarged his household to sixty servants, and the Cliffords and Stanleys, from their proximity to the Crown, were two of the most influential houses in the realm. . . . The attendance of female servants was not considered necessary, two only being named in this large establishment: and it will be observed that all the offices were filled and the duties discharged by men, as at present in our colleges in the universities.

Among the household regulations of Edward Earl of Derby, dated 12 Feb. 1568, there are two (p. 9) which are remarkable as containing a mention of "slaves:"

Item, that no Slaves nor boyes shall sitt in the Hall but in the place therefore to be appointed convenient.

Item, that the Yeman of Horses and Gromes of the Stable shall not suffre anie boyes or Slaves to abyde about the Stables nor lye in theym nor in any place aboute theym.

Upon which the Editor remarks, "These were the villeins regardant of the manor and bound to the lord, and are to be distinguished from the villein in gross, *i. e.* the bondman bound to the person." Sir Thomas Smith in his treatise *De Republicâ Anglorum*, written in 1583, states that the manumission of Slaves in England was nearly complete soon after the Reformation, as of the former sort the number was so small in his time that it was not worth naming, and of the latter he never knew any. So late, however, as

1575-6 Sir Henry Lea had a patent to enfranchise (for reasonable fines) three hundred bondmen and women appertaining to any royal manors in England and Wales (as stated in our vol. xxxii. p. 371).

On another matter connected with servants Mr. Raines is less exactly correct than is his usual wont. The money expended in 1561 in cloth and badges for the Earl's liveries, not including the charge of "these last liveries," was 152*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; upon which the Editor remarks:—

All the servants of the nobility at this time wore silver badges on their liveries, on which the arms of their masters were engraved. There are many allusions to the custom in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, and other contemporary writers. The colour of the livery was always blue, and the badge or cognizance was fastened on the left arm, as we now see it worn by the servants of some of the public companies. The sleeve badge was left off about the reign of James I. The origin of the word livery (*liberatio*) may be traced to the food, clothing, and wages given by a master to his servant; but the privilege of distinguishing servants by a livery could only be enjoyed by an express licence from the Crown, specifying the exact number of servants, which if exceeded entailed heavy penalties on the master. In the Sumptuary Laws of 1597 provision was made that the Queen's servants and the servants of noblemen and gentlemen might wear such livery coats or clokes as their masters should give or allow them, with their badges and cognizances or other ornaments of velvet or silk, to be laid on or added to their said livery coats or clokes. (Egerton Papers, p. 255; Nares, *in voce* Badge, and Thoms's note in Stowe's Survey, p. 32.)

There are several assertions in this note which require better proof than the modern authorities which are cited. Though the ordinary livery-cloths were of a blue colour, we doubt that they were universally so, and we believe the better kind of liveries were generally of other colours, as in the case of those provided for the Earl of Derby's French embassy, which we shall notice presently. Then the badges, though the best were of silver, might also be made of other metals; that they were sometimes "of velvet or silk" is mentioned in the quotation Mr. Raines

himself makes, and we imagine that they were very frequently cut out of a piece of cloth of a different colour to the sleeve, and sown on. Such a badge, the Latimer cross, is still worn by some almsmen of the parish of Hammer-smith. And this leads us to another misapprehension: the "arms" of a nobleman were seldom or never the device of his badge, but his "cognizance" was usually a single object, it might be the same as one of the charges of his arms, or something entirely different. The assertion that the sleeve badge was left off about the reign of James I. we imagine is placed at too early a date. Nor do we conclude that a licence was necessary for every country gentleman to keep his ordinary blue-coated servants; but that it was merely required for those large households whose numbers exposed them to political distrust.

It is impossible for us to do justice to, or even adequately to describe, the ample stores of illustrative information which Mr. Raines has amassed in the preface and notes to this volume. There is much that is of general interest and application: but upon local and genealogical history and the biography of the knights and gentlemen, the divines and lawyers, whose names occur in these domestic annals of the Stanleys, Mr. Raines affords the fullest information. In this and some former volumes which he has presented to the Chetham Society,* he has contributed very materially to the history of the adjacent palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester. The numerous wills which are interspersed in his present notes are, like all documents of that kind, invaluable illustrations of ancient manners and usages, and of statistics of every class, as well as genealogy. His introduction includes several letters and other records, derived, like the text of the book, from the evidences of the Farington family at Worden, and which are all more or less valuable for the general or personal information they bring into service. At the same place are still preserved portraits of Edward, Henry, and Ferdinando, the three successive Earls of Derby, which are supposed to have been presented by the noble in-

* Under the title of Notitia Cestrensis.

dividuals whom they represent to Mr. Farington, the Comptroller. They have been etched for the volume before us at the expense of the present Miss Farington, from drawings reduced by her own accurate pencil.

The Comptroller himself is a person whose character, as depicted by Mr. Raines, is delightful to contemplate: he was so excellent a man of business, so efficient a magistrate, so intelligent a lawyer, and so faithful a servant of his lord the Earl.

His own domestic establishment was large and well organised, his servants amounting to upwards of twenty, including his gentleman, steward, clerks, and others, of whom he has preserved an exact account. Amongst his household relics is some curious plate, and his silver costrels or beakers, with his arms and several Latin and Italian mottos engraven upon them, are very beautiful specimens of ancient art (p. xxxv).

Some elaborate and genuine oak carving and delicate art of the 16th century may still be seen at Worden, and at least one exquisitely carved bed, containing numerous armorial cognizances of the Derby family, bearing testimony to the taste and refinement of the Elizabethan household furniture (p. xxvii).

We might extract various other curious matters from this Preface: but we must now content ourselves with noticing one letter, which relates in part to more public matters than most of the rest. This letter was addressed to Mr. Farington by Richard Kellet, a legal agent in London, in the year 1584, and gives the following account of the Earl of Derby's embassy to the court of France, to invest Henry the Third with the Order of the Garter: *

The truth is, he did begin his journey towards France on Thursday, the 26th day of January; and with him went, by the Queen's commandment [four young noblemen, his kinsmen, viz.] Lord Windsor, Lord Sandes, Lord Dudley, and the son and heir of Lord Scrope; Mr. Cook, of Essex, one of the gentleman ushers to her Majesty, and five more of her Majesty's gentlemen, besides diverse of Mr. Secretary Walsingham's men, and Mr. Arderne my Lord of Leicester's man: all which men, both Mr. Secretary's and my Lord of Leicester's, had my Lord's [*i. e.* the

Earl of Derby's] livery, which was a purple ingrain cloak of cloth with sleeves, and garded with velvet, and a gold lace on either side the guard; and his gentlemen had black satin doublets and black velvet hose, and his yeomen had black taffety doublets and hose of cloth like unto their cloaks, with like guard and lace; in which both liveries he had of his own three score and ten, and his whole train [was in all six score and ten or thereabouts. . . .] Surelie it was said that her Majesty did give my Lord great thanks for so setting out his men. It is thought that he shall be sworn one of her Majesty's Privy Council at his coming home, which will be, as it is thought, about six weeks hence.

The same letter contains the following passage relative to the knighthood of Sir Walter Raleigh, a matter which has occasioned some question:

Mr. Rawley was made knight upon new years daye for his new years gifte, w^{ch} said Sr Walter Rawley doeth make him out six sheepes of the Queens into the Newfoundlande whereas Mr. Frubbager was, and the said land to inhabite; but hee goeth not himself, yeat he is called Prince of that countrie.

Mr. Payne Collier, in his *New Particulars respecting Raleigh* (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 145) cites the letters patent granted to him on the 26th March, 1584, to prove that, being therein designated a knight, he "had received that honour in the early part of 1584," and that consequently Mr. Tytler was wrong, in his biography of Raleigh, in fixing the date of his knighthood after the return of his ships from Virginia. Mr. Collier appears to have relied upon the *endorsement* of "an official copy" of the patent in his possession, without verifying the truth by inspecting the body of the patent upon the roll, and without adverting to the fact that the patent itself is printed in extenso in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 243. It will there be seen that the Queen designates the grantee "our trusty and well-beloved servant Walter Raleigh *esquire*;" and it will further be found, on consulting the old life of Raleigh by Oldys, that that biographer gives good evidence, from the Journals of the House of Commons, that Raleigh received knighthood between the 15th

* The Herald's account of this state embassy is given in *Nichols' Progresses, &c.* of Queen Elizabeth. The Earl occupied more than a fortnight in his journey from London to Paris.

December 1584 and the 24th February following. Oldys now proves to have been perfectly right; and the letter before us fixes the very day to have been the 1st January 1584-5. It may be further remarked that the passage confirms the conclusion, now pretty well established—in contradiction to

the popular impression long current—that Raleigh never visited Virginia in person,* in its expressions that he was preparing ships for the land “where Mr. Frobisher was,” not where Sir Walter himself had been before in 1583, and adding, “but he goeth not himself.”

OUR LADY OF HAL.

BELGIUM is as celebrated for its numerous shrines and miraculous images of the Virgin Mary, as it is for its manufacturing and agricultural industry. If both peculiarities may be considered as illustrating the genius of the people, they present us with singular antagonism; but, without inquiring into a fact no less notorious now than in the days of Artevelt, I will proceed to give some account of one of the most ancient and remarkable of these places of pilgrimage, “Our Lady of Hal.”

Hal is twelve miles from Brussels, about the same distance from Waterloo, and in 1815 was occupied by a part of Wellington’s reserve. An account of its annual festival in honour of the Virgin was given in our Magazine for November, 1852, which attests that her shrine has lost none of its power in attracting pious votaries. Justus Lipsius, who was a convert to Protestantism, signalized his early zeal, by devoting his learned energies to an historical sketch of the wondrous image at Hal, and it is to him I shall turn for the few facts in connection with it.

He begins his story by telling us, that from his earliest youth he had been imbued with a love and veneration of the Virgin Mary, and had chosen her for his patron in the dangers and ills of life: and even in his studies, for whenever anything of moment was to be done, he addressed his vow and prayer to her, and almost always with a happy result. At length he enrolled himself in one of her sodalities. He then became smitten with a desire to go to Hal, and eventually found himself before the altar of the sacred image, filled with devout emotion. It was vespers; and the following day, having attended

mass, he betook himself to inspect the altar, the sacred relics of the chapel, the tablets and votive offerings indicative of the mysterious wonder-working power of the image. He thought it a pity that so great and so numerous miraculous manifestations should be entirely unchronicled, and, resolving to take upon himself that pious duty, he began his task with a Latin ode in honour of Our Lady of Hal.

He then enters elaborately into the birth and parentage of Saint Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Hungary, who became the wife of Lodowic of Thuringia. Her youngest daughter Sophia married Henry III., Duke of Brabant, in 1242, and it is to her the town of Hal is indebted for the image which has gained for it so much celebrity. She possessed four statues of the Virgin Mary, which, it is thought, her saintly mother had left to her; and, being a very devout worshipper of the Blessed Virgin, she gave one to a convent of nuns at Vilvorde, not far from Brussels, where it obtained the name of “Our Lady of Consolation,” because it assuaged many griefs of body and mind; the other three she gave to Matilda, her husband’s sister, who married Florence IV., Count of Holland and Zealand. One of them was presented to the community of Losdun, at Gravesand, an old town of Holland; another to the Carmelites at Haerlem, and the last to Hal. This was in the year 1247.

Lipsius laments that, after a sedulous inquiry into archives, he could find no early records of the miracles of Our Lady of Hal, but he finds comfort in St. Augustine, who says that many things relating to the early martyrs went unrecorded. Hal, however, was a sacred

* See a very intelligent paper proving this point in Notes and Queries, vol. iv. p. 448.

town, and was many times protected from pestilence and war. Of this latter there were two notable instances. In 1489 one Philip Cleves, a redoubtable leader in the civil struggles at that time agitating the Low Countries, ruled at Brussels, and he undertook the project of seizing upon Hal. By chance, or, as Lipsius rather thinks, by the divine interposition of Our Lady, a citizen of Brussels got scent of this undertaking, and discovered it, so that when Cleves with his soldiers advanced against the place, they were received so warmly by a shower of darts, from both men and women, that a great loss was sustained. The same year he made another attempt with 10,000 horse and foot, and so suddenly that he intercepted a small body of the garrison of Hal, amounting to 120 men, who were out foraging, and by this the defence was reduced to 250 soldiers. The attack began with great fury, and part of the town was fired by grenades; but the citizens rushed to the Virgin with pious vows for aid, and such courage was infused in them, that even the priests mixed in the fight, and the battle lasted until the evening, when the enemy retired with great loss. Many dead and wounded were supposed to exist among the ruined houses, but to the astonishment of all they got up unhurt, and went each to his house. Next day the enemy made as if to renew the fight, but letters came to the people of Hal from Maximilian promising succour within three days. At this the inhabitants commenced ringing the bells, and giving other signs of joy. The enemy, believing they had received reinforcements, immediately began a precipitate retreat, leaving behind their dead in the ditches, and many engines of war. A hundred balls of iron and stone were picked up, and are to this day kept in the church as a memorial of the victory.

In 1580 another attempt was made upon Hal by an active and expert soldier, Oliver Zempel, who ruled over Brussels. Hal was held for Philip II., but had scarcely forty raw soldiers to defend it. On the first day he was repelled with vigour, and retired; but he renewed his attempt the following night with a body of troops having scaling ladders and other preparations. Among the forces was a fellow, both wicked in his life and with his tongue.

His name was John Zwyck. Now Zwyck came on, singing a song of triumph, the burden of it being a very ungallant resolve; that he would cut off all the noses of the young women of Hal. "*Dira audierat*," says Lipsius, and as if to punish him by a proper law of retaliation, his own nose was presently carried away by a leaden ball. Zwyck ever afterwards was told jeeringly by his companions to go to Hal for a nose. There was another ruffian in their army whose name was John Rysselmann, who was audacious enough to say, that he would carry the sacred image to Brussels, and burn it publicly with fire. He had his mouth and chin carried off by the stroke of a cannon-ball, and soon after died.

There was at Hal a most ancient and celebrated confraternity, or sodality of the Virgin, to which various privileges and indulgences were confirmed by the Pope in 1432. Among the princes who were enrolled in the sixteenth century, were many names celebrated in European history:—the Emperor Maximilian and his friend Henry VIII. of England, together with their wives and children; the Dukes of Brabant and Guelders, as well as William the elder, Count of Hainault, William junior Count of Hainault, Holland, and Zeeland, with wife and children; also Albert Count Palatine of the Rhine, Louis Count of Flanders and his wife Margaret, Frederic Duke of Bavaria, Theodoric Count of Losdun, William of Flanders, Count of Namur, and his wife Joan, and many others of all ranks of society.

It is on the first Sunday of September that the twelve ancient members of this confraternity, that is to say, Ath, Tournay, Brussels, Valenciennes, Condé, Namur, Lembeque, Quiévrain, Crespin, Brain le Château, Bausignies, and Saintes, celebrate their festival at Hal, presenting a suit of clothes each to the image, which they afterwards carry in procession, vieing for the honour of the sacred burden; which honour is contested as it passes through the street by the populace, as has been described on a former occasion.

The riches of this shrine were very great, and among the donors names of great historic importance. Louis XI. when Dauphin of France gave a large silver-gilt falcon, also a silver statue of a female with the ensigns of Bavaria.

A silver-gilt statue of Our Lady of Hal was the gift of Montmorency. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, was much attached to Our Lady of Hal, as is attested by his presents. One was a statue of the Virgin in pure gold, holding the child Jesus in one arm and a lily in the other. On the breast, by way of brooch, were six large pearls, with a carbuncle or ruby in the centre. On her head was a crown of pure gold. On the altar were also figures of the twelve Apostles in silver of excellent workmanship, and on each side of the same two angels worked of the same material, holding candelabra, and kneeling in devotion to the Virgin's image. There were also two silver figures of soldiers, one on horse, the other on foot; they were originally of pure gold, but public necessities had compelled the substitution of the less valuable metal, as well as in the instance of a golden lamp presented by the same illustrious prince. Duke Philip also gave a painted window to the chapel, and a picture of himself as a suppliant before the statue of the Virgin, with some verses in French to her honour, "more pious than good," says Lipsius, which we may also say of his own ode, by which he prefaces his history.

Charles the Bold, his son, only gave a silver falcon. Perhaps he was not so fond of shrines as his rival Louis XI. of France, and his turbulent spirit gave him plenty of work during his eventful life. Our author does not say that the niggardly gift was the reason of his unprosperous life and fatal end; but he takes care to tell us, that his father was certainly rewarded for his zeal and devotion by extension of territory.

The daughter of the latter, Mary of Burgundy, married Maximilian of Austria, and thus carried with her the Low Countries to the empire. Maximilian was a great benefactor to Hal; among his gifts, were a silver-gilt chalice with the arms of the house of Austria engraven upon it, and a silver statue of his patron saint, St. Maximilian. There was also a rose-tree of pure gold, a present from the Pontiff to Maximilian, which the latter immediately sent to Our Lady of Hal, as a votive offering, that the restoration of peace to Belgium might be accomplished through him.

The Emperor Charles V. was the next great benefactor, and oftentimes visited Hal; he gave a silver statue of an armed knight kneeling as in prayer, a large gilt cup of antique workmanship, also a rich cape or mantle of silk woven with gold thread, having emblazoned thereon the arms of the house of Austria. It was customary on the festival of the first Sunday of September to array the statue with this cape. Philip II. gave nothing to Hal, but, says Lipsius, he had more affection than he shewed, and had he been successful with the great Armada, perhaps Hal might not have been forgotten: yet Philip hated the people of the Netherlands, and would perhaps have rather honoured Our Lady of Montserrat. Alexander, Prince of Parma, the eminent and skilful general who so long led the armies of Spain in the Netherlands, was full of religious devotion to Hal; and it is said that whenever, on his visits thither, he came in sight of the tower of the church he dismounted from his horse, and went the rest of the way on foot. His gifts were, however, in money, and consequently without ostentatious record.

Lipsius concludes his history with a prayer to the "Queen of heaven, of earth, and sea," that she would avert the evils of a civil war now almost of forty years' duration, and restore faith. (It must be remembered he alludes to the long struggle for religious reform and civil freedom). And he finally presents her with a silver pen, in grateful commemoration of his having been permitted to record the story of Our Lady of Hal. The inscription in verse yet remains on the walls of the chapel, and runs thus:—

Hanc, *Diva*, pennam interpretem mentis mee
 Per alta spatia quæ volavit ætheris,
 Per inaque volavit et terræ et maris:
 Scientiæ, prudentiæ, sapientiæ,
 Operata semper. Ansa quæ *constantiam*
 Describor et vulgare: quæ *civilia*,
 Quæ *militaria*, atque *Polioretica*
 Variaq. luce scripta prisci sæculi
 Affecit, et perfudit: hanc pennam tibi
 Nunc, *Diva*, meritò consecravi *Lipsius*,
 Nam numina istæc inchoata sunt tuo,
 Et numine istæc absoluta sunt tuo.
 Terro ô benignitatis aura perpetim
 Hæc spiret! et fama fugacis in vicem,
 Quam *penna* peperit, tu perenne gaudium
 Vitamq. *Diva*, *Lipsio* pare tuo.

Most of the rich gifts above enumerated are no longer at Hal, neither is

the pen of the accomplished historian, nor am I able to say at what time the altar was deprived of them. In the engraving given by Lipsius they all appear richly displayed around the miraculous image, and the shrine is an elegant design of Pointed architecture. All this has disappeared and given place to an ugly and tasteless mass of classic columns of wood, painted to imitate marble. In other respects the chapel is the same; but of the painted windows of Philip the Good there is no longer a trace, and the modern votive offerings, though numerous, are not remarkable for richness or great value. I have noticed them in my former article.

The numerous miracles recorded by Lipsius are illustrated by a number of very bad paintings on the walls of the church, but not of early date: they were apparently executed in the commencement of the 17th century. These stories, although having much in common with others of the kind, are curious and interesting. One actually relates to Philip Cleves, who afterwards attacked the sacred town with such bad success, and, as it was a favour wrought upon him, he proved either ungrateful, or did not ascribe the benefit he received to Our Lady of Hal.

Philip Cleves was an illegitimate scion of an ancient race, and lived at Dijon, at that time (1472) a part of Burgundy. He was taken prisoner by the French and sent to Vauclure in Lorraine, and shut up in a tower eighty feet high. Fifty pieces of gold were demanded as the price of his ransom, but this was beyond his fortune; so that, sick of heart, he languished in his prison. One day, about noon, his food was brought to him; he did not taste it, but went to sleep, and slept on to the noon of the following day. He had even slept sitting, and in his chains, until his guard was attracted by it, and urged him to eat. He refused, indeed had no desire; his whole mind was agitated and fixed upon what he had seen in sleep. He saw himself at Hal, lying upon the steps of the chapel sacred to the Virgin. There he prayed before her image, and solicited that he might be freed from captivity. After having thus considered his dream, in the absence of the guard, he fell on his knees, and prayed to Our Lady to the

same end. Filled with hope, he took a bone from the piece of meat sent for him to eat, and began to use it as a file upon the iron collar by which his neck was bound. Immediately, he found the collar fell down broken, so he tried the same upon his wrists and ankles with the same success. Thus being freed from his bonds, he, with a rope which he had made with his linen and woollen garments, let himself down from the window. But the height of the tower was very great, and the rope not long enough; but, trusting to Divine aid, he boldly dropped, and fell unhurt on the ground. He then took refuge in an adjoining wood, and, fearful of pursuit, hid himself the whole day. He acted in the same way on the second and third, and was without food or clothes. "Yet," says the narrative, "the Virgin protected him, and conducted him safe to Hal, in such habit as he had, *i. e.* naked and squalid."

Now this story really contains little of the marvellous; it has all the features of truth, slightly coloured. Latude's escape from the Bastille might rather be called miraculous than this; and, without doubt, many of the wonders said to be wrought at these shrines have a foundation in some event, which imagination and a superstitious tendency magnify into Divine interposition. The following story of a tailor who swallowed a needle is amusing, and not more miraculous than the previous one; the date given to the story is 1440.

At Dendermond in Flanders, by the river Scheldt, was a tailor by trade, whose name was Bartholomew Broek. He, when he was sewing some cloth, got up to cut out a new garment. Therefore he put the needle with its thread into his mouth to have his hands free, and whilst he was intent upon his work, the needle and thread were drawn down his throat and swallowed. As soon as it had happened, he stood astonished, but afterwards went to his wife and told his misfortune. She began to lament, and ran to her neighbours and relations, as well as to the doctors, seeking assistance. "Many things are said, many done;" every thing is tried in vain, and for four days the needle remained. He afterwards went to Mechlin, where he had a brother, a physician, whom he consulted with others. They purged and physicked in vain;

the needle remained. Now it was Sunday, and the physician, to cheer up his brother, had an entertainment in the evening, according to the custom. But the vesper bell sounded, and the physician made himself ready to go to church, it being a solemn feast of the Virgin; but some remained behind, and Bartholomew got up alone and went to the fire, and stood there meditating. His thoughts ran on the Holy Virgin, and particularly of the celebrated "Lady of Hal," and he vowed, in his heart, to go there if he was able. He had scarce said it to himself, when he felt something move about his teeth, and putting in his fingers, drew out the needle and thread. When his brother returned he was of course overjoyed at the miraculous event.

Such miracles as these present little difficulty, they are of everyday occurrence; indeed the records of a hospital in one year would present us with a whole list of such. Many of the other stories, told by Lipsius, are of a similar character, and must only be regarded as ordinary events seen through a particular and special medium. I noticed, when at Hal, that the more recent miracles recorded by votive offerings were of the same kind; that is to say, mere ordinary events, having just so much of a special character as to serve as a basis for the imagination, but no more. And it would be remarkable that an intelligent mind, like that of Lipsius, could cite such instances in pure faith in their miraculous character, if we had not such frequent proofs of similar aberration. However, before this subject is quite closed, it may be as well to give an example in which the miracle is more extraordinary. Lipsius in this invokes aid for his style to narrate such wonders—the following is the substance.

In 1428 there dwelt at Saint Hilaire, a village near Cambrai, a labourer named Stephen Morel, whose wife's name was Firmina. She brought forth a dead child, at least so the midwife and gossips asserted, after having used all the means of restoring life. The child was accordingly buried in unconsecrated soil according to custom. The mother mourned her loss of offspring, and especially its want of the sacred rite of baptismal initiation. In her

affliction, however, she did not fail in hope, and trust in the aid of Our Lady of Hal, to whose shrine she was accustomed to make an annual pilgrimage. She performed her vows daily, and even to the fifteenth day, after the death of her child, and now began boldly to assert her belief that it lived; and this seemed confirmed to her by frequent nocturnal visions. Her gossips now advised her to go to the field in which the body was buried with her husband, which she did; and they dug up the earth until they came to the corpse, when, behold, they found it fair and rosy without any mark of death. Their wonder, mixed with joy, was very great, and they scarce dared to raise it up, because it had been dead so long; so they sent to the pastor. He came, and was not less astonished; and persuaded them to bear the child to Vertenguel and there bring it up. It was now evening, and the mother gave a part of a consecrated waxen candle she had brought for a lantern, to light them on the way. They walked slowly, but the little bit of candle never diminished in the least, although it burnt from six o'clock in the evening until daylight of the following day. At length they reached Vertenguel, when they heard that the pastor was absent at a festival in the fortress of Vertaine close by. They went thither, and found the citadel closed; they knocked and knocked again, but no one came. So the door opened of its own accord, and in they went. At the inner door, they did the same, and with the same success; and at length came to a third which also opened, and left them free to enter the supper chamber. Upon which Henry Damman, the governor, rose up and asked, "Who admitted you? Are you friends or enemies?" Then drawing his sword, he advanced towards the warder and said, "Wretch, where is thy faith?" He asserted that he had carefully closed the gates, and brought the governor's own daughter as a witness. Wonder succeeded to anger, seeing that the new visitors were unarmed and not enemies. They then besought the pastor that the child should be taken to the font and baptised. He arose, astonished at this strange matter, and about twenty persons, male and female, accompanied him from the

table; even the governor ordered his horse, and with five companions joined the party. All were in the church, and the boy shewed manifest signs of life, opening and shutting his eyes and mouth, and blood ran from his nostrils; at length he uttered a cry. The child was baptized, and lived about five hours, lying on the altar of the Virgin, when it was seen to grow pale and die. The miracles however were not yet quite over. It was now carried to consecrated ground. The mother, Firmina, was at this time away in bed, where

she felt her breast to arise as if giving suck, although the child was dead.

With this I will conclude the wonders of Our Lady of Hal; they each of them afford us an insight into the weakness of humanity, and the ease with which the credulous deceive themselves or are deceived by others. It may be worthy of notice that in the British Museum there is one of the pilgrim's signs of Our Lady of Hal, executed about the sixteenth century; it is of copper, of circular form, and has little holes by which it could be sewn on the dress.

J. G. WALLER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Mr. John Lodge's MSS. and the Liber Munerum Hiberniæ—Bas-relief of the Dance of Death at Dresden—The Immaculate Conception—The Harry the Fifth Club, or The Gang—Epitaphs of John Chapman at Elmley Castle, and of George Shipside at Redmarley, co. Worcester—The earliest Paper used in England.

MR. JOHN LODGE'S MSS. AND THE LIBER MUNERUM HIBERNIÆ.

MR. URBAN,—In your report of the sale of the Library of MSS. formed by the late Ulster King of Arms, the collections of Mr. John Lodge hold a prominent place (Aug. p. 146), and their importance in reference to the history of Ireland renders it desirable that they should not be lost sight of. The public it will be remembered have a double interest in these collections, first on account of the sources from which they are derived, and secondly by the right of purchase; and I am therefore induced to suppose that some further particulars of their origin, character, and constituent parts will be acceptable to your readers.

Mr. Lodge was Deputy-Keeper of the Records deposited in the Rolls Office of the Chancery, and in Birmingham Tower of Dublin Castle, and also author of Lodge's Irish Peerage.

Upon his appointment as deputy keeper, which took place in the year 1759, he found that the Calendars which had been previously made to the records committed to his charge were of little value, and he therefore entered upon the arduous task of making extracts from the original rolls of the letters patent and other inrolments (or at least of the principal entries) there to be found. It appears to be the general impression that a public officer is *virtute officii* bound during "office hours" to make for the public use indexes and other books of reference to the records which are placed under his charge. However that

may be, it seems that these MSS. of Mr. Lodge were by the Irish government considered as his private property, and therefore in the year 1785 they purchased them on behalf of the public by placing his widow and son the Rev. Dr. William Lodge upon the pension list, and allowing them an annuity of I believe 300*l.* for their lives.* And if

The value of a thing

Be just as much as it will bring,

the cost to the public of Lodge's MSS. might be estimated by ascertaining the amount paid to him as a public officer during the time he was occupied in their compilation, the additional hundreds of pounds paid to his widow and son, and the further large sum of money expended upon the editing and printing of so much of his MSS. as is contained in the Liber Munerum Hiberniæ.

Upon the second meeting of the late Record Commissioners for Ireland, which took place on the 18th of February, 1811, it was ordered "that the Secretary do write to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in the name of this board, requesting him to hand over to the Secretary of this Commission the several manuscript books compiled by the late John Lodge, now in the office of the Under Secretary for the Civil Department, for the purposes of reference, transcript, or printing, as this board may think proper to direct."†

So highly did the Commissioners approve of this gentleman's compilations,

* Record Reports for Ireland, vol. i. p. 458.

† Ibid. vol. i. p. 11.

that they directed the Sub-Commissioners to meet together and consider "how far his books might serve as a model for arranging and digesting all the Records of Ireland." (Same volume, page 16.) The Sub-Commissioners, however, by their report of the 23rd of July, 1811, gave it as their opinion that they could not recommend them as such model. But it was subsequently ordered by the Commissioners that two volumes of Lodge's List of Patentee Officers should be completed for publication, to be transcribed by clerks in the Secretary's office.

Mr. Rowley Lascelles having been appointed to assist Mr. Duhigg in the preparation of Lodge's MSS. for the press, it was subsequently deemed advisable by the board, upon the receipt of the said Sub-Commissioners' report upon the subject, to print a volume of these MSS. with certain other collections, under the title of the "*Acta Regia Hibernica*," and "containing, among other matters, articles of agreement and treaties with the chieftains of the Irish septs, documents relating to the dissolution of religious houses, and a collection of charters of incorporation to cities, towns, and other public bodies;" and by a report of the 18th of January, 1819, it appears that "upwards of 3,000 fairly written pages had been formed, taken principally from the most ancient records," for this work. Upon this *Acta Regia* considerable progress was subsequently made by two of the Sub-Commissioners, so much so, that in 1825 "the selection of articles from the Patent, Close, Memoranda and Plea Rolls was completed to the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as also the chronological index of same; to the collection of charters of incorporation and privileges to cities, towns, &c. 1,786 pages had been added; the charters already transcribed had been arranged, bound up, and indexed, consisting of 22 large folio volumes; besides 3 volumes of charters to public institutions, &c." Of this large amount of MS. the public has as yet obtained but little benefit, as the only portion of it that has been printed consists of charters from the 18th Hen. II. to 18th Ric. II. being 92 pages folio, and even this small portion has not yet been published.

Lodge's List of Patentee Officers above referred to has been printed, and will be found in the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 1 to 228.

The "abstracts of all the enrolments of lands, deeds, and other matters of property remaining on record in the Rolls Office and in Bermingham Tower, from

31 Edw. I.* to the end of Hen. VII." will be found in the *Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium*, printed and published by the Irish Record Commissioners. The like calendar of the like enrolments of the reign of Henry VIII. was printed by the same Commissioners, but has not been published; and the calendar of the like enrolments of James the First's reign has been also printed, but is yet unpublished; so that the nine volumes folio of Lodge's Abstracts of the Rolls in Sir W. Betham's Catalogue are of value so far only as they relate to the inrolments of lands, deeds, and other property of the reigns of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, Charles I. and II. James II. and from thence to the 31st of George II.

According to the report of the late Sub-Commissioners of the Public Records of Ireland (vol. i. p. 28) it appears that Mr. Lodge was occupied "during forty years in abstracting ancient records, many of which are since so defaced and mutilated, that it might now be impossible to abstract their contents at all." This being the case, his MSS. will probably be now found to be in many instances of greater value for historical purposes than even the original records themselves. The above mentioned Report was made in the year 1811, and there can be but little doubt that since that time the Chancery records have sustained a still greater amount of injury, a circumstance which of course tends to increase the value of these manuscripts.

It should not however pass unnoticed that this same report leads to the conclusion that these MSS. cannot be considered as an abstract of all the entries or inrolments which are to be found upon the Patent and Close Rolls of the Irish Chancery, for it informs us that Mr. Lodge's "object appears to have been rather to indicate and abstract the principal grants, charters, patents, deeds, &c. than to form a complete catalogue of them all, which was so far from his intention that he wholly omitted the chief mass of records in his custody, viz. statutes (private as well as public), inquisitions, equity pleadings, depositions, and decrees." It is probable, however, that the report was intended to convey that Mr. Lodge had not made nor did he intend to make abstracts of any other records in his custody than the Patent and Close Rolls, such as the Statute Rolls, inquisitions, pleadings, depositions and decrees, but to confine himself exclusively to the Patent and Close Rolls, upon which class of records, however, are frequently to be found

* Betham's Catalogue of MSS. page 17, No. 118.

the enrolments of statutes, inquisitions, pleadings, depositions, and decrees. It is evident however that, if this report be correct, the statement in Sir W. Betham's Catalogue that the nine volumes therein mentioned contain an "Abstract of all the enrolments of lands, deeds, and other matters of property remaining on record in the Rolls Office and in Birmingham Tower" is somewhat open to question.

For the purpose of enabling us to arrive at as correct a conclusion as we can upon the subject of these MSS. of the late Mr. Lodge, I annex a copy of the Catalogue that was made of them in the year 1785, when they were sold to the government of Ireland by his widow, in order that we may be enabled to collate it with the Catalogue of Sir W. Betham's MSS. so far as it relates to Mr. Lodge's Collections.

A Catalogue of Lodge's MS. Books, as annexed to the King's Letter for purchasing said MSS. dated August 15, 1785; with Observations, included in parentheses, and Addenda:—

Number of Sets.	Total Number of Vols.
I. Fourteen volumes of [MSS.] entitled Records of the Rolls, with one Green Book, the Index to them, folio. (This Green Book has been rebound in calf)	15
II. One Convert Book, folio	16
III. One volume, Articles with Irish Chiefs, Denizations, General Pardons, Commissions, Pensions, &c. folio	17
IV. Two volumes of Wardships, Liveries, and Alienations, folio	19
*V. One book, Parliamentary Register from 1559, anno 2 ^{do} Elizab. folio. See page 277 for contents	20
VI. One book of Miscellaneous Collections, High Sheriffs, &c. from 1600 to 1773	21
VII. One book, Miscellaneous, Counties Palatine, Exclusive Grants, &c. One Patent Rolls K. (Henry) VIII. King's Letters, folio	23
VIII. One with Lists of Members of the King's Inns, with their Officers, &c. extracted from the Society's Books, being five in number, folio	24
IX. Two numbers of Acta Regia Hiberniæ, one of them 28, the other 74 pages, not bound. (One of these books commences with the reign of Henry VIII., the other with that of James I., both have been since bound)	26
X. Two large folio volumes, Patentee Officers, and Offices to Officers in Ireland	28
XI. A thin marble cover, not bound, List of Patentee Officers in Ireland; a quarto, of the Establishment Military and Civil in 1727, altered to 1760, a true copy	29
XII. A printed pamphlet, the Usage of holding Parliaments; with notes by Doctor Lucas; with additional observations, and Poyning's Act, &c. in manuscript, by the author of the first pamphlet. (Written in 1770)	30
†XIII. The Irish Baronage, or a List of the Peers of Ireland, from the reduction of the kingdom by Henry II. so far as can be collected from record and history	31
XIV. On a sheet of paper is a View of the Peerage of Ireland at the end of the reign of Queen Anne. (Enrolled the 18th December, 1783)	32
Addenda.	
XV. A folio volume of stenographic Notes relating to Grants of Lands, &c.	33
XVI. Another of the same kind, relating to Inquisitions, and among others the Stafford Inquisitions	34
XVII. Another, being Memoranda and Extracts from the Rolls Office, &c.	35
XVIII. A small volume, containing Rolls Office Accounts down to 1774†	36

It appears to me to be very probable that the fourteen volumes entitled "Records of the Rolls," contained in the above mentioned Catalogue of Lodge's

MSS. are represented by the "Abstract of all the enrolments of lands, deeds, and other matters of property remaining on record in the Rolls Office," consisting of

* This is printed in the Liber Hiberniæ, vol. i. part 1, pp. 1 to 40.

† This is printed in the Liber Hiberniæ, vol. i. part 1, pp. 1 to 51.

‡ Irish Record Reports, vol. i. p. 400.

nine volumes, and contained in the Catalogue of Sir W. Betham's MSS. Taking it for granted that these nine volumes contain abstracts of all (or of the principal enrolments only, as the case may be,) the entries or enrolments to be found upon the Patent and Close Rolls of the Irish Chancery, they form the most valuable portion of Lodge's collections; and, although, as already stated, the greater part of their contents is now in print, still much remains unpublished, and as they are in many particulars, as has been already observed, more perfect at this day than the records themselves, Mr. Lodge's MSS. and Sir W. Betham's transcript are consequently of much public importance.

The fourteen volumes of Lodge's MSS. entitled "Records of the Rolls," are valuable also in another respect, namely, inasmuch as they contain extracts from the enrolments of the grants that have been made by the Crown of manors and manorial rights, fisheries, advowsons of churches, &c. since the reign of Elizabeth; to which enrolments there are to be found in the Rolls Office, Dublin, wherein the original records are deposited, indexes merely to the names of the Crown's grantees and not to the property granted. In consequence of this defect in the office indexes, the public is often put to much inconvenience and delay, and it would tend to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things were a transcript to be made of Lodge's MSS. (which are deposited in the Birmingham Tower), so far as they relate to letters patent and other enrolments made since Elizabeth's time, to be deposited with the present keeper of the Chancery Records at the Rolls Office.

The "Convert Book," mentioned in the Catalogue of Lodge's MSS. at No. II. has apparently been transcribed by Sir W. Betham, and is probably that which is entitled in the Catalogue of his MSS. as "Alphabetical Lists of Converts from Popery from 1702." The Convert Rolls of Chancery are stated in a Report published by the Irish Record Commissioners to commence in 1703.

The "Articles with Irish Chiefs," &c. mentioned in Lodge's Catalogue, consisting of one volume, is represented probably by Sir W. Betham's transcript entitled "Irish Rebels. Treaties with Irish Chiefs from 1536," &c. not collected but transcribed by Sir W. Betham.

The two volumes of "Wardships, Liveries, and Alienations," which are mentioned in Lodge's Catalogue, are set forth under the same title in Sir W. Betham's Catalogue.

The Parliamentary Register from 1559,

contained in Lodge's Catalogue, is in Sir W. Betham's entitled "Irish Parliament. A list of the members returned to serve in the Parliaments of Ireland from the year 1559." This list is printed in the *Liber Hiberniæ*.

The book of "Miscellaneous Collections" is contained in both Catalogues.

The volume of "Miscellaneous, Counties Palatine," &c. which is mentioned in Lodge's Catalogue, is called a "History of the Counties Palatine of Ireland" in Sir W. Betham's Catalogue.

Upon comparison, therefore, made as above stated, of the two catalogues, it would appear that Sir W. Betham had made transcripts of the principal and most valuable of Lodge's MSS. only, and that the "List of forfeited estates in Ireland, sold at Chichester House in 1703," contained in Sir W. Betham's Catalogue, forms no part of Mr. Lodge's collections.

With respect to this "Book of Sales," as it is usually called, I may here observe that there are many copies to be found, but few of them are perfect. It has been stated that the most (if not the only) perfect copy in existence is now deposited in (if I mistake not) Madam Stevens's Hospital in Dublin. The same work, but under a different title, is contained in Sir W. Betham's Catalogue at No. 91.

The *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, to which I have adverted, was I believe principally if not entirely compiled by Mr. Rowley Lascelles, one of the Assistant Record Commissioners for Ireland, whose object was, as is stated in his preface, to afford to all public officers "prompt and authentic information relating to Ireland," and his object has been attained; but when it is borne in mind that the matter thus put together for the convenience of an Under-Secretary for Ireland, or probably of some official of less importance, has cost the public I know not how many thousands of pounds, and that it is for the most part little more than a reprint of works of easy access, it cannot excite surprise in any to learn that soon after its publication it was deemed advisable to withhold it from the public. A few copies, however, have recently made their appearance in Ireland, and are I believe to be still obtained for about two guineas; but prior to this issue, and when the work was to be had but by a favoured few, it was usually sold for about 20*l*. As this *Liber Hiberniæ*, as it is commonly called, is without an index, or even a table of contents, and is divided into many different parts, it may not be uninteresting to many to learn something of its nature and arrangement. It consists of two large volumes folio; the first containing 845 pages, and the second 908

pages of unusually small print for so large a work.

It commences with what might with propriety be called a History of Ireland from the time of the English invasion to the Union in 1800, but the editor has entitled it "Res gestæ Anglorum in Hiberniâ." This generally admired history occupies 157 pages, and is followed by the "National Characteristics of the Irish, as Men, as Statesmen, Writers, Orators," &c., principally taken from Hardy's Life of Lord Charlemont, a work that may be easily obtained for three or four shillings. These remarks occupy 17 pages, and are followed by a reprint of Lodge's Peerage by Archdall, consisting of 51 pages, and I believe there are few who would think it necessary to republish a compilation of this kind, which (like all similar publications) has been apparently taken as well from the representations of interested parties as from documentary evidence.

The editor has then introduced his extracts from the Lords' Journals of Ireland, so far as they relate to the Irish peerage, which occupy 17 pages, and, although it facilitates research in some few instances to be enabled to refer to these extracts, instead of to the Journals themselves, it is questionable whether it was necessary to reprint any portion of a work which has been for a long time past and still is usually disposed of as waste paper.

These extracts are followed by the Irish Baronetage taken from Lodge and Beatson, which occupies 6 pages, which is followed by Beatson's Peerage of 2 pages, and this is succeeded by Lodge's Register of the Irish House of Commons, which occupies 40 pages.

We have then Lodge's Patentee Officers (to which I have already referred as having been taken from his MSS.), and this consists of 228 pages.

To the above list the editor has added a Supplement of Patentee Officers taken from the public records as well of England as of Ireland, MSS. in the British Museum, &c. consisting of 70 pages; and with respect to these 298 pages of Patentee Officers, I believe there are few who do not look upon them as a very desirable addition to the Irish record publications.

The last-mentioned list is followed by "Observations on the Powers anciently entrusted to the Lord Lieutenant, Chancellor, and Treasurer of Ireland," taken from Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, consisting of but 4 pages, being a reprint of part of a work which, although it is highly esteemed, is to be easily obtained.

The publication in question next contains a list of all the officers who are no-

ticed on the patent rolls of the Irish Chancery, from the year 1760 to 1826, consisting of 84 pages, and as this is original matter, and has been derived exclusively from authentic sources, it is consequently of much value. This list is followed by copies of patents of office, king's letters, &c. and oaths of office, taken from public records and other documents of unquestioned importance. These copies commence with the year 1181, and the series is comprised within 22 pages of very useful matter. The editor has then embodied in his work further copies of records relating to Ireland, which he has selected from Prynne's Animadversions, and which occupy 25 pages; but I much doubt the necessity of putting the public to the expense of reprinting any portion of a work which is to be found in many private as well as public libraries.

The above are followed by copies of documents relating to Ireland as taken from Usher, and consisting of 5 pages, which are succeeded by transcripts of records taken from the then new edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, relating to Irish ecclesiastical matters, containing 17 pages, which are followed by copies of all matters, ecclesiastical and civil, with respect to Ireland, to be found in the old edition of Rymer, and consisting of 75 pages. Few will, I think, come to the conclusion that much wisdom was manifested in giving to the public for a third time the contents of Rymer's *Fœdera*.

These transcripts from Rymer are succeeded by copies taken from Mr. Holbrooke's papers, temp. Cromwell and Cha. II., consisting of 3 pages, which are followed by 4 pages of useful matter taken from the Hanaper records in Dublin, entitled, "de rebus gestis Cha. II." and from the same office of the Hanaper the editor has taken the names of the greater number of the sheriffs and justices of the peace for Ireland temp. Cha. II., consisting of 5 pages, and thus ends the first volume of the *Liber Hiberniæ*.

The second volume commences with the Irish Church Establishment, taken from Usher, Ware, Harris, and Prynne, and also from the Rolls of the English and Irish Chancery, and it consists of 88 pages of a useful and somewhat curious compilation. The Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland by Dr. Beaufort is then given, which is contained within 6 pages, and ought not probably to have been reprinted. These are followed by a List of Presentations to Church Benefices in Ireland, made by the Crown between 1535 and 1827, and taken from the Irish Chancery Rolls, comprised in 83 pages of valuable information.

We have then a reprint of Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, a book to be easily purchased at a book stall for two or three shillings, and this consists of 51 pages. It is followed by An Account of Unbeneficed Clergy, which occupies 5 pages, and is succeeded by "A Table of Abbeys and Monasteries," taken from Harris's edition of Ware, and is comprised in 7 pages.

The editor has next reprinted, from Mason's History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a list of its dignitaries and prebends, consisting of 13 pages. This history, by Dr. Mason, is purchaseable for about 15s. and ought not therefore to have been even in part reprinted at the public cost.

Numerous extracts from the Irish Statutes, from their commencement in 1310 to 1800, are then given, so far as they relate to civil affairs, religion, law, revenue, and public defence, and these comprise 144 pages, which might have been altogether omitted; and it appears to me to have been quite unnecessary to reprint

similar extracts from the Statutes of the United Kingdom, from 1801 to 1826, which occupy 123 pages.

The selections from the Lords' Journals of Ireland, consisting of 48 pages, and containing documents bearing date between the years 1634 and 1800, might also have been omitted; neither can there be any doubt of the impropriety of reprinting 10 pages of Selections from the Journals of the Irish House of Commons, from their commencement in 1613 to the year 1800.

These are followed by the more remarkable Sessional Papers, from 1695 to 1800, contained in the Appendix to the same Journals, consisting of no less than 100 pages of matter, most commonly used as waste paper. We have then 11 pages of extracts from the General Index to the same Journals, and the work is concluded with a Catalogue of the principal Sessional Papers relating to Ireland, from 1800 to 1826, consisting of 207 pages.

Yours, &c. F.

BAS-RELIEF OF THE DANCE OF DEATH AT DRESDEN.

MR. URBAN,—In the Cemetery of the New Town at Dresden is a very interesting bas-relief of The Dance of Death, which (though mentioned casually in the guide-books) is perhaps not often visited by travellers.

The late Mr. Douce, in his Dissertation on the various Representations of the subject, 1833, 8vo. has noticed it at pp. 44, 76, but by mistake speaks of it as in the churchyard of *Old* Dresden.

There is an old print of it in Anthony Wecken's Chronicle of Dresden, fol. 1680: from which Mr. Douce describes it, remarking that it varies considerably from the usual mode of representing the Macabre Dance. An excellent line engraving, which has recently been published by Langener, furnishes the means of describing it still more exactly.

There are in all twenty-seven figures in bas-relief, hewn out of red sandstone. A skeleton figure of Death, partially draped, with a scarf flying in the wind, heads the procession: he is blowing on a trumpet, which he holds in one hand, whilst with the other he carries a goblet, and serpents twine round his legs. A pope, in full robes, holds on by the floating scarf, followed by a cardinal, an archbishop, a bishop, a canon, a priest, and a monk, in all seven figures, each with their peculiar robes and insignia. Then comes another figure of Death beating a drum, with dead men's bones for drumsticks, followed by an emperor, king, duke, earl, knight, gentleman, judge, notary, soldier, peasant,

and a lame beggar. Then succeed the females,—an abbess, a lady of high degree, into whose arm a peasant woman, with a bundle of geese on her back, has linked herself; behind these come a figure with a bag of money in his hand, a healthy but ragged looking child, and an old man, bent down by age, the procession closed by a third figure of Death carrying the fatal scythe. The workmanship of this piece of sculpture is rude but vigorous, displaying much quaintness and variety in the figures, and extremely interesting, as affording a faithful memorial of the costumes of members of almost every class and degree of the community at the time of its execution, which is believed to have been the year 1534. Several of the figures are regarded as portraits.

The bas-relief was originally inserted in the walls of the royal palace at Dresden, and a view of the building, in which it appears *in situ*, is given in Wecken's Chronicle. In 1701 a fire broke out in the palace, and in a few hours destroyed a great part of it; the Dance of Death was considerably injured, and remained for a long time forgotten and neglected, until, in 1721, it was presented by the King to the burial-ground in Dresden New Town, and having been restored by Brückner, a sculptor of that period, it was built into the walls of the cemetery, where it has remained ever since.

It may be here noted that the Dance of Death in the abbey of Chaise Dieu, which is unnoticed by Mr. Douce, has also been

carefully copied and published by M. Achille Jubinal, 1841.

I will conclude this communication with an old epigram appropriate to the subject, and hitherto I believe unpublished, which I found on the fly-leaf of a MS. (I. 15) in the College of Arms.

Trois choses sont de ung sort,
Preestre, bailiffs, et la mort ;
Prestre prend de viffe et mort,
Bailiff prent de droict et tort,
Mort ne espargne ne foeble ne fort.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

MR. URBAN,—It is a question of some interest in the history of religious art up to how early a time pictures are to be traced having for their subject the “Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.” In a letter which appeared in your Correspondence some time since I pointed out that the subject of the properly called “Conception” is an idea founded on the doctrine of the sinlessness of the Virgin; that these pictures are representations of no event or natural circumstance in Mary’s life, but simply of her ideal purity and chastity; and I ventured to conjecture that the painters of the earlier period of Christian art would be found to have selected events in the history or legends of the Virgin rather than so abstruse an entity as this doctrine for the materials of their pictures.

I have just seen in the Bodleian Library an illuminated Flemish office of the Virgin of about the end of the fifteenth century, containing the subject of the “Conception” (whether then so called or not), so truly and exquisitely treated that I beg leave to occupy a few of your lines in describing it. The Virgin is a youthful figure in white robe and mantle, which cover her feet. She stands upon the crescent moon, her hands in an attitude of

prayer; her hair is long and golden, and falls behind her back. The background is of a light amber colour, on which the nimbus and crown of stars, and the sunny halo which surrounds her, are lightly indicated by streaks of gold. The face and whole air of the figure are exquisitely graceful and gentle and modest, expressive, like Murillo’s Conception, of a divine purity and chastity. Above, the Deity is represented in the form of a bearded man, with outstretched arms, the lower part of the figure being lost behind the halo which surrounds the Virgin. On each side are four angels in white robes, in gracefully varied attitudes of worship and reverence. Their faces are exquisitely finished, and full of a sweet expression. Below is a landscape, slightly indicated by lines of blue and green.

I have ventured to trouble you with a description of this beautiful illumination, because it has appeared to me a complete and extremely interesting anticipation of the purpose and idea of the celebrated Conception of the great Spanish master.

I should add that the Prayer Book is one of the Douce collection of MSS.

Yours, &c. F. M. N.

Oxford.

THE HARRY THE FIFTH CLUB, OR THE GANG.

MR. URBAN,—In the Corridor at Windsor Castle, among many curious pictures which commemorate Frederick Prince of Wales and his associates, is one representing The Harry the Fifth Club, or The Gang. The members assembled are Frederick Prince of Wales, Sir Hugh Smithson, Mr. B. Boyle, Lord Inchiquin, Mr. Howe, Lord Middleton, and General Dilkes; and the painter’s name is stated to have been Phillips.

The allusion to “Harry the Fifth,” in conjunction with the Prince of Wales, is obvious. The idea was evidently to revive the humours of Prince Harry and his boon companions, as represented by Shakspeare.

But my present address to you is rather suggested by the second designation of the Club, THE GANG. I have lately seen in the hands of a friend at Brighton, an enamelled badge which appears to have belonged to some “Gang” of the same character, if not to that which had the heir

apparent for its chairman. I should imagine that its devices are drawn in a style somewhat later than Prince Frederick’s day: and yet I will not be sure that they are not of that period.

The badge is oval in shape, and its size is about that of a large hen’s egg. Each side is painted in colours enamelled on copper. One side is allusive to the exploits of the highway, the other to those of the tavern.

On the former is represented at top a right hand open, with the fore-finger bent down to perform some mystic symbol. Below is a distant view of a town, which has two spires, and some obeliscal tower like that of a glass-house; in the foreground is a pair of stocks, and to the right a gibbet, with the iron frame-work used for hanging the body of a criminal in chains. Above and below are inscribed the words

JACK
GANG WARILY.

On the other side are three hands united, their wrists in ruffles: and around them this legend,

CHARITY, MIRTH, AND FRIENDSHIP
UNITED.

Now, this has evidently been the badge of some convivial club: whether of Prince Frederick's, or any other "Gang," I would fain be informed.

I am, however, inclined to believe that it belonged to the very same, as I am informed that the gentleman for whom it was made was Mr. Chamberlaine, of

Cheshire, who, having been blinded in some frolic (perhaps at a meeting of the Gang,) by the celebrated Marquess of Granby, afterwards received from that nobleman an annuity for the remainder of his life. Should any of your readers recollect allusions in the memoirs or correspondence of the time to the sayings or doings of "The Gang," they may, by communicating them, elucidate a matter which is very characteristic of the clubbable manners of the last century.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

EPITAPHS OF JOHN CHAPMAN AT ELMLEY CASTLE, AND OF GEORGE SHIPSIDE AT REDMARLEY, CO. WORCESTER.—THE EARLIEST PAPER IN ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN,—At Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, is a churchyard memorial of one John Chapman, whose name, it is alleged, "sounds in (or throughout) the world." Can you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers, inform me who and what was the owner of this high sounding name? Was he related to George Chapman, the translator of Homer? The inscription is as follows:

"Memoriæ defunctorum Sacrum
και ἐπιφώνια.

Siste gradum, Viator, ac leges.

In spe beatæ resurrectionis hic requiescunt exuviæ Johannis Chapmani et Isabellæ uxoris, filiæ Gulielmi Allen de Wightford, in comitat. War. Ab antiquo proavorum stemmate deduxerunt genus. Variis miseriarum agitati procellis, at strenue succumbentes, in virescenti juventutis ætate piè ac peccatorum pœnitentia expirabant animas Maij 10 die Anno Domini 1677.

Sistite Pierides Chapmanum plangere, cuius
Spiritus in cœlis, *nomen in orbe sonat.*"

Redmarley Church, in Worcestershire, bears the following inscription to one George Shipside:

All fleshe is grasse, worme's meat, and clay,
and here it hath short time to live,
For proofe whereof both night and day
all mortall wights ensamples give.

Beneath this stone, fast closde in clay,
doth sleepe the corpes of George Shipside,
Weh Christ shall rayse on ye last day,
and then with him be glorifide.

Whose soyle now lives assvredly
in heaven with Christ ovr Saviour,
In perfect peace most joyfvly
with God's elect for evermore.

Obit die De'bris An. D'ni 1609, Ac An. Ætatis
suæ 84.

Ecce quid eris.

Was this the George Shipside whose wife was sister to the martyr Ridley, to whom the free warren of Bury Court, in this parish, belonged? Or was he the son of the Bishop's brother-in-law? A George Shipside was second husband to the Bishop's sister; he was the Bishop's park-keeper at Bushley, was incarcerated at Oxford, and attended the martyr to the stake. Ridley's affectionate farewell to George Shipside on that occasion will be remembered.

Can any one inform me whether the following is not the earliest mention of the purchase of Paper in England? It occurs in an original computus roll of the 43d year of Edward III. relative to the receipts and disbursements of Halesowen Abbey, Worcestershire: "Et in *paper* empt. pro literis et aliis necessariis domus, 12d." Yours, &c. J. NOAKE.

Worcester, August, 1854.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Literary and Scientific Pensions—Burlington House and the public accommodation for Official and Scientific purposes—The National Gallery—National Gallery for Ireland—The Guild of Literature and Art—Bequests of W. Ford Stevenson, esq. to London Societies, and of Mr. H. R. Hartley to the town of Southampton—MSS. of the Poet Gray—Sale of Mr. Pickering's Books—The Becker Collection of Coins—Relics of the Mutiny of the Bounty—Junior United Service Club—Portrait of Joseph Hume, esq., M.P.—Professor McCoy—Relics of the Smithfield Martyrs—Tumulus at Uleybury—M. Weiss.

We have already noticed many of the *Literary and Scientific Pensions* granted during the past year. The following is a

complete account of the distribution of the whole £1200 allotted for this service: £50 a-year to Mrs. Glen, widow of Dr. Glen,

Missionary to the East for nearly thirty years, in consideration of Dr. Glen's services to biblical literature by his translation of the Old Testament into Persian. £100 a-year to Sir Francis Bond Head. £100 a-year to Mrs. Moir, widow of Mr. David Moir, surgeon, in consideration of her late husband's ["Delta"] literary and scientific works, in connection with his profession, his poetical talents, and the destitute condition of his widow and eight children. £80 a-year to the Rev. William Hickey, in consideration of the service which his writings, published under the signature of "Martin Doyle," have rendered to the cause of agricultural and social improvement among the people of Ireland. £100 a-year to Mrs. Lang, in consideration of the eminent services rendered for a period of upwards of fifty years by the late Mr. Oliver Lang, master-shipwright at the Woolwich Dockyard; and his numerous valuable inventions and improvements for the advancement of naval architecture. £50 a-year to the widow and daughter of Mr. Joseph Train, in consideration of his personal services to literature, and the valuable aid derived by the late Sir Walter Scott from Mr. Train's antiquarian and literary researches, prosecuted under Sir Walter's directions. £100 a-year to the widow of Sir Harris Nicolas, in consideration of the many valuable contributions made by her late husband to the historical and antiquarian literature of this country. £80 a-year to the daughters of the late Dr. McGillivray, in consideration of his contributions to the services of natural history. £50 a-year to Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Etrick Sheppard. £100 a-year to the sister and two daughters of the late Mr. James Simpson, in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of education. £40 a-year to the daughters of the late Mr. James Kenney. £100 a-year to Mr. Alaric Alexander Watts. £100 a-year to the daughters of the late Mr. Joseph Tucker, Surveyor of the Navy for eighteen years. £100 a-year to Dr. Hincks, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to history and literature by his antiquarian researches, and especially in connexion with the Assyrian and other Eastern languages. £50 a-year to Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. Bowditch, the celebrated African traveller, in consideration of her contributions to literature.

When the vote was taken in the House of Commons on the 27th of July to the proposition of Government for the purchase of *Burlington House* for 140,000*l.* some opposition was made, but the question was carried by a majority of 143 to 23.—On the motion of Lord Redesdale, a return has been ordered of all houses,

buildings, &c. hired for official purposes, including Crown property. The expense and inconvenience of the present arrangements for carrying on the business of the country are inconceivable, and a detailed statement of the situation of public offices, the accommodation provided, and the rents paid, will prepare for the great improvements necessary in this matter. The Duke of Newcastle said that about 20,000*l.* were paid annually as rent by the Woods and Forests department alone. He thought that the interest of the whole sum required for providing complete accommodation for the public service, even if the plan were adopted of continuing the present buildings in Whitehall down to Great George-street, would not amount to more than the rent now paid annually. At present there are about fifty public offices for which rent is paid to private individuals, and seven or eight more held of the Crown.—On the 4th August Sir William Molesworth received a deputation from the various scientific societies who have not at present rooms provided for them by Government; when Dr. Guy, as their spokesman, stated that their object was to induce the Government to provide accommodation for the various literary and scientific societies under one roof.—Sir W. Molesworth replied, that, without pledging the Government in any way, he might state that the subject of providing the various scientific societies with rooms had been taken into consideration; but that those societies who were about to be removed from Somerset House were entitled to the first consideration. It is supposed that the present structure of Burlington House will be taken down, and the necessary Palace of Science erected on its site.

In answer to inquiries of Mr. Danby Seymour, respecting the national collection of pictures, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that it was the intention of Government to build a new Gallery: but that it was not intended that the Royal Academy should vacate the rooms it now occupied in Trafalgar Square. The Minden Gallery, consisting of about sixty pictures, as well as some recent purchases, at present remain in the basement of the National Gallery.

A *National Gallery* for Ireland is to be erected in Dublin. The site chosen is the lawn in front of the Royal Dublin Society House, Merrion Square. The building is to consist of two extensive wings, running in parallel lines at the extreme verge of the lawn on either side, and terminating at the Dublin Society House; one of which will be set apart for a National Gallery, and the other as a National Museum. With this object, the Right Hon. Mr.

Sidney Herbert, M.P. has granted a new lease to the Dublin Society for 999 years, and the Dublin Society will grant a similar lease to the trustees and directors of the National Gallery.

The Guild of Literature and Art, having at length received an act of incorporation from parliament, has published an address to the literary public describing its objects; which are, 1. Life and Annuity Assurance; 2. Provision for professional members during sickness; 3. the foundation and endowment of "The Guild Institution," which is intended hereafter to grant annuities to decayed members and widows, and to provide a certain number of free residences. The members of the Guild are divided into two classes, Professional and Honorary; the former of which is required to pay an entrance fee of two guineas, and to effect an assurance of the minimum sum of 100*l.*; and the Honorary Members are to be subscribers of one guinea, or donors of ten. The present balance in the hands of the association is 3790*l.* The amateur dramatic performances alone produced 3615*l.* The donations and subscriptions have been only 532*l.* The expenses hitherto have been 393*l.*

On the 26th July Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood pronounced his judgment upon the *bequests made by the late Mr. W. Ford Stevenson* (see May, 1852, p. 490) in favour of the four Societies,—the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the Relief of Destitution, and that for the Relief of the Houseless Poor. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that all these must be taken to be charities within the legal definition of that term; and also that there was an immediate gift of the whole estate to the Four Societies, subject to annuities of 500*l.* each to his four children. The amount of the property does not appear; but, if this decision should be carried out, it has been stated that each of the Societies will receive from ten to fifteen thousand pounds.

Vice-Chancellor Stewart has also pronounced in favour of the *bequests of Mr. Henry Robinson Hartley to the town of Southampton* (see vol. xxxiv. p. 331), but it is feared that the claimants to the property, as heirs-at-law, may still continue the struggle by an appeal to the House of Lords.

The MSS. of the *Poet Gray* have again been sold by auction, and will consequently henceforth be more scattered than ever. It will be remembered that they were first sold in Dec. 1845, when some account of them was given in our vol. xxv. p. 29. At that sale the principal purchaser was Mr. Penn, of Stoke Poges, who bought the MS. *Elegy* and *Odes*, and a great many anno-

tated books, which latter he esteemed so highly that, regardless of expense, he employed Messrs. Clarke and Bedford to inlay them on fine paper, bind them up in volumes of richly-tooled olive morocco, with silk linings, and finally to inclose each volume in an outer case of plain purple morocco. This order was carefully carried out, and in this state we some years since saw the library in what is called Gray's Room, at the house in which he used to visit Mr. Rogers, at West End, Stoke. Either caprice or necessity induced Mr. Penn, two years ago, to offer his acquisitions for sale. A few lots were brought to the hammer, but they were all bought in. Mr. Penn found the public unwilling to pay for Messrs. Clarke and Bedford's binding, and the precious volumes were returned, it is believed, to the warehouses of the Pan-technicon; from whence they have now been brought,—torn, in many instances, from their rich bindings, and sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 4th August.

The *Elegy*, which was purchased by Mr. Penn for 100*l.* has been sold for 131*l.* to Mr. Wrightson of Birmingham. It is inscribed by Gray, "Stanzas written in a Country Churchyard." Mason relates that he persuaded Gray to alter the word Stanzas to *Elegy*. There is a copy, in Gray's handwriting, at Cambridge, which is entitled an *Elegy*: and which omits the rejected stanzas. They appear in the present copy, as well as more than twenty variations, or early readings, which have been recently published in the Athenæum of the 29th July. The autograph of the Long Story brought 25*l.* Gray's correspondence with Mason (recently edited by Mr. Mitford) was sold for 31*l.* to Mr. Holloway. A copy of the Strawberry Hill edition of the *Odes* brought 27*l.* 10*s.*: it contains marginal notes in the Poet's hand of the sources from which he borrowed aid or allusions in composition. These *Odes* were the first-fruits of the Strawberry Hill press in 1757. The Poet's MS. Note-Books, written during his travels, were sold for 26*l.* 10*s.* A single letter, addressed to R. Stonehewer, brought 11*l.* The entire collection of Gray MSS. sold for 418*l.* 7*s.*

The Second Sale of *Mr. Pickering's Books* produced prices beyond all expectation. The collection was rich in Bibles. The first edition of the Bible in Welsh, 1588, sold for 28*l.* 10*s.*; the English version, known as that of Matthews (imperfect), 1537, 13*l.* 15*s.*; the reprint of the same version in 1549, 31*l.*; and Day's reprint, 1551, 19*l.*; Cranmer's Bible, Whitechurch, 1553, 27*l.* 10*s.*; and a fine copy of a rare edition of the same version, Rouen, 1566, 64*l.*; the Bishops', or Par-

ker's Bible, 1568, 60*l.* 10*s.* : all the above, except the first, were bought for America. The second edition of the Bishops' Bible, 1569, produced 23*l.* 10*s.*; another edition, fol. R. Jugge, 1572, 42*l.* 10*s.*; the first edition of the present version, 25*l.* 10*s.*; the Cambridge edition, John Field, 1660, 15*l.* Books of other classes produced equally high prices. Lord Bacon's Translation of Certain Psalms into English Verse, 1625, a presentation copy to George Herbert, with verses *in honorem* in Herbert's autograph, 11*l.*; Bacon's David's Harpe, full of most delectable harmony, 1542, 9*l.* 10*s.*; Chaucer's Works by Nicolas, 1845, one of two copies printed on vellum, 25*l.* 10*s.*; George Herbert's Epigrammata Latina, &c. the author's manuscript, with unpublished poem addressed to Lord Bacon, 18*l.* 5*s.*; Gower's Confessio Amantis, Caxton, 1493, wanting forty leaves, 24*l.*; George Herbert's Temple, first edition, n. d. 19*l.* 15*s.*; Booke of Common Prayer, Edwarde Whitchurch, 16th June, 1549, 19*l.* 15*s.*; Dr. Johnson's Poetical Works, presented to Cowper by his friend Rose, with Cowper's autograph, a slip containing two lines of his Homer, and a letter from Dr. John Johnson presenting the volume to Thomas Hill, 2*l.* 18*s.*; The Psalms from Cranmer's Version, 12mo. W. Seres, 1565, 20*l.* 15*s.*; Psalms in Meter in use of the Kirk of Scotland, 8vo. Middleburgh, 1594, 10*l.*; Tyndale's Testament, 1548, 16*l.* 15*s.*; 1552, 13*l.* 5*s.* (for America); New Testament, Barker, 1611, first edition of the present version, presumed to be unique, 33*l.* 15*s.* (for America); Verstegan's Odes, 1601, 17*l.*; Walton's Lives, first collected edition, with autograph presentation, 11*l.* 5*s.*; Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, 1651, presentation copy to Mrs. Digbie, with inscription in autograph of Isaac Walton, the editor of the volume, 30*l.* 5*s.* The sale of 3,869 lots produced 3,906*l.* 11*s.*

The great *Becker Collection of Coins* at Amsterdam, was sold by auction a short time since for 25,000 guilders. It included 3,400 Greek and Roman coins, 5,800 Oriental, and 3,119 Dutch and miscellaneous.

One of the most remarkable collections of relics in connection with the well-known event which has now for upwards of sixty years been matter of past history—"The Mutiny of the Bounty"—was exhibited at the School-room of St. Barnabas, Kensington, on Thursday the 13th of July last, on the occasion of the quarterly meeting of a district association of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The incumbent had selected as the subject of the evening Pitcairn's Island, and had requested the Rev. T. B.

Murray, of the Christian Knowledge Society, the author of the work on Pitcairn,* to take the principal part. His speech was full of interest, and gave an animated account of the Mutiny, the fate of the mutineers, the heroic boat-voyage of Bligh, and the settlement of that little island, on which, many years afterwards, John Adams, the sole survivor of the mutineers, was discovered, no longer as the brutal ringleader of a gang of ruffians, but the peaceful patriarch of a Christian race. By the kindness of the Misses Bligh, the late Admiral's twin-daughters, who were present, the assembled company had the opportunity of seeing the gourd from which the distressed, but high-spirited, Bligh took, during his boat-voyage, "his miserable allowance;" the quarter of a pint horn-cup, in which he dispensed the water; the bullet with which he weighed the morsels of bread to his companions in suffering; the manuscript book in which he recorded the events of each painful day, and inscribed his prayer, for the use of the party in the launch; and the gold

* Of this very interesting book, which is on the list of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a fourth edition has been recently completed. It contains much additional intelligence respecting the islanders, which the author has collected since the former impression, and brings down their history to the present time. The embellishments are excellent, and among them is a portrait of the Rev. G. H. Nobbs, who, after having been for twenty-five years the faithful teacher of the community of Pitcairn, returned thither from this country in 1853, having received ordination as a deacon from the Bishop of Sierra Leone, and as a priest from the Bishop of London. Rear-Admiral Moresby, who has recently paid three several visits to Pitcairn, reports that the inhabitants still exhibit the same excellent traits of character for which they have been always remarkable. It will, however, be learned with regret that they have reasons for wishing to quit their peaceful island, arising from the impoverished condition of their soil, and the increased numbers. It will be remembered that they once before emigrated to Otaheite in the year 1831, but returned in 1833. It appears that it is now proposed that they should remove to Norfolk Island, so soon as that place shall be entirely vacated by the convict population. We cannot but wish, from the hold which Pitcairn has taken of our sympathies, through this book of Mr. Murray's, as well as former narratives, that it should still retain at least some portion of its original settlers.

medal with which he was rewarded by the Society of Arts, for his services in at last transplanting the bread-fruit from Otaheite to the West Indies. Besides these, Mrs. Heywood, the widow of the late Captain Peter Heywood, had lent to Mr. Murray the precious Prayer-book with which her husband, then a boy, swam out from the wreck of the Pandora, preserving it between his teeth, when he could save nothing else. Mr. Murray exhibited also a large sheet of Tappa cloth, manufactured by the Pitcairners. Dr. Francis Hessey, the incumbent, had enlisted the services of several ladies and gentlemen of his congregation in the cause, and was by their assistance enabled to illustrate the subject by a series of beautiful drawings, and a large map of the Southern Pacific; so that the whole subject was thoroughly brought home to the eyes as well as the ears of the assembled company.

At a general meeting of the members of the *Junior United Service Club*, held on 18th July, to ballot for the plans for a new house, those submitted by Mr. T. M. Nelson, architect, were adopted. This new club-house is to occupy the site of the present house at the corner of Regent-street and Charles-street, as well as the St. Alban's Hotel in Charles-street and the houses forming one side of St. Alban's-place. When finished, it will be one of the largest club-houses in London.

A meeting was held on the 5th August of the Subscribers to a *Portrait of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.* in order to present the same to Mrs. Hume at the house of the venerable Economist, in Bryanstone-square. Four Cabinet Ministers were present, and the spokesman of the subscribers was Lord John Russell. Among the subscribers were seventy-five members of the legislature. The portrait is a whole-length by Lucas. A deputation from the Council of the London University College, headed by Earl Fortescue, was present, in order to accept the picture, Mrs. Hume having requested to place it on the walls of that institution.

Professor M'Coy, of the Queen's college, Belfast, has been unanimously elected by Sir J. T. W. Herschell, Professor Airey (the Astronomer Royal), and other members of the Melbourne Professorship Committee, to fill the Chair of Natural Sciences in that university. The stipend is 1,000*l.* a-year, with a house, and allowances for travelling expenses, &c.

On Thursday, July 13, and for some days previous, as some men in the employment of Mr. Munday, contractor to the City Commissioners of Sewers, were excavating the ground for a sewer at the west-end of Long-lane, *Smithfield*, they discovered a quantity of human bones and charred wood, at about four or five feet depth from the surface. The bones were carefully put into a coffin, and deposited in a churchyard. The remains are supposed to belong to some martyrs who forfeited their lives at the stake during the progress of the Reformation.

The *Tumulus at Uleybury*, near Dursley, mentioned by Mr. Freeman in our July magazine, p. 2, was opened on the 14th July, by that gentleman, Dr. Thurnam, Professor Earle, Rev. S. Riddell of Balliol, Mr. Robert Kingscote, and some other local people. Its contents were only a few bones, of which Dr. Thurnam carried off enough, it was believed, to see what kind of men they were. But the excavators had what was *the* thing after all, the satisfaction of seeing the chambers themselves, which are most wonderful. Dr. Thurnam is preparing a minute account of the whole for the *Archæological Journal*.

The French newspaper, *La Patrie*, of Aug. 19, states that at the annual session of the Institute on the 18th, the first of the prizes, founded by Baron Gobert, "pour le travail le plus savant et le plus profond sur l'histoire de France et les études qui s'y attachent," was adjudged to *M. Weiss*, the author of the "*Histoire des Réfugiés Protestans de France*." The work was reviewed in our June Magazine, p. 592.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have issued the Second Part of their *Proceedings*, printed in small quarto.—It contains the minutes of the Seventy-third Session of the Society, from the anniversary on St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30) 1852 to the meeting of the 13th June 1853, with all the communications of any value printed at length, accompanied by the requisite engravings. Most of these are on wood, but two remarkable objects

are represented in lithography. One is the Ballochyle brooch, a large and handsome work of the sixteenth century, made for a Campbell of that place. The other is the Monumental Brass (measuring 2 ft. 7½ inc. by 1 ft. 10 inc.) of the Regent Murray, dated 1569. It was taken from St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, in 1829, when the monument upon which it had been fixed was removed as disfiguring that edifice. This was certainly one of

the instances, of which others have recently occurred, in which architectural motives have superseded historical considerations of greater weight and interest : and we cannot but coincide in the hope expressed by Dr. D. Wilson that this interesting memorial may be speedily restored to St. Giles's church, and "thereby purge the city and its rulers from the disgrace of having demolished the monument dedicated by a mourning nation to one of its greatest statesmen, under the strange idea that its removal could add to the beauty or increase the interest of our metropolitan church." A remarkable feature of the brass is that it is a palimpsest, the reverse exhibiting portions of a man and his wife, with part of a Scottish inscription. An excellent paper on the circumstances attending the interment of the Earl of Murray is furnished by David Laing, esq. who also contributes another valuable and interesting paper on the state of the abbey church of Holyrood subsequently to the devastations committed by the English forces in the years 1544 and 1547, accompanied by a series of papers relative to the repairs made in the reign of Charles I. preparatory to his Scottish coronation. This paper led to a memorial from the Society to Government, which has fortunately resulted in the recent restorations which have been effected in the Royal Chapel.

This part of the Society's Proceedings contains an excellent lecture on Sepulchral Brasses by Dr. Daniel Wilson, as well as some other papers by the same intelligent antiquary, who has been one of the main supports of the Society, but is now unfortunately withdrawn from the recent scene of his usefulness by his removal to Canada.

We need not enter more particularly into the subjects of the other essays, many of which were noticed in our pages when first read to the Society. We will only point out a learned disquisition by Professor J. Scott Porter, of Belfast, upon a bronze Hebrew seal, which was noticed in our Magazine for February, 1852, and was engraved, or a duplicate of it, in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1787. Professor Porter reads the legend, "Solomon son of Isaac Amamos : these are his tapestries," and supposes it to have been made in order to form a stamp of authentication to the productions of some Jewish manufacturer or merchant.

Germany from 1760 to 1814 ; or, Sketches of German Life, from the decay of the Empire to the expulsion of the French. By Mrs. Austin.—This book consists, in great measure, of a republi-

cation of Mrs. Austin's beautiful articles on Germany in the Edinburgh and in the British and Foreign Quarterly Reviews. As to their first construction, the title of "Germany from 1760 to 1814" does not give the facts of the case so well as could be wished, though the Preface supplies the deficiency. It would not be fair to describe as a simple republication a work bound together by many recently-formed links, and supplying many valuable passages entirely new to the reader.

Under some unavoidable disadvantages arising from a certain fragmentary and incoherent combination of separate materials which are nowhere thoroughly fused nor even perfectly joined, we cannot help being moved to admiration at the uncommon beauty and impressive tone of the whole. Whatever be the want of unity in the mere composition, no one can say that there is any want of pervading unity in the thought. It is scarcely possible to read a page of Mrs. Austin's strongly characterised writings, and impute them to any other author. To read them, to all lovers of a noble style, picturesque yet never gaudy, is one of the richest treats we know. Sagacious, well-considered, noble thoughts, expressed with rare felicity, meet us everywhere. A decided upholder of all regularly-constituted authority, Mrs. A. has that considerate desire for the people's good which we like all the better, because it is expressed with such calmness, with such an inflexible adherence to a high standard.

If a fault must be found with anything in the tone of this work, it is a fault upon which Mrs. Austin, we imagine, would have much to say, in explanation and vindication. The book is, to our minds, not merely grave, even solemn, but on the whole a little too sad. The tendency, when past things are set beside present, is almost always a preference of the past, and hope alternates too seldom with fear and with the keen perception of human weakness. We would not be thought to undervalue the grave experience of one who has carried into her practical intercourses with some of the greatest thinkers of her time a mind on many points fully equal to theirs, and an amount of historical knowledge probably but little inferior ; but the tendencies of temperament are well nigh unconquerable, and we perceive in Mrs. Austin, what we have observed in Niebuhr, a spirit somewhat *burthened* by the past—not able to partake the hopes of the sanguine, nor to give due sympathy to the magnitude of those sorrows, those, perhaps, unreasonable aspirations, which arise among the oppressed. One great exception no doubt there is to this ; whoever either as man, as woman, or as member of a nation

fell under the oppression of Napoleon Buonaparte, may calculate upon her sympathy. Indeed may it not be said that, even if every stern word of reprobation of the Napoleon tyranny here uttered be true and just, she has so far swerved for once from the historian's part as wholly to ignore a better side? Yet can the history of Buonaparte and France be fairly written on the dark side only? Is it just to leave out all the improvements of administrative justice, all the nurture supplied to science, all the internal creations of the useful and the beautiful? Regarded as the conqueror, the often brutal contemner, of other rulers, the waster of human life at home and abroad, he cannot be judged too severely; but the bitterness of Mrs. Austin's tone is caught from sufferers, not always undeservedly such, as she has the candour to allow, and it stops short of our idea of a complete treatment of the subject. We say this with regret, because on the whole we have very strong inclination to the dark side ourselves. We are unable to separate the idea of Napoleon from that of intense selfishness; but, in so far as practical matters are concerned, we cannot help entertaining a little sympathy with his impatience of the mere doctrinaires of society, and his short cuts to good objects when once he had taken it into his head to patronise them. The great mistake among those who have written as his admirers is their impression of the usefulness of such a strong arm to promote not quietude merely, but the moral education of a people; and the finest portions of Mrs. Austin's book are those in which she indignantly testifies against the influence of evil examples in high places. How beautiful are the following remarks—

“If the study of the causes on which depends the character of an individual be deeply interesting, the investigation of those which go to form the character of a nation are far more so: and we believe it will be found that, in both cases, great, rapid, and brilliant success is alike fatal. In this dizzy career, every tutelary genius appointed to guard our way through life—conscience, humanity, moderation, prudence—one after another, take their flight; till at length the nation, or the man, drunk with triumphs, and abandoned to the madness of power, defies the opinions and outrages the feelings of mankind, wears the patience of Heaven, and rushes on inevitable ruin. The two nations, which will appear as the chief actors in the tragedy before us paid in turn the penalty of their “glory.” The overthrow of Prussia is not more clearly traceable to the habits and sentiments engendered by the victorious career she had run, than are

the reverses of France, and many of the moral maladies by which she is still afflicted, to the character she acquired and exhibited during the portentous period of her military triumphs.”

* * * *

“It has often been said, with the selfishness of security, that we, in our sea-girt isle, have no idea of what war is. But, the obligation which we are under is only so much the more imperative, to show what it is; and for that purpose to look steadily at all the fearful details of the hideous whole, comprehended in a word which glides so trippingly over many a thoughtless tongue; and, as England's voice is most potent in that great council of nations where this supreme question must generally be decided, it is right that every human being within her realm should learn what an abyss of misery lies hidden under the romance and the splendour of war. We particularly recommend the study to those who can never share its dangers. They are often—shall we say, therefore?—the greatest admirers of its splendour and romance; and the least scrupulous as to the sentiments or the measures that render it inevitable.”

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Lectures on Education, delivered at the Royal Institution in May and June, 1854.

“*Hard Times.*” By Charles Dickens.—These lectures on education are welcome publications—welcome to the earnest, often half-despairing lovers of their race, to whose minds the mountain mass of popular ignorance, revealed by the occasional lifting up of a cloud or a mist, presents itself fraught with melancholy portent; for alas! how plain it is that the classes of society which have been smirking over their own possessions and beneficently providing for the education of the lower orders, do themselves most grievously want educating! What a practical evidence of presumption it is that they who have been talking of Newton all their lives,—who probably *are* profoundly informed in some branches of that learning which made him famous, have been seen to cast aside the inevitable law which he made clear to the world, and to fancy that they could lift tables by the pointing towards them of their fingers! Other far worse things there are in the world even than this; and when we hear of men, otherwise good and great, contributing their share of the gold which is to remunerate some creature calling herself a medium, whose province it is to communicate between the hallowed dead and the living, what are we to say? Good Heaven! what almost inconceivable blasphemy it is! The dead, indeed, we believe to be living—more living in fact, perhaps,

by far than we who arrogate to ourselves the name, all the while compassing ourselves around with things perishing and base; but it is because of this true life, which we deem the condition of a spiritual existence, that we feel our souls revolt from the notion that *they* who possess it can be brought back to satisfy our small relationship—brought back through the means of gross material things—brought back through money and mercenary beings, and pieces of furniture! We cannot trust ourselves to say more on this theme. They who have not the force of mind to reject, indignantly and at once, any proposition tending to draw them within the fatal circle of superstition, must be left to work their way back as well as they can. Degraded, one would think, they must be, in their own eyes; but perhaps rebuked and taught, so as only a bitter experience can rebuke and teach—meanwhile, let the experimenters, just hovering on the verge of the senseless and unhallowed trial, take care; for one really sincere person, beckoning them on, the probability is there are ten who want the comfort of companionship in their folly—who feel they have lost their character for good sense beyond redemption, and would like to have a few names on their side by way of apology, and to show us they have at least gone wrong in a good company.

The history of the lectures delivered at the Royal Institution is pretty well known. Professor Faraday, fearing that his own state of health would prevent his pursuing to its usual extent his ordinary course, suggested the substitution of a course of lectures on education, to be delivered successively by eminent men. The different lecturers selected each his own special subject. Professor Tyndall, more thoroughly entering, as it seems to us, into Mr. Faraday's meaning than any one, complains of his own announcement of a subject being materially altered in the course of printing the titles of lectures. "I meant," he says, "to lecture on the importance of the study of physics as a means of education;" but the corrected proof has the following substituted word, 'On the importance of physics as a *branch* of education.' . . . The two words appear to me to suggest two radically distinct modes of viewing the subject before us . . . Regarding the education of the human mind as the improvement and development of the mental faculties, I consider the study of physics to be a means towards the attainment of those objects. Of course, from this point of view, I degrade physics into an implement of culture, and I mean to do so, to a great extent; for the general exposition of the

intellectual powers implies both the acquisition of specific knowledge and the ability to render it productive. There is this great difference between those who pursue a thing as a branch, and those who use it as a means; in the latter case the knowledge imparted is truly power; whereas in the former case, it may be the reverse."

Accordingly, the learned and lively Professor delivers himself of some admirable thoughts, exceedingly well expressed, on the benefit of the study of physics; on the order of communication which will best ensure the attainment of the desired good; then (for it is impossible not to get practically to the obnoxious term and idea, "Branch,") on the particular uses of the several subjects included in the term Physics; and, lastly, on the classes of persons to whom such instruction may be of the most undoubted use.

It is easy to see that Professor Tyndall comes to his task with a mind deeply impressed with the humiliating truths of which his predecessor Mr. Faraday had spoken a fortnight before in the same place. Like him, he is sadly conscious of the wide-spread fault of presumptuous judgment, and, though not repeating him in words, intimates much that is of consequence to be remembered.

Among the remaining lecturers we incline to rate most highly Professor Paget on Physiology, and Dr. Hodgson on Economic Science. In the very able lecture delivered by the latter are some remarks on Mr. Dickens' latest work, "Hard Times," which seem to us just and well put.

Mr. Dickens is sufficiently exaggerative to throw discredit on his truths; but yet that there should be scope and room for such a tale at all—that, not among the ignorant of schools only, but among many who have had experience of them, there should be a feeling that, on the whole, he has got hold of a fact and a dangerous tendency which those who love their fellow-creatures should not be slow to perceive, is one of the signs of the times, and we have no desire to ignore it. We feel confident that political economists and that many educators of the people rely by far too much on intellectual information and clearness in a certain round of facts, for the improvement of the poor. The great fault we are disposed to find with Mr. Dickens, besides his unreasonable exaggerations and unnatural characters, is that he does not paint something higher and better for our example and help. He is right, surely, in his perception of the cold cheerlessness of the facts of a calculating bodily life; but he should show what may be done by more genial cultiva-

tion. He tells us what is evil, but there is scarce a word of good. We have ourselves many and obstinate rebellings against the class of educators who want to keep the poor wholly within the circle of "useful" facts. The poor man needs, as much as any one, amusement, enjoyment, ideas beyond his immediate vision; but this requires to be shewn in a better way than by finding fault with the short-comings of our time. We trust examples will be given as the world goes on of greater sympathy between the classes of society. No one has yet felt or done half so much for this desirable end as that charming writer and thinker, Mr. Helps. May he not grow tired of the task, but give us more and more reason to bless the author of the "Claims of Labour" and "Companions of my Solitude."

Hungary and its Revolutions, from the Earliest Period to the Nineteenth Century. With a Memoir of Louis Kossuth. By E. O. S.—This title-page does not convey a correct idea of the volume to which it is prefixed. It should have been reversed:—Memoir of Kossuth, with a brief Outline of the Annals of Hungary. The history occupies about one hundred and fifty pages; the biography above three times that amount. It is but fair, however, to state that the historical resumé is skilfully drawn up, and we have a very clear array brought before us of the houses of Arped, of Anjou, Luxembourg, and Austria, of Hapsburg, and of Hapsburg Lorraine, to which in succession Hungary has, willingly or reluctantly, acknowledged submission.

The biography is highly eulogistic, and the author is evidently in love with his hero, who, indeed, is a man in whom even his adversaries recognise with many faults splendid endowments. We do not find much of new information in the memoir, but scattered details have been linked together, and a well-sustained story is one of the results. The most important part of the biography is that in which E. O. S. meets the charge, often brought forward against Kossuth, of having once been guilty of a misappropriation of funds which he held in trust. We will give the explanation of Kossuth's advocate in his own words. It is only necessary to premise that Kossuth, at the period referred to below, was passionately addicted to gambling:—

"One evening, after having received money for the Countess Szápary, he thoughtlessly staked all he had about his person, without considering that only part of it was his own. The sum belonging to her did not exceed twenty or thirty pounds, which he immediately repaid to

her account; but he had been observed by one jealous of his influence, who hastened to report the whole matter to the countess, and to represent Kossuth to her in as disadvantageous a light as possible. Without hesitation he confessed his fault, and she was so entirely satisfied with the explanation, that she continued to place the same confidence in him as before, and the whole circumstance would have been forgotten had not the malice of his enemies brought it forward on every occasion. They continued to intrigue against him until at the expiration of another year he resigned his office (as the countess's lawyer), and at the election for the Diet of 1832 accepted that of delegate for the Countess Szápary and some other magnates in the county of Pesth."

Such is, no doubt, a fair statement of this much-canvassed case; but a moralist would necessarily observe that at the moment Kossuth had played away his client's money, he stood in a very ugly position. Dr. Dodd did not intend to cheat Lord Chesterfield, but he was hanged notwithstanding. Kossuth repaired his false step, but his reputation trips through it; and young readers will do well to mark and remember that one folly may poison the most honest of after-lives.

Robespierre: a Tragedy. By Henry Bliss, one of Her Majesty's Council.—This tragedy is published under a very gay exterior, and it reminds us of the Robespierre in Mr. Ward's picture, all sky-blue and frippery without, and something very mysterious within. This piece, moreover, is in verse; not the verse of Racine, but the rhymed colloquialisms of Victor Hugo,—and a very long way after that writer too. If ever our readers have seen a sad story told by Italian *ballerinas*, in action set to music and dancing of a somewhat grotesque character, they may have some idea of the "jingle" which runs through this tragedy of "Robespierre,"—the principal character in which would suit Mr. Robson, so mingled seems the sadness and the humour, or rather so often does the gravity look like gaiety. Here is a specimen. Theresa says to Tallien (63)—
Save France, and save her anarchs from their crimes!

And, long farewell! and think of me sometimes—
A sunbeam broken from the diamond's prism,
Or night-bird's cadence from the vast abyssm.

Wherein our readers will be reminded of the familiar rhymes touching the man who takes what "is n't his'n," being shut up as he deserves to be in some dark "pris'n." There is no lack of similar metrical beauties in this "tragedy." Had the author less facility for mere rhyming,

and less daring in making rhymes, he would probably be more successful; there is now and then promise of something good, but performance does not follow thereupon. But the author is, we fear, too well satisfied with his own powers to enable us to hope that he will bend to discipline, and accomplish more than he has done in the sad tragedy before us.

Logic; or, The Science of Inference. By Joseph Devey.—As a contribution to Mr. Bohn's Philological Library, this volume will be exceedingly welcome to that portion of the public—we fear, not a very large portion—with whom thinking precedes action, who never witness an effect without tracing it to a cause, and who never admit a conclusion without testing the premises. We have here, in a comparatively small space, a systematic view of the principles of evidence, and the methods of inference in the various departments of human knowledge. The author has succeeded in his object of systematising “the various forms of inference engaged, either in the construction of science, or in the generation of opinion and belief.” The great merit, as it appears to us, of Mr. Devey's able volume, is that “logic” is not treated

fragmentarily, but that the great science is placed by him on its right basis, “by grouping around the central idea of inference the various methods and systems which are connected with its functions in the leading divisions of knowledge.” We may add, that mere “general readers” will find much to interest them in the too brief, perhaps, but admirable, opening chapter, which is modestly headed “Historical Introduction.”

The Baths of France, Central Germany, and Switzerland. By Edwin Lee. *Third Edition.*—We have had a former opportunity of noticing this useful book, and the words “third edition” on the present title-page saves us further trouble than merely recording its appearance, “with considerable alterations.” These alterations refer to the French Baths, touching which every information is given that can be desired by invalid, if not by general travellers. It may be further noticed that the accounts here rendered are, for the most part, the result of personal observation; a great point in a book which addresses itself to such an especial public as that from which the author looks for patronage.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CAMBRIDGE.

(Continued from p. 179.)

Friday, July 7.—This morning the members of the Institute proceeded by railway to Bury, where they were welcomed by the Suffolk Archæological Institute, whose President the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey delivered, in the Guildhall, an excellent address descriptive of the principal historical and antiquarian notabilia of the place. He remarked that all the local features of Bury proved it to be a genuine Anglo-Saxon town, and that it entirely agreed with the portrait of a Saxon borough as sketched by Mr. Kemble. The elevation of the murdered King Edmund to the dignity of a Saint must be attributed rather to the patriotic sentiments of his countrymen than to his personal merits, which were not conspicuous, but the Anglo-Saxons were ever ready to honour as a martyr and a saint the man who died in the defence of his country. After noticing in succession the various visits paid to Bury by our early monarchs, Lord A. Hervey proceeded to observe that archæology received its chief importance in his estimation from its connection with

history, and its singular power to elucidate it in many points. This is remarkably the case with the archæology of Bury. “Read with a discriminating eye it is the history, not of Bury alone, but of England; it sets before us the contests between the feudal system and the middle classes which were going on through the country at large—those contests which ended in securing our unrivalled liberty and constitution. The archæology of Bury may teach us the very history of these processes. The principal buildings in the town remarkable for their antiquity are those connected with the Abbey—the gateway, the tower, and the walls. Why do they remain?—simply because they are built with stone at a great cost, indicating that the persons who erected them were possessed of great wealth in their day. All other buildings of that time were swept away, for those who built them had not the power to raise such solid and expensive structures. If we turn to history we shall find it telling exactly the same thing—the feudal lords, among whom the Abbot of St. Edmund's Bury held a pre-

eminent place, were the leviathan possessors of property and power, and the commonalty of the realm, the middle classes, were nothing at all. The buildings indicate something more. They shew not only the wealth and power of those who built them, but that they were constructed for protection against force and hostile violence. Those who lived within those walls were not at ease, they were not on terms of peace and love with their neighbours in the town. The power represented by those massive gateways and those high walls did not conciliate the love of those it domineered over. It did not desire either their progress and improvement. The object of that power was its own selfish aggrandisement, the maintenance of odious and exclusive privileges, and the constant oppression of the middle and commercial classes. At Bury there were frequent collisions between the monks and the townspeople. In 1267 the abbey was reduced almost to a heap of ruins; and again it was plundered in 1331 by the rioters of Jack Straw. These were not isolated and accidental riots caused by the turbulence of the burghers; but it was the expansive power of the trade and commerce of the middle classes which played so important a part in the whole history of English liberty, struggling for freedom from the vexatious restrictions and tyranny of the feudal lords, and at last like steam bursting through all the restraints with which it was attempted to confine it—and they succeeded at last—the power represented by the abbey gates and walls is gone! Free commerce and liberty have survived.”

After Lord A. Hervey's discourse, the company proceeded to visit the various features of the remains of the abbey, the churches, and the Norman house supposed to have been occupied by the Jews. Upon the first a memoir was read, under the Norman gatehouse, by Mr. Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. the Secretary of the Suffolk Institute; and Mr. Parker, of Oxford, took the opportunity of pointing out the leading characteristic of the first Norman masonry, that it was entirely worked by the axe and not by the chisel, a criterion by which the earlier work, including its sculptured ornaments, may be distinguished from the later. The company were next entertained by the Suffolk Institute at dinner in the Town Hall; and afterwards visited the halls of West Stow and Hengrave and the churches of Risby and Little Saxham, the remarkable features of which were briefly pointed out by the Rev. Henry Creed and Mr. S. Tymms.

Saturday, July 8. In the SECTION OF HISTORY Edward Freeman, esq. M.A.

read an essay on the Accession of Harold II. in continuation of his paper at Chichester, “On the Life and Death of Earl Godwine.”* In examining the history of this period too much care cannot be taken in weighing the evidence of the various authorities and estimating their comparative value. Statements are found so various and contradictory that, without considerable pains in this way, the truth can never be attained. The writers nearest in combined time and place are the Saxon Chronicle and Florence of Worcester, whose narrative should always be taken as the groundwork, filled up only by such details from other writers as are not inconsistent with their statements. As to the accession of Harold these strictly English writers give a straightforward, intelligible, and consistent account, witnessing distinctly to three facts,—1. that Harold was named as his successor by Eadward; 2, that he was regularly elected King in the Witenagemot; 3, that he was solemnly consecrated by Ealdred, Archbishop of York. The contrary statements of the Norman and Normanizing writers, William of Poitou, Ordericus Vitalis, William of Jumièges, William of Malmesbury, &c. are, on the other hand, remarkable for their confusion, indefiniteness, and inconsistency with one another. Instead of definite facts we for the most part get mere declamatory expressions of abuse, or at most statements of the vaguest possible kind. On the third point they directly contradict the English authorities, some saying that Harold had no sort of coronation at all, others that he crowned himself, others that he was crowned by Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury. The motive of this last misstatement is clear; Stigand was held to be an uncanonical occupant of his see, consequently a consecration by him might be considered invalid, a question of considerable importance at a time when great value was attached to that ceremony. The facts of the bequest of Eadward in favour of Harold and his election by the Witan are incontestable. The narrative of Sir F. Palgrave, in which everything is turned to Harold's disadvantage, is very ingeniously composed from various chronicles; one statement from one, one from another, though many of them are taken from writers of no authority whatever, and others are actually self-contradictory. Nor do his constitutional speculations rest upon any surer basis. The English crown had always been elective; and, though the choice of the Witan was ordinarily confined to the royal family, yet the same principle which authorised them to pass

* See our Magazine for August, 1853.

by a disqualified member of that family in favour of a better qualified kinsman would also authorise them to pass by the whole family, when, as in the present case, all its members were disqualified. As the same writers lay stress upon Harold's nomination by the King and on his election by the Witan, the natural inference is that the former was not an absolute bequest, but only a strong recommendation to the electors. On the other hand, the Norman writers assert that Eadward bequeathed the crown to William of Normandy, and that Harold swore fealty to William as Eadward's successor. The strictly English writers are silent on both points, yet they were so constantly asserted by William and his partizans that it is impossible to doubt but that they contain some groundwork of truth. The former is told by the Norman writers in several contradictory versions, some of which are wholly incredible. The only probable one is that Eadward made William some kind of promise during his exile in Normandy in his youth, which of course was set aside by his later bequest to Harold. The oath of Harold to William is told also with an equal amount of contradiction as to time, place, and circumstances. The probable truth is to be found in the story of Malmesbury that Harold's presence in Normandy was quite accidental, he having been wrecked on the coast of Ponthieu while out on a yachting expedition. He was there imprisoned by Guy, Count of that province, and released through the interference of Duke William. His oath to William was evidently compulsory, and of no validity. But it should be carefully remarked, as illustrating the feelings of the age, that an oath taken on the relics of the saints should be regarded as more binding than one on the gospel, and the more so as the relics were introduced unknown to Harold.

The figure labelled "Ælfgyfa" in the Bayeux tapestry has often excited discussion. Putting several hints in the chronicles together, it seems probable that Harold was accompanied by his sister of that name, who is mentioned in Domesday, by his brother Wulfnoth, and his nephew Haco, and that Wulfnoth was left as a hostage with William. This would account for the origin of the incredible statement that Wulfnoth and Haco were sent over as hostages for Godwine after his reconciliation with Eadward.

As for Harold's general character, he is of course loaded with abuse by the Norman writers, and, what is more strange, by the Danish historian Saxo. The strictly English writers, on the other hand, attribute to him every conceivable virtue. The

Chronicle draws a glowing character of him, and Florence describes him as the very model of a patriot King. Now it is clearly impossible that all the reforms and legislative enactments which that writer attributes to him could have been effected in his stormy reign of nine months, but we may fairly conclude that we have here a true portraiture of his earlier government as Earl. In his own foundation of Waltham he was naturally extolled as a saint. Even the Normans, lavish as they are of violent expressions, bring no definite charge against him beyond his supposed usurpation and perjury, which are easily disposed of.

In the SECTION OF ANTIQUITIES the first paper read was by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne on the funeral of Katharine of Arragon. After her divorce, the Queen resided first at Buckden palace, then at Fotheringay castle, and, after leaving that place on account of its unwholesomeness, lastly at Kimbolton castle, where she died on the 7th Jan. 1536, and her body was interred in the abbey-church of Peterborough on the 25th of the same month; the chief mourner being Lady Bedingfield, wife of Sir Edmund Bedingfield. Mr. Hartshorne has recovered very full details of the ceremonies, and their attendant expenses. The body was deposited betwixt two pillars on the north side of the choir, near the great altar. According to custom the hearse was left over the tomb, covered with its rich pall, and continued there till a body of the Parliamentary forces in 1643, amongst other acts of desecration, violated this and other monuments, by breaking down the rails that inclosed the place, and taking away the pall covering the hearse; the hearse itself was overthrown, the gravestone displaced that lay over the body, and nothing was left remaining of that regal tomb, to use the words of the narrator of these sacrilegious outrages, "but only a monument of their own shame and villainy." Nor to the present day does any memorial mark the spot where the royal body was interred. This neglect of so illustrious a lady may excite surprise; but the feeling is but transitory, and we need not wonder that Queen Katharine's remains are thus consigned to oblivion, or that the spot is merely pointed out by tradition, when the monuments of some of our most illustrious monarchs are permitted to fall into decay, and a trifling outlay would rescue them from destruction. In the course of the lecture Mr. Hartshorne exhibited the pall which is said to have covered the corpse of Prince Arthur, and which was presented by Katharine of Arragon to the Clothworkers' Company of Worcester. It

is in a state of serious dilapidation, but bears marks of its former brilliancy. Figures of saints are distinctly visible, and the workmanship is admirable. Mr. Hartshorne read a passage from Miss Strickland, in which that lady states the arms on the pall are those of Castile, whereas it turns out that the device, a pair of scissors, &c. were the arms of the Cloth-workers' Company at Worcester, representing certain instruments used in their trade.

C. C. Babington, esq. author of a recent work on the Early State of Cambridgeshire, gave a short lecture upon that subject. He showed that in the time of the Romans the great level of the fens was not, as subsequently, all fen. The peat of the fens rests on a flat surface of clay, and in the time of the Romans that district was thickly inhabited, there being seventy places where Roman coins had been found, chiefly belonging to the Lower Empire. He then showed by a map the course of the rivers Nene, Ouse, and Cam: and demonstrated that, by the gradual silting up of the outfall called the Wash, these rivers would, and did at last, gradually convert that whole district into a swamp. There is historical proof of one spot having been an orchard. It is now covered with fifteen feet of peat earth, and is a meadow. The district in the time of the Romans consisted of large tracts of corn land, which subsequently became fen from the causes above mentioned. Mr. Babington exhibited a plan of the ancient Camboritum, or Cambridge in the time of the Romans, which contained an area of about twenty-five acres, having four gates, one on each side. It was surrounded by a deep foss and a wall. It was a very strong fortress. Coins innumerable of the Lower Empire are found. After describing an ancient causeway over the river, Mr. Babington was obliged to cut short his lecture, it being time to proceed to Audley End.

At Audley End a party of about 160 were most courteously received by the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, and the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, Master of Magdalen college, Lord Braybrooke himself being in feeble health. Mr. Neville addressed to his visitors, in the hall, some of the leading facts in the history of the mansion, which, having been founded by Lord Chancellor Audley, and rebuilt in unprecedented magnificence by Lord Treasurer Suffolk, became a royal palace in the reign of Charles the Second. Though now diminished of its original proportions, it is highly interesting from its architecture and its pictures, particularly many historical portraits; whilst Mr. Neville's

collection of antiquities, chiefly found in the counties of Essex and Cambridge, were examined with much curiosity. Some of its treasures, not of local interest, had been transferred to the temporary museum of the Institute at Cambridge.

The company repaired to the Agricultural Hall at Saffron Walden for their repast; where the Mayor presided, and appropriate toasts were proposed by the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Talbot, and the Hon. R. Neville. They afterwards visited the church, upon which an historical memoir was read by Mr. Frye, sen., and some remarks upon its architecture were made by Mr. Freeman, who pronounced its interior to be only second in beauty to that of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol among the parochial churches of England, and to furnish a striking answer to the condemnation passed by Mr. Ruskin upon the Perpendicular style. The clerestory is very magnificent, and the sculptured spandrels of the arches of the nave as beautiful as they are unusual.

The Vice-Chancellor entertained in the evening a very select party of the archæologists to dinner.

Monday, July 10. The SECTION OF ANTIQUITIES was opened with a paper by Mr. Henry O'Neill, on the Ancient Sculptured Crosses of Ireland, illustrated by the engravings and drawings of the work he now has in progress on that subject.

The Rev. W. J. Bolton, of Caius college, then read a paper upon *The Painted Glass in King's College Chapel*. Having glanced at the increase in the size and importance of the window as a medium of light, according to the isothermal line, Mr. Bolton referred the present dimensions of our Gothic windows to the discovery, or rather the increased use, of glass, a northern latitude demanding both light and at the same time protection against the storm. With the free use of glass, windows expanded, until we had almost a wall of glass, as in King's chapel. These windows have peculiar claims to attention, inasmuch as they are the original glazings; they are well preserved, intelligible, and complete; and they were painted when the *ars vitraria* had attained its perfection, and before its eclipse commenced. The immediate predecessors of the windows of King's chapel were those of the chapel of Henry VII. at the east end of Westminster Abbey. This appeared from a contract dated 1526, which provided "the windows are to be set up with good, clean, and perfect glass, and orient colours, and imagery of the study of the Old and New Law, after the form, manner, and curiosity, and cleanness in every point, of the

King's new chapel in Westminster." Those windows at Westminster had perished; but traces remained, especially a figure in the east window, vulgarly called Henry himself, but in reality the prophet Jeremiah under a canopy, holding a scroll, and altogether a match to the "messengers" in King's chapel at Cambridge. The foundation stone of King's chapel was laid under the Clare Hall tower on St. James's Day, 1446, but the shell was not completed until July 29, 1515, the 7th year of Henry VIII. The next year witnessed the commencement of the glass, as noted in an indenture dated Feb. 15, 1516, between the executors of Henry VII. and the Provost of the college. The first contract for the glass has unfortunately been lost; but from the second, dated April 1526, we gather that Barnard Flower was the original contractor: he had been for several years at the work, and left some glass finished and ready to be put up at the time of his death, before the date of the second contract. The second contractors were Galyon Hone, Richard Bownde, Thomas Reve, and James Nicholson, who bound themselves (1) to set up what Flower, "lately deceased," had left ready; (2) to execute eighteen more windows, including the east and west windows; and (3) to furnish cartoons only (or "vidimusses," as they were called) for the four remaining windows. With the exception of the west window, never executed, this engagement was probably carried out. The last contracting parties were Francis Wylliamson and Symond Symonds, who in the same year covenanted to execute the four remaining windows, according to patterns supplied. Mr. Bolton remarked that all the names of the contractors were English, and their establishments in London: wherefore he claimed the windows as genuine British productions, both in design and workmanship. Of the 25 painted windows, 21 were clearly accounted for; he therefore concluded that Flower had completed four when he died, together probably with the glass in the heads or tracery of all the rest. The windows were condemned by the Long Parliament; and Mr. Bolton suggested that, although some of them were damaged, they were preserved from destruction by the opportune election of Dr. Whichcote, a moderate man, in 1654. Proceeding to what historical information may be gained from inspection, Mr. Bolton said the oldest glass appears to be that over the north-west door. It partakes more of the Perpendicular aspect than anything in the chapel; and he suggested that it was not by Flower, but might have been a present executed by

other hands. All the tracery lights of the windows he supposed to have been filled in by Flower; because (1) they would be inserted before the scaffolding of the roof was removed; (2) they appear to be the work of one man; and (3) among the crowd of cognizances and initials, there is no reference to Anne Boleyn, as there probably would have been if they had been executed after 1526 (the date of the second contract), when the subject of the divorce was pending. Eliminating Flower's work by means of the key afforded by the style of the east window, specially contracted for by Hone and his partners, he found it to lie among the north-eastern windows, where the figures are upon a smaller scale and in a somewhat earlier manner. The general arrangement of the windows is simple. Each contains four stories, two above and two below the transom. The lower tier presents a regular chain of Gospel history, passing round the chapel from the north-west corner eastwards to the south-west corner. The subjects of the upper tier are from the Old Testament, and correspond with those below upon the principle of type and antitype. This is the rule; but there are exceptions. Mr. Bolton pointed out several cases in which this plan of parallelisms had been pursued by mediæval artists, care being always taken that the Crucifixion should fall into place at the east end, and the Last Judgment at the west. The first window, beginning at the north-west corner, contains four pictures without correspondences, namely, "the high-priest refusing the offering of Joachim (the Virgin's father), because he is childless;" "Joachim in the fields with the shepherds, receiving the promise of a child from an angel;" "Joachim and Anna meeting under the golden gate, according to command;" and "the birth of the young Virgin Mary." The next window eastward contains the presentation of the young Virgin in the Temple, typified above by Tobit presenting a golden table to the Temple; and then her marriage, typified by the marriage of Tobias and Sara. The third window exhibits the Annunciation, typified by the temptation of Eve; and the birth of our Lord, typified by the burning bush. And so on, the rest being tolerably clear, until you come to the two westernmost windows on the south side, which have sustained great injury and are not easily intelligible. The former of these represents the death of Mary, typified by the death of Tobit, the correspondence being that both sent for their sons when dying; then follows Mary's burial, typified by the burial of Jacob, the correspondence being that she (according to the spurious

Gospel of Mary), like Jacob, gave commandment concerning her burial. The last window contains, on the left hand, the assumption of the Virgin, typified by the apotheosis of an unknown saint, with a conspicuous pouch by his side; and on the right, the glorification of Mary, typified by Solomon setting Bathsheba on a throne at his side. These two windows Mr. Bolton believed had never before been explained. He next referred to the "messengers," of which there are two in the central lights of each window, holding scrolls with texts explanatory of the pictures, those from the Old Testament agreeing mainly with the Vulgate, those from the New Testament varying greatly from any version except that of Erasmus, 2nd edition, 1519.

As works of art, Mr. Bolton considered the windows of King's Chapel to offer the best and almost only examples of an English historical school of painting. He commented upon glass as certainly the material and surface upon which our native genius had expended itself; and, as an example of the excellence of the work, pointed to the two figures on horseback, one in profile, the other a three-quarter face, conversing together, in the lower right-hand picture of the great east window. Here he took the opportunity to explain *one* of the difficulties which the designers had to contend with. Each light, 30 inches wide, was divided into three equal parts by vertical bars, and every head or hand in the chapel was placed in one of these divisions. Another example of the merit of the windows was the well known figure of Ananias dying, in the south window nearest the organ-loft; and likewise the apotheosis of the unknown saint, already mentioned, in the upper left-hand compartment in the last window in the south-west corner. He contended that the windows were worthy of the highest place in our kingdom of historic art, and spoke in terms of warmest praise of the men who painted them, not merely as vitrifiers and glaziers, but artists in a high sense of the term. Referring to the manufacture of the windows, he spoke of the iron-work being heavy, as a defence, in the words of the contracts, against "great winds and outrageous weatherings," and suggested that we did not now-a-days pay sufficient attention to the "arming" (as it is called) of our windows. Certain it was, that this cobweb of iron bars, some of them an inch square, had only just sufficed to preserve the glass for three centuries, many of them being quite eaten through. The glass itself he described as all perfectly transparent, except where shaded, and even the shadows were made as transparent as possible. The specific tint is golden, being indeed only the white glass of the

day, as seen in old cottages. That tint underlaid and affected all the colours; and herein is to be found an important lesson in the harmony of any window which might hope to vie with old glass. The flesh was stained with iron, which allowed of its being transparent also, a point of very great importance, for it was plain that if the faces of the most prominent objects were dulled with enamels, the whole window must be dulled too. The colours were very varied, several shades and mixtures, particularly of purple and green, producing delightful associations with the more positive colours. Variations in depth or tone produced good imitations of many effects of sky and foliage. The secret charm, however, he believed to be in the restricted use of colour, three-fourths of the whole picture in some cases consisting of white glass, or white glass shaded; and the colour that *was* used was collected into nose-gays, as it were, and not spotted or diluted by being spread over the picture. This bold treatment was particularly successful in the three windows on the south, which illustrate the Acts of the Apostles. Mr. Bolton concluded his interesting paper by deprecating a too slavish adherence to the practice of ancient times, when circumstances differed greatly from those of our own day and country.—Mr. Hawkins said Professor Willis had introduced a new mode of protecting painted glass, by putting a sheet of plate-glass behind it, as might be seen at the chapel of St. Peter's College.—Mr. C. H. Cooper remarked that the name of one of the contractors was spelt Hoone by Walpole, and not Hone, and he thought that might be a Dutch or Flemish name, in which case the credit of the windows would not be, as Mr. Bolton supposed, exclusively British. Moreover, there was in the Fitzwilliam Museum a collection of Flemish engravings, of a date anterior to the windows, which contained subjects treated in a similar manner.

A paper on the *Ancient Art of Glass Painting*, by Chas. Winston, esq. was then read. After alluding to curious glass-painting in Peterhouse Chapel, Ely Cathedral, Trumpington Church, &c. Mr. Winston travelled over a good deal of the ground already occupied by Mr. Bolton: and having done so, he alluded to the subject of cleaning the windows of King's Chapel, which he had heard condemned as highly injurious to them. In this opinion he did not for a moment coincide: on the contrary, with very small exceptions, he believed the cleaning of the ten windows completed to be an undeniable improvement. The object of the paper, however, seemed to be to give the result of certain experiments which Mr. Winston and some

friends had set on foot, with a view to the discovery of a material which should be equal in point of artistic effect to the glass which painters of old worked upon. The difference of material he held to be one great cause of the inferiority of modern workmanship; and to prove this he pointed to the window in Jesus College Chapel, and to that in the new church in Margaret-street, London, a copy indeed of the south clerestory window at Wells, yet so inharmonious and raw, as to need antiquating by artificial dirtying. The result of the experiments was satisfactory, and a material had been produced, identical with ancient glass. Two specimens were produced, one painted on the best modern glass, and the other on the new material.—Sir C. Anderson agreed with Mr. Winston that the root of the evil was in the glass; but he thought a remedy had now been discovered. They were going to put in a new south window at Lincoln; and he was glad to say that Mr. Winston had taken the management of that great work.—Mr. Bolton said the specimen on modern glass, of the two produced, would have harmonised, if they had put white glass, instead of tinted, in white glass places; but they had put tinted glass there, and not in the other compartments.—Mr. N. Deck said he had often heard the late M. Gerente, who promised to have been one of the greatest artists in glass-painting if death had not cut short his career, say that they would never succeed thoroughly until they had an altered appearance in the glass used to paint upon.—Mr. Clarke said that on ordinary glass there was a tendency of the colours to run together, which was the cause of that rawness of effect which would never be found in the early glass, nor in the new material alluded to in Mr. Winston's paper, of which windows have already been erected at the Round Church in the Temple; at Bushbury, Staffordshire; and at Beeston, Notts.

A paper on "Bishop Wren's MS. Catalogue of the Library of Pembroke College" was afterwards read by the Rev. Edmund Venables, M.A.

At one o'clock a special train conveyed a very numerous party to Ely, where they were entertained, partly by the Bishop, but chiefly by the Dean, and afterwards were conducted over the church, and fully instructed in its architectural peculiarities, by Edmund Sharpe, esq. M.A. of Lancaster. His lecture was delivered at various stations in succession. When on the green before the west front he remarked that its design, which was apparently never completed, resembled closely that of Kelso in Scotland. On the east side of the Dean's garden is a building supposed to

have been an hospitium, which is very like a church in some of its features, and in style very similar to the celebrated old church at Walsoken.

Tuesday, July 11. In the ARCHITECTURAL SECTION, Mr. J. H. Cooper, B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, read a paper on the Abbey Church of Barnwell, an edifice of great antiquity and interest, in which restorations are now in progress.

The Rev. J. J. Smith, formerly Fellow of Caius college, read a paper on the formation of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. It is remarkable that this University has not a good biographical history of its worthies. An unacademic hand supplied Oxford with one: he alluded to *Wood's Oxfordienses*, which was a standard work of English history. An effort was made some time ago, and, but for the failure of a society, would probably have been successful. It was intended that each college should supply a competent writer to get up the matter for his own college, and that the whole should be under the supervision of an editor. An *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* would be of incalculable use, and certainly most interesting. He ventured to express a hope that, after the Library Catalogue of MSS. is finished, steps will be taken for compiling such a work. One man could not do it so soon as many; and, although some portions were positively ready, it would be better if a general work could be got up.—Mr. Deck said the Master of Pembroke had been engaged for some years in writing the lives of his predecessors, and had no doubt brought his work into a very forward state. A new edition of Masters's History of Corpus Christi or Bene't was produced in 183—, by the late Master, Dr. Lamb. There were also read a Notice of certain Documents connected with the history of Hatfield Regis priory, preserved at Barrington Hall, Essex, by Mr. G. A. Lowndes, who produced a selection of remarkable impressions of seals, from his muniment room at that place.

In the afternoon a general meeting of the Institute was held, at which due thanks were passed to all parties who had contributed to the success of the congress; and it was arranged that next year's visit should be paid to Shrewsbury.

In the course of the afternoon a still lingering party availed themselves of an invitation from W. P. Hamond, esq. of Pampisford Hall, and examined the remains of the "Brent Ditch" in Mr. Parker's beautiful grounds. Having done justice to Mr. Hamond's hospitality, they proceeded to visit the fine Tudor mansion at Sawston, erected by the Huddlestons in the reigns of Elizabeth and Mary, after

their former house had been burnt by the partisans of the Lady Jane, the night after Queen Mary had rested there in her flight to Kenninghall. At Trumpington the party again halted, and proceeded to view the celebrated brass of Sir Roger de Trompington, a beautiful window presented by Mr. Lichfield, and the admirable manner the church is being restored by Mr. Rattee, under the superintendence of the incumbent, Mr. Grote.

We shall now conclude our report of this highly successful meeting by a brief account of the temporary museum, which was formed in the lecture-rooms of Trinity College. The productions of the least civilized times were shewn by a large assemblage of the weapons and implements of stone, the greater part of them discovered in the fens, or in various parts of Cambridgeshire and the Eastern counties. In the cases appropriated to the period of the Roman occupation of Britain, were numerous reliques discovered chiefly in Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Suffolk. Amongst them were exhibited, by the Hon. Richard Neville, several bronze vessels of remarkable beauty in their form; these were found in Buckinghamshire, and had been preserved at Stowe. Some fine examples of Roman glass were also produced by Mr. Neville, the Master of Clare hall, and Mr. Clarke, of Saffron Walden. The extensive assemblage of Roman vessels and ornaments discovered some years since at Litlington, in Cambridgeshire, were described by Mr. Kempe in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, and are now preserved in the library at Clare hall, but by the master's kindness several of the more uncommon specimens were placed in the archæological museum, which was also enriched by several very curious bronze vases from Trinity college library, which were found many years ago near Trumpington. One of them is ornamented with chased figures of remarkable design, inlaid with silver. A large contribution of Roman objects was derived from the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, as also from the collection of Mr. Litchfield of Cambridge, and from several antiquaries in Suffolk. The antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon age were very numerous, consisting of weapons of iron, and of ornaments of gilt bronze, displaying great variety and taste in their design. The reliques of this time were chiefly from Wilbraham, and from West Stow Heath, and with these was displayed a large collection found at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, brought by Mr. Wylie. There were also numerous reliques of the Norman and subsequent times, weapons and personal ornaments,

and the various appliances of domestic life. The brilliantly-coloured enamels of Limoges showed the admirable perfection of the art long practised at that place; and a silver folding altar-piece of the richest colouring claimed especial mention. It was sent from Hengrave by Sir Thomas Gage, and is probably superior to any example of its age now existing in England. The series of carvings in ivory was admirable, chiefly selected from the collections of Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Webb, and the Rev. Walter Sneyd; several choice examples were also brought by the Master of Clare hall, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Farrar, and other collectors. With these originals was displayed a valuable collection of casts from some of the finest sculptured ivories in Europe, obtained by Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Franks, chiefly from the museums at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and from various continental collections. These casts were taken with extraordinary perfection, and were tinted in admirable imitation of the substance from which they were taken. No collection of sculptures in ivory at present exists in any public museum in this country. They form a series, as was here shewn, ranging from the period of Roman art to the sixteenth century; and whilst sculptures in stone are rarely to be found in a perfect state, and their large dimensions render them ill-suited for the purposes of study and comparison, and objects which were formed of gold and silver have been destroyed for the sake of their materials, these delicate productions of art preserve, in a very remarkable degree, the peculiar character of design which distinguish the respective periods of their execution, and have been mostly handed down in a state of excellent preservation. The museum contained also a great variety of personal ornaments, objects of the precious metals, of various periods, from the golden armlets and gorgets of the early Irish, to the exquisitely chased or enamelled rings and pendants of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The collection of signet and jewelled rings brought by the Hon. Richard Neville attracted much notice; and some choice objects of the same kind were sent by the Rev. H. Creed, Mr. Warren, Mr. Whincopp, Mrs. Edwards, and the Rev. C. R. Manning. A beautiful collection of jewelled gold rings, found in Cambridge, with a quantity of coins of Henry III., was produced by the Master of Trinity. The great attraction, however, as demonstrative of the art of the goldsmith in mediæval times, was presented by the splendid collection of the ancient college plate, here for the first time collected together. The most ancient piece is a covered cup, pre-

served at Trinity Hall; many other remarkable cups, tankards, covered salts, mazers, apostle spoons, &c. were contributed from Caius, Christ's college, Clare hall, and Pembroke. The rich plate presented to Trinity hall and other colleges by Archbishop Parker includes some of the finest examples of the age. The most curious object probably exhibited is the so-called "poison cup" at Clare hall, a work of exquisite filagree, the cover set with a large crystal, supposed to be gifted with virtues against poison. Several other examples of curious ancient plate were exhibited by Mr. Cooper the Town Clerk, the Rev. H. Creed, Sir Thomas Gage, and Mr. Franks. To the last-named gentleman the museum was indebted for a unique display of Italian Majolica, the beautifully coloured pottery of the fifteenth and succeeding century, enriched by the pencils of the greatest painters of the age. The Board of Ordnance sent from the Tower of London a fine series of helmets. The Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge displayed the silver maces belonging to the town, as also the original charters by King John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II.; the Cross book, and other valuable municipal records; the ancient town seal, broken at the time when that now in use was made, and other interesting relics. Several valuable illuminated volumes were placed in the Museum, contributed from the Library of Trinity College. A beautiful collection of Norwegian silver ornaments was brought by Sir Charles Anderson, the workmanship being of singular delicacy of execution. Besides the local collections, such as the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the Ely Museum, the Museum of the Suffolk Archæologists at Bury, &c., many hitherto concealed treasures were brought forth from various colleges, and the numerous friends of the Society in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and other parts of the Eastern counties, combined to enrich this collection, probably the best and most instructive hitherto formed by the Institute.

A remarkable assemblage of original matrices of seals was displayed on this occasion. Amongst these may be mentioned the obverse of the curious seal of Evesham Abbey, a copy of the ancient matrix, which possibly had suffered some injury; it is the property of the Rev. C. Crump. The seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, found at Cavendish, Suffolk, and now in the possession of the Rev. T. Castley. The silver seal of Magdalene College, presented to that foundation by Benedict Spinola. The silver seal of the Gild of Tailors at Exeter, now in Mr. Walrond's collection; that gentleman sent

also the Seal of the Hospital of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, supposed to have been that of Burton Lazars, Leicestershire, and a very large collection of Italian seals of all periods, chiefly from the Cabinet of the late Count Ugucione, and presenting a rich display of Italian heraldry. Mr. Rise of St. Neot's contributed the matrix of the seal of an Archbishop of Thessalonica found at that place. A very large assemblage of casts from valuable seals in the Collegiate Treasuries at Cambridge was produced by Mr. Ready, from whom collectors may obtain many precious acquisitions, the result of the researches Mr. Ready has been liberally permitted to make amongst the muniments of Pembroke, Trinity Hall, Caius, and Queen's Colleges. His series of the episcopal seals of Ely comprises some of the finest examples hitherto noticed.

In viewing these treasures, dispersed after one short week, the conviction naturally is impressed upon the mind how rich are the stores which England possesses for the formation of a National Museum. Why, then, should England alone amongst the various nations of Europe still present no public collection of native antiquities adequate to the interest and the requirements of the public, for the cultivation of taste, and for the purposes of instruction?

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEW-CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Aug. 2. A letter was read from the Rev. William Featherstonhaugh announcing his presentation of various Roman antiquities connected with Chester-le-Street, including four small inscribed altars, some inscribed pottery, charred oats, a fictile human mask and Samian ware, coins, and bronze relics. Dr. Bruce said the present was of considerable value, as proving Chester-le-Street to be what its name indicated and Horsley affirmed—a Roman station. He hoped that Mr. F. would be induced to give the society his paper on Chester-le-Street for publication; and it would be well if, in printing it, it were accompanied by a plan—the outlines of the station, as Mr. Longstaffe and he had ascertained, being still practically traceable. Another donation came from Colonel Coulson. It was a veritable *angon*, or barbed javelin, found at Caervoran. This weapon admirably illustrated a passage in Agathias, a Greek writer of the sixth century, describing the mode of warfare practised in this island. The javelin was thrown at an adversary; and if it took effect, the Briton sprang forward, and placed his foot upon the handle, thus holding fast his victim by the barb until he could cut him down with his axe. In accepting this interesting gift,

the Society placed in its museum what no other antiquarian treasury in England possessed.

Mr. Longstaffe laid before the meeting a roll containing the account furnished to Bishop Tunstall of the compulsory subsidy extracted by parliamentary sanction from the various grades of ecclesiastical personages at the close of the reign of Henry VIII. Some curious particulars were thus afforded of defaulters in the diocese, while those who had paid the tax were passed over with slight notice. The Society agreed to purchase the roll from Mr. Charnley.

Dr. Bruce brought forward a motion that the Society, without undertaking any pecuniary responsibility, should promote the erection of monuments to the memory of those great northern antiquaries—Horsley and Hodgson—on two of the principal eminences of the line of the Roman Wall, say Horsley's on Winshield's Crag, and Hodgson's on Mucklebank Crag. Mr. Dobson had suggested the pyramidal form. Stones from the Wall, at once economical and appropriate, would supply the material; and to every traveller on the rail these pyramids would serve to point out the line of the great Roman barrier. Mr. Fenwick had much pleasure in seconding the motion, that a debt of justice to the memory of Horsley and Hodgson might be discharged. His wife, he said, was connected with the Horsley family; and, ever since his marriage, he had been a diligent collector of the works of the departed antiquary. He might say, indeed, that he possessed the best Horsleyan collection to be found anywhere. It had been forgotten, until recently, where Horsley was buried, but they were indebted to Mr. Woodman, the town-clerk of Morpeth, for the discovery of the fact that the remains of "Mr. John Horsley" lay in the church-

yard of that town. The motion was then carried.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 30. The first annual meeting of this society was held at Kingston, under the presidency of W. J. Evelyn, esq. M.P. F.S.A. An interesting assemblage of curiosities was collected in the Town-hall; including many relics of the Roman period dredged from the bed of the Thames at Kingston, and collected by Dr. Roots. The following papers were read: 1. by Dr. Bell, on the Kingston Morasteen, or Coronation Stone, and on other similar stones in continental countries; in the course of which he maintained that the name of the town in which they were assembled was derived from this almost sacred stone, and not from the fact that it was the town where the Anglo-Saxon kings were crowned; 2. by Mr. Maynard, on the history and antiquities of Kingston; 3. by Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A. on a grant of a piece of land in Southwark by William, second Earl of Warren, which, in lieu of a seal, was confirmed by the deposit of a knife; 4. by Mr. W. Pettit Griffith, F.S.A. on ancient baptismal fonts; 5. by the Rev. C. Boutell, on the Medieval Court of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. During the day, workmen were employed in excavating a barrow at Teddington. It was about twelve feet high; and at ten feet below the surface were found bones, supposed to be those of a man and a child. A Roman spear-head was also found, and a quantity of sharpened pieces of flint, said to have been knives. After the meeting the collection was thrown open to the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity for two days, and was visited by more than 2,500 persons.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Vienna.—On the 8th of August Count Buol exchanged notes with the English and French Ambassadors pledging his government to require guarantees from Russia. A new note was sent to St. Petersburg on the 11th, which states that the following conditions of peace would be required:—The abolition of the Russian protectorate in the Danubian provinces; the independence of the Greek Church in Turkey; unrestricted navigation of the Danube; and

revision of the Russo-Turkish treaties. In the Danubian *Principalities* the Russian retreat continues, and on the 8th 10,000 Turks entered Bucharest. Omar Pacha has been enthusiastically received by the Wallachians, to whom he has addressed a proclamation promising indemnity for the past. The navigation of the Danube is now free down to Giurgevo.

On the 16th of July the Vesuvius, Capt. Powell, and the Spitfire, Capt. Spratt,

crossed the Bar at the Sulineh mouth of the Danube, and completely destroyed the Town of Sulineh with the exception of the church and lighthouse. Active preparations have been for some time in progress for a combined sea and land attack upon the fortress of Sebastopol. Seventy thousand troops, of whom 20,000 are said to be Turks, have sailed for that destination.

The Baltic.—On the 30th of July the ships conveying the French soldiers joined the fleet. It was by this time generally known that an immediate attack upon the forts of Bomarsund was intended, and the Russians were actively engaged in destroying every village and house upon the island, while on the part of the fleet accurate soundings were obtained of all the channels in the neighbourhood of the forts. The works consisted of three forts, the principal one mounting 80 guns, and the two lesser, Fort Nottich and Fort Tzee, 20 guns each. On the 8th of August the troops were landed about three miles from the fortress almost without resistance. On the 13th Fort Tzee surrendered to the French, with inconsiderable loss; and Fort Nottich surrendered to the English on the evening of the following day. On the 16th the principal fort surrendered. The loss in killed and wounded of the Allies was about 120 men, the only English officer killed being the Hon. Capt. Wrottesley of the Royal Engineers. Upwards of 2,000 prisoners were taken. The two forts first taken were blown up, and the main fortress was much injured. The erection of the fortress of Bomarsund was a violation of the treaty of peace concluded with Sweden by Russia in 1809, in which it was expressly stipulated that no fortifications should be erected on the Aland Isles.

Spain.—On the 29th of July Gen. Espartero made his entry into Madrid. A new ministry under his presidency was immediately organised, in which Gen. O'Donnell is Minister of War. Law and order have not however resumed their sway over this distracted country. The Queen Mother has been prevented by the mob from quitting Madrid, and the ministry

have been compelled to give an assurance that she shall be detained and brought to trial before the Cortes. The continued existence of the revolutionary juntas was authorised by a royal decree of the 2nd of August. Disturbances continue in Catalonia, and General Dulce has been sent to take the command in that province and to endeavour to restore order. It has been resolved by the government that the constituent Cortes shall form but one assembly, and shall have full powers for the remodelling of the constitution. They have been convoked for the 8th of November. Gen. Narvaez has requested his passport, with a view to foreign travel.

America.—On the 13th July the village of Greytown on the Mosquito Coast was bombarded and burnt by the United States sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Hollins, because the authorities refused to pay the sum of 24,000 dollars, demanded as compensation for an alleged insult to the American Consul Mr. Borland. Captain Jolly of H.M. Schooner Bermuda protested against the outrage, but was not strong enough to interfere. The damage is said to amount to 500,000 dollars. The transaction has excited considerable indignation at New York, but it appears to have been deliberately planned by the U.S. Ministry.

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Russia, the result of which will, it is said, be the purchase by the former of the Russian possessions in America.

Japan.—The American expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry returned to Jeddo in March, and after some negotiation concluded a treaty of alliance, commerce, and navigation with the Japanese government. The Americans will be admitted to the port of Scinoda and the peninsula of Idsu on the island of Nibbon. The town of Scinoda is situated about 40 miles from Jeddo, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of the commerce and manufactures of Japan. Chakodade on the island of Jeso will also be opened to the Americans. Consuls are to be appointed to reside in these towns.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On Saturday the 12th of August Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person, who read from the Throne the following most gracious Speech:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—In closing the Session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have

shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,—In cordial co-op-

ration with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe. You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the Session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the Collection of the Revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public account.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the Administration of the Law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford and the improvement of its constitution I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at Elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country. Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination."

Two important changes have taken place in the arrangements of the Ministry: one, the establishment of a new Secretaryship for the War department, and the other the reconstruction of the Board of Health. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. M.P. for Marylebone has been placed at the head of the latter with a salary of 2000*l.* per annum. The Duke of Newcastle is the new Secretary of the War Department—the former office of Secretary at War being abolished, and the business taken from the Colonial department. The annual expenses of the new office are estimated at 17,300*l.*, of which 10,407*l.* is for the regular salaries of the officers, 2822*l.* for

contingencies, 1012*l.* for messengers, salaries, and bills; and 2993*l.*, the estimated amount of postage to be defrayed in consequence of the abolition of official franking. The Secretary of State is to have 5000*l.* per annum; two under-secretaries 1500*l.* each; three senior clerks from 600*l.* to 1000*l.*; four assistant senior clerks 350*l.* to 545*l.*; four junior clerks from 150*l.* to 300*l.*; and four probationary clerks, from 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.

In East Suffolk an immense quantity of coprolite, and what is termed rough-stone, has been found on the shore from Bawdsey to Boston, and the intermediate parishes verging towards Woodbridge. Many are reaping an excellent harvest. In one cottager's garden twenty pounds' worth has been obtained, and many others have been equally fortunate. Hundreds of tons have been shipped from the Deben to different ports. The mineral is most valuable; it is found useful in the manufacturing of various fine ware, its refuse being used for manure and other purposes. These extraordinary veins have opened a field for the geologist and man of science far more interesting than in any other part of the kingdom, there being turned up fossils of the antediluvian world, consisting of relics of enormous species of fish, animals, and shells, most of which are now extinct. Some of the ridges are dug twenty feet deep, others within two or three feet of the surface; these are again filled up, levelled, and planted with trees or otherwise. The mineral is mostly found near springs of crystal water surrounded by Craig. When thrown up, it is carefully separated, washed through sieves, and laid in heaps ready for carting. It gives employment to a vast number of navvies; gangs of twenty and twenty-five men, women, and children are daily at work in some of the districts.

A beautiful east window, by Messrs. Powell, of London, with three medallions, containing the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension, has just been placed in St. Michael's church, *Bishop's Stortford*, by Joseph Taylor, Esq.

On the 11th Aug. *Loughcouter Castle*, and demesne, the late baronial residence of Lord Viscount Gort, was sold by auction, in Dublin, and, after a spiritless bidding, Lord Gough was declared the purchaser for the sum of 20,000*l.* The erection of the castle and entrance-gates cost 80,000*l.* This portion of the Gort estates was sold, under the Encumbered Estates Commission, in 1852, to Mrs. Ball, the superioress of the convent of the Nuns of Loretto, for 17,000*l.*, so that that lady has realised 3,000*l.* by the second sale.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

July 12. William Garrow Lettson, esq., now Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary of Legation in Mexico.

July 17. Humphrey Harper Burchell, esq. of Bushey grange, Herts, grandnephew and heir of Sir Wm. Herne, of Oldfield lodge, Bray, Berks, Knt. an alderman of London, to take the name of Herne after Burchell.

July 22. John Bell, esq., now Consul, to be Consul-General in Algeria.

July 24. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., now Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern district of the said settlement.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman Murray to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers Islands.—John Hill Burton, esq. advocate, to be Secretary to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

July 25. Henry Connor, esq. to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the Gold Coast, and Assessor or Assistant to the native Sovereigns and Chiefs within the countries adjacent.

July 28. 22d Foot, brevet Major J. Ramsay to be Major.—37th Foot, brevet Col. W. L. Dames, from h. p. Rifle Brigade, to be Major.—80th Foot, Capt. A. Ormsby to be Major.—83d Foot, brevet Major J. Kelsall to be Major.—To be Aides de Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Col. J. Bloomfield, R. H. Art.; Lieut.-Col. T. Foster, R. Eng.—To be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, brevet Majors J. H. Garner, 93d Foot; Francis de Visme, 80th Foot.—Staff, brevet Col. J. F. S. Clarke to be Assistant Quartermaster-general to the Army.—Brevet, brevet Col. A. W. Torrens, Unatt., and brevet Col. T. L. Goldie, 57th Foot, to be Brigadier-Generals with the Army serving in Turkey.

July 29. Proby Thomas Cautley, esq., late Lieut.-Col. Bengal Art. and Director of the Ganges Canal, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath (Civil Division).

July 31. Joseph Haythorne Reed, esq. to be Major in the Artillery Company of London.

Essex Rifles, C. Dunsmore, late Lieut.-Col. 42d Highlanders, to be Major.—Hampshire Militia, Colonel F. Clinton, late of Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—5th Lancashire Militia, Alan Chambre, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, to be Major.—3d Middlesex Militia, Major J. J. Glossop to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Aug. 1. Lord Mostyn to be Vice-Admiral of North Wales.—Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq. Governor of Sierra Leone, to be also Consul-General in the Sherbro country on the west coast of Africa.—Royal Marines, Col. Second Comm. J. I. Willes to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Phillips to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major R. Wright to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Aug. 3. Robert Grange, esq. late Capt. Bengal Art. to be one of H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Tinkler, retired.

Aug. 4. 54th Foot, brevet Major S. L. Smith to be Major.—Brevet, Major G. Thomson, C.B. of the East India Company's Service (Staff Office of Pensioners) to have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel whilst so employed.—Capt. W. P. Jones, 65th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Aug. 8. Walter Colquhoun Grant, esq. to be Captain Commandant of the Mounted Staff

Corps to be attached to the Army now serving in Turkey, with the rank of Captain in the Army while so employed.

Aug. 9. Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bart. to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kinross.

Aug. 14. Knighted by patent, William Ogle Carr, esq. Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Aug. 15. 3d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. N. Thorn, C.B., from 20th Foot, to be Colonel.—20th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. H. Thomas, C.B., from 94th Foot, to be Colonel.—94th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. E. Butler to be Colonel.—Brevet, brevet Colonel G. C. Du Plat, R. Eng. about to be employed on a special service, to be Brigadier-General; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Williams, C.B. R. Art. to be Colonel with local rank in Turkey.

Aug. 16. Lord Cranworth (Lord High Chancellor), Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Campbell, Sir John Jervis, Sir Fred. J. Pollock, Sir James Parke, James Moncrieff, esq., the Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir William Page Wood, Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Sir Richard Bethell, the Rt. Hon. Abraham Brewster, William Keogh, esq. Robert Handyside, esq., and Henry Bellenden Ker, esq. to be Commissioners for consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm.

Aug. 18. Brevet, to be Lieut.-Generals in Turkey, Major-Gen. Sir R. England, K.C.B., Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Cathcart, K.C.B., Major-Gen. the Earl of Lucan.—To be Majors and Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, B. G. Humfrey, 97th Foot; J. M'Car, 49th Foot.

Aug. 25. 26th Foot, brevet Major F. Carey to be Major.—Staff Purv. Matthew Wreford to be Purveyor-in-chief to the Forces serving in Turkey, with the relative rank of Major.—Brevet, Col. T. Fox Strangways, R. Art. to be Brigadier-General in Turkey; Capt. Alex. Macdonald, 68th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel.

Edward Romilly, esq. to be Chairman of the Audit Board; and Col. Maberly to be a Commissioner of the same.

Rowland Hill, esq. to be Principal Secretary of the Post Office, *vice* Maberly.

Walter Elliott, esq. to be a Member of Council at Fort St. George; and Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart. a provisional Member of Council.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Benj. Hall to be President of the Board of Health; Tom Taylor, esq. Secretary; and J. F. Campbell, esq. Assistant Secretary.

W. S. Kirkes, M.D. to be Assistant Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Mr. Coote to be Assistant Surgeon.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Aberdeenshire.—Lord Haddo.

Beverly.—Hon. Arthur Gordon.

Cambridge.—Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, esq. and Francis Mowatt, esq.

Canterbury.—Charles Manners Lushington, esq. and the Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Meredith Somerville, Bart.

Cockermouth.—John Steele, esq.

Hull.—William Digby Seymour, esq. and William Henry Watson, esq.

Maldon.—Geo. Montagu Warren Peacocke, esq. and John Bramley Moore, esq.

Marylebone.—Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. re-el.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 7. Capt. H. Eden to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. R. Patton and Capt. R. Aitchison to be Retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin is appointed to Sir C. Napier's fleet in the Baltic.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Montagu Stopford is appointed Captain of the Fleet in the Black Sea.

Captain Henry Eden is appointed Commodore-Superintendent at Devonport Dockyard.

Commander W. Houston Stewart to be Captain; Lieut. A. Butler of the Britannia to be Commander.

Captain Mark Halpen Sweny (1838) to be one of the resident Captains of Greenwich Hospital.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Barker, Bishopric of Sydney, Australia.

Ven. M. G. Beresford, D.D. Bishopric of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, Ireland.

Rev. V. W. Ryan, Bishopric of the Mauritius.

Rev. J. Lyster, Deanery of Leighlin, Ireland.

Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D. Deanery of Ardagh, Ireland.

Rev. M. Davies (R. of Llanwrst), Honorary Can. in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Rev. J. Maude, (V. of Chirk), Hon. Can. in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Ven. R. Wickham, Hon. Can. in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Rev. J. F. Alleyne, Kentisbere R. Devon.

Rev. W. C. L. Aspinall, St. Michael P.C. Birmingham.

Rev. M. H. Beaumont, St. John-the-Evangelist P.C. Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Rev. R. Bradley, Middlesborough P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. E. T. Cardale, Flax-Bourton P.C. Som.

Rev. G. Clark, Tenby R. and V. Pembroke.

Rev. H. Crawford, Urney and Annagely R. and V. dio. Kilmore.

Rev. R. G. Dangerfield, St. James Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh.

Rev. G. J. Davies, East Harnham P.C. Wilts.

Rev. S. P. Davies, Kingsthorpe P.C. N'p'n.

Rev. R. D. Duffield, Great Eversden V. Camb.

Rev. T. F. Dymock, Willesborough V. Kent.

Rev. E. Evans, Rhyl P.C. Flintshire.

Rev. W. Gould, Hatch-Beauchamp R. Som.

Rev. P. F. J. B. Hains, Hoylelake P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. C. Hare, St. Munchin's R. Limerick.

Rev. E. Harston (and not the Hon. and Rev. W. Moreton, as stated at p. 186, ante), Sherborne v. Dorset.

Rev. W. Hey (Canon of York), St. Helen Stonegate V. York.

Rev. W. A. Hill, Alvechurch R. Worcestersh.

Rev. A. Hogg, Shruve V. dio. Ardagh.

Rev. W. Hughes, Llanwddyn P.C. Montgomery.

Rev. A. H. Lea, Sub-Vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.

Rev. J. G. Longueville, Eccleston R. Chester.

Rev. J. McCubbin, Christ Church P.C. Bacup, Lancashire.

Rev. H. E. H. Mairis, St. James Chapelry, South Broom, Wilts.

Rev. S. W. Mangin, Matthias P.C. Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

Rev. H. Milne, Harlington V. Beds.

Rev. C. A. Moore, Romsey V. Hants.

Rev. J. Morgan, Ysppyty-Ivan P.C. Denbighsh.

Rev. M. Morgan, Bonvilstone P.C. Glamorg.

Rev. J. O'Rorke, Killoscobe V. dio. Tuam.

Rev. J. B. Owen, St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, London.

Rev. J. Peat, Weald Chapel P.C. Kent.

Rev. C. A. Perring, St. John-in-the-Vale P.C. Keswick, Cumberland.

Rev. J. Phelps, Stapleford V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Postlethwaite, Christ Church P.C. Coatham, Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Ramsbottom, Walmersley P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. M. Rice, Wye P.C. Kent.

Rev. T. Robson, Kirk-Leatham V. Yorkshire.

Ven. J. Rushton, D.D. (Archdeacon of Manchester) Blackburn V. Lancashire.

Ven. J. Sandford (Archdeacon of Coventry), Alvechurch R. Worcestershire.

Rev. W. E. Shaw, Kinsalebeg, dio. Lismore.

Rev. J. P. Shepperd, Oswaldtwistle P.C. Lanc.

Rev. C. Tufnell, Stourpaine V. Dorset.

Rev. J. C. Vincent, Dyserth P.C. Flintshire.

Rev. E. Whitehead, Laura Chapel P.C. Bathwick, Somerset.

Rev. J. Whytt, Thorpe Hesley P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. S. Williams, South Breham P.C. Som.

Rev. T. Williams, St. George (or Keding) R. Denbighshire.

Rev. W. R. Wroth, St. Philip P.C. Clerkenwell.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. T. H. Ball, to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Rev. J. T. Browne, the Union, Northampton.

Rev. H. Gordon, H.M.S. Meander, Devonport.

Rev. S. W. Payne, Magdalene Asylum, Belfast.

Rev. F. E. Smith, the Union, Easthampstead, Berks.

Rev. A. P. Stanley (Canon of Canterbury), to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. C. C. Lowndes, Head-Mastership of Kirtlington Grammar School, Lincolnshire.

Rev. M. O'Brien, Professor of Mathematics, Royal Military Academy.

Rev. W. P. Wilson, Professorship of Mathematics, University of Melbourne, Australia.

Rev. R. H. Witherby, Sub-Wardenship of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire.

J. G. Doman, B.A. Head-Mastership of Lowther Grammar School, Westmoreland.

J. Gates, Under-Mastership of the Grammar School, Thetford.

Professor W. E. Hearne (Queen's College, Galway), Professorship of Greek, University of Melbourne, Australia.

H. E. Rowe, M.A. Classical Professorship, University of Melbourne, Australia.

Rev. Dr. H. Callaway, Mission at Natal.

Rev. F. W. Maunsell, Mission at Wimborne.

Rev. H. A. Rawes, Wardenship of the House of Charity, Rose Street, Soho.

Rev. H. Twells, Mastership of St. Andrew's House, Mells, Somerset.

BIRTHS.

July 5. At Tawstock Court, Devon, the wife of Edward Weld, esq. a son.—11. At South-

sea, Lady Alexander Russell, a son.—12. At Walton house, Warwickshire, Lady Mordaunt, a son.—18. In Grosvenor pl. the wife of Sir

Graham Montgomery, Bart. M.P. a dau.—21. At Eton college, the wife of the Rev. John

Eyre Yonge, a dau.—At Leamington, the wife of Major Sullivan, Scots Greys, a son.—

At Stoneham pk. near Southampton, the wife of Thos. Willis Fleming, esq. a son and heir.—

22. At Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, a son.—In Wilton crescent, the wife of Capt.

Lowther, M.P. a dau.—The Hon. Mrs. Whaites, a son.—23. At Eaton sq. the wife

of Henry Hussey Vivian, esq. M.P. a son.—At Ramsgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Campbell,

87th Royal Irish Fusileers, a son.—24. In Great Cumberland st. the wife of Thomas

Chambers, esq. M.P. a son.—25. At Brough-

holme hall, Mrs. Goulburne Parker, a dau.—

The Viscountess Guillomore, a son and heir.—
27. At Sidney lodge, Cambridge, the wife of
the Rev. Dr. Phelps, a son.—31. In Gros-
venor sq. Lady Elizabeth de Ros, a dau.—
At Baginton rectory, Warw. the wife of the
Rev. Frederick Gooch, a son.—At May place,
Crayford, the wife of James MacGregor, esq.
M.P. a dau.

Aug. 1. At Sydenham, the wife of S. Laing,
esq. M.P. a son.—2. In Tilney st. the Vis-
countess Newark, a son.—At Dundalk, the
wife of Capt. Thornhill, Queen's Dragoon
Guards, a son.—3. At Wiston rectory, Sus-
sex, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. A. Napier,
a son.—In Devonshire pl. the wife of Sir John
W. H. Anson, Bart. a son.—4. At Bulmershe
court, Reading, Lady Catherine Wheble, a son.
—5. In Chester st. the wife of M. Wyvill,
jun. esq. M.P. a dau.—6. At Olton hall, Warw.
the wife of the Rev. B. Jones-Bateman, a dau.
—7. At Ashwell Thorpe, Norf. Lady Tyr-
whitt, a son.—At Chatham, Mrs. FitzRoy
Somerset, a dau.—8. At Bottesford, Lady
Adeliza Norman, a son.—At Penlee Stoke,
Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Montague Stopford,
a dau.—9. In Lower Belgrave st. the Hon.
Mrs. Hamilton Forbes, a dau.—At the Clois-
ters, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. Henry
T. Frere, a dau.—10. At Sherridge, Worc.
the Hon. Mrs. G. R. Gifford, a son.—12. At
Windmill hill, Sussex, the wife of Sir Godfrey
J. Thomas, Bart. a dau.—At Sunninghill,
the wife of Col. Craufurd, Gren. Guards, a dau.
—15. At York, the wife of John Bower, esq.
D.C.L. barrister-at-law, a son.—At Berrington,
Leominster, Lady Rodney, a dau.—
16. At Dorchester, Oxon, Mrs. Fountaine Ad-
dison, a son.—21. In Chester st. Lady Char-
lotte Locker, a dau.—22. In Grosvenor pl.
Lady Harriet Wegg-Prosser, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 21. In Western Australia, the Rev.
George P. Pownall, B.A. Colonial Chaplain
York District, to Jane, third dau. of Frederick
Slade, esq. R.N. Resident Magistrate of the
Toodyay district.

March 23. At Sealkate, Punjab, Capt.
Charles Grant Mackechnie, H.M. 24th Regt.
son of Andrew Mackechnie, esq. to Frances-
Elizabeth-Anne, fourth dau. of Thomas Jervis
White Jervis, esq.

April 18. At Seetapoor, Oude, Calvert D.
Stanley Clarke, esq. 73d Native Inf. to Cath-
arine-Elizabeth-Penny, dau. of the late John
Henry Swinhoe, esq. solicitor, Calcutta.

26. At Noorpoor, Capt. George *Strangways*,
71st N.I. youngest son of the late H. B. Strang-
ways, esq. of Shapwick, Som. to Hamilton-
Dunbar, third dau. of Alexander Tovey, esq.
Paignton, Devon.

29. At the Residency, Gwalior, Lieut. John
Irvine Murray, 71st B.N.I. and second in
command 3d Inf. Scindiah's Contingent, to
Wilhelmina-Stanley, youngest dau. of Major
D. A. Malcolm, Pol. Agent for Gwalior and
Bundelkund.

Lately. At St. James's Piccadilly, Clarence
Trelawny, esq. late in the Austrian service, to
"The Countess of Beauregard" (better known
to fame as Miss Howard).—At St. George's
Hanover sq. the Hon. Montague Peregrine
Bertie, only brother of the Earl of Lindsey, to
Felicia-Elizabetha, sole surviving dau. of the
Rev. John Earle Welby, of Hareston, Leic.

June 1. At Kingston, Portsea, William
Hickman, esq. R.N. Secretary to Vice-Adm.
Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B. Comm-in-Chief at
Portsmouth, to Adelaide-Constantia, dau.
of the late Robert Seale, esq. Colonial-Sec. at St.
Helena, and widow of James Mapleton, esq.

—At Highbury, John D. *Allcroft*, esq. Por-
chester terrace, to Mary-Annette, youngest
dau. of the Rev. T. Martin, Plumstead.—
At St. George's Hanover sq. Daniel *Wane*, esq.
M.D. Grafton st. to Maria-Wemyss, only child
of Alex. Robertson, esq. of Forchester pl.—
At St. James's Piccadilly, Augustus Frederick
Warburton, esq. 15th Regt. to Mary-Anne-
Campbell, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-
Col. Hailes, K.H. and granddau. of Sir Robert
Campbell, Bart.—At Catherham, Surrey,
Henry Benson *Card*, esq. eldest son of the
late Rev. Dr. Card, Vicar of Great Malvern, to
Mary-Anne-Hannah, youngest dau. of George
Jewison, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly,
Cuthbert Edward *Ellison*, esq. Stipendiary
Magistrate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Mary-
Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Tonge
Vallance, esq. of Sittingbourne.—At Pad-
dington, Edward Robert *Baynes*, esq. of Ayles-
bury, to Harriet-Eliza, second dau. of the Rev.
M. Irving, D.D. Canon of Rochester.—At
St. James's Westbourne terrace, George Mon-
tagu *Stopford*, esq. Lieut. Royal Eng. son of
Adm. the Hon. Montagu Stopford, to Caroline-
Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John F. Bur-
goyne, G.C.B.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq.
Charles Douglas *Maackenzie*, esq. of Udley,
Surrey, to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late
Isaac Barker, esq. of Upper Berkeley st.—
At Whitburn, Durlham, the Rev. Offley *Smith*,
Rector of Leadenham, Linc. to Emily, youngest
dau. of the late Charles White, esq. of Branst-
on hall, Lincolnshire.—At Cirencester, the Rev.
James Ogilvy *Millar*, M.A. of Christ's college,
Cambridge, to Jane, dau. of Joseph Randolph
Mullings, esq. M.P.—At Upper Chelsea, the
Rev. Henry *Smelt*, M.A. Curate, youngest son
of the Rev. Maurice Smelt, Rector of Slindon,
to Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Cas-
terton, esq. of the Stock Exchange.—At
Hampstead, Samuel *Fenwick*, esq. M.D. to
Amy, only dau. of the late Lieut. E. B. Pim,
R.N.—At Clifton, Westm. William *Holme*,
esq. of Cleator lodge, Windermere, to Julia,
only dau. of the late Thomas Allinson, esq.—
At Cookham, Berks, Jacob *Stokes*, esq. of
Stourbridge, to Caroline, third dau. of the Rev.
John Foyster Grantham, Vicar of Cookham;
also, Thos. *Lunnon*, esq. of Wooburn, Bucks,
to Harriet, youngest dau. of the same.—At
Boston, United States, J. A. P. *Lowell*, esq.-
son of John A. Lowell, esq. to Katharine-Big-
elow, dau. of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, late
U.S. Minister at the Court of St. James's.

6. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev.
Arthur Perceval *Cust*, Rector of Cheddington,
Bucks, fourth son of the late Hon. Wm. Cust,
to Lady Emma Bligh, youngest dau. of the
late Earl of Darnley.—At Exton, Rutland,
Edward Swaine *Sculthorpe*, esq. of Water New-
ton, Hunts, to Fanny-Elizabeth, dau. of Mat-
thew Sharman, esq. of Horne house, near
Stamford.—At Lee, Kent, John Richard
Blakiston, esq. B.A. of Trinity college, Camb.
to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Major-Gen.
Edward Nicolls, R.M.—At Celbridge, Henry
Bruen, esq. only son of the late Col. Bruen,
M.P. of Oakpark, co. Carlow, to Mary-Marg-
aret, third dau. of the late Col. Conolly.—
At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Joseph Scott
Wallis, esq. of Hawkstone, Salop, to Elizabeth-
Harriet, widow of Signor Sebastiano Galleazzi,
of Genoa.—At Jersey, David Scott *Threshie*,
esq. to Eliza-Bird, youngest dau. of the late
Charles Ray Martin, esq. Bengal Civil Service.
—At Marylebone, George Summers *Griffiths*,
esq. barrister, third son of Lewis Griffiths, esq.
Marle hill, near Cheltenham, to E. Lucy, only
dau. of the late Henry Harvey, esq. of the
Brazils.

7. At St. James's Piccadilly, Major Arch-
bald *Little*, 9th Lancers, to Jane, only dau. of

Malcolm Orme, esq. of Sussex square.—At Camberwell, William, youngest son of William *Montague*, esq. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Sydney King, R.N.—At St. Michael's, Wood st. John William *Smith*, esq. of Oundle, to Editha, second dau. of Rev. Charles Hume, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood street.

8. At Hawesville, Kentucky, Joseph Valentine *Smedley*, B.A. son of the late Thomas J. Smedley, and grandson of the late Valentine Smedley, esq. to Alice A. eldest dau. of the late Thomas Clarke, esq. of Norfolk, Virginia.—At Croft, Heref. Nicholas *Cory*, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Edwards, esq. of Truro, Cornwall.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Lord *Milford*, to Lady Jane Howard, fourth dau. of the Earl of Wicklow.—At Dunragit, Wigton, Wm. Sutherland *M'Douall*, of Ousden rectory, Suff. to Grace-Maria, third dau. of Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart.—At St. Mary's Bryanston square, William-Reynolds, only son of the late W. W. *Prideaux*, esq. of Kingsbridge, to Emma-Alicia, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Sir Warwick C. *Morsehead*, Bart. of Oldchurch, Cumberland, to Selina, third dau. of the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, Rector of Bolton Percy, and Canon of York.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. John Alexander *Frere*, Vicar of Shillington, Beds, to Susan-Sophia, third dau. of John Hampden Gledstanes, esq.—At Wallasey, Cheshire, Robert Mordaunt *Dickens*, esq. (late Cameronians), third son of Capt. S. T. Dickens, R.N. to Harriet-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. C. Dickens, 34th Regt. and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, C.B.—At Talland, Cornwall, the Rev. Charles M. Edward *Collins*, of Treadwale, to Lucy, third dau. of the late Capt. Prynnne, R.N.—At Ealing, Thomas *Eyre*, esq. of North Lees hall, Derb. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Linnington, esq. of Liverpool.—At Frampton Cotterell, Glouc. George Jones *Hudson*, eldest son of T. B. Hudson, esq. late of Esher, to Jane, dau. of the late Thomas Whitburn, esq. of Ripley, Surrey.—At Leamington, James, second son of James *Turbett*, esq. of Owenstown house, co. of Dublin, to Harriett, second dau. of the late John Powys, esq. and niece of the late Col. Powys, of Westwood house, Staff.—At St. James's Westbourne terr. Hyde pk. William Henry Postlethwaite *Goore*, esq. of Paddington, to Louisa-Georgina-Eugéné, second dau. of the late Capt. Fred. Hyde, C.B.

10. At St. George's Hanover square, Capt. *Holden*, 13th Dragoons, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Col. H. White, of Woodlands, co. Dublin.—At Thrapstone, Robt. *Fowler*, M.D. of Bishops-gate street Without, to Anne-Sophia, eldest dau. of Walter Parker, esq.—At St. Marylebone, Gregory Lewis *Way*, esq. late Major 29th Regt. fourth son of the late B. Way, esq. of Denham park, Bucks, to Mary-Hay, second dau. of the late Wm. Macdowall, esq. and granddau. of the late Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart. of Durn.

12. At St. James's Paddington, Henry Beaumont *Cattley*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline, second dau. of William Swabey, esq. of Prince Edward Island, late of R. Horse Art.

13. At Stonehouse, Devon, the Rev. Arthur Howard *Ashworth*, M.A. Vicar Choral of York Minster, to Mary-Georgiana, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Barnard.—At Oxford, the Rev. W. H. F. *Hinde*, M.A. Curate of Kingsey, Bucks, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hinde, to Susan-Christiana-Rowley, fifth dau. of the late William Payne, esq. of Brompton, Kent.—At Loversall, near Doncaster, Frederick *Pennington*, esq. of Eccles, near Manchester,

to Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Vicar of Doncaster, and Canon of York.—At Christ church, Marylebone, the Rev. J. H. *Standen*, M.A. of Wellington, Som. to Caroline-Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Mr. James Case, of Cambridge.—At Aylesbury, the Rev. Francis *Buttanshaw*, jun. M.A. Curate of Fobbing, Essex, to Emily-Alexandrina, fourth dau. of the Rev. Frederick Cox, M.A. Perp. Curate of Upper Winchendon, Bucks.—At Tottenham, the Rev. Thomas *Molesworth*, B.A. to Caroline-Mary, second dau. of William Bowles, esq. late of Fitzharris house, Berks.—At Upper Chelsea, John Callcott *Horsley*, esq. to Rosamond, youngest dau. of the late C. T. Haden, esq. M.D. of Sloane street.—At Wellow, Hants, Arthur Hugh *Clough*, esq. M.A. Examiner in the Privy Council Office, to Blanch-Mary-Shore, eldest dau. of Samuel Smith, esq. of Combe Hurst, Surrey.

14. At Bitteswell, Leic. the Rev. R. G. *Walls*, Rector of Firsby, son of the Rev. J. Walls, of Boothby hall, Linc. to Annie, eldest dau. of Thomas Watson, esq. of Bitteswell.—At Spetchley, Worc. James *Stoddart*, esq. Capt. R.N. third son of the late Adm. Stoddart, to Harriot-Agnes, younger dau. of the late Matthew Thompson, esq. of Maningham lodge, Yorkshire; and the Rev. Benj. Peile *Thompson*, younger son of the above Matthew Thompson, to Rosa, dau. of Demetrius Grevis James, esq. of Ightham Court lodge, Kent.—At Highgate, the Rev. George Warburton *Weddon*, B.A. to Rosa-Parkin, second dau.; and Charles H. *Keene*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Clara-Beauchamp, third and youngest dau. of Mark Beauchamp Peacock, esq.—At St. Mary's, Stratford, Suffolk, H. G. *Maclean*, esq. of Dedham, to Frances-Caroline-Maria, eldest dau. of Harcourt Firmin, esq.—At Guernsey, William *Jones*, esq. late British Vice-Consul at Havre, to Elizabeth-Carey, dau. of the late Major M'Crea, of Guernsey.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Rickard *Lloyd*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Emily-S. relict of H. M. Rowlandson, esq. Madras.—At Blackburn, the Rev. Henry John *Marten*, Incumbent of St. John's, Blackburn, to Emily, only dau. of Robert Hopwood, esq.—At Honingham, Norf. Stephen *Gooch*, esq. of Honingham Thorpe, to Julia, third dau. of the late Barnard Smith, esq. of Ricking hall, Suffolk.—At Edgbaston, Alfred-Sohier, elder son of the late Thomas *Bolton*, esq. of Edgbaston, to Rebecca-Dickenson, second dau. of Rice Harris, esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, George S. *Rix*, second son of the late Rev. George Rix, of Oakley vicarage, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of James Blake, esq.

15. At Croydon, the Rev. Henry *Lindsay*, Perp. Curate of Idehill, Kent, son of the Rev. Henry Lindsay, of Sundridge, to Emily, eldest dau. of J. W. Sutherland, esq. of Coombe, Croydon.—At Aberdeen, Frederick *Fuller*, Fellow of St. Peter's coll. Camb. and Professor of Mathematics in King's College, Aberdeen, to Ann-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Smith, Minister of Old Macher.—At Lee, Kent, the Rev. William *Locock*, Vicar of East Haddon, to Ada, eldest dau. of C. J. T. Burt, esq. of Blackheath.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Lawford W. T. *Dale*, Curate of St. Pancras, to Fanny, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Dixon, esq. of New sq. Lincoln's inn.—At Chaddesden, James William *Mitchell*, esq. to Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Henry S. Wilmot, Bart.—At Hackney, the Rev. Richard *Glover*, Incumbent of Trinity church, Maidstone, to Sarah-Deborah, eldest dau. of Mr. J. Clabon.—At Tardebigg, T. E. *Chattaway*, esq. B.A. Emmanuel coll. Camb. to Catherine, eldest dau. of H. Milward, esq. of Redditch.—At Clevedon, the Rev. David *Smith*, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Daniel, esq.

—At Smethwick, Joseph C. S. *Jennings*, esq. of Malmesbury, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Jennings, of Baydon, Wilts, to Catharine-Mary, youngest dau. of Charles Alcock, esq.

17. At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, George Henry Earl *Mountcharles*, only son of the Marquess of Conyngham, to Lady Jane Stanhope, only dau. of the late Earl of Harrington.

—At St. George's Hanover sq. Frederick *Granville*, esq. late Major 23rd Fusiliers, to Isabel, dau. of the late Edward R. C. Sheldon, esq. of Brailes house, Warw.—At Paddington, Thomas Anthony *Lister*, esq. second son of the late Rev. Anthony Lister Marsden, Vicar of Gargrave, Yorksh. to Nancy-Copley, eldest dau. of the late Major Lewis Mackenzie.—At Tottenham, Henry-Gerald, youngest son of Charles *Aylmer*, esq. of Clane, co. Kildare, to Harriet-Anna, only child of the late Rev. John Scott, M.A. Rector of Little Kimble, Bucks.

—At Exeter, John *Parsons*, esq. Ceylon Civil Service, to Isabel-Templer, third dau. of the late Charles Brutton, esq.

19. At West Farleigh, Kent, the Rev. John *Wick*, LL.B. of West Farleigh, to Jane-Frances, eldest dau. of James Whatman, esq. surgeon, of Maidstone.—At Jersey, Horatio De Courcy, youngest son of the late Capt. *Martelli*, of the 69th Regt. to Jane, dau. of Robert Leeson, esq.

20. At Ashby de la Zouch, the Rev. T. *Jones*, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, to Mary-Louisa, second dau. of the late Thomas Bowman, esq. of Leicester.—At Weybridge, James-Jackson, elder son of Jonas *Wilks*, esq. of Otlands park, to Louisa-Harriett, eldest dau. of J. W. Peppercorne, esq. of Otlands house.—At Deptford, Kent, John Pearson *Nash*, M.D. Madras Army, only son of the late Capt. H. G. Nash, 62nd Bengal Nat. Inf. and grandson of Major-Gen. W. R. C. Cootley, of Templeogue, Dublin, to Catharina-Harper, youngest dau. of A. Allan, esq.—At Westbury, Glouc. Edward *Miles*, esq. of Dauntsey, Wilts, to Olivia-Caroline, third dau. of the late William Cave, esq. of Brentry.—At Ilford, Henry *Chaffield*, esq. of the Royal Dockyard, Deptford, to Mary-Ann, widow of Alfred P. Bowman, esq. of Herne hill, Surrey, and elder dau. of the late John Craven, esq. of Stamford hill.—At Paddington, John Henville *Hulbert*, second son of the late John Spice Hulbert, esq. of Portsmouth, and Stokes hill lodge, Hants, to Anna-Mary, eldest dau. of the late David John Day, esq. of Rochester.—At Westbourne terrace, William *Radcliffe*, esq. solicitor, of Liverpool, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Robert Addison, esq. of Hill road, St. John's wood.—At Upper Nervet, Berks, the Rev. Charles M^c*Gee Keith*, episcopal minister, Nairne, to Elizabeth-Madeleine, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Thomas Christie, Cheltenham.

21. At Hatherleigh, Devon, the Rev. Peter *Gunning*, of Inwardleigh rectory, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Oldham, esq. of Strawbridge.—At St. Pancras, Middlesex, Richard Mayle, *Whicheloe*, esq. Paymaster, R.N. to Louisa-Weidenbach, eldest dau. of John Clark, esq. surgeon, R.N. of Yarmouth, I.W.—At Brompton, the Rev. James B. *Fleming*, B.A. to Grace, eldest dau. of Capt. Purcell, R.N.—At Whiteparish, Wilts, William W. *Codrington*, esq. of Wroughton, Wilts, late 17th Lancers, to Cecilia-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Webb, esq. of Westwick, Durham, and Landford, Wilts.—At Weston-super-Mare, Nathaniel Kyrle *Collins*, esq. of Wiltontdale, Ross, Heref. youngest son of John Stratford Collins, esq. of Wythall Walford, to Isabella, second dau. of the late John Hancock, esq. of Wolverley Court, Worc.—At Monks' Kirby, Leic. Robert Brudenell *Morris*, LL.R.C.P. to Lucy, dau. of the late Edw. Bates, esq. of Harborough Magna, surgeon.

22. At Brixham, James-Edward, younger son of the Rev. James *Knollis*, Vicar of Penn, Bucks, to Elizabeth-Olive, dau. of the Rev. Robert Holdsworth, Vicar of Brixham, and Preb. of Exeter.—At Norwich, Frederick *Frere*, esq. Great Yarmouth, to Ella-Beatrice, second dau. of the Rev. George Day, Minor Canon of Norwich, and Vicar of Eaton.—At St. John's Paddington, William *Scott*, jun. esq. eldest son of William Scott, esq. of Bryanston sq. to Agnes-Kate, youngest dau. of the late John Hinxman, esq. of Queen Anne st. and Sudbury grove.—At Wrotham, Kent, John Bourryau *Broadley*, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, to Eleanor-Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Charles Lane, Rector of Wrotham.—At Compton, Sussex, the Rev. John Edw. *Cross*, son of the late William Cross, esq. of Redscar, Preston, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B.—At Birkenhead, Alexander *Christison*, M.D. Bengal serv. to Jimema-Anne, third dau. of the late James Cowley Brown, esq. Bengal Civil service.—

—At Streatham, Surrey, the Rev. Charles James *Garrard*, of Queen's coll. Camb. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Knowles, esq. of Liverpool.—At Streatham, Montague *Kingsford*, esq. of Ashford, son of Henry Kingsford, esq. of Littlebourne, Kent, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Edward Rose Swaine, esq. of Herne hill.—At West Cholderton, Hants, the Rev. J. W. *Peacock*, son of the late Rev. Edward Peacock, of Fifehead Magdalen, to Catharine, second dau. of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, of Cholderton lodge.—At Bath, the Rev. John *Wood*, of St. John's chapel, Walworth, to Ann, second dau. of Wm. Horne Pierpoint, esq.—At Abbots Langley, the Rev. Castel Pelham *Clay*, of Easton Maudit, eldest son of the late C. W. Clay, esq. of Liverpool, to Emily-Eva, only child of Charles Paul Berkeley, esq. of Leavesden green, Watford.—At St. Pancras, John Webb *Bradshaw*, of Dublin, solicitor, second surviving son of the late Benj. Bradshaw, esq. to Sarah-Houghton, youngest dau. of the late T. H. Waters, esq. of Minley Manor house, Hants.—The Hon. Robert Charles *Herbert*, second son of the late Earl of Powis, to Anna-Maria, only dau. and heiress of the late Edw. Cludde, esq. of Arleton, Shropshire.—At Taghmon, the Rev. George *Ross*, Rector of Killinick, to Elizabeth-Mary-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. G. Richards, Preb. of Coolstiffe, co. Wexford.

26. At Dover, Glynn *Grylls*, esq. H.M.'s 62nd Regt. to Sarah, relict of the Rev. C. R. Bradley, and dau. of the late John Friend, esq. of Ash.—At Sway, Hants, Henry J. C. *Andrew*, esq. fourth son of the late Lieut. George Andrew, R.N. to Mary-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Henry Clewer Lys, esq. of Sway house, Hants, barrister-at-law.

Aug. 2. At Richmond, Surrey, Sir Charles George *Young*, (Garter), to Frances-Susanna, widow of Frederic Tyrell, esq. youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper of Great Yarmouth, and sister to Sir Astley Paston Cooper, of Gadebridge park, Herts, Bart.

16. At St. Sidwells, Exeter, John-George, only son of John *Harding*, esq. of Alton Pancras, Dorset, and Dawlish, Devon, to Eliza-Frances, only dau. of the late Mather Byles, esq. of Dawlish.

17. At Craighall, co. Perth, Michael Foster *Ward*, esq. son of Thomas Rawdon Ward, esq. of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wilts, to Helen-Christina, fourth dau. of the late Robert Clerk-Rattray, of Craighall-Rattray, esq.

22. At Christ church, Ealing, George J. *Elvey*, Mus. D., of Windsor, to Isabella-Georgina, fourth daughter of John Bowyer Nichols, esq. F.S.A. of Parliament street, and Hanger hill, Middlesex.

OBITUARY.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

Aug. 9. At Imst, near Brennbeuchl, in the Tyrol, aged 57, Frederick-Augustus King of Saxony, Knight of the Garter.

His Majesty was born on the 12th of May 1797, and was the eldest son of the Duke Maximilian (who died in 1838), by Caroline-Maria, daughter of Ferdinand Duke of Parma.

When the revolutionary mania of 1830 was running round Europe, it found his uncle, King Anthony, on the throne of Saxony, a sovereign unpopular with his people, who were bent upon his deposition. By way of compromise it was arranged that his nephew Prince Frederick-Augustus should be associated with him in the government; and he was consequently appointed co-Regent of the kingdom of Saxony on the 13th Sept. 1830. On the 6th June 1836 he succeeded his uncle on the throne, his father (who was then seventy-seven years of age) having executed an act of renunciation of his right of succession.

The King of Saxony was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1842. He visited England in May 1844, and was a guest of her Majesty at the period of the Emperor of Russia's unexpected arrival in London. The two monarchs met at Buckingham-palace and Windsor Castle, and were together present at the Ascot race meeting of that year. While in England, the King visited most of the principal cities and manufacturing towns; and his Majesty was entertained by the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl and Countess Amherst, and other noblemen, at their seats in various parts of the country.

His Majesty was a great botanist, and while in this country passed two days in collecting plants and specimens in the Isle of Wight. In politics he is said to have favoured the policy of Russia, and to have condescended to become the channel for the distribution of Russian stars and decorations.

The internal affairs of his kingdom went on quietly enough until 1848, its administration being reposed almost entirely on his prime minister Von Beust; disturbances then occurred, from which he was rescued by a division of the Prussian army, and Von Beust remained in power.

The King was on his way from Munich to his own capital, when his carriage was overturned; having been thrown from his seat, he received from one of the horses a kick on his head, which terminated his life almost immediately afterwards.

His Majesty was twice married; first,

in 1819, to the Archduchess Caroline Ferdinandina Theresa Josepha Demetria, daughter of Francis Emperor of Austria; she died in 1832. The King married secondly, in 1833, the Princess Mary Anne Leopoldina of Bavaria, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph; who survives her royal husband. He has left no issue by either consort.

He is succeeded by his brother John, who married, in 1822, another daughter of the King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, by whom he has a family of eight children. His Majesty is much devoted to literature, and has made a German translation of Dante.

DR. LESLIE, BISHOP OF KILMORE.

July 22. At the palace, Kilmore, in his 82d year, the Right Rev. John Leslie, D.D. Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

Dr. Leslie was born at Glaslough, co. Monaghan, and was the second son of Charles Powell Leslie, esq. of that place, by Prudence, daughter of the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor, son of Arthur first Lord Viscount Dungannon. Through his aunt, the Countess of Mornington, he was a cousin-german of the late Duke of Wellington. He was a member of Trinity college, Dublin.

He was consecrated Bishop of Dromore in 1812; translated to Elphin in 1819, and succeeded to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act. With the exception of the Archbishop of Armagh, he lived to be the oldest prelate on the Irish bench. He rebuilt his see house, under a special act of parliament.

He married, Aug. 1, 1808, Isabella, second daughter of the Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrance, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross (uncle to the present Earl of Howth); and became a widower on the 30th Nov. 1830.

DOWAGER LADY DACRE.

May 17. In Chesterfield street, May Fair, in her 87th year, the Right Hon. Barbarina Brand, dowager Baroness Dacre.

She was the third daughter of the gallant Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. and Bart. by Hester, youngest daughter and coheir of the Right Rev. John Thomas, D.D. Lord Bishop of Winchester. She was married first to Valentine Henry Wilmot, esq. of Farnborough, Hampshire, an officer of the Guards; and secondly, Dec. 4, 1819, to Thomas Brand, 21st Lord Dacre, who died without issue on the 21st March

1851 (see a memoir of him in our vol. xxxv. p. 548).

Lady Dacre was one of the most accomplished and intellectual women of her time. In 1821 her poetical works were printed, but not published, in two volumes octavo, under the title of "Dramas, Translations, and Occasional Poems. By Barbarina Lady Dacre." Some of these are dated in the last century. They include four dramas, the first of which, *Gonzalvo of Cordova*, was written in 1810. In the character of the great captain, the author followed the novel of *Monsieur de Florian*. The next, "*Pedriaras*, a tragic drama," was written in May 1811; and its story was derived from "*Les Incas*" of *Marumontel*. Her third dramatic work was *Ina*, a tragedy in five acts, the plot of which was laid in Saxon times in England. It was produced at *Drury Lane* on the 22d April, 1815, under the management of *Sheridan*, to whose second wife, the daughter of *Dr. Ogle*, *Dean of Winchester*, the author was related. It was not sufficiently successful to induce its repetition, for in the *Times* of the 24th April we find this paragraph: "The second representation of the new tragedy called *Ina* is postponed till further notice, at the express desire of the authoress." It was printed in 1815 as produced on the stage; but in *Lady Dacre's* collected works she restored "the original catastrophe, and some other parts which had been cut out." A fourth drama bears the title of *Xarifa*. It is remarked in the *Quarterly Review*, Nc. xcvii. that her "Dramas, both tragic and comic, have been much and greatly admired." *Lady Dacre's* book contains also several translations of the sonnets of *Petrarch*, some of which seem to have been privately printed at an earlier date. In 1825, when *Ugo Foscolo* produced his *Essays on Petrarch*, he dedicated the volume to *Lady Dacre*, in the following terms: "I am prompted to inscribe these pages with your Ladyship's name, as well by my own gratitude, as by the opinion of those distinguished literary characters whose kind assistance, surpassed by yours, has enabled me to present my *Essays* to the English reader. With one voice and with national pride they pronounce, that your poetry has preserved the very spirit of *Petrarch* with a fidelity hardly to be hoped for, and certainly unattained by any other translation." The last forty-five pages of *Ugo Foscolo's* book are occupied by *Lady Dacre's* translations from *Petrarch*.

In addition to her other accomplishments, *Lady Dacre* was an excellent amateur artist: and excelled in modelling animals, particularly the horse.

She edited in 1831 "*Recollections of a*
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Chaperon," and in 1835 "*Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry*," both written by her only daughter *Mrs. Sullivan* (the author of "*Ellen Wareham*,") who inherited much of her mother's talent for composition; and died in the year 1849, leaving by the *Rev. Frederick Sullivan*, *Vicar of Kimpton, Herts*, five children, of whom the eldest daughter is the wife of *Capt. the Hon. F. Grey*.

LORD LANGFORD.

July 19. At *Castletown*, the seat of his brother-in-law *Colonel Conolly*, near *Dublin*, aged 30, the *Right Hon. Clotworthy Wellington William Robert Rowley*, third *Baron Langford of Summerhill, co. Meath* (1800).

His Lordship was born in *Paris* on the 24th July, 1824, the eldest son of *Hercules-Langford* the second Lord, by *Louisa-Augusta*, daughter of *William Rhodes, esq.* He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, June 3, 1839. He was appointed a *Lieutenant in the 7th Foot* in 1844, but retired from the army in 1846.

He married July 28, 1846, *Louisa-Augusta*, eldest daughter of the late *Edward Michael Conolly, esq.* (cousin to the *Earl of Longford*), by *Catharine-Jane*, eldest daughter of *Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby-Barker, esq.* (cousin to the *Earl of Beesborough*), and sister to *Thomas Conolly, esq. M.P.* for the *co. Donegal*. This lady was unfortunately drowned on the 5th Nov. last, when bathing on the coast near *Balbriggan* (see our *January Magazine*, p. 104). After this sad occurrence, his Lordship had never entirely recovered his spirits, but he was only a few days ill. His property had recently passed through the *Encumbered Estates Court*.

His Lordship has left issue six children: 1. the *Hon. Catharine-Frances*; 2. *Hercules-Edward*, now *Lord Langford*, born in 1848; 3. the *Hon. William-Chambre*; and three younger children.

LORD VISCOUNT JOCELYN.

Aug. 12. In *Carlton-gardens*, at the house of his step-father-in-law *Lord Viscount Palmerston*, aged 38, the *Right Hon. Robert Jocelyn, Lord Viscount Jocelyn, M.P.* for *King's Lynn*, and *Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Essex Rifles regiment of militia*.

His Lordship was born in *Pall Mall*, on the 20th Feb. 1816, the eldest son of *Robert* third and present *Earl of Roden, K.P.* by the *Hon. Maria Frances Catharine Stapleton*, second daughter of *Thomas 22d Lord Despenser*.

He was in his early years an officer in the *Rifle Brigade*, and accompanied the

expedition to China in 1842 on the staff of Lord Saltoun, as Military Secretary. The results of his observations in that country were published in a very agreeable volume entitled "Six Months in China."

At the general election of 1841 Lord Jocelyn was one of the four candidates for Leeds, none of whom had previously sat for that borough. The poll terminated as follows :

Wm. Beckett, esq. (Conserv.)	2076
Wm. Aldam, jun. esq. (Lib.)	2043
Joseph Hume, esq. (Lib.)	2033
Viscount Jocelyn (Conserv.)	1926

In Feb. 1842, on the vacancy occasioned by the present Lord Stratford de Redcliffe becoming ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Jocelyn was elected, without opposition, one of the members for Lynn, as the colleague of Lord George Bentinck ; and they were re-elected in 1847 without opposition. At the election of 1852 he was again returned, and at the head of the poll, which terminated in favour of the former members (Lord Stanley having succeeded Lord George Bentinck in 1848).

Viscount Jocelyn	641
Lord Stanley	559
Robert Pashley, esq.	390

Lord Jocelyn was in politics a Liberal Conservative, in favour of free trade, and in his own words "a firm friend to religious toleration," but anxious "steadily to maintain the Protestant principles upon which the institutions of the country are based."

During the latter part of Sir Robert Peel's administration he was one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control from Feb. 1845 to July 1846. It was said that, a day or two before the break-up of the Derby administration, he again accepted office, as Secretary at War, in the room of Major Beresford, in reference to whose electioneering transactions a committee of the House of Commons had reported in terms which rendered his resignation necessary. The retirement of the Derby administration prevented Lord Jocelyn's actual appointment.

Lord Jocelyn was appointed Lieut.-Colonel commandant of the East Essex Militia in 1853. That regiment has been recently quartered in the Tower of London, and for some time past diarrhoea has prevailed among the men to such an extent as to occasion no small degree of alarm. With the view of allaying by his example the fears which they entertained respecting the unhealthiness of the locality, Lord Jocelyn resolved to sleep in the fortress until the cessation of the uneasiness. He slept accordingly in the Tower on the nights of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thurs-

day, on which latter day two privates, who had died of decided Asiatic cholera, were buried. His lordship was, in general, very punctual and diligent in the performance of his duties as commanding officer of his regiment, and to this favourite occupation he had latterly devoted much of his time. On Friday morning he was thus engaged, and on that morning, for the first time, he found himself indisposed, but not so much so as to create uneasiness either on his own mind or on that of the medical officer, whom he consulted, and who prescribed as for an ordinary attack of diarrhoea. After taking the medicine ordered by that gentleman, Lord Jocelyn left the Tower on foot, about twelve o'clock, for his residence at Kew. He walked through the City, but finding himself seriously ill, he called a cab, and desired to be driven to Lord Palmerston's house in Carlton-gardens. On arriving there he became rapidly worse, and death ensued at half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning. It is further stated that his lordship had been imprudent in his choice of food previous to his illness.

The following official communication has been addressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to the commanding-officer of the Essex Rifles :—

"CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.—"The Essex Rifle Regiment having received orders to move from the Tower to Canterbury, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires to express to the commanding officer, the officers, and men his entire satisfaction with their very exemplary conduct during the time they have performed the garrison duties of the Tower. They have shown all the steadiness of well-disciplined soldiers, and their progress in field evolutions proved the very able manner in which they have been trained by their late commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Jocelyn, whose death, under the will of Providence, is to be traced to the ardent zeal with which he never ceased to attend to the interests of his men, and especially at a moment when, suffering himself from illness, their health had become a subject of the greatest anxiety to him.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief deeply laments the loss which the Militia service has sustained by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Jocelyn's death ; and he condoles with the Essex Rifle Militia on losing a commanding officer who had so entirely gained their attachment by his attention to their welfare, and their confidence by his professional abilities.—By command of Lord Hardinge,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adj.-Gen.

"Horse Guards, Aug. 12."

Lord Jocelyn married, on the 27th

April 1841, Lady Frances-Elizabeth Cowper, second daughter of the late Earl Cowper by Emily-Mary now Viscountess Palmerston; and by her Ladyship, who is a Lady of her Majesty's Bedchamber, he had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom all but the eldest (who was Her Majesty's goddaughter) survives him. His eldest son, Robert now Viscount Jocelyn, was born in 1846.

Lord Jocelyn's body was conveyed to Sawbridgeworth in Hertfordshire for interment.

HON. CHARLES BERNEY PETRE.

June 18. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 60, the Hon. Charles Berney Petre, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex.

Mr. Petre was born on the 17th Dec. 1794, the second son of Robert-Edward tenth Lord Petre, by Mary-Bridget, eldest dau. of Henry Howard, esq. of Glossop, and sister to Bernard-Edward Duke of Norfolk. He held for a short time, we believe, a commission in the army: but had retired from the service years since.

He married, May 31, 1822, Eliza Howard, a natural daughter of his uncle Edward Charles Howard, esq. F.R.S.; and by that lady, who died on the 6th Sept. 1835, he had issue one son, Capt. Charles Edward Petre, and two daughters, Eliza and Louisa. Captain Petre has married his cousin the Hon. Charlotte-Eliza Petre, daughter of William-Henry-Francis 11th Lord Petre, and has issue a son, born in 1850.

The body of Mr. Petre was interred on the 22nd June in the Roman Catholic Chapel in Bury. The funeral was attended by Captain Petre, son of the deceased, the Hon. Robert Petre, the Hon. Francis Petre (his brothers), and Lord Petre (his nephew); Lord Stafford, Mr. Michael Blount, the Rev. Henry Weld, and his medical attendants Messrs. Smith and Wing. Sir Thomas and Lady Gage, Sir Thomas Cullum, Captain and Mrs. Rushbrooke, and other families of the neighbourhood, with many of the tradesmen of the town, attended at the chapel, to show their respect for a gentleman who, during his residence in Bury, was held in the highest estimation for his charity to the poor and his kind and gentlemanly deportment to all classes.

RIGHT HON. HENRY TUFNELL.

June 15. At Catton Hall, Derbyshire, aged 49, the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell.

This gentleman was descended from Richard Tufnaile, or Tufnell, M.P. for Southwark in 1640, the common ancestor of the family of Tufnell of Langleys in Essex. He was the eldest son of William

Tufnell, esq. of Chichester, who was M.P. for Colchester in 1806, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Lough Carleton, esq. He was born in Chichester in 1805; and was a member of Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1829. Whilst at Oxford, in conjunction with Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, he translated, from the German, Karl Otfried Müller's essay on the Dorians, and it was published under the title of "The History and Antiquities of the Doric Race. Oxford, 1830." 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Tufnell afterwards became private secretary to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton when Governor of Ceylon, and subsequently to Lord Minto, when that nobleman was First Lord of the Admiralty. He was one of the Lords of the Treasury under Lord Melbourne's Administration, from April 1835 to Sept. 1841; and on the formation of Lord John Russell's Government, in July 1846, became Secretary to the Treasury, which office declining health obliged him to resign in July 1850. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on retiring from office.

At the general election in 1835 Mr. Tufnell was an unsuccessful candidate for Colchester, after a somewhat severe contest, the numbers being, for Mr. Saunderson 637, Sir G. H. Smyth 568, Mr. Tufnell 505.

In 1837 he was returned for Ipswich, but was unseated on petition. In Jan. 1840 he was elected for Devonport, polling 974 votes, and defeating the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, who had 750. At the general election of 1841 he was again returned—

Henry Tufnell, esq.	966
Sir George Grey, Bart.	932
Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson	780

and again in 1847—

Henry Tufnell, esq.	1138
Sir John Romilly	1018
Joseph Sanders, jun. esq.	852

In 1851—

Right Hon. Henry Tufnell	1079
Lt.-Gen. Sir G. F. Berkeley	1056
Sir John Romilly	1046
Sir John Heron Maxwell	1032

During a long official and parliamentary career Mr. Tufnell endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his thoroughly amiable character; while up to the last moment of his life, and after a lingering illness had but too surely progressed the melancholy event which has occurred, he took an active part in advancing those liberal principles of which he had always been the consistent advocate. Some few weeks before his death he was compelled, from the state of his health,

to resign his seat in Parliament as Member for Devonport, and retired to the country preparatory to undertaking a journey to Italy. He was rapidly recovering when a fresh cold, caught while attending a dinner at Birmingham, brought on a relapse of his malady, which terminated fatally.

He married first, in 1830, Anne-Augusta, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart.; she died in 1843; secondly, in 1844, the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of John now Earl of Strafford; she died in 1846; thirdly, in 1848, Lady Anne Primrose, second daughter of Archibald-John fourth Earl of Rosebery. His last wife survives him, having recently given birth to a son and heir. The former ladies each left a daughter; and the elder daughter, Augusta-Theresa, was married in 1851 to the Rev. Arthur Henry Anson, Rector of Potter Hanworth in Lincolnshire, son of the Dean of Chester.

LORD MEDWYN.

July 25. At Edinburgh, aged 77, John Hay Forbes, esq. formerly a Lord of Justiciary under the title of Lord Medwyn.

He was born in Edinburgh in 1776, the second son of the accomplished Sir William Forbes, the sixth Baronet, of Pitsligo, (the biographer of the poet Beattie,) by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Hay, Bart. of Haystoun. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1799. In 1807 he was appointed Sheriff-depute of the county of Perth. In Jan. 1825 he became a Judge of the Court of Session, assuming the title of Lord Medwyn, from his estate in the co. Peebles; and in 1830 he was constituted a Lord of Justiciary. That office he resigned in May 1849, and he finally retired from the bench in Oct. 1852, into those walks of private life, in which he was much beloved for his many virtues and his varied accomplishments.

He married, in 1802, Louisa, third daughter of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, Bart. of Altyre and Gordonstown.

GEN. SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, G.C.B.

May 30. In Eaton-place West, in his 77th year, General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B. Knight of Wilhelm and of St. Vladimir, Colonel of the 17th Foot.

Sir Peregrine Maitland was born at Longparish House, in Hampshire, in 1777. He was the son of Thomas Maitland, esq. of Shrubs Hall, in the New Forest, by Miss Dewar, daughter of George Dewar, esq. and niece to Brownlow last Duke of Ancaster.

He entered the army June 25, 1792, as

Ensign in the 1st Guards, and was promoted to Lieut. and Captain, April 30, 1794. He served the campaigns in Flanders, and was present in the several actions; and also at Ostend in 1798. He succeeded to a company, June 25, 1803, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1808 and 1809 he was employed in Spain, where he was engaged in the action of Lugo, and at Corunna, for which he received the silver war medal. He was also in the expedition of the latter year to the Scheldt. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel, Jan. 1, 1812. At the battle of the Nive he commanded the first brigade of Guards, for which he received the gold medal. He became a Major-General, June 4, 1814; and at Waterloo commanded the first British brigade of the first division, consisting of the second and third battalions of the 1st Foot Guards. On the 22nd June, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath; and for his services at Waterloo he also received the fourth class of the Russian order of Wladimir, and the third class of the order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands.

On the 3rd Jan. 1818, Sir Peregrine Maitland was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the province of Upper Canada; and he was afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the 22nd July, 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General; and on the 19th July, 1834, appointed to the command of the 76th Foot.

He was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Madras army on the 17th April, 1836; and was succeeded by Sir Jasper Nicolls in Dec. 1838; and from Dec. 1843 to Sept. 1846 he was Governor and Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

He was removed from the command of the 76th to that of the 17th Foot on the 2d Jan. 1843.

In Nov. 1846, he attained the full rank of General; and in 1852 he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir Peregrine Maitland was twice married: first, in 1803, to the Hon. Louisa Crofton, third daughter of Anne Baroness Crofton, and Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. M.P. for the co. Roscommon. She died in 1805. He married, secondly, Oct. 9, 1815, Lady Sarah Lennox, second daughter of Charles fourth Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Lady Sarah is now his widow.

GENERAL SIR HENRY KING, K.C.H.

July 24. In Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, in his 77th year, General Sir Henry King, Knt., C.B., K.C.H. and K.C., Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot.

He was appointed Cornet in the 24th

Light Dragoons; March 25, 1794; and Lieutenant in the 26th Light Dragoons on the 12th August following. With the latter corps he embarked with Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to the West Indies, where he remained for two years, and was present in the attack of Porto Rico and the capture of the island of Trinidad. Whilst quartered at Marin, to the windward of Martinique, he was ordered with a detachment of twenty-six men to St. Piers, to form the guard of the Governor Sir William Keppel; and, when on his way, he fell in with a French privateer, which carried four long nine-pounders, and a crew of seventy men. During the action that ensued he was wounded in the shoulder, and lost one man killed; but, after a struggle of twenty minutes, the privateer was beaten off, having lost ten men killed and fifteen wounded. On arriving at Port Royal, he received for this success the thanks of General Cuyler the Commander-in-chief and of Sir E. Harvey the Admiral.

He afterwards served for two years in Portugal; from whence he proceeded with the expedition to Egypt, and there, on the 9th May, 1801, he lost his right leg, in the attack on Rahmanie.

After this, he served as Major of the 82d Regiment, in the expedition to Walcheren. He next accompanied that regiment to Gibraltar, and soon after his arrival was appointed Commandant of Tarifa, where he was not only present at the memorable defence of that important post, but by his strong representations to General Campbell was chiefly instrumental in preserving it. His commission as Lieut.-Colonel was antedated to the day of the assault, Dec. 31, 1811.

In the beginning of 1812 he embarked with his regiment at Gibraltar, and joined the Duke of Wellington's army a few days after the battle of Salamanca. He commanded the 82d in the battle of Vittoria, during which, with the aid of fifteen pieces of artillery, his regiment, by the Duke's orders, drove the enemy from a village where they greatly annoyed the advance of the British army. Towards the close of the battle, on Colonel Grant being wounded, the command of the brigade devolved on Lieut.-Colonel King, and he held it for some time, until relieved by Lord Aylmer. In July 1813 he was ordered to England to take the command of the second battalion.

He was afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland, from whence he returned in 1840.

He attained the rank of Colonel in 1825, and that of Major-General in 1837. In March 1845 he was appointed to the

command of the 3d Foot. He was promoted to Lieut.-General in Nov. 1846, and to General in June 1854.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1831, and received the honour of knighthood from King William the Fourth in 1834. He was also on the list of General Officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. He was decorated with the Egyptian medal, and with the gold medal for the battle of Vittoria.

GENERAL GAGE JOHN HALL.

April 18. At his residence, Elmfield House, Exeter, General Gage John Hall, Colonel of the 70th Regiment.

This officer entered the service in May 1783; became Lieutenant in the following December; served under the Duke of York in Flanders, in 1793; also at Isle Dieu and Ferrol. He was appointed Major in the 78th Foot, Dec. 23, 1795. He served through the Irish Rebellion on the staff with Sir James Duff. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1801. In 1805, when Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Regiment, forming part of a force destined for Hanover, he, with Colonel De Berniere, 11 officers, and 300 men of that corps, was shipwrecked on the coast between Boulogne and Calais. The transport being thrown high and dry on the shore, all were made prisoners, and he was detained until liberated by the allied forces entering France in 1814. In the mean time he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 7th West India regiment Sept. 3, 1807, and Colonel in the army 1813. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, with the date June 4, 1813. In 1816 he was appointed to the staff at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1817 he was removed to command the forces at the Mauritius, where the temporary charge of that Government soon after fell to his lot. He was recalled in 1819; and in 1823, when the 99th Regiment was raised, the Duke of York appointed him Colonel, and sent that corps to the Mauritius. He was removed in 1832 to the command of the 70th Regiment.

He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825, and that of General in 1841.

GENERAL BOYLE TRAVERS.

Lately. At Slough, near Windsor, aged 82, General Boyle Travers.

General Travers was the son of George Travers, esq. of Belvedere, co. Cork. He was appointed Ensign in the 40th Foot, July 31, 1790; a Lieutenant in 1792; Captain in the 114th Foot 1794; and Major Aug. 19, 1795. From March 1798 to July 1800 he was on half-pay. He

attained the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1801. From Nov. 1803 to June 1806 he served as Inspecting Field Officer on the staff in England; and on the 17th July, 1806, he was appointed to a majority in the 56th Foot, in which he succeeded to a Lieut.-Colonelcy Jan. 2, 1812. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1810, that of Major-General in 1813, that of Lieut.-General in 1825, and the full rank of General in 1841.

He married Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. Julius Drake Brockman, Rector of Cheriton and Vicar of Newington, Kent.

GENERAL MONCKTON.

June 29. At Clifton, aged 73, Henry Monckton, esq. of Stretton Hall, Staffordshire, a General in the army.

He was the fourth son of the Hon. Edward Monckton, of Somerford, co. Stafford, (sixth son of the first Viscount Galway,) by the Hon. Sophia Pigot, daughter of George Lord Pigot.

He was appointed Ensign in the 95th Foot on the 5th March, and Lieutenant in the 7th Foot on the 29th April, 1795; Captain in the 24th Dragoons April 20, 1796. In that capacity he served for sixteen months in Ireland during the rebellion; and he afterwards served for ten months with Lord William Bentinck in the Austrian army in Italy. He became Major in the same regiment in July, 1802, and was in Ireland at its reduction, and afterwards for three months was employed on garrison duty in Dublin. He next accompanied Lord William Bentinck to India as Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary; and subsequently served at the Cape of Good Hope. On the 18th June, 1807, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 72d Foot. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1814, that of Major-General in 1821, that of Lieut.-General in 1837, and the full rank of General in 1851. He was one of the general officers receiving rewards for distinguished services.

His death unexpectedly occurred when on a visit to his brother, William Monckton, esq. of Amherst House, Clifton Park, where he came to be present at the marriage of his nephew. The nuptials were celebrated, and in the course of the same day the General was seized with an illness which terminated in his death the same evening.

MAJOR-GEN. H. R. HARTLEY.

Aug. 7. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Major-General Humphrey Robert Hartley.

Major-General Hartley was born Aug. 24, 1794. He was educated at the Royal

Military College of Marlow, Bucks, where he obtained the highest honour as under officer, and entered his Majesty's service as Ensign by purchase in the 57th regiment of Foot, which he joined on the 8th Oct. 1812, at Brighton, and whilst there made a special application to Colonel Spring, soliciting permission to join a detachment then on the eve of embarkation for Spain. He proceeded thither, joining the 57th at head quarters of Major-General Byng's brigade on the Pyrenees in 1813. He became Lieutenant by purchase, and was present when the British force entered France, and continued to do duty with the second division until the termination of hostilities at Toulouse, and upon the ratification of the treaty of peace was ordered to Canada. Returning home in 1815, he was dispatched with his regiment to Paris, to do duty with the army of occupation till 1818. From this date till 1824 he served in Ireland, and in that year was sent to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Whilst on this latter station he was appointed, being senior Captain, to relieve Major Campbell as commandant of Melville Island, a tropical and most unhealthy climate, which settlement was upon his representations abolished. He returned to England 12th July, 1831, having attained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy as well as the two junior ranks by purchase, and the rank of Colonel April 12, 1831. Having thus obtained the command of the regiment that he entered as Ensign, he proceeded to Madras in 1832, and there introduced into the 57th regiment, on the 6th Nov. 1832, the first savings bank in the British army, an institution since established throughout the united service. He likewise introduced libraries for the non-commissioned officers. From extreme bodily prostration, in consequence of climate and arduous duties, he obtained special leave of absence, and upon convalescence effected an exchange in the 89th Regiment, but continued unattached.

He was placed on half-pay Sept. 4, 1835, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1851. He had received the Peninsula war medal, with two clasps, for Nivelle and Busaco.

Major-General Hartley married Miss Montague, daughter of Admiral Robert Montague.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY MOORE.

June 1. Lost on board the transport ship *Europa*, destroyed by fire, Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Moore, Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Dragoons.

The *Europa* troop-ship sailed from Plymouth for the seat of war in the East on

the 30th of May. She took on board 54 troopers of the Enniskillen dragoons, five serjeants, and the commanding officer and staff, Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Moore, Lieut. and Adjutant Weir, Cornet Henry Timson, Surgeon Macgregor and Probationary Veterinary Surgeon Kelly. She had in the lower hold thirteen officers' horses and forty-four troop horses, and carried an extra freight of forage, which may have become overheated and occasioned the accident. The alarm of fire was given at 10 p.m. on the 31st May, and in half an hour it had proceeded to such a height, notwithstanding every effort to overcome it, that all hopes of saving the ship were relinquished. The boats were then lowered, and of those on board eighty-five persons escaped. Lieut.-Colonel Moore remained at his post until the last; and, having repeatedly declined to leave the burning vessel until all his men had been safely removed, was at last driven by the violence of the flames into the mizen channels, and there unfortunately perished. Twenty other lives were lost with him, viz. Veterinary-surgeon Kelly, six non-commissioned officers, ten privates, two of the ship's company, and one woman.

Lieut.-Colonel Moore became Major of the 4th Dragoons in 1840, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1843. He would have been promoted to the rank of Colonel in the brevet just issued, had he survived. "In the whole of our naval and military annals (remarks the *Times*) there is no finer example of devotion to duty at the expense of life than the death of Colonel Moore. He gave himself up to destruction with the full knowledge of the fate which awaited him. The fire was raging before his eyes—it had so raged for hours—and each minute brought him nearer to a fate inevitable if he would not consent to leave the ship. It was not in a moment of enthusiasm or under the contagious influence of example that he persisted in his determination. There was time enough for thought and repentance—he could well measure the extent and appreciate the consequences of his resolution; but nothing could shake the old man's courage or induce him to abandon his sacred trust. While a man under his orders remained on board he would remain too, and share, if he could not ward off, the death which was impending over his followers. He remained and died, and that in a manner so horrible that the imagination seeks to escape from the details of so afflicting an event. Glory and honour to the memory of this gallant man, and to the memory, too, of those who did not abandon their duty, but remained and perished by the side of their chief!"

CAPTAIN HYDE PARKER, R.N.

July 7. At Sulineh, one of the mouths of the Danube, aged 29, Capt. Hyde Parker, commanding H. M. steam-frigate *Firebrand*; son of the late Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart.; grandson of the celebrated Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and great-grandson of Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. His father died on the 25th of May last, and a memoir of him was given in the obituary of our July magazine.

The deceased obtained his first commission April 5, 1844. On the 15th May, 1846, he was appointed to the *Constance* 50, Capt. Sir Baldwin W. Walker; and he was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1847.

As Captain of the *Firebrand* he had commanded the squadron blockading the Danube, with incessant vigilance; had destroyed the Russian military stations to the northward of the Kella mouth, and a fortnight before the fatal day which terminated his career, the batteries at the Sulineh mouth had been destroyed, under his skilful directions, and the chief hindrances to the navigation of the river were thus removed. The garrison of Sulineh had also been surprised on the night of the 27th of June, when the enemy retreated after severe loss. On the 8th July Captain Parker entered the river, with the boats of the *Firebrand* and *Vesuvius*, fully armed, in order to reconnoitre a gabion battery attached to the quarantine ground. On his near approach, a shot was unexpectedly received in his boat; which was followed by a galling and heavy fire. Seeing that his pinnace, which was in advance, had grounded, he at once determined to storm the fort, and, when advancing before his men, he received a ball in the heart, and fell dead into the arms of his coxswain. The command was then assumed by Capt. Powell, who soon took possession of the fort, the Russians having retreated in the marsh.

"Belonging to a family long distinguished in our naval annals, Captain Hyde Parker gave promise of equalling any of his race in services to his country. On receiving the news of his death, 'Anyone but him!' was the universal cry through the combined fleets. 'I have no one left like him!' said our sorrowing Admiral. The undaunted courage he had shown, added to his consummate ability, had already won for him a name which will not easily be forgotten. He was, indeed, no common man; we lament that there has passed from among us that genius which grasped intuitively questions which required from others months of study—that strange fascination

of manner, which made all who came into contact with him love and yet respect him—that active intellect at home on every subject—that generous spirit, far more careful for others' welfare than his own—that mind, so continually occupied in his country's service. Such was one who may perhaps be the last of his famous name. There gathered round to grace that funeral train the men of almost every nation; the strong sons of his own land—the brave children of our loved and noble ally—the dark Italians—all mingled, in martial pomp, with the troops of the Moslem, who then, for the first time, saw how France and England honour their warriors dead. But one feeling animated all, from the ambassadors and representatives of the four great nations who bore his pall, down to the Turks and Greeks, who, moved far beyond their wont, gathered round us in sympathising crowds. Even their women cast aside their wonted reserve for the moment; the tear was dropped over the gallant stranger who was to rest so far from his own land; from many a lip we heard the low murmur, 'Kardesh, kardesh,' 'Brothers, brothers.'—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

His body was interred in the English cemetery at Pera, having been brought down from Varna in the Caradoc. Her Majesty's ambassador Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with most of the members of the legion, attended the ceremony.

CAPT. JAMES ARMAR BUTLER.

June 20. At Silistria, in Turkey, aged 27, Captain James Armar Butler, on half pay of the Ceylon Rifle regiment.

He was the fourth son of Lieut.-General the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, (uncle to the present Earl of Carrick,) by his first wife Jane, daughter of Clotworthy Gowan, esq.

Captain Butler, in company with Lieut. Charles Nasmyth, an officer of the Bombay artillery, arrived during the winter at Chumla, the Turkish head-quarters, and, being at Silistria at the time the Russians commenced their attack upon that town, they determined to remain, in order to render their assistance during the approaching struggle. In the words of Omar Pasha, "their example and counsel powerfully contributed to the preservation of the forts attacked." Capt. Butler's death occurred just two hours before the retreat of the Russians was discovered. He had been wounded on the 13th June; but no bad effects were anticipated until the 18th, from which time he sank from fever and exhaustion. The *Times*, in a eulogy on this gallant young officer, states that the defence of Silistria was mainly conducted

by him,—certainly for the last half of the period over which the struggle extended, that is, just when the privations were the greatest, the means of defence most nearly expended, and the spirits of the garrison most beaten down. "Nor must it be imagined that the forces which Captain Butler could set in motion were in possession of a very strong vantage ground. Omar Pasha has been heard to say that, despite all the skill of the commanders, and the heroism of the garrison, it remained a miracle to him how the Russians had been kept so long at bay. The point at which all the weight of the conflict fell was the outwork, which consisted but of a low breastwork with a small ditch in front. This obstacle the Russian forces could not surmount, and, knowing as we do the stolid dogged obstinacy with which Russian troops will maintain an attack upon such a point, our admiration for the gallantry of the defenders must proportionably increase. The injury to the Russian cause from the successful defence of Silistria is incalculable, and this defence has been mainly conducted by the energy, determination, and skill of this young man. It is said that Omar Pasha has been more affected by the death of Captain Butler than by any event which had occurred during the progress of the campaign. He purposes to mark his sense of the public calamity and of his private grief by the erection of a monument, which may perpetuate the memory of the young hero." It is also proposed to erect a cenotaph in the church of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny.

In the Gazette of the 14th July (before the news of his death had arrived) Captain Butler was appointed, in virtue of her Majesty's approbation, to be Lieut. and Captain (without purchase) in the Coldstream Guards, and a brevet Major in the army.

The following letter has been addressed to his father by the General Commanding-in-Chief:—

"Horse Guards, July 17, 1854.

"Sir,—I have heard with the deepest regret of the loss which you and the army have sustained by the death of your distinguished son, Captain J. A. Butler, of wounds and fatigue at the siege of Silistria.

"During the whole of that memorable siege your son displayed very rare qualities, combining with the skill and intelligence of an accomplished officer the intrepidity of the most daring soldier—at one moment gaining the confidence of the garrison (over which he had only the authority of a very young volunteer) by the example of his personal valour; at another, prolonging the defence of the place by the prudence and firmness of his counsel; and,

on all occasions, infusing into those around him that spirit of heroic resistance which led to its triumphant defence. I deeply deplore your affliction in losing such a son, but your sorrow is felt by the country, the army, and the Sovereign. The Queen had recognised his merit by placing him in the Guards and conferring upon him army rank, trusting that he might pursue a career of which all were so proud, at that time not being aware of the dangerous state of his health.

"The blow is unexpected and most severe, but I trust you will bear up against it by the fact that your son's services have been most valuable to his country, in promoting the success of a just war; and I hope I shall not give you pain by alluding to another son—Captain H. T. Butler, of the 55th Regiment—selected for employment on the Quartermaster-General's staff when the army first embarked for Turkey, solely on account of the ability he had shown in his studies at the Royal Military College.

"I trust that the well-earned fame of one son and the rising merit of the other will, under Providence, be a source of consolation to you at this moment of extreme affliction. Pray accept, my dear General, the condolence of your very faithful servant,
HARDINGE."

Lieut.-General Butler has within the last month been appointed to the command of the 94th Regiment.

PATRICK CHALMERS, ESQ. F.S.A.

June 23. At Rome, aged 51, Patrick Chalmers, esq. F.S.A. Lond. and Scot., of Aldbar and Kintrockat, Forfarshire.

Mr. Chalmers was the representative of the family of Chalmers of Balnacraig, which acquired lands in Aberdeenshire as early at least as the middle of the fourteenth century, and could link itself, by the female side, with the De Garvyauchs, a knightly race of unknown origin and antiquity. About a hundred years ago the Chalmerses transplanted themselves from the valley of the northern Dee to the banks of the most southerly of the two Forfarshire streams which bear the name of Esk. Here they purchased the estate of Aldbar; and here—in the castle which had cradled a long line of Youngs, Lyons, and Karamunds—the gentleman whose loss we have now to lament was born on the 31st Oct. 1802. He was the son of Patrick Chalmers, esq. by Frances, daughter of John Inglis, esq. the opulent East India Director. From his first school in Germany he was transferred at an early age to Oxford, which he quitted without taking a degree. He now

entered the army, and served for some years, chiefly in Ireland, with the 3d Dragoon Guards, in which he rose to the rank of Captain. He sold out on the death of his father in 1826, when he took up his residence at Aldbar. At this period of his life Mr. Chalmers was a keen and good sportsman, and, for a few years, himself kept and hunted the Forfarshire hounds. But his talents and energy demanded a wider and a higher field for their display. The success with which he applied himself to the business of his county soon marked him out as well fitted for Parliament, and, after having been defeated in 1832 in a contest with Mr. Horatio Ross of Rossie, he was unanimously chosen in 1835 to represent the united burghs of Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie. He was twice re-elected by his constituents without opposition—first at the general election of 1837, and again at the general election of 1841. But he had already begun to feel the first symptoms of his fatal malady, and in the spring of 1842 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his seat, and to retire from public life. During the seven years that he sat in the House of Commons, his industry, acuteness, sagacity, and straightforward honesty gained for him great and general respect, as well from the liberal party, to which he himself belonged, as from their Conservative opponents. He distinguished himself chiefly in committees; and it is, perhaps, not so generally known as it should be, that the report of the select committee which led to the adoption of the Penny Postage owed very much to his courageous, clear-headed counsels and assiduous application. The excellent business talents by which he won confidence and esteem in the House of Commons continued, as he gradually recovered from a long period of infirmity and suffering, to find exercise once more in the management of county affairs. The local papers have borne repeated testimony to the ingenuity of the well-weighted scheme of road-reform which, two years ago, he brought under the notice of his fellow-landlords in Angus, and which has since occupied the attention of the tenant-farmers of Fife and of Lothian. It was by the prompt and emphatic expression of his approbation, and by the example of his liberality, that the Rev. Mr. Stuart of Oathlaw was enabled last summer to publish a remarkable pamphlet, which has led to the formation of an Association for the Amelioration of the Dwellings of the Agricultural Labourers. In the good work of improving the houses of the farm-servants—as, indeed, in almost every benevolent and public-spirited enterprise—Mr. Chal-

mers was an early and earnest labourer ; and he has left cottages on his lands, and a school at his gate, which, if every other memorial of his worth were to fail, would long keep his name in just and grateful remembrance.

A distressing illness, from disease of the spine, brought his parliamentary career to a premature close, completely prostrated his strength, and for many years confined him almost wholly to the house—often indeed to his room. Most men would, in such circumstances, have sunk into the mere invalid ; but Mr. Chalmers had that within him which impelled and sustained him in a course in which he was to achieve new and lasting distinction. He set himself to the study of Scottish history and antiquities in general, and of the topography and annals of his own county in particular. To these pursuits he zealously devoted himself for the rest of his too short life with admirable perseverance and not less signal success. His position, and the confidence so generally reposed in him, made his access easy to the charter-rooms of a shire which is studded with historical houses, and no man knew better how to make the most of such a privilege. The large collections which he has left in manuscript, and the extensive correspondence which he maintained with men of letters labouring in congenial fields, would alone attest the extent and triumphs of his diligence. But he found leisure to give more public proofs of his learning and munificence. A sumptuous and carefully edited folio of "The Sculptured Monuments of Angus," which he contributed to the Bannatyne Club, has proved the means of first effectually directing attention to a very interesting class of remains—coeval, it may be, in some instances, with the first dawn of Christian civilization in the North. When he took his departure from Scotland in February last he had all but completed the preparation of a second donation to the Bannatyne Club—the "Register of the Cathedral Church of Brechin," edited by him from the original manuscript in the possession of Lord Panmure, and enriched by an appendix of documents, hardly less voluminous or valuable than the text, which his research had recovered or brought to light. Besides these works, Mr. Chalmers contributed scholarly and instructive papers to the publications of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Archæological Institute, and the Spalding Club, and shared with Mr. Cosmo Innes the labour of editing the more ancient "Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas of Arbroath."

Mr. Chalmers was elected a Fellow of

the Society of Antiquaries of London on the 24th Jan. 1850. We believe the only communication he made was one in 1853, on a matrix of the Chapter Seal of Brechin.

Mr. Chalmers's latter years were divided between literary occupations such as these, the accumulation of a fine library, the improvement of his estate, the embellishment of his venerable chateau and its beautiful grounds, and the restoration of the ruined church at Aldbar, singularly situated in the bottom of a deep and narrow glen—which he had chosen as the resting-place for his remains. His hospitality gathered round him in his retirement many friends who sympathised with his tastes, and his life passed happily, even when his malady rendered him unfit for general society. Within these two years, however, his health had so greatly improved, that there seemed reason to hope that he might yet be spared for many days to fill a busier sphere. His return to Parliament even was seriously contemplated so recently as at the last general election.

He had left England in the spring to accompany some young relatives on a continental tour, but had scarcely reached Italy when he was seized with small-pox. Before he had quite recovered from this malady he was visited by a recurrence of a disease of the spine, from which he had suffered long and painfully in former years. This second attack—occurring at a moment when, unfortunately, he was beyond the help of every one who knew the habits of his constitution—was more than he could bear. The disorder ended in a dysentery, of which he expired, at Rome, upon Friday, the 23d of June. His companions, J. H. Galton, esq. of Hadzor, in Worcestershire, and T. Bowater Vernon, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Taylor Vernon, esq. of Hanbury Hall, whose widow (daughter of the late Herbert Foley, esq. of Ridgway, Pembrokeshire) he had married, had proceeded, with his servant, to Constantinople.

In obedience to his dying wish, his body was brought from Rome, in order that it might be interred beside the ancient church of Aldbar, of which he had just completed the rebuilding. The Rev. Thos. Myles of Aberlemno, minister of the parish, offered up prayer in the house. The funeral service of the Church of England was said over the coffin by the Very Rev. John Moer, M.A. Dean of the diocese of Brechin. The coffin was borne to the grave on the shoulders of the tenantry and labourers of the deceased, the pallbearers being his brother, Mr. John Inglis Chalmers, now of Aldbar ; his nephew, Mr. Patrick Chalmers, younger, of Ald-

bar, &c. &c. Among the numerous company present were—Lord Panmure, Lord John Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, the Hon. Captain Ogilvy, the Hon. William Ogilvy of Fearn, Colonel Sir Charles Hopkinson, C.B., Mr. Lindsay Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack, Mr. Carnegie of Craigo, Mr. Carnegie Arbuthnot of Balamoon, Colonel Swinburne of Marcus, Mr. Guthrie of Guthrie, Mr. Hay Pierson of the Guynd, Mr. Rait of Anniston, Mr. James A. Campbell, younger, of Shacathro, the Provost of Brechin, the Rev. Messrs. Stuart of Oathlaw, Myles of Aberlemno, Halkett of Brechin, Gardner of Brechin, Foote of Brechin, &c. &c.

Again in 1835—

Henry A. Aglionby, esq. . . . 192
Fretcheville L. B. Dykes, esq. . . . 145
Edward Horsman, esq. . . . 113

In 1837—

Henry A. Aglionby, esq. . . . 169
Edward Horsman, esq. . . . 122
Richard Benson, esq. . . . 111

In 1841—

Henry A. Aglionby, esq. . . . 129
Edward Horsman, esq. . . . 127
General Henry Wyndham . . . 100

In 1847 he was rechosen without opposition; and in 1852, after the following poll :

General Henry Wyndham . . . 160
Henry A. Aglionby, esq. . . . 154
Edward Horsman, esq. . . . 147

Mr. Aglionby married at Caterham, March 2, 1852, Mrs. Sadd, who survives him.

HENRY AGLIONBY AGLIONBY, ESQ. M.P.

July 31. At the manor-house, Caterham, Surrey, in his 65th year, Henry Aglionby Aglionby, esq. of Nunnery, co. Cumberland, M.P. for the borough of Cocker-mouth, and a barrister-at-law.

Mr. Aglionby was born on the 28th Dec. 1790, son of the Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Newbiggen-hall, Cumberland, Rector of Farthingstone, co. Northampton, by Anne, daughter of Henry Aglionby, esq. of Nunnery, and Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Edenhall. His uncle Christopher Aglionby, esq., the last male heir of that ancient family, having died unmarried in 1785, the family estates were divided, by a decree in Chancery, between his four sisters. The name of Aglionby was assumed in 1822 by Francis, son of the youngest sister by her husband John Orfeur Yates, esq., of Skirwith Abbey, Cumberland. Major Francis Aglionby died in 1840, being then one of the members for the eastern division of Cumberland; and a memoir of him will be found in our vol. XIV. p. 325. His only son having died in 1834, the estates of Nunnery, &c. devolved on the subject of this notice.

Mr. Bateman had previously (before 1813) assumed the name and arms of Aglionby, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of one of his aunts. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn June 28, 1816; he practised as a special pleader, and went the Northern circuit.

He was first elected to Parliament for Cocker-mouth after the enactment of Reform in 1832, when the candidates, who all professed Liberal politics, were ranged on the poll as follows:—

Fretcheville L. B. Dykes, esq. . . . 187
Henry A. Aglionby, esq. . . . 153
A. Green, esq. 125

ROBERT LANCELOT ALLGOOD, ESQ.

May 25. At Brighton, in his 60th year, Robert Lancelot Allgood, esq. of Nunwick, co. Northumberland, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the elder son of James Allgood, esq. LL.D. of Nunwick, by Martha, daughter of Christopher Reed, esq. of Chipchase castle in the same county. He succeeded his father on the 14th of May 1807; and served the office of Sheriff of Northumberland in 1818.

He married first on the 2nd May 1816 his cousin Mary-Neville, eldest daughter of John Reed, esq. of Chipchase castle; she died on the 2nd Sept. following. He married secondly, Aug. 26th, 1820, Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of John Hunter, esq. of the Hermitage, Northumberland; by whom he had surviving issue four sons and three daughters. The former were: 1, Lancelot-John-Hunter, of the 13th Light Dragoons; 2, James; 3, George; 4, William-Isaac. The latter: 1, Elizabeth-Martha, married in 1840, to Henry Eyre, esq. Major 98th regt.; 2, Anne-Jane; 3, Isabella.

THOMAS MEYNELL, ESQ.

July 19. Thomas Meynell, esq. of Kilmington hall and the Fryerage, co. York, and of Hartlepool, co. Durham, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding, and a magistrate for Durham.

This gentleman was of an ancient Roman Catholic family. In 1803 he raised a corps of Volunteers, consisting of three companies of infantry, which he commanded with the rank of Major. In 1825 he laid, as chairman of the company of proprietors, the first rail of the Stockton

and Darlington Railway, the first public road of that description constructed in the country. He built Kilvington hall in 1836.

He married, Aug. 23, 1804, Theresa-Mary, eldest daughter of John Wright, esq. of Kelvedon hall, Essex, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. The former were: 1. Thomas Meynell, esq. his son and heir, who married in 1841 Jane, eldest daughter of W. Mauleverer, esq. of Arncliffe hall; 2. Edward Meynell, esq. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, who married in 1840 Katharine, daughter of Joseph Michael, esq. of Stanford; she died in 1841, leaving one son; 3. Hugo-George, who died in 1828, aged fifteen; and 4. Edgar-John.

W. L. G. BAGSHAWE, ESQ.

July 20. At Wormhill Hall, co. Derby, in his 26th year, William Leonard Gill Bagshawe, esq. of that place and The Oaks in the same county, and a magistrate for the same, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He was born on the 18th Oct. 1828, the eldest son of the late William John Bagshawe, esq. M.A. and barrister-at-law, by Sarah, third daughter of William Partridge, esq. of Bishop's Wood, co. Hereford. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in June 1851 (see our vol. XXXVI. ii. p. 93), and became a magistrate for the county of Derby in 1852.

He finished his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, together with his younger brother; and took the degree of B.A. in 1851. While at Cambridge he acquired fame as the best oarsman on the Cam, and won many prizes. He was strongly attached to field sports and other manly pastimes, in almost all of which he excelled. Since his father's death he had spent his time chiefly (excepting that he had made a tour in the East of about six months' duration) between his seats of Wormhill Hall, near Tideswell, and the Oaks. At the time of his unfortunate death he was at Wormhill Hall with his cousin Mr. Edward Partridge, of Haslehurst, and his brother-in-law Mr. H. St. John Halford, of Wistow. Near Wormhill runs the beautiful river Wye, one of the finest trout streams of Derbyshire, and well known to all the gentle craft who fish in the neighbourhood of Bakewell. Mr. Bagshawe had recently been annoyed by the poaching carried on about Wormhill. On the night of his death he had reason to suspect that a party of poachers would visit the Wye. Late in the evening he went out with Mr.

Partridge, Mr. Halford, and a gamekeeper named Jarvis Kay, with a view of capturing the poachers, or, at least, frustrating their designs. Three of them concealed themselves by crouching in the underwood, while one watched. After some time, the watcher observed 14 men, about whose object there could be no doubt. They were placing lights upon the river to attract the fish for the purpose of spearing them. These being too formidable a body for the party of four to attack, Mr. Bagshawe and Kay went back to the hall, and mustered the servants and neighbouring tenants, in number equal to that of the poachers. They took with them also a large dog. Instead of going back to the place where he had left Mr. Partridge and Mr. Halford, Mr. Bagshawe led his party down to the river where lights were seen. They there found the poachers in the midst of their sport. The dog rushed towards the poachers, who fired twice. At this point Mr. Bagshawe could not restrain his impetuous courage. He dashed ahead of his party, plunged into the stream among the poachers, laying about him with a life preserver, and seizing one of the men. This was the work of a moment, and, before his supporters could come up, he received from the man who had fired so severe a blow on the head with the butt-end of the gun as struck him down in the water and broke the gun to pieces. Mr. Bagshawe's supporters rushed to the rescue, and a momentary but very severe conflict ensued. Considerable injuries were sustained on both sides. Two of the poachers, one of them being the man who struck Mr. Bagshawe, were seized, but the rest fled. Mr. Bagshawe was promptly assisted out of the water, and, in answer to the whistle of Kay, Mr. Halford and Mr. Partridge, who had not heard the conflict, hastened to the place. Mr. Bagshawe exclaimed to them, "We have had a smash;" and in reply to the inquiry whether he was hurt, he said he feared they had killed him, but he thought he must have killed some of them. His friends assisted him, but suddenly he became faint, his head fell forward, and he was carried home insensible. The blow upon the head had fractured his skull, and he had been either struck on the side or trampled upon when down so as to rupture the liver. From the time that he first became insensible he never spoke again, and he died at eleven the next morning.

Of an ardent temperament, and a frank and generous disposition, few young men had made so many friends, or possessed qualities better adapted to gain popularity without an effort. Nothing could evince more strongly the high degree in which he was respected than the universal sym-

pathy which was manifested in every town and village on the road between his two estates. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Benjamin Milner (otherwise known as "Big Ben," a man of Herculean proportions), as principal, and against William Taylor and others unknown, as aiding and abetting. Seven men were afterwards committed to prison at Bakewell, and on the 29th July were brought to trial at the Derby assizes before Mr. Justice Maule, who, in summing up, said that the prisoners would not be guilty of murder unless they had reasonable means of knowing that the parties who attacked them did so for the purpose of apprehending them and carrying them before a justice; and if Mr. Bagshawe's party had not really that object, but, as was suggested for the defence, the object of beating them, then their resistance would assume a different character altogether; and the case would not fall within that description of murder to which he had referred. But if they should think that the general nature of the transaction in question was such as to bring it within that description, then they must consider singly the case of each prisoner, and see how far the evidence implicated him. After a quarter of an hour's consultation the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty* against each prisoner on the charge of murder,—a result which has generally been received with much disapprobation.

Having died unmarried, Mr. Bagshawe is succeeded in his estates by his next brother, Mr. Francis Westby Bagshawe, who is in his 23d year.

MRS. SOUTHEY.

July 20. At Buckland, Lymington, Hants, in her 68th year, Caroline-Anne, the widow of Robert Southey, esq. LL.D. Poet Laureate.

Mrs. Southey was born Dec. 6, 1786, and was the daughter of Charles Bowles, esq. who had been in early life a captain in the army. Her mother was Anne, daughter of George Burrard, esq. and sister of General Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. and first cousin of Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart. the well known favourite of George the Third, and the idol of his native place, Lymington, which he long represented in Parliament.

Caroline Bowles showed from childhood very remarkable talents, and early distinguished herself both by her pen and pencil. She has been represented as related to the poet William Lisle Bowles, Canon of Salisbury, and he claimed kin with her; but no greater link was proved than that the family of each had long borne the same

arms. It would seem that the poetic temperament common to both was the real bond of alliance. In middle life, when some failures where her fortune was deposited had diminished her income, she began to fear that she should be obliged to part with the home of her birth if she did not make her literary productions a source of profit, though we believe this crisis of alarm passed away, and authorship with her was always rather an affair of inclination than an adventure to the gold diggings. To get at the opinion of Southey, she sent her poem of "Ellen Fitzarthur" to him anonymously, wishing to know whether it were worth publishing. His judgment being favourable, it led to an acquaintance, which ripened into intimacy with him and his family, and it finally ended, when both were of advanced age, in their marriage—Southey having lost his first wife, who had been hopelessly insane during her latter years. They were married at Boldre church, near Lymington, on the 5th June, 1839. They reckoned on the enjoyment together of a quiet evening of life, but it was not to be. His overworked intellect gave way even before he could get back to Cumberland, and through three or four years of utter seclusion she had only anxiously to watch over him as he gradually sank into complete imbecility, though retaining, while any sparks of consciousness still flickered, a delight in her presence, and a revival of partial sanity at the mention of her Christian name. After his death she returned into Hampshire, and passed the rest of her life, where her infancy was cradled, among her own friends.

Her productions were chiefly poetic, and she collected them into volumes from time to time. Some of the smaller pieces were so generally admired that it encouraged plagiarists to appropriate them, and not only in England, but even in America, they may be found in collections under the names of other writers. The stanzas "I never threw a flower away" have been a choice subject for pillage, but her title to them is indisputable. Her only prose work was "Chapters on Churchyards," originally published in Blackwood's Magazine, and which contributed materially to establish her literary reputation. It showed powers of narrative fitting her for a popular and profitable branch of composition, had she chosen to adventure on novel-writing. She was mistress both of pathos and humour—painfully so, perhaps, of the former.

A charming series of pictures of her youth will be found in her "Birthday," a poem which preceded by several years the publication of the poetical Autobiography of Wordsworth, and which may be ranked

amongst the most graceful and touching efforts of female genius.

The order of her publications was as follows: *Ellen Fitz-Arthur*, a Poem, 1820; *The Widow's Tale*, and other Poems, 1822; *Solitary Hours*, Prose and Verse, 1826; *Chapters on Churchyards*, 1829, two vols.; *The Birthday*, a Poem, in three parts, with *Occasional Verses*, 1836; *The Life of Andrew Bell*, 1844; *Tales of the Factories*; and *Robin Hood*, a Fragment, by the late Robert Southey and Caroline Bowles; with other Poems, 1847.

She had a wide correspondence, and, being warm-hearted, alive to every interest of her friends, zealous in any good cause, deeply imbued with religion, and possessing the command of a style capable of expressing everything in the most picturesque and lively manner, it is no wonder that her letters should be life-like sketches, which reflected every quality of the writer's mind.

The provision which Robert Southey could leave her, conjoined with the relics of her own once sufficient fortune, hardly placed her in easy circumstances. This was represented to the Queen, who was pleased to grant her a pension of 200*l.* a-year, in consideration of her late husband's literary merit; but she scarcely lived to enjoy it through a second year. She was well content to accept it solely on the grounds of her husband's worth and pre-eminence in the world of letters, though her own pure and high-toned compositions may have had some influence in directing the royal benevolence of a sovereign of her own sex. It no doubt cheered her latter days, and of the hundreds to whom the name of Caroline Bowles is familiar (for by that will her poems continue to be known), many will rejoice that the authoress of such touching strains had a public testimony conferred upon her.

Very slight notice of this lady will be found in the Rev. Cuthbert Southey's *Life of his Father*. That gentleman had no communication with his step-mother upon the subject; and she abstained from even reading his book. Mrs. Southey had, however, received herself, or collected from friends, a great number of Southey's letters, which it was originally her intention to interweave into a memoir. The whole of these papers she has bequeathed to the Rev. Mr. Warter, the husband of Southey's daughter Edith, and the editor of his "Doctor" and "Common Place Book."

JOHN ARSCOTT LETHBRIDGE, Esq. R.N.
July 16. At Greenwich, aged 68, John Arscott Lethbridge, esq. for many years Secretary of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

He was descended from an old Devonian family, born at Okehampton, in Devon, the 28th Feb. 1787, and educated at Christ's Hospital, where he attained great proficiency, receiving many silver medals as rewards for his assiduity.

In Dec. 1802 he entered the Hon. East India Company's ship *Bombay Castle* as midshipman, and while in that ship he was engaged at the celebrated repulse of a French squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Linois in the China seas. Upon Mr. Lethbridge's return to England, Mr. Holland, M.P. for his native town, recommended him to Commodore Sir Home Popham, as a "clever, trustworthy, obliging, and intelligent young man, bearing a most admirable character." Sir Home responded to Mr. Holland's application, and Mr. Lethbridge entered the Royal Navy in the *Diadem*, under that officer's command, and such was his zeal and ability that he soon after became the Commodore's secretary. The *Diadem* was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, and in the subsequent expeditions against Buenos Ayres and Walcheren. At Buenos Ayres he was made a prisoner, and remained some time in confinement.

From Sir Home Popham's great knowledge on the subject of naval signals Mr. Lethbridge derived much information concerning that very important adjunct to naval manœuvring; and a committee of flag-officers having been ordered to assemble for the purpose of thoroughly revising the existing code, Mr. Lethbridge was appointed its secretary. The result of the committee's recommendation was the formation of a clear and comprehensive vocabulary, which still remains in operation, with some few additions and changes. On the termination of his labours Mr. Lethbridge received the following acknowledgement from the flag-officers who constituted the committee: "On closing the above Report we feel it incumbent on us to make known to their lordships the great assistance which we have derived from Mr. Lethbridge, who has acted as our secretary. To an extensive knowledge of every branch of the subject he has throughout united the strictest attention and the most unremitting assiduity."

He was appointed to Greenwich Hospital in 1823, and retired in 1853 upon a pension, having officiated during that period as secretary to Admirals Sir Thomas Hardy, Hon. C. E. Fleming, Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, and Sir Charles Adam, as well as to the institution.

THOMAS CLARKE, Esq. F.S.A.

July 15. At his residence, Highgate-hill, Kentish-town, Thomas Clarke, esq. F.S.A. Solicitor to the Board of Ordnance.

He was born 14th July, 1789; was admitted an attorney in 1810; and was appointed to his official post in 1845. Mr. Clarke's practice, as one of the partners of a firm in Craven-street, with which he was associated for thirty years, was of the most respectable character; and his strict integrity and disinterestedness secured him the friendship of a large and influential circle, which included many persons of celebrity in literature and art, by whom his taste and acquirements were fully appreciated. He filled the office of President of the Incorporated Law Society for the year 1849-50.

Mr. Clarke offered an example, which we believe is not so uncommon as the prejudices of the world might lead one to suppose, that an attorney may become wealthy without chicanery; labour to suppress rather than to encourage litigation; and be a firm friend to the unfortunate instead of preying on their necessities.

MR. GEORGE CUITT.

July 15. At Masham, Yorkshire, in his 75th year, Mr. George Cuitt, a gentleman well known to connoisseurs in art by his numerous etchings.

Mr. Cuitt was born in 1779, at Richmond in Yorkshire, and was the only son of an artist of ability, who had studied abroad as a portrait-painter, but on his return home turned his attention to landscape-painting with success. From his earliest years, Mr. Cuitt devoted himself to his father's profession, and his sketches soon gave promise of talent.

A fine collection of Piranesi's etchings, which his father had brought from Rome, imbued him with much of that artist's spirit; this he very happily adapted to the subjects of his pencil, and portrayed the mediæval ruins of his native county with something of the same force which had distinguished Piranesi's Roman antiquities. He was however, far from being a mere copyist; and rivaling, as his etchings certainly did, those of his prototype for vigour and depth, they are full of originality and poetic feeling, and less tainted with mannerism and affectation.

We find his earliest published works, which represent some of the ecclesiastical remains of the city of Chester, where he was then resident, are dated in the years 1810 and 1811. His first publication, we believe, consisted in five etchings contributed to a small "History of Chester," printed in octavo, 1815. In 1816 he published in folio a volume consisting of, 1.

Six etchings of Saxon and Gothic buildings remaining in Chester; 2. Six etchings of Old Buildings in Chester; and 3. Six etchings of Picturesque Cottages, Sheds, &c. in Cheshire.

A few years of arduous application in teaching and etching enabled Mr. Cuitt, at the age of forty, to realise an independence, and to give up the more laborious part of his profession; he retired to his native county, and built himself a house at Masham, where he resided for the rest of his days, uniting the pursuit of horticulture with that of art, and occasionally publishing fresh works, amongst which are some of very considerable merit. His "Yorkshire Abbeys" are especially *chefs d'œuvres* of art. In 1848 the copyright of his works was purchased by Mr. Nattali, who collected them into a handsome folio, which he published under the title of "Wanderings and Pencilings amongst the Ruins of Olden Time," and which we believe is now out of print.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May .. The Rev. *Lort Mansel*, Vicar of Minsterworth, Glouc. (1817). He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1815.

May 6. At Kilkarra House, Kerry, of cholera, the Rev. *Rowland Bateman*, of Bedford, co. Kerry, formerly Rector of Siltou, Dorsetshire, to which he was presented in 1815, and resigned in 1835.

May 11. At Dublin, aged 53, the Hon. and Rev. *William le Poer Trench*, M.A. Rector of Cloon, eldest son of the late Lord Archbishop of Tuam, by (his cousin) Anne, dau. of Walter Taylor, esq. of Castle Taylor, co. Galway, and Hester-Anne Power Trench, sister to the first Earl of Clancarty. The deceased married in 1830 his cousin Lady Louisa Trench, eldest dau. of Richard the second Earl, and had issue two daughters.

May 15. On board the Ripon, on his passage home from Alexandria, aged 29, the Rev. *William George Tupper*, Warden and Chaplain of the House of Charity, Soho. He was the youngest son of the late Martin Tupper, esq. of New Burlington-street; and was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849.

May 17. At Rand, Linc. aged 54, the Rev. *John Glover*, Rector of that parish (1830).

May 21. At Dublin, aged 93, the Rev. *Henry Stewart*, D.D. Vicar of Mothill, Lismore, and for nearly thirty years Rector of Loughgilly, dioc. Armagh.

May 21. At Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Henry Williams*, Rector of that parish (1845).

May 23. At Sampford Peverel, Devon, aged 65, the Rev. *Anthony Boulton*, D.D. Rector of that parish (1847) and Chaplain to the Gaol at Tiverton. He was first of Sidney Sussex and afterwards of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1811, M.A. 1829, D.D. 1849.

May 23. At Croft, Leic. aged 34, the Rev. *Lucius Fry*, youngest son of the late Rev. John Fry, of Desford, in that county. He was of St. Peter's college, Camb. B.A. 1843.

May 29. At Croft, aged 49, the Rev. *William Lockwood*, Vicar of Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkshire. He was of Univ. coll. Oxf. B.A. 1825, M.A. 1829.

At Wellwood, Ulverstone, aged 28, the Rev. *Thomas Edmund Petty*, M.A. Perp. Curate of Bardsea, Lanc. (1852). He was the only son of the late Thomas Petty, esq. of Wellhouse. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1848.

At Preston, aged 48, the Rev. *William K. Tatum*, B.D. Incumbent of Oswaldtwistle (1827). He was the author of a Letter to Sir Robert Peel, on the Endowment of the Papacy (in the College of Maynooth), 1845.

May 30. At Goodnestone, Kent, aged 60, the Rev. *Maurice Hedd Lloyd*, Incumbent of that parish (1825). He was of Pembroke college, Camb. B.A. 1816.

The Rev. *George Naylor*, Rector of Rougham, Suffolk (1853). He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1790.

June . The Rev. *William Crabtree*, Rector of Checkendon, Oxf. (1820). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810.

June . The Rev. *John Wightman*, Perp. Curate of Kingsthorpe, co. Northampton (1850).

June 2. Aged 45, the Rev. *Edmund William Hughes*, Rector of Walton-le-Wold, Linc. He was of Worcester college, Oxf. B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834.

June 7. At Dunmore East, the Rev. *Richard Fleury*, for 40 years Vicar of the parishes of Killea and Rathmoylan, dioc. Waterford.

June 10. At Kingstown, co. Dublin, aged 73, the Rev. *Richard Marlay*, Rector of Annaghdawn, Galway.

June 12. At Shalstone, Bucks, aged 80, the Rev. *Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales*, Rector of that place (1821), and of Lillingstone Dayrell (1848). He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800.

At the rectory, Thundersley, Essex, aged 40, the Rev. *Clement Cream*, of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1840.

June 13. At Brighton, in his 55th year, the Rev. *Henry Townsend Pocell*, Vicar of Stretton on Dunsmore, co. Warw. (1830). He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824. He was the author of several works; among others of "Roman Fallacies," which is highly recommended by Dr. Hook in his Church Dictionary. He was the Honorary Chaplain and Secretary of Stretton County Asylum for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and an active manager of all the local charities. The advowson of Stretton is in the trustees of Rev. C. Simeon for two turns, and the third belonged to the deceased, who has bequeathed it to the Bishop of Worcester.

June 14. At Mapledurham, Oxf. in his 50th year, the Rev. Lord *Augustus FitzClarence*, Rector of that place, and Chaplain to Her Majesty; uncle to the Earl of Munster. He was the fifth son of King William the Fourth and Mrs. Jordan; and was advanced to the rank of a younger son of a Marquess shortly after his father's accession to the throne. He was of Trinity college, Camb. LL.B. 1832, LL.D. 1835, and was presented to Mapledurham in 1829 by the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. He married, in 1843, Sarah, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, and niece to the Marquess of Huntly; by whom he has left three daughters and one son.

At Leeds, aged 64, the Rev. *Joseph Holmes*, D.D. late Head Master of the Grammar School in that town. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1812 as 3d Wrangler, M.A. 1815, D.D. 1840. He left Cambridge in 1819, and was elected Head Master of Leeds Grammar School in the summer of 1830. He held no church preferment at the time of his death; but from the time of his becoming Master of the school at Leeds he was the officiating minister of Trinity Church, till the death of the then incumbent, the Venerable W. Sheepshanks, Archdeacon of Cornwall. Some years ago, when the question of the union of Church and State was much agitated, Dr. Holmes published a volume of very excellent Sermons, in which that union was most ably vindicated against the advocates of separation; but we are not aware that he has left behind him any other published works. He was a sound scholar, not only as a mathematician, but as a classic and divine; and as an instructor of youth he devoted his undivided la-

bours to the duties of that arduous and important function with ability, zeal, and affection. Some time ago a subscription was commenced by his scholars with the view of presenting to him some memorial of their regard; at the time of his death the amount subscribed was about 60*l*.

At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, aged 77, the Rev. *Holt Okes*, Incumbent of St. John's church at that place. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1804, D.D. 1804.

June 17. At Colchester, aged 63, the Rev. *Samuel Carr*, Vicar of St. Peter's in that town, Rector of Little Eversden, Vicar of Great Eversden, Chaplain of the Colchester Borough Gaol, and a Surrogate of the diocese of Rochester. He was a native of the town, and educated at the Grammar-school. He entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1810, and graduated B.A. as 2d Junior Optime in 1814. Shortly afterwards he obtained a fellowship at Queen's, and he proceeded M.A. in 1817. In 1825 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Little Eversden, and at the same time by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Great Eversden; and in 1830 by the late Rev. Charles Simeon to the vicarage of St. Peter's in Colchester. He was also Chaplain to his late R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. He married a sister-in-law of the late Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart. who, with six daughters, survives him: an only son died in 1840 at the age of four years. Mr. Carr was zealous and energetic in the performance of his duties, and always gentle and conciliating in his manners. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of the neighbouring clergy, the body being deposited in the churchyard of St. Peter's.

June 19. At Kettering, aged 80, the Rev. *Francis Jones*, M.A.

July 2. In Old Cavendish street, aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Heath*.

July 11. At the rectory, Newtown Hamilton, co. Armagh, the Rev. *Henry Purdon Disney*.

July 13. At Canterbury, the Rev. *Robert Billing*, M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School at Wye, and Perp. Curate of the parish (1846). He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1839. He was at Canterbury in order to attend the dinner of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and died suddenly whilst at the afternoon service in the cathedral. Verdict, "Died from natural causes."

At Marlholme, Northamptonshire, aged 46, the Rev. *James Woolley Harman*, Rector of that parish (1848), and a Canon of Peterborough (1849). He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835.

July 15. By his own hand, the Rev. *Edward Wilson*, M.A. Perp. Curate of St. John's in the Vale, Cumberland (1806).

July 20. The Rev. *John Sheal*, late Rector of Culfad.

July 26. At East Lavant, near Chichester, aged 47, the Rev. *Robert Thompson*, B.A. Chaplain R.N. and Incumbent of Mid Lavant.

July 29. At Scarborough, aged 62, the Rev. *John Gatenby*, Perp. Curate of Newton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire (1818).

July 30. At Buxton, aged 61, the Hon. and Rev. *Francis James Noel*, Vicar of Teston and Rector of Nettlestead, Kent, brother to the Earl of Gainsborough. He was the eighth son of Diana Baroness Barham and Gerard Noel Edwards, esq. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820; and was presented in the latter year to both the churches above named. He married in 1822 Cecilia-Peneope, fifth daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. of Corsham House, Wilts, and aunt to the present Lord Methuen; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue four surviving sons, of whom the eldest, Edward Andrew Noel, esq. married in 1848 Sarah-Gay, youngest dau. of W. B. Darwin, esq. of Elston hall, Notts, and has issue; and two daughters, of whom the elder is married to Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq. Jun. and the younger to her cousin Berkeley Plantagenet Charles Noel, esq.

July 31. At Iver, Bucks, the Rev. *E. Robert Corie*, S.C.L. of Trinity hall, Cambridge, Minister of Berkeley Chapel, London. This gentleman died suddenly of disease of the heart, consequent upon his attempt to escape from a bailiff, who had arrested him for debt.

Aug. 1. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 68, the Rev. *Matthew Armstrong*. He was of Queen's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817.

The Rev. *Edward Hanson*, Vicar of Thaxted, Essex (1853). He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1842.

At Chorlton, Staff. aged 64, the Rev. *John Underwood*, Perp. Curate of Chorlton, Staff. (1852). He was of Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.D. 1825.

Aug. 3. The Rev. *John Stewart*, Rector of Shimpling, Norfolk (1850).

At Clare, Suffolk, aged 58, the Rev. *George Wightman*, D.D. Vicar of that parish (1833). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, D.D. 1839. He came to Clare in 1824 as Curate to the late Rev. Henry Blunt, upon whose resignation in 1833 he succeeded to the vicarage.

Aug. 8. At Yoxford, Suffolk, aged 84, the Rev. *Samuel Badeley*, Vicar of Ubbeston (1800). He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1795.

Aug. 11. At Kensington Palace, aged 66, the Rev. *Joseph Jackson*, Chaplain to her Majesty.

Aug. 15. At St. John's lodge, Kensington-park, of cholera, aged 54, the Rev. *Edwin Proctor Dennis*, Incumbent of St. John's, Notting-hill (1853). He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1831.

Aged 36, the Rev. *Edward Hutton*, B.A. Curate of St. Mark's, Norwood, Surrey. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1843.

At Sevenoaks, aged 56, the Rev. *William Pressgrave*, Head Master of the Grammar School in that town. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825. He was formerly Head Master of the Proprietary School at Maidstone, to which he was appointed in 1838, and Chaplain of the Maidstone Union Workhouse in 1840. He died from mental distress, his property having been taken in execution for debt.

Aug. 16. At Dover, by throwing himself from Shakspeare's cliff, in his 62nd year, the Rev. *Ebenezer Robertson*, Vicar of Shorwell, and Rector of Motteston, Isle of Wight.

Aug. 17. At St. Leonard's on Sea, aged 40, the Rev. *Henry Campbell Grey*, Vicar of Wartling, Sussex.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 14. At Verden, Hanover, aged 74, Lieut-Colonel Frederic James Horn, late of the Hanoverian service, and formerly of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

March 24. At Strughyn, Burmah, Major Herbert Main Dobbie, 30th Madras Native Inf.

April 4. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 40, Henry, third son of the late Mordecai Andrus, esq. of Longfield, Kent.

April 11. At Heidelberg, Australia, Mary-Anne, wife of Capt. Donald McLachlan, late of 75th Regt.

April 15. At Melbourne, aged 22, Abram Francis Constable, eldest son of John Constable, esq. of Paddington.

April 20. At Melbourne, Eliza, wife of Thomas Turner à Beckett, esq.

April 23. At St. Kilda, Australia, aged 20, Algernon-Walter, second son of Walter Enstace Gundry, esq. of Kensington.

April 26. Aged 36, Jane, wife of William Wright, esq. Sigglesborne hall, east riding, Yorkshire, and eldest daughter of the late William Shaw, esq. Woodfield House, near Huddersfield.

May .. At Dinapre, Arthur, youngest son of Col. Wake, 44th Bengal N.I., and nephew to John Bagshaw, esq. M.P.

May 3. At the Mauritius, aged 22, John Whitmarsh Templeman, esq. Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, only remaining son of Thomas Templeman, esq. of Hay Grass House, near Taunton.

May 5. Drowned off Melbourne, Australia, while in the discharge of his duty, aged 37, Samuel Barrow, senior official in the Immigration Department for the colony of Victoria, and fifth son of S. Barrow, esq. of Ryde.

May 12. At Melbourne, Miss Lcake, sister to J. K. Lcake, esq. late of Chelmsford.

May 17. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, the Right Rev. Dr. Davis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, and coadjutor of the archb. of the diocese.

May 18. At the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, of which he had recently been appointed Secretary and Treasurer, aged 33, Wm. Maples, esq. of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, youngest son of T. F. Maples, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, and Crouch-end, Hornsey.

May 19. At Cuddalore, India, Robert Forbes, esq. brother of the Rev. Charles Forbes, Vicar of Christ Church, South Banbury.

May 20. At Calcutta, the infant son; and June 1, Fanny, wife of Louis Pereira, esq. and second dau. of the late Edward Wallis, esq. of Burton Grange, near York.

At Melbourne, aged 23, Mr. Charles Henry Randell, C.E. eldest son of Mr. E. K. Randell, Laurence Pountney-lane.

May 21. At Asnee, in the Punjab, Samuel William Stokes, esq. Lieut. Bengal Art. fourth son of the late Charles Scott Stokes, esq.

May 22. At Agra, Major W. E. Andrews, eldest son of the late Dr. Andrews, formerly of the 19th Reg. H.M. and late of Richmond, Surrey.

May 23. At Mussorie, East Indies, aged 43, Major Thomas Riddell, of the Bengal Army, and cantonment magistrate at Cawnpore. He was the fourth son of the late Thomas Riddell, esq. Camieston, Roxburghshire. As an officer of the 60th Bengal Native Infantry, he served in the Affghan war; after which he was appointed to the command of one of the police battalions raised in the north-west provinces; upon the reduction of which he became joint magistrate at Cawnpore. He married Ellen, dau. of Capt. Beckett, of the Bengal army, by whom he has left one son.

May 26. At Binsur, near Almorah, aged 51, Capt. the Hon. Robert Vernon Powys, Bengal Army, brother to Lord Lilford. He was the second son of Thomas second Lord Lilford, by Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. and coheir of Robert Vernon Atherton, esq. of Atherton hall, Lanc. He married in 1825 Jane, 3d. dau. of the late Wm. Beckett, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1842, has left issue two sons.

May 27. At Bombay, Lieut. Robert M. Sandom, R.N. Admiralty Agent on board Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company's vessel Cadiz.

May 29. In the Mauritius, aged 42, Adolphus Edward Shelley, Assistant Auditor-General of the island, third son of the late Sir John Shelley, Bart.

May 30. At Bareilly, Margaret, wife of Wm. Blunt, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. dau. of Edmund Scott, esq. Comm. R.N.

May 31. At Simla, Bengal, aged 32, Major John Hesketh Goddard, 14th Light Dragoons, second son of Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon.

June 2. At Calcutta, aged 23, Frederick, son of the late G. W. Newton, esq. of Hampton Court.

June 8. At Hyderabad, Anna-Maria, wife of Major Cuthbert Davidson, Assistant to the Resident, dau. of George Mainwaring, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

June 10. At Clarence, after 25 years' residence in Africa, John Beccroft, esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Governor of Fernando Po. He was buried on Sunday the 14th, amidst the tears of friends and colonists, with all naval honours paid by H.M. vessels Britonart and Polyphemus.

June 11. At Mercara, Madras, Lavinia, wife of the Rev. Alfred Fennell, Chaplain E.I.C.S. dau.

the late John Slater, esq. of Hall-place, St. John's-wood.

At Colaba, Bombay, aged 35, Astley Cooper Travers, Civil Service, fourth son of Benj. Travers, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

June 20. At Ascension, J. Jones, Paymaster of H.M.'s sloop Arab, second son of the late Comm. Richard Jones (a), R.N.

At Calcutta, Edgar-Elliot, youngest surviving son of A. C. Macrae, esq. M.D.

June 26. Aged 60, John Montefiore, esq. of Barbados.

June 28. At Havannah, on his way home, aged 24, John-Stafford-Chilton, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Robert P. Crane, Vicar of Tolleshunt Major and Heybridge, Essex.

June 30. Aged 53, the Hon. Charles Stewart, of Llandovery, and Custos of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

July 2. At Plumstead, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth White, widow of Major White, R.M.

July 3. At Arch House Wharf, Chelsea, Henry Aldin, jun. esq.

Shortly after her return from Madras, Ad-Louisa, dau. of Capt. Campbell, 94th Reg. grand-dau. of Gen. Charles Stuart Campbell, C.B., and of Thomas Harding, esq. solicitor, Birmingham.

July 5. John Reevley Dixon, esq. of Leven-grove, Dumbartonshire.

At the Vicarage, Wing, Bucks, Emily-Jane, infant dau. of the Rev. Peter Thomas Ouyry.

July 7. At Finedon Hall, co. Northampton, aged 88, James Armstrong, esq. son of the late Wm. Armstrong, esq. of Garry Castle, King's co.

At Comlongan Castle, Dumfriesshire, aged 73, Robert Duncan, esq.

At Baden-Baden, James Walthall Hammond, esq. of Wistaston Hall, Cheshire.

At Montreal, aged 38, John William Johnstone, esq. Capt. 26th Reg. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. William Johnstone, C.B. of the same Reg.

July 8. At Banstead, Edward Augustus Cory, esq. M.D. late of Clarke's-terrace, London.

At Brislington, Catherine-Long, wife of Thomas Danger, esq. of Clifton, Bristol, dau. of the late Edward Long Fox, M.D. of Brislington House.

At Fatfield, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Robinson, surgeon, &c.

July 9. At Westfield House, near Bath, Dorothea, widow of R. Richardson, esq. of Capenhurst, Cheshire.

July 10. At Sandgate, Sophie-Catherine, wife of George Barber, esq. of Walton-on-Thames.

At Leamington, aged 31, Marianne-Henrietta, only dau. of the late John Hamilton, esq. and granddau. of Charles Hamilton, esq. of Ham-wood, co. Kildare.

In Hereford-sq. Brompton, Peter Jay, esq. fourth son of the late Dr. John Jay.

At Gibraltar, where he had been a resident for nearly forty years, aged 61, Thomas Dennys Lardner, esq. formerly of Tiverton.

July 11. At Clapham-rise, aged 75, Frederick Clifford Cherry, esq. Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Army.

Aged 83, Mary, relict of William Clapcott, esq. of Little Down, near Christchurch.

At Avondale, aged 80, Major Menzies, late of 42d Royal Highlanders.

July 12. At Derby, Emma, dau. of Thos. Bent, esq. M.D.

At Cheltenham, aged 21, Charles Crouch Murray Cox, youngest son of the late Samuel Brandford Cox, esq. of Demerara and Cheltenham.

At Chantry, aged 34, Thos. S. Davies, youngest son of Thomas Fussell, esq. of Wadbury, Frome.

At Wembley Park, near Harrow, aged 80, Sarah, relict of John Gray, esq.

At Brixton, aged 30, Henry, eldest son of Henry Larchin, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Summerleaze House, Shepton Mallet, aged 65, Betsy, relict of Charles Wainwright, esq.

July 13. At the Barracks, Chichester, aged 22, George-Edward, eldest son of George Gatty, esq. late of Crowhurst Place, Sussex.

At Bristol, the Rev. J. T. Gray, Ph.D. Classical Tutor of the Baptist College, Stepney.

Aged 74, Paul Moon James, esq. of Somerville, Pendleton, Lancashire.

At Pentonville, aged 31, Mr. George Jones, a medical gentleman, by drinking a large quantity of hydrocyanic acid. Verdict, "Suicide during a state of temporary insanity."

At Woolwich, Charlotte-Hannah, dau. of the late Col. John Missing, of E.I.C.S. and sister of the late Lieut. John E. H. Missing, R.M.

At Guy's Hospital, aged 13 days, Ellen-Evelyn; and on the following day, suddenly, aged 2½ years, Edith-Chauncey, children of James Stocker, esq.

At Little Strawberry-hill, Harriot-Lydia, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward John Tournour, and granddau. of Edward-Garth first Earl of Winterton.

At Winkfield, aged 47, Mary, wife of Alexander Wilson, esq.

July 14. At York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 75, Anne, relict of John Abernethy, esq. F.R.S.

At Tfnell-park-road, aged 63, Mrs. Broughton, widow of Francis Broughton, esq. of Falcon-sq.

At Barnard Castle, aged 86, Mary, widow of Henry Clement, esq.

At Danchurch, aged 72, Mary-Amelia, widow of Gen. Samuel Dalrymple, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At the Elms, Tooting, aged 49, Charles Grote, esq. of Threadneedle-st.

At Bayswater, aged 15, Ellen-Matilda, eldest dau. of Col. Haughton James, Bombay Army.

In Queen-st. Mayfair, aged 5 weeks, Blanche, only child of Sir Henry Vavasour, Bart.

July 15. Aged 15, Charles-George, son of the late John Eray Cater, esq. Biggleswade, Beds.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Chester, M.A. late Chaplain E.I.C.

Aged 40, James Charles Christopher, esq. of the Grove, Hammersmith, and Thames-chambers, Adelphi, district surveyor for Hammersmith.

At Portswood, near Southampton, aged 64, Lucy, relict of John Athanasius Cooke, esq.

At East Wickham, Kent, aged 83, Alice, wife of Robert Dickson, esq.

At Leith, Margaret-Jane, relict of the Rev. Francis Edward Lascelles, Vicar of St. Andrew's, co. Down.

At Waternish, Donald Macdonald, youngest son of Allan Nicolson Macdonald, esq. of Waternish and Ardmore, Isle of Skye.

In Charles-st. Westbourne-terrace, Charles Magnay, esq. son of the late Christopher Magnay, esq. Lord Mayor of London 1821, and brother-in-law to Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart. Lord Mayor of London 1843-4.

At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Phillis-Sophia, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Middlemore, C.B.

At Bath, aged 64, John Miles, esq. late of Watford.

At Beechwood Villa, near Selkirk, aged 86, James Murray, esq. of Philiphaugh.

At the residence of her brother John Wheadon, esq. of Crimchard, Chard, aged 68, Ann, youngest surviving dau. of the late John Wheadon, esq.

At Bidehead, Dorset, Mary-Anne, infant dau. of Robert Williams, esq.

July 16. At his brother-in-law's on Peckham-rye-common, aged 37, Joseph Samuel Burrell, esq.

At Messina, on his way to Corfu, aged 20, Lieut. W. A. Burrowes, R.A. second son of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Burrowes, of Dangan, co. Meath.

In Somers-pl. Hyde Park-sq. aged 37, Louisa-Frances, wife of Vandeleur B. Crake, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Wm. Browne, esq. of Hatfield Broad Oak.

At Glasgow, aged 81, Charles Dod, esq. formerly of Frith-st. Soho, Craven-st. Strand, and Snaresbrook, Essex.

At Walton House, Eastry, Kent, aged 90, Mary, widow of Wm. Gordon, esq. of Banff and the Island of Dominica.

At his residence, Bayswater, aged 59, Charles Barclay Hanbury, esq.

At Ramsgate, Kent, aged 66, Joseph Searle Haycraft, esq. formerly of Greenwich.

At Chiswick, aged 55, George Henry Matyear, esq. At Patrington, aged 49, Thomas Smith, esq. M.D.

July 17. At Kensington, Augusta, third dau. of William Andrews, esq. late of Jamaica.

On board the West Indian Mail Packet, off Southampton, on her return to England, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Bligh, esq. barrister-at-law, and third dau. of the late William Bligh, esq. Vice-Adm. of the Blue.

At Hambrook House, near Chichester, Frances, widow of George Bridges, esq.

At Scarborough, Julia, widow of Thomas Jackson, esq. of Low Elswick.

Drowned while bathing in the Severn near Alveley, where he was residing during the long vacation, Mr. Francis Thomas Yates Molyneux, an undergraduate of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Ellinthorpe Hall, near Boroughbridge, aged 58, Edwin Clark, esq.

July 18. At Ostend, Thomas Meyrick Feild, esq. late of the War Office.

At Kensington, aged 75, Miss E. A. Fernyhough. At Winchester, Major Hartley, late of 62d Regiment.

Eliza, wife of Col. Hollis, 25th Regt. the King's Own Borderers.

Suddenly, Mr. Frank Mills, of Spring Gardens-terrace, a gentleman for many years well known in fashionable and financial society. Mr. Mills had been for some time ailing, and had only lately returned from Harrogate.

At Brompton, Ellen-Sarah, second dau. of the late George Noaks, esq. Manor House, Sutton.

At Southampton, aged 25, Alexander Robertson, passenger per Magdalena from Valparaiso, third son of William Parish Robertson, esq. of London.

At Wiesbaden, aged 17, Emily, and on the 25th, aged 18, Phoebe, daus. of James Taylor, esq. late of Bray Wick, near Maidenhead.

July 19. At Trinity, near Edinburgh, Thomas Allan, esq. banker in that city.

At Broughton Gifford, Wilts, aged 47, Miss Eliza Cogswell.

At Brompton, Mary, wife of Thomas Webb Gilbert, esq. of Salisbury.

At Brook House, Knutsford, Cheshire, aged 73, Mary-Ann, wife of William Hall, esq. eldest dau. of the late Robert Cresswell, esq. of Ravenstone, Leic.

At Hopwood Hall, Lanc. aged 30, Robert Gregge Hopwood, esq.

At Belmont Lodge, near Stanmore, drowned, aged 3, Hambly-James-Charles, eldest son of Hambly Knapp, esq. of Upton Park, Slough, Bucks, and grandson of James Stuart Brownrigg, esq.

At Ewell, aged 27, Mary, dau. of W. C. Lempriere, esq.

At Avignon, aged 30, Louisa-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Henry Lushington, esq. of Maidstone.

July 20. At Brighton, aged 48, Louisa-Wilson, wife of Charles Beaumont, esq. third dau. of the late Pridaux Selby, esq.

At the house of her brother Edward Beldam Johns, esq. Bishop's Stortford, Miss Elizabeth Beldam.

At Perth, Anna-Maria, widow of Major-Gen. Thomas Hawkshaw.

At Northampton, aged 68, Wm. Parley, esq. At Schwetzingen, near Heidelberg, Elizabeth-Bruce, wife of Major Elton Smith, H.E.I.C.S.

At Watford, aged 92, John Westlake, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

July 21. At Gateshead, Timothy, third son of the late Timothy Bulmer, esq. of South Shields.

At Islington, aged 76, Mrs. Burder, relict of the Rev. Samuel Burder, D.D.

In Duke-st. St. James's, aged 68, John Callander, esq. late Surgeon 7th Hussars.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, in consequence of her dress taking fire, the wife of Capt. John Hadden, South Notes Yeomanry.

At Wherstead Grove, Ipswich, George Thomas Heigham, esq. late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Southgate, Jane, wife of the Rev. Henry Marchmont.

In St. James's Park, aged 61, Francis Mills, esq. This accomplished gentleman was a frequent contributor to the periodical press, and a small collection of choice pictures proved his skill as a connoisseur. He was one of the founders of the Garrick Club.

At Holt, near Basingstoke, Thomas Philbrick, esq. of Katesgrove, Reading, second son of the late Mr. Samuel Philbrick, of Great Dunmow.

At Holloway, aged 51, Francis Ralfe, esq.

At Gloucester-cresc. Hyde Park, Charles Patten Vale, esq.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, John North Wilkins, esq.

At Stanmore, aged 80, Catherine-Bethia, widow of Philip R. B. Wilson, M.D. of Barnet.

July 22. Aged 26, Elisha George Ambler, eldest son of Elisha Ambler, esq. of Ball's Pond, Islington.

At Leamington, aged 42, Maria, dau. of the late Thomas Arthur, esq. of Glanomera, co. Clare.

At Spalding, aged 52, Jane, relict of William Campbell, esq. Capt. 38th Foot, only dau. of the late Brabins Measure, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 65, Mary, widow of George Lambert Clifford, esq. of York.

At Bigorre, aged 41, Mr. W. Cramer, late of Brighton, brother of Mr. J. B. Cramer, organist of All Saints' Church, Loughborough.

At Hammersmith, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dotwell, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.'s Home Department.

In London, Miss Mary Anne Duberly, of Buckden, Hunts.

At Edinburgh, William Hay, esq. His reputation as a thorough Grecian—with wit as well as learning to appreciate the subtle delicacies of that language, from whose anthology all tongues have willingly culled both power and grace—has been inseparably linked with the famous discourses of Christopher North.

At Felixtow, Suffolk, aged 44, Mary, wife of John Porter Humphreys, esq.

At Clifton, aged 70, William Hussey, esq. formerly of Rochester, and of Hawkhurst, Kent, eldest son of the Rev. William Hussey, formerly Rector of Sandhurst, Kent.

Anna-Maria, wife of C. J. Radclyffe, esq. of Hyde, of Dorset, and Foxdenton Hall, Lanc.

At the vicarage, Fairford, Glouc. Harriet-Ives, wife of the Rev. Francis William Rice.

At Leek, aged 74, Richard Sleigh, esq.

At New Brighton, Cheshire, James Stringer, esq.

At Aberdeen, drowned whilst bathing, aged 12, Murray-Pattison, eldest son of J. Pattison Thorne, esq. of Kensington.

At Islington, aged 24, John Tarle, M.D.

Aged 70, Henry Woodroffe, esq. (formerly Henry Chester), of Kennington-common, and of Poyle, Surrey.

At Leighton Buzzard, Miss Willis, sister to the late David Lee Willis, esq.

July 23. Accidentally drowned, William Baker, esq. of Brandon Hall, Sudbury.

At Bognor, Sussex, aged 82, Mary, wife of John Buzzard, esq.

Aged 78, Robert Carmichael, esq. of Kidderminster.

At Hanover, Margaret, widow of Wm. Clarke, esq. of Clapham-common.

In Eaton-place, aged 13, Lady Mary Emma Lowry Corry, second dau. of the late Earl of Belmore.

At Bruton, Som. aged 81, Fanny, widow of Edward Dyne, esq.

At Mildenhall, aged 67, William Eagle, esq. of Lakenheath Cottage. He died suddenly, after running after some boys.

At Connaught-terr. Juliana-Maria, widow of Col. C. P. Ellis, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Mrs. Gilby.

At Edinburgh, aged 80, Aliee Margaret Campbell, dau. of the late Col. Archibald Hamilton.

At Hammersmith, aged 91, Ann, relict of John Joseph Killik, esq.

At Upwell, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Lister.

At Dartford, aged 34, Frederick William Murray, esq. only surviving son of James Murray, esq. of the City-road.

In Brunswick-square, aged 2, Emma, eldest and twin dau. of the Rev. Philip B. Power.

At Biggleswade, aged 76, John Race, esq.

At Woodford Wells, aged 74, Scott Reynolds, esq. of Wapping.

In Dean-st. Soho, Wm. Scouler, esq. sculptor.

At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Sibley, for many years the manager of the University Press. So highly was he respected by all in that establishment, that they testified the same by following his remains to the grave, at the Cemetery, Mill-road.

Aged 77, Robert Thompson, esq. late of Tavistock-sq.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 69, John Whitacre Tipping, esq. late of Ardwick-green, Lanc.

Mary-Ann-Edge, eldest dau. of the late Richard White, esq. of Great Coggeshall, Essex.

At Northampton, Ann, widow of Laurence Watson Wood, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

July 24. At the Parsonage, Stoney Middleton, Derb. aged 70, Ruth, relict of John Barlow, esq. of Bucklersbury, London.

At Brixton, aged 75, Mrs. Barr, relict of James Barr, esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

At Warminster, aged 73, Mrs. Jane Bastings, relict of Mr. H. Bastings, solicitor, of that town.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Edward Chamberlayne Brown, B.A. eldest son of the late Edw. Brown, esq. of Windsor, Berks.

At Southampton, aged 56, Constantia, wife of Dr. Keele, M.D.

In London, aged 72, Charles Lukin, esq. formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

At Bath, aged 23, Margaret-Georgina, youngest dau. of Capt. Leigh Lye.

At Ems, aged 38, John Bass Oliver, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Oliver and Wilkins, solicitors, St. Swithin's-lane, London, and Bruxelles, younger son of the late Thomas Barfoot Oliver, esq. Quorndon Hall, Leic.

At Badminton, aged 58, Mr. Richard Salter, secretary to the Duke of Beaufort.

At Sheerness, aged 40, Mary, wife of John Thomas Smithson, and youngest dau. of William Crayden, esq. of Iwade, Kent, leaving a young family.

Aged 56, Sarah, wife of Thomas Warne, esq. of Sussex villa, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park.

July 25. At Exeter, aged 79, Samuel Bayley, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At Brighton, aged 30, Lieut. Edward Bode, I.N.

At Islington, Mary-Ann, wife of Martin Frederick Bremer, esq.

At Dublin, aged 86, Edward Hardman, esq. formerly secretary to the Board of Excise in Dublin, and afterwards secretary to the Royal Dublin Society.

At Henstridge villas, St. John's-wood, aged 61, Mary, widow of B. E. Haydon, historical painter.

At Nice, aged 66, Mary-Sabilla, wife of Vincent Novello, esq. mother of Clara Novello.

At New Court, Heref. aged 80, Sarah, wife of John Leach Panter, esq. of North-end Lodge, Fulham.

At Boston, U.S. aged 78, Eliza, wife of James Pedder, esq. editor of the Cultivator, an American agricultural newspaper, and formerly of Newport, I.W.

At Gibraltar, aged 33, Mr. George Charles Phillips, surgeon to Her Majesty's Ship "Owen Gledower," son of the late Mr. Phillips of the Globe Hotel, Warwick.

At Southwold, Suffolk, Nicholas Robilliard, esq. late of H.M. Customs.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Mary, relict of

William Stewart Ross, esq. of Barley-park, co. Londonderry.

At Islington, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. James Turquand, of Milford, Hampshire.

July 26. At Fareham, Hants, drowned whilst bathing, aged 9 and 8, Harry-Althorn and Nathaniel-Bradshaw Stuart, children of Lieut.-Col. Cumberlege, 7th Madras Light Cav.

At Kennington, John Eggar, esq.

At Ewell, aged 38, Emily-Jane, wife of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart. eldest dau. of Josiah Birch, esq. of St. Petersburg.

At Southampton, aged 31, James Hall, esq.

At Farthingstone, co. Northampton, aged 19, Mr. Owen Jones, student of St. Augustine's college, Canterbury, fifth son of S. J. Jones, esq. surg.

At Coleshill, near Amersham, Bucks, aged 68, Charles Packer, esq. late of Oxford-st.

At Great Yarmouth, Augusta, widow of Samuel Palmer, esq. youngest dau. of Thos. Burton, esq.

At Leamington, aged 66, Maria, widow of John Pountney, esq. of Low-hill, Staff.

At Hornsey, aged 46, Elizabeth-Ann-Collinson, dau. of J. S. Pyrke, of Pentonville.

At King's Lynn, in his 80th year, James Parlett Saddleton, esq. an alderman, from the passing of the Municipal Reform Act.

At Rochdale, aged 53, the Rev. Thomas Stephenson, thirty-three years a Wesleyan minister, and a native of Darlington.

At Haslar, aged 33, Capt. John William Wearing, R.M. only son of Col. Wearing, Commandant of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines.

At Watford, aged 92, John Westlake, esq. late of Her Majesty's Customs.

July 27. At Holloway, aged 76, Mrs. Bates, formerly of Huntingdon.

At Plymstock, near Plymouth, Elizabeth-Winifred, second dau. of Dr. George Bellamy.

In St. James's-pl. the widow of It. Calvert, esq.

At Hamburg, aged 18, Ulysses-Borr, only son of Edward Digby, esq. R.N. of Osbertstown, Kildare, and Plymouth.

At Cardiff, the widow of Thomas Evans, esq. of Dowlais Ironworks.

At Brighton, Harriet, widow of Edward Farnham, esq. of Quorndon House, Leic.

At Marton, near Stockton, aged 28, Robert-Sewell, youngest son of the late Thomas Fell, esq. of St. Lawrence.

At Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Marianne, widow of John Heathcote, esq. Conington Castle, Hunts.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hobbs, formerly of Great Marlow.

At Exeter, aged 7, Margareta-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Thomas Collins Land, esq. of Leeds, and granddau. of Dr. Land, M.D.

In Store-st. Bedford-sq. aged 93, Mary-Charlotte, only sister of the late Edmund Lodge, esq. K.H. Clarenceux King of Arms, F.S.A. and dau. of the Rev. Edm. Lodge, formerly Rector of Carshalton.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 85, Robert Miles, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

Aged 83, Hester, eldest dau. of the late William Money, esq. of Homme House, Herefordsh.

At Clifton, near York, aged 53, H. Russell, esq.

At Barnet, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Browne Underwood, esq. of London.

July 28. At Thetford, William Clarke, esq. solr.

At Islington, aged 73, William Darton, esq. late publisher, of Holborn-hill.

At Selby, Mr. John Foster Haigh, son of Mr. Haigh, solicitor. His death was caused by injuries received from the kick of a horse.

Aged 62, Uriah R. Cooke, esq. of Manchester.

At Queen's-terrace, Woolwich-common, aged 29, Laura-Mary, wife of James R. Christie, esq. Royal Military Academy.

At Littlehampton, Isabella, wife of Dr. Gamble, of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. John Hoblyn, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres.

At the island of Antiparos, by a fall whilst visit-

ing a celebrated grotto with his captain and brother officers, aged 17, John Morley Judd, midshipman H.M.S. Arethusa, second son of John Philipps Judd, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Hyde-park gardens, and Rickling, Essex.

At Hastings, aged 30, John Algernon King, esq. solicitor, of Holbeach.

At Spettisbury, aged 83, Mrs. Lawrence, late of Downton, Wilts.

At Liscard, aged 64, John Dennil Maddock, esq. of Liscard Manor, Deputy-Lieut. for Cheshire.

At Blackheath-park, aged 65, George Reed, esq.

At Westwood House, near Colchester, Emily, wife of Charles Rooke, esq. eldest dau. of the late Col. Watson, formerly of the 3rd Dragoons.

Harriet-Patterson, wife of the Rev. Robert Whytehead.

Aged 57, James Whiting Yorke, esq. of Walmsgate, Linc.

July 29. At Kencot, aged 84, G. P. Allen, esq.

In Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Anna-Maria, wife of William Baker, esq. Coroner for the county of Middlesex.

At Drewton Manor, near South Cave, Yorkshire, aged 61, George Baron, esq. In early life he graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and he was a sound scholar, as well as an excellent landlord.

At Brighton, aged 48, Louisa-Wilson, wife of Charles Beaumont, esq.

In London, the Honourable Charlotte Georgiana Lady Bedingfield. She was the only dau. of Sir William Jerningham, Bart. of Costessy, Norfolk, by the Hon. Frances Dillon, eldest dau. of Henry 11th Viscount Dillon. She married in 1795 Sir Richard Bedingfield, the 5th Baronet, of Oxburgh, co. Norf. and became his widow in 1829. The precedence of a Baron's daughter was conceded to her in Oct. 1831, consequent upon the restoration of the old barony of Stafford to her brother the late Sir George Wm. Jerningham. Lady Bedingfield was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty Queen Adelaide. She has left issue the present Sir Henry Richard Paston-Bedingfield, Bart. claimant of the Grandison peerage, three other sons, and four daughters, of whom the eldest was the late Frances-Charlotte Lady Petre, who died in 1822.

At Brompton, aged 27, Edward-Charles-John, eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. Edward Cobbold, Rector of Long Melford.

Aged 33, Kate-Bradford, wife of Robert Horlock, esq. surgeon, of Newport, I.W.

At Great Baddow, Ann-Kendal, widow of Thomas King, esq. surgeon, of Chelmsford.

At Margate, aged 50, W. T. Monzani, flute player, late of the Royal Italian Opera.

At Leighton Buzzard, aged 24, Hannah, second dau. of B. Wilmore, esq.

July 30. In Highbury-place, Islington, aged 69, Francis Baldon, esq.

At Dieppe, Marie-Harriette, the only child of the Hon. Spencer and Lady Harriette Cowper.

At Ryde, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D.

Aged 72, William Hicks, esq. of Mincing-lane, and Lavender-sweep, Clapham-common.

Aged 16, Wadhams Fellowes Locke, only son of F. A. S. Locke, esq. of Rowdeford, Wilts.

At Chelsea, aged 76, George Paul, esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

At Wilton-crescent, Edith-Matilda, daughter of Thomas Serrell, esq.

At Ramsgate, Charlotte, widow of W. Sim, esq. of Hampstead.

In St. Helen's-pl. Bishopgate, aged 65, Petty Vaughan, esq.

At Woodfield-terr. Harrow-road, aged 21, William, only son of the Rev. William Wall, of Percy Chapel.

At his residence, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 57, Mr. Charles Carus Wilson. Deceased was from the county of Westmerland, had lived many years in Jersey, and was formerly well known in the streets of London. He was a remarkably tall

man, and measured after his decease 7 feet 4 inches.

At King's Langley, aged 62, William Wotton, esq.

July 31. At Sidmouth, aged 34, Thomas Alston, esq. last and youngest son of the Rev. Vere Alston, of Odell, Beds.

At Tur Langton, Leic. Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Andrews, esq. of Church Langton.

Isabella-Jane, wife of Henry Mordaunt Martin Byne, esq. third dau. of the late William Cormack, esq. of Bristol.

At Edinburgh, Dr. John Lamb, H.E.I.C.S.

At Turin, Count Adrien de Revel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Sardinia at Vienna, and formerly at the British court, five days after his marriage at Genoa, to Emily de Viry, widow of the Chevalier William de Viry, daughter of the late Basil Montagu, esq. Q.C.

At sea, on board the ship Bland, William-Francis, eldest son of the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, Incumbent of Bedford chapel, Exeter.

At Dalton Lodge, near Huddersfield, Joseph Senior, esq.

Lately. Aged 78, Lady Elizabeth Alexander, aunt to the Earl of Caledon, and sister to the dowager Lady Blayney. She was the younger dau. of James 1st Earl of Caledon, by Anne, 2d daughter of James Crawford, esq. of Crawfordsburn, co. Down.

At Bath, aged 61, Miss Elizabeth Broadhurst, dau. of the late William Broadhurst, esq. of Mansfield. She was sitting in bed, with a handkerchief over her head and face, and holding a lighted candle, when the handkerchief and other articles became ignited, and so severely burnt her as to cause death on the following morning.

At Altenburg, at an advanced age, Baron de Lindeneau, a distinguished astronomer, and author of several important treatises on astronomical matters. He was at one time Minister of the Interior in Saxony, and was author of the constitution which has existed in that country since 1831. By will he has left 9,000*l.* for the construction of an Astronomical Museum at Dresden, and about 3,500*l.* for distribution amongst poor artists and schoolmasters.

At Exeter, Mr. Brunskill. In early life he was without a shilling, but has left a fortune of 200,000*l.* to three children, boys of tender age. For the first seven years of his life as a tradesman he worked seventeen hours a day, Sunday included. He boasted that "he was the only man in Exeter who could ride forty miles a day and out for forty men." In addition to his tailoring business, which returned above 25,000*l.* a-year, he was a money-broker, and made speculative ventures occasionally with young men of expectations, realising large interest thereby.

At Handsworth, aged 60, Matthew Houghton, esq. late of Dudley.

At Basingstoke, aged 40, Mr. John Tegg, son of the late Mr. Thomas Tegg, of Cheapside, London, publisher and bookseller.

At Mount O'Neil, Antrim, aged 90, Capt. Hector John Weir, late of the Royal Marines. His first commission in that corps bore date Dec. 1782.

Aug. 1. At the vicarage, Westerham, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Richard Board.

In Queen-sq. Westminster, aged 74, T. E. Darby, esq.

Agcd 67, Louisa-Jane, widow of John David, esq. D.A.C.G. late of Malta.

In Haldon, North Devon, aged 59, John Henry Furse, esq. of Haldon.

At Plymouth, aged 23, John Darell Jago, esq. B.A. late of Balliol college, Oxford, eldest son of the late Capt. Darell Jago.

Mrs. Kent, of Clapham New-park. In Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 61, Kenneth Murchison, esq. formerly Governor of Penang and Singapore, only surviving brother of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.

At Winchester, Louisa-Sanxay, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Newbolt, D.D.

At Brighton, aged 83, Mary, widow of Isaac Solly, esq. of Leyton House, Essex.

At Morpeth, at the residence of her son H. G. Surtees, esq. Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Aubone Surtees, of Pigdon and Newcastle, esq. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir John Honeywood, Bart. by Lady Frances Courtenay, sister to William Earl of Devon, and was married in 1802.

Aug. 2. Aged 53, Charlotte-Mary, wife of Sir John Bayley, Bart. She was the second dau. of John Minett Fector, esq. of Dover, and was married in 1822.

In Wandsworth-rd. aged 50, James M'Cutcheon, esq. of the Office of Ordnance.

In Heathcote-st. Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 62, Andrew James, esq. He was a man of the highest integrity, mild yet determined, and was fondly loved by those who enjoyed his friendship. He had a keen perception of all that is beautiful in nature and fine in art, and possessed some of the choicest drawings of the old and modern masters that are to be found in this country.

At Vevey, Lieut.-Col. Pauli, late Hanoverian Consul at Genoa.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, aged 70, Mrs. Peacock, late of Brighton, widow of Anthony Taylor Peacock, esq. formerly of South Kyme, Linc.

At Beverley, aged 64, Jane, widow of Francis Watt, esq.

At Exeter, the residence of his brother-in-law Walter Hugo, esq. aged 32, Geoffrey Webster, esq. late of Court Hall, Hockworthy.

Aug. 3. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Francis Baker, Rector of Wylve, Wilts.

Aged 62, John Wakeham Edwards, esq. surgeon, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury-sq.

At Chelsea, at an advanced age, Mrs. Edwin, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, where for a long series of years she sustained the first rank as an actress, and was much esteemed in private life for irreproachable conduct.

At Marrick-park, Yorkshire, aged 44, Francis Morley, esq. a magistrate of the North Riding, and late a Captain in the North York Militia. He married the 10th March, 1836, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late John Clervaux Chaytor, of Spennithorne Hall, esq. and leaves two sons: Francis, born 19th Nov. 1836; Clervaux, born 15th Feb. 1841; and three daughters—Charlotte-Anne, Anna-Elizabeth, and Alice-Sophia.

At Court-place, Eglosayle, Cornwall, aged 68, William Pollard, esq.

Aged 29, Harriet-Theresa, seventh and youngest dau. of John Rixon, esq. of Woolwich.

At Crumpsall House, near Manchester, aged 46, David Siltzer, esq.

At Leytonstone, aged 86, Emanuel Thomasset, esq. late of Yverdon.

Aug. 4. At Clifton, aged 83, Eliza-Maria, widow of Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. formerly Governor of Bombay.

At Woodbourne, near Belfast, Mary, wife of Edward Charley, esq. youngest dau. of the late Andrew Caldecott, esq. of Woodford Hall, Essex.

At Brighton, aged 39, Albert Thos. Creasy, esq. At Sydenham, Sarah-Manningford, wife of John Hayward, esq. of Exeter.

At Maryport, aged 26, Delia, wife of W. B. Mathias, esq. surgeon, only dau. of Capt. J. C. Gill, R.N. of Devonport.

At Croydon, aged 63, James Robinson, esq. solicitor, of Queen-street-place.

In Cheshirefield-st. Mayfair, aged 48, Robert Snow, esq. late of the firm of Snow, Dean, Paul, Strahan, and Co., of the Strand, bankers. He was found dead in his bed, and the jury returned a verdict that death was occasioned by disease of the heart.

At Westbourne, near Sheffield, aged 26, Gertrude, eldest dau. of the late John Staniforth, esq.

At Baydon, Wilts, aged 77, John Williams, esq.

Aug. 5. At Notting-hill, aged 71, Dorothea, relict of Capt. Thomas Goode.

At Chatham, aged 50, George Cow, esq. late of Devonport.

At Upton-park, Slough, Edward Elliot, esq. of Cambridge-sq. assistant-secretary to the Master-Gen. of the Ordnance.

At Folkestone, aged 56, Mr. Charles Heginbotham, of the British Hotel, Cocks-pur-st.

In Queen Anne-street, aged 59, Benjamin E. Lindo, esq. cousin of the Rt. Hon. Benj. Disraeli.

In Devonshire-terr. Walcot-sq. Margaret, wife of Robert M'Intire, esq. and third dau. of the late Ninian Boggs, esq. of Londonderry.

At the house of his brother-in-law Mr. George Mager, Maiden-lane, King's-cross, aged 61, Mr. John Budiment Whitworth, of the firm of Ryde, Curteis, and Whitworth, of Upper Thames-st.

Aug. 6. At Radway, Warw. aged 70, Charles Chambers, esq. R.N.

At Charlton Rectory, Margaretta-Maria, wife of the Rev. Arthur Drummond. She was the 3d dau. of the late Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart. by Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. James Smith, R.N. She was married to Mr. Drummond in 1830, and has left a numerous family.

In Wynyatt-st. Northampton-sq. aged 35, William Felgate, M.A. formerly Scholar of Trinity coll. Cambridge.

At Hastings, Mary-Ann, wife of Isaac Fryer, esq. of Kinson, near Wimborne, Dorset.

In Torriano-avenue, Camden-road villas, William Keeling, esq. solicitor, of Newport, Salop.

At Cheltenham, aged 69, Colonel William Henley Raikes, late of the Coldstream Guards. He entered the army as Lieut. 3d Foot 1800; was made Capt. 1802; Capt. 66th Foot 1803; Lieut. and Capt. 2d Foot Guards 1805; Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel 1813; Colonel 1825.

At Brighton, aged 77, Mary, widow of P. Selby, esq.

Aug. 7. Aged 60, Mr. John Frampton, solicitor, late of Cerne Abbas, and one of the coroners of Dorsetshire. He left his sister's house to take his usual evening walk, having been for some months past in an infirm state of health, and on the following morning was found dead. Verdict, "Died by the Visitation of God."

Aged 45, William Girdler, of St. Mary-axe, London, and Penge Lodge, Sydenham, Russia broker.

At Powick, near Worcester, Dr. Grahamslay, the medical superintendent of Worcester City and County Lunatic Asylum. He committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

At Genoa, aged 73, Mary-Anne, widow of the Commissary-General Granet.

Aged 48, Jane-Welchman, wife of Mr. Peter Jackson, of Coventry, second dau. of the late Rev. John Welchman Wynne, incumbent of Plaxtol, Kent.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, Grace, youngest dau. of Patrick Mannock, esq. of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk.

Suddenly, on his journey from London to Gloucester, W. Washbourne, esq. Mayor of Gloucester. Verdict, "Apoplexy." He has left a widow and eleven children.

In London, of cholera, aged 54, the Rev. John Young, M.A. for some years minister of the Independent chapel, Melbourn, Derbyshire.

Aug. 8. In Westbourne-terr. aged 64, Claude Currie, esq. late Physician-Gen. Madras.

At Peckham-rye, aged 44, John Palmer Goldby, esq. of the General Post Office.

At Newton-green, Leeds, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Charles, fifth son of the late William Lupton, esq. and of the firm of Luncock, Lupton, and Co. manufacturers, Bradford.

At Parkstone, at an advanced age, Ann, widow of the late Thomas Reed, esq. formerly of Poole, merchant.

Margaret, wife of Robert Harris, esq. of Clifton, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Rainier, esq.

At Harrogate, aged 80, William Scholfield, esq.

of Sand Hall, Howden, a gentleman much esteemed in that town and neighbourhood. His body was interred in the chapter-house at Howden, and 1500 persons were present at the funeral.
 At Tunbridge Wells, George Hope Skead, esq. R.N. Secretary to the R.N. Benevolent Society.

Aug. 9. At the Isle of Man, Jessica, child of the Rev. John Cresswell, dau. of the late Hon. Cornelius Smelt, Lieut.-Gov. of the Isle of Man.
 At Brompton, aged 85, Maurice Da Costa, esq.

At Brighton, aged 28, Charlotte-Augusta, wife of Wykeham Wheeler, esq. of Essex-st. Strand.

At Camber Station, near Rye, aged 59, Lieut. George Wichelo, R.N. (1825.)

Aug. 10. At Brighton, aged 80, Anne, widow of Charles Bayly, esq. only dau. of John Gaunt, esq. of Denham Mount, Bucks.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 85, Ann, widow of Alexander Hutchison, esq. of Clapton.

At Kreuznach-on-the-Rhine, aged 63, F. H. Lindsay, esq. First Assistant to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

At May Place, Crayford, Isabella-Bertha, infant dau. of James McGregor, esq. M.P.

At his residence, Mellington, near Lancaster, aged 83, Reginald Remington, esq.

Aug. 11. At Windsor, late of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Priscilla, second dau. of the late Nicholas Bartlett, esq. of Lower Clapton.

At Brighton, aged 85, Richard Hart, esq. He was a distinguished agriculturist, and took an active part in the various institutions of the neighbourhood of Lewes and the county. At the enrolment of the Sussex Yeomanry Cavalry he became a member, and for 32 years was a Lieut. in the corps, under Colonel the late Sir George Shiff-

ner, Bart. His remains were interred in the family vault at Uckfield.

At the Mount, Guildford, aged 63, Richard Molineux, esq. J.P.

Aug. 12. At Westbrook Hall, near Berkhamstead, where she had been staying with the Hon. Granville-Dudley and Lady Georgiana Ryder, since the death of her son the late Duke, aged 83, her Grace Charlotte dowager Duchess of Beaufort. She was born Jan. 11, 1771, fifth dau. of Granville first Marquess of Stafford, and married May 11, 1791, Henry-Charles sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., who died in 1835, and by whom she had a numerous family. The Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Lady Calthorpe, Lady Elizabeth Orde, Lady Georgiana Ryder, Lady Louisa Finch, and Lady Mary Farquhar, are her surviving children.

Aug. 71, John Clouter, esq. Mayor of Devonport. At Blandford, aged 36, Catharine, wife of the Rev. G. J. Davie, M.A. of Exeter college.

At Thorne, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Fretwell, formerly an attorney-at-law.

Aug. 26. In his 81st year, Samuel Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen, in the county of Stafford. He was the eldest son of the late John Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen, by his first wife, Mary, dau. of William Abney, esq. of Measham, and succeeded his father in 1828. He married Susanna, only dau. of Sir Thomas Durrant, Bart. of Scotow Hall, co. Norfolk, whose death, which took place on the 19th Jan. 1848, is by mistake recorded in this Magazine as of the wife of Henry instead of Samuel Swinfen. The death of Mr. Swinfen's only son, Henry John Swinfen, esq. will be found in the Obituary for last month.

At Barnston Hall, Dunmow, Mrs. Livermore.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
July 29 .	604	387	227	1	1219	626	593	1518
Aug. 5 .	727	491	226	12	1456	768	688	1503
„ 12 .	883	661	286	2	1832*	924	908	1662
„ 19 .	815	735	281	2	1833†	913	920	1569

* From Cholera 644.

† From Cholera 729.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 3	34 8	28 11	40 11	45 0	43 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 28.

The accounts from the plantations continue to be very unfavourable, and the duty is now estimated at from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* only.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 28.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 28.
Mutton 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 5,020 Calves 334
Veal 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 33,376 Pigs 500
Pork 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Aug. 28.

Walls Ends, &c. 18*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 27*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 67*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 68*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.
26	65	81	57	30, 12	fine, cloudy	11	61	73	61	29, 95
27	63	79	57	, 12	do. do. fair	12	61	70	59	, 95
28	63	79	57	, 18	do. do.	13	66	76	66	, 86
29	64	73	63	29, 97	do. do.	14	66	74	57	, 70
30	66	77	63	, 90	do. do. ltg. thr.	15	56	65	54	, 86
31	63	74	63	, 74	do. do. rain	16	57	67	54	, 86
A. 1	63	70	57	, 69	rain, cloudy	17	58	58	53	, 98
2	62	72	62	, 70	cy. fr. h. r. tr. lg.	18	59	56	58	30, 03
3	50	57	56	, 83	rain	19	60	73	63	, 13
4	54	56	54	, 92	do. constant.	20	60	73	61	, 12
5	54	58	54	, 97	do. cloudy	21	65	71	58	29, 82
6	54	64	55	30, 06	cloudy	22	61	71	59	, 92
7	55	65	55	, 07	do.	23	58	67	59	30, 09
8	59	72	60	, 02	do. fair	24	62	73	58	29, 94
9	65	68	60	29, 96	cldy. rn. cldy.	25	62	77	56	30, 23
10	65	73	59	, 84	do. fair					

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
26	211	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/4			113 3/4	225		1 dis. 2 pm.
27	210	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/4	4 1/2			226		par. 3 pm.
28		92 3/4	92 3/4	93 3/4	4 3/4				2 pm.	par. 3 pm.
29	212	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/4					5 pm.	par. 3 pm.
31		92 3/4	92 3/4	93 3/4	4 3/4			226		par. 3 pm.
1	211 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	93 1/4	4 1/4					par. 3 pm.
2	211 1/2	92 3/4	92 3/4	93 3/4	4 3/4			223		3 pm.
3	210 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	93 1/4	4 1/4				3 pm.	1 4 pm.
4		92 3/4	92 3/4	93 3/4	4 3/4			225	2 pm.	2 5 pm.
5		93	92 7/8	93 1/2	4 1/2					2 pm.
7	209 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/8	93 3/4	4 3/4			225		1 dis. 2 pm.
8	209	93 1/4	93	93 3/4	4 3/4				par. 1 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
9	210 1/2	93	92 7/8	93 3/4	4 3/4				1 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
10	210	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 3/4	4 3/4					1 dis. 2 pm.
11	211	93 3/4	93 3/8	94 1/4	4 1/2			227		1 dis. 2 pm.
12	210	93 7/8	93 3/4	94 3/4	4 5/8					2 dis. par.
14	209 1/2	94	93 3/4	94 1/4	4 3/4			227		2 dis.
15		93 7/8	93 5/8	94 3/8	4 3/8					1 dis. 2 pm.
16	210	94	93 3/4	94 1/4	4 3/4					1 dis. 2 pm.
17	210	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 3/4	4 3/4			228		1 dis. 2 pm.
18	210	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	4 5/8					1 dis. 1 pm.
19	210	94 3/8	94 3/8	95	4 5/8			226		1 dis. 1 pm.
21		94 3/8	94 1/2	95 1/8					5 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
22	210	94 3/8	94 1/8	95	4 3/4			115		1 dis. 1 pm.
23	210	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	4 3/4			229	5 2 pm.	1 pm.
24	210	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 3/4	4 3/4			225	1 5 pm.	par. 2 pm.
25	210	94 1/4	94 1/8	94 3/4	4 3/4			229		par.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The following list of *Portraits of the Bishops of Salisbury*, preserved in the Palace there, has been kindly communicated by the present Bishop to Mr. Britton :

J. Jewel.	Th. Sherlock.
E. Geste.	J. Gilbert.
R. Abbott.	John Thomas.
Brian Duppa.	R. Hay Drummond.
H. Henchman.	John Thomas.
A. Hyde.	John Hume.
Seth Ward.	Shute Barrington.
G. Burnet.	John Douglas.
W. Talbot.	John Fisher.
R. Willis.	Thomas Burgess.
Benj. Hoadly.	

Tyburn Tree.—It is now just seventy years since the practice ceased of dragging through the streets on a hurdle, from Newgate to the gallows at Tybourn, prisoners condemned to death in the county of Middlesex. This appears from the following passage in a memoir of Alderman Thomas Skinner, who was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1784. "In his capacity of Sheriff the felons and the debtors found a valuable and a serviceable friend in the many wholesome and comfortable regulations he made in the gaols of the metropolis; which has also to thank him for the discontinuance of that awful spectacle, the dragging the unfortunate criminals through the streets to their fatal exit at Tybourn." I presume it is not to be inferred from this that the executions themselves ceased at Tybourn at that time: but, if not, when did they do so? N.

In the library of Mr. James West, President of the Royal Society, sold by auction in 1773, Lot 4362 was Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, fol. 1716, and with it "A very curious account (in 5 fol. pages MS.) by Lord Coleraine, of the ancestry of Sir Rob. Braybrook, Bp. of London, and of Sir Gerard his nephew; occasioned by his

Lordship's visiting their remains in the Chapter House, 10 Dec. 1675; to which place they were removed with other bodies from St. Paul's—and of the singular devotion of a lady towards the remains of the good Bishop, which were entire, after 250 years' interment, upon her Ladyship's entering the chamber, but discovered to be strangely mutilated upon her departure. Copied from his Lordship's handwriting, by Timothy Thomas, 1721." The book and manuscript were sold together for 29s. to General Carnac. In whose possession does it now remain? Newcourt in his *Repertorium Londinense* gives some particulars of the same discovery; but the narrative of Lord Coleraine, if now discovered, would probably be found sufficiently interesting to be published *in extenso*. J. G. N.

H. O. directs attention to the following fact, which we think has very probably been before noticed. It is, however, remarkable. In Woodfall's Junius, vol. ii. p. 496, a letter is inserted signed C. the frequent signature of Junius, and which is presumed to have been spoken by him in a Club. This is *verbatim* a speech made by Edmund Burke in the House of Commons in 1767, as will be seen by comparison with Debrett's Debates, vol. iv.

It has been remarked in The Illustrated London News, that, "If *Queenly Thrale*, afterwards Baroness Keith, is no longer living, Mrs. Jane Langton [see our present month's Obituary,] was the last survivor of all the persons mentioned in Boswell's delightful biography." But Hester-Maria dowager Viscountess Keith, the eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Thrale, esq. of Streatham, is still living, the mother of the Baroness Nairne.

ERRATUM.—P. 98, col. 2, line 16, *for Bonhours read Bouhours*.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

A CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

THE CASE OF SIR PIERS CROSBIE, BART.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR B. ROWAN, D.D., M.R.I.A., &c.

SYMPATHY and party-spirit have combined to redress whatever injustice the Earl of Strafford may have experienced in his downfall, and he is now generally represented as a martyr to loyalty and a victim to rebellious cabal. If party bias were to guide my pen, I should be disposed to concur in this view of the troubles to which Strafford fell a foremost sacrifice; but the result of my investigation of the particular case which is described in the following narrative compels me to avow that, if on the one hand Strafford was a sufferer from unscrupulous persecutors, on the other he provoked his fate, by a course of high-handed domination, which, if not checked, would have crushed to the dust the liberties of these kingdoms.

When Strafford (then Lord Wentworth) assumed the government of Ireland, he appears to have placed himself unreservedly under the direction of Laud, who was already on the high road to that paramount influence which he subsequently exercised in the councils of his unhappy master. Whatever

opinion may be entertained of his principles or temper, there can be no doubt of Laud's thorough devotion to what *he* considered the interests of the Church; and his correspondence with Strafford abundantly testifies that he extended his care to the Church in Ireland as well as in England and Scotland. In the Lord Deputy he found a ready and determined promoter of his views;* their letters everywhere † evince the combined purpose of the writers to exalt the Church in Ireland, and to compel those who had possessed themselves of its revenues to disgorge the plunder; and it may be noted as a curious fatality that besides the *great quarrel* with Sir Piers Crosbie, Lord Strafford came in collision with another branch of the family upon this very subject of the spoliation of Church revenues. Among the Crosbie MSS. I find a copy of a Memorial addressed by Colonel David Crosbie ‡ to Cromwell as Lord Protector, and setting forth among his losses and grievances sustained during the late wars and troubles in Ireland the following:

* One of the most serious quarrels in which Strafford was engaged was with Boyle Earl of Cork. The ground of difference was twofold, and in both the Lord Deputy was only promoting the views of the Archbishop. One was, the removal of the huge unsightly *Grecian* monument of Lord Burlington, which disfigures the chancel of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin; the other and more serious was, the attempt to enforce restitution of the revenues of the Collegiate Church of Youghal: the proceedings were pending when Strafford's trial came on, and the Earl of Cork appears among the witnesses to his arbitrary proceedings.

† Laud to Strafford, vol. ii. p. 330: "I am glad you are so confident for *Youghal*; and for Lismore, you have all the records the rats have left uneaten!" If any Nemesis have a better stomach to the *Earl* than the rats had to the records, let her eat on! "I think your Lordship is very right, that one *great example* will do much good on that side."

‡ July 29th, 1654.

That your petitioner was possessed of the three ploughlands and forty acres at Killiney, &c. being part of the Bishop's* lands of Ardfert and Aghadoe, for the term of 99 years, at the yearly rent of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish, being 1*l.* 15*s.* sterling of English money, which your petitioner was compelled to surrender in the time of the late Lord Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by reason of his exercising his great power in Ireland for advancing of Bishops' means, and in lieu of 1*l.* 15*s.* to submit to the payment of 10*l.* yearly, besides another lease, which he did relinquish for good and all.

On his arrival in Ireland Lord Wentworth found Sir Piers Crosbie a member of his privy council, and an officer in reputation and favour with the authorities, and, as this narrative will chiefly turn on their collisions with each other, it is necessary to give a particular account of this individual.

The Crosbie family in Ireland traces its origin to two brothers, the line of the elder terminating in this Sir Piers Crosbie of whom I write. In the younger branch it still includes two baronetcies of very early creation, and was subsequently ennobled by the now extinct Barony of Branden, and Earldom of Glandore.

Patrick Crosbie † the eldest brother, and the father of Sir Piers, obtained large grants in Leix and Offaley (the Queen's County) which were forfeited by his grand-nephew, Sir John Crosbie, and are now chiefly possessed by the Coote ‡ family. In addition to these extensive estates, he obtained a grant of the fine seignory of Tarbert, in the county of Kerry, as in some sort a penal settlement, to which, (as lying in a kind of "terra incognita" beyond *Slievelougher*!) he was directed § to

banish the turbulent clans of his possessions nearer the Pale. This last grant was sold by his son Sir Piers, as we shall have occasion to notice hereafter, and being, after some changes of possession, forfeited to the Crown in 1688, was re-granted to the Leslie family, in whose possession it still remains. Patrick Crosbie left but one son, the subject of our present narrative.

Doctor John Crosbie, a clergyman, was Prebendary of Dysert, and advanced to the see of Ardfert and Aghadoe, in the year 1600. The patent of his advancement sets forth that "he was of competent private fortune, a graduate in the schools, of English race, and yet *skilled in the Irish tongue,*" and a Royal Commission held in 1613 for examining the state of the Church in Ireland thus describes him in the Report of the Commissioners :

Johannes Crosbie Episcopus homo admodum civilis coram nobis bene se gessit, et tradit nobis honestam relationem status Dioces' sui.

Bishop Crosbie had a numerous family, but of all his sons none left issue save the two eldest, Sir Walter Crosbie, whose son Sir John Crosbie inherited the estates of his cousin Sir Piers, and from whom the present Baronet of the name descends; and Colonel David Crosbie, the second son, who was ancestor of the several branches of the Crosbie family once so extended and influential in Kerry, of which Crosbie of Ballyheigue is now the only remaining male representative. ||

So far as Sir Piers Crosbie's character can be judged from history or private records he would seem to have been an adventurous, reckless man, personally brave, extravagant in expenditure, and seemingly of lax principles

* Colonel David Crosbie's father, the uncle of Sir Piers, was Bishop of Ardfert from A.D. 1601 to 1620, and made the leases in question to the prejudice of his see and successor. Strafford doubtless took high-handed means; but surely he had a great wrong to redress.

† In examining the Carew MSS. in Lambeth Library, I discover that Patrick Crosbie had been a trusted and confidential courier between Sir George Carew and Lord Burghley, and more than one letter recommends him for reward, for his faithful services: although he is reputed of English race, it is now ascertained that the Crosbies are of Irish descent, and that the original name, Anglicised after the fashion of the time, was *M^cCrossan*, or *O'Crossan*.

‡ Ballyfin, now the splendid residence of Sir Charles Coote, was the residence of Patrick Crosbie to his death.

§ V. Strafford's Letters, vol. i. p. 69; Smith's Kerry, p. 229.

|| Mr. Talbot Crosbie of Ardfert Abbey inherits the fortune of the elder branch of the family through the female line, his grandmother Lady Anne Talbot being eldest daughter of William first Earl of Glandore.

alike in politics and religion. Wentworth, writing to Secretary Cooke,* gives a character of him, which, after making due allowance for the writer's prejudice, may be taken to contain some truth and features of resemblance.

There is not anything in the man but formality, and that ever set the mischievous way—arising from an overweening of himself that he merits more than a state can do for him. He is in estate very low—and a heart wholly Irish—full of ambition, and vanity to be held a man on whom forsooth the Irishry depend, so as he vaunted lately to have in Kerry four hundred swords which would strike where he bid them without asking a question. I have it that he offered himself (for anything I know without privity of his Majesty † or any of his ministers) to raise a regiment here, and go with it himself in the service of the Cardinal Infanta, which methinks sounds not so well from a councillor. It [the removing him from the Privy Council] is a seasonable reproof, not only to him, but to all such libertines as himself, and will questionless for another session much contain them within sobriety. Howbeit, I humbly submit all to his Majesties wisdom.

In another place also the Lord Deputy speaks very slightly of his influence or abilities, and satirically applies to him two of Chaucer's verses,

a busier than he none was,

And yet he seemed more busy than he was;

in short, had Strafford lived in our day, he would have characterised Sir Piers Crosbie as a "fussy" person. Still there must have been "more in the man than formality," or he never could have made head or way against the powerful enmities and difficulties he encountered, to "die in his bed" after all!

He very early adopted the military profession, and is described, in a commendatory letter from Charles the

First to Lord Faulkland, Deputy of Ireland, as having "shewed extraordinary readiness and ability in the levying and transporting a body of voluntary troops under his command to the isle of Rhée, † where he also evinced well approved sufficiency and fidelity in that service." It was probably to raise this regiment that he sold the seignory of Tarbert to Alderman Roche of Limerick, who in turn sold it to O'Brien Lord Clare, by whose attainder in 1688 it reverted to the crown. Sir Piers Crosbie, in the expedition to Rhée, behaved with great gallantry, and covered the retreat of the troops when re-embarking. It was probably on this occasion that he engaged the friendship of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who had a command in that disastrous expedition, and of whom we shall read something hereafter. His services at Rhée were thus § referred to by his judges in the Star-Chamber:—

LORD COTTINGTON (who condemned him to pay a fine of 1000*l.*) said, "I am sorry for Sir Peers Crosby; time was when he did good service at the Isle of Rhée for King and Country."

SIR THOMAS JERMYN (dissenting from Lord Cottington's sentence) said, "I cannot concur; for Sir Peers Crosbie he was a principal means for the preservation of our men's lives that escaped at the Isle of Rhée."

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE FINCH said, "I have known Sir Peers long—and sorry I am to meet him here."

Upon his return from this expedition his regiment, consisting of ten companies besides the colonel's, was by express direction of the King placed on the regular establishment of Irish forces; and Sir Piers himself, subsequently going over with the special recommendation of his Majesty, was

* Strafford's Letters, vol. i. p. 352.

† There is much adroitness in this insinuation; the politic Strafford knew well how much it would incense Charles to inform him of any subject presuming to act in such a matter without his license. The effect may be seen by the following "postil" or note made by the King on this communication—"If he may be legally charged with his vain boast of 400 swords to strike where he commands, and shall offer to levy men without authentional commission, you shall not forbear to cause his person to be arrested, and proceeded against according to justice, that parties may get no head."

‡ "About this time landeth Sir Piers Crosbie and some other commanders, with about 1600 English and Irish, which came as an assistance to the force before Rhée." Rushworth, Hist. Collect. vol. i. p. 463.

§ Rushworth, vol. iii. A. D. 1639.

sworn of the privy council, and thus continued until the arrival of the new Lord Deputy Wentworth.

Previously, however, to his return to Ireland, we find this stirring spirit engaged in another adventure, which is thus spoken of by Rapin :

Gustavus Adolphus,* King of Sweden, had expressed a great desire to relieve Germany, oppressed by the Emperor; and, having made peace with Poland, prepared to enter Germany with a powerful army. At the same time he made a private engagement with the King of England, whereby Charles engaged to furnish him with 6,000 men, in the Marquis of Hamilton's name, as if that Lord had raised these troops at his own charge.

This expedition was part of that hopeless war entailed on Charles the First on behalf of his brother-in-law, the unfortunate Elector Palatine. The details may be seen more at large in Burnet's "History of the Dukes of Hamilton." The following letter, which I find among the Crosbie MSS., was written just previous to his embarking in it:—

My much respected Cozen,

Captain Richard Crosbie.†

Coozen—I have long expected my despatch from my Lord Marquis;‡ and am putte offe from weeke to weeke, as all men are that are designed to goe the voyage. It cannot now be delayed above a month longer; because y^e season of the yeare would soe be lost. The conditions are like to prove very hard by reason of the large offers made by some Gents too desirous of employment; but any thing is better than staying at home, and I shall find friends will ease my burden in bringing their companies into Scotland, which is noe greate charge, especially to such as will raise their men in the north, where I intend to levy all my Regiment except such of my Ould Soldiers as can be drawn down in small parties, by passes to containe five or six in a passe—to whom I know the Countreys will not refuse to give victuals—when I am there. The voyage

is very hopeful, for we receive daily newes of the King of Sweden's victorious proceedings in Germany; and the Marquis is to have an Armie of 16,000 foot, and 2,000 horse, which shall be very well payde.

Your Brother Sir Walter is dangerously sick, and that hath been and is a great affliction to me, and a main hindrance to all my businesse. The prize is adjudged against us, and we liable to an Accompt for some goods pretended to have been embezzled, but I hope we shall gette off welle enough without further losse. The devil and his agents have played their prizes to cross all my undertakings, but the God in whom I have ever trusted hath, and will still, I hope, protect me against all their devices.

You must needs, with the help of my cousin HORE, take up some money and send it over with all speede, and as much as you can gette to be paide out of my Easter Rents, if you cannot get a longer time. Your Brother will want at least £200, and £100 will hardly fetch me off; returne the Messenger with alle Speede, for I cannot stir without the Money. I have written to my Cousin Sir Terrence Dempsey, who is the likeliest to furnish me. Mr. Berr will give you bills of Exchange, and let them be in your Brother's name. I cannot receive any of the Arrears due to any of my officers for want of theyre Assignments; therefore I pray send me assignments from as many of them as you can meete, and make a journey on purpose to Sir Morgan o Kavenagh, or send my love, with a draft of an Assignment; and this being all for the present, I rest, your

Assured loving Coozen,

Feb^y 26, 1630.

P. CROSBIE.

P.S.—Peruse and seale my letter to Sir Terrence, and conceale that you have seen it. I expect and shall necessarily require £300, whereof yourself and John Hore must needs make up £100, by some other means, if you have not renewed my Entertainments.

This letter seems highly characteristic, and so far confirms Strafford's estimate as to Sir Piers' being "in estate very low;" while the expression

* The origin of baptismal names in families is curious. Gustavus Adolphus became a family name among the Crosbies, probably as a memorial of this very expedition. *Thomasine*, in the Earl of Kenmare's family, and thence in their kindred the Herberts and Springs, is traceable to the marriage of the first settler with *Thomasine Bacon*, aunt to the great Lord Bacon. *Letitia*, a family name among the Dennys, derives from Lady Letitia Coningsby, daughter of the Earl of Coningsby.

† A younger son of Bishop Crosbie, and apparently the agent of Sir Piers Crosbie in his money transactions at home.

‡ The Marquess (after Duke) of Hamilton.

that "anything was better than being at home," would indicate the writer as one of those restless spirits who are never "at home" except in conflict or public engagements of some kind or other.

The German expedition of the Marquess of Hamilton terminated in 1632; and it may be concluded that it was after this campaign that Sir Piers Crosbie returned to Ireland, and took his place as a Privy Councillor there.

The leading traits in the congenial characters of Laud and Wentworth seem to have been *promptness and determination*, in which they went far beyond their master. Proofs of this abound in their confidential correspondence. Laud continually complains to Wentworth that affairs of moment get into the hands of "Lady Mora," (an allegorical expression for delay,) and Wentworth, in committing matters to Laud's management, begs him to keep them out of the hands of the same procrastinating dame. In like manner, their love of high-handed measures, and the difficulty of getting *somebody* (*i. e.* the King) to come up to their standard, is frequently expressed.*

In Aug. 1634, Wentworth assembled the Irish Parliament, in which Sir Piers Crosbie had a seat for the Queen's County. The details of the management of affairs, as given at length in the Lord Deputy's minute correspondence with the King and his Ministers, are full of interest, and all through them is traceable the same determination to uphold prerogative, and repress all freedom of opinion or action unsuited to the views of the King or his representative. In one confidential letter to Laud, Wentworth thus exultingly vaunts his management—

I can now say that the King is as absolute here as any prince in the whole world can be, and may be still if it be not spoiled on that side; for so long as his Majesty hath here a Deputy of faith and understanding, and that he be preserved in credit, and independent upon any but the

King himself, let it be laid as a ground, it is the Deputy's fault if the King be denied any reasonable desire.—Strafford's Letters, v. i. p. 344.

The means by which this "absolutism" was obtained could scarcely be kept in operation always. The operation of Poyning's Act Wentworth determined to preserve as "the apple of his eye." The proceedings of Convocation† he reduced to a mere registering of his wishes; for, when the Lower House presumed to enter on a *real* debate, and to appoint a committee to report on certain canons proposed for their adoption, the Lord Deputy, hearing thereof, at once sent for Andrews, Dean of Limerick, the chairman of that committee, and, rating him soundly, told him that "certainly not a Dean of Limerick, but Annanias! sat in the chair of the committee," and commanded him "on his allegiance to report nothing to Convocation before he heard from him again." He then assembled the Bishops, alarmed them as to the "independent proceedings of the other House of Convocation," terrified Dean Lesly, the Prolocutor, and forbad him to put the question on any canon which had not previously obtained his approval; and finally broke up the meeting, though, as he exultingly adds,

Some hot spirits, "sons of thunder," proposed to petition me for a free synod, but, as they could not agree among themselves who should *put the bell about the cat's neck*, so this likewise vanished.

The Lord Deputy makes very merry at his success in this affair, with the idea of the stir his interference would produce among "the Prynnes, Pym, and Bens, and the rest of that generation of odd names and natures." He jocosely proposes to punish Dean Andrews, by making him Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, "a poor bishopric for a rich deanery;" but this jesting was neither safe nor sound—"il rit bien qui rit le dernier."

* See particularly Laud's lamentations on the want of "thorough," or of carrying measures to extremity, in Strafford's Letters, vol. i. p. 111, vol. ii. pp. 99, 104.

† It was in this convocation that the Articles of the Church of Ireland, as drawn up by Archbishop Usher in 1615, were superseded by the adoption of the Articles of the Church of England. This is not to be regretted, as the "Irish Articles" as they were called, were too precise in definition and dogma, and so highly Calvinistic, as to exclude any who held the Arminian view; but the mode by which Strafford overruled the convocation was utterly unwarrantable.

It was just at this moment, when exalted by his double success in obtaining large subsidies from the Parliament, and suppressing discussion in the Convocation, that the Lord Deputy seems to have been crossed, or fretted unexpectedly, by a Recusant or Popish party in the House of Commons, out of which grew his collision with Sir Piers Crosbie. His own description of the transaction is as follows:—

The Recusants having, by the negligence of the Protestant party, gained a question or two by ten voices, grew to such wanton insolence as to reject hand over head all the Bills offered to them. The bill against bigamy they would not engross; the law for correction houses they absolutely cast out; a law against fraudulent conveyances they would none of; a law for bailments tasted not with them; the burgesses elected for the new boroughs they questioned their right to sit, being Protestants. They never gave us a reason, but plainly let us see their wills were to refuse all but to refute nothing; nay, the party* came to that at last, that vanity and forgetfulness of duty in Sir Piers Crosby transported him so far, as that he passed his vote, not only against a bill for repressing murders, by a strict punishment of the accessories, but also against its being re-committed, and did so bestir himself, as that side carried it.—Letters, vol. i. p. 350.

It may easily be conceived how indignantly such a transaction would be taken by a man of the Lord Deputy's temperament and imperious disposition. He owns himself "very much troubled by it," he conceives it to be a precedent of an "humour which, if not corrected early and betimes, would be incurable;" and, considering "that

the exigent of the occasion did not give him time to stay himself by councils from the other side, necessity puts him upon a 'bold adventure:' before resorting to the final expedient of adjourning the Parliament, he decided to 'try his strength' with the contumacious Privy Councillor; and accordingly directed his confidential follower Sir George Radcliffe 'to inform the Council of Sir Piers Crosbie's demeanour in the House,' whereupon twenty-eight Councillors present, without one dissenting† voice, voted for his *sequestration!*"

Sir Piers' first movement, on learning this arbitrary act, was to ask leave to wait upon the King; but this Strafford declined to grant, saying "he might have it in convenient time." The Lord Deputy, no doubt, wished to pre-occupy the royal ear with his own statement; and he did this effectually. Though Sir Piers through friends in England did contrive to get his case brought under the King's notice, yet the conduct of the Lord Deputy was not merely approved but the sequestration of the offending Privy Councillor was converted into a full dismissal.‡ So confidently did Wentworth reckon upon this result that he actually recommended a councillor to be named in Crosbie's place; the *expressions* and the *person* are alike worthy of notice:—

I hold him a person of consequence, and fit to receive some mark of His Majesty's favour, and humbly offer it to his Majesty's wisdom, whether it were not seasonable to make him a Councillor. He is young, but, *take it from me, a very staid head;* § so as I think we had got much the better

* Whether Sir Piers Crosbie was at this time an avowed Papist cannot be ascertained, but he appears to have acted with the party on this occasion. All his friends and supporters in his after troubles before the Star Chamber were of that side; and, as we shall see in conclusion, when in 1641 the popish party prevailed for awhile in Ireland, Sir Piers does not scruple to appeal to the "Council of the Confederate Catholics, as one of themselves." The probability is that Sir Piers Crosbie was quite lax and indifferent on the subject of religion: *vide* his Will, in the sequel.

† When Sir Piers Crosbie afterwards petitioned to be restored to the Board, these same pliant Councillors advised it to be granted, and there were some who spoke on his behalf, saying, "*We know not whose turn it may be next.*" Ominous words, of whose significance Stafford appears unmindful.

‡ The note of the King upon the dispatch of Wentworth is, "Tho' the Knight's petition hath by anticipation been presented to His Majesty, yet his Sequestration (as you advise) must be made a full *Dismissal* from the Board."

§ This confident expression of Strafford as to the Earl of Ormond having a "*very staid head*" connects itself curiously with the following incident as detailed by Carte in his "*Life of Ormond*," vol. i. p. 64: "At the sitting of this Parliament (1634) the Lord Deputy, dreading the heats which might pass between the two parties in Parli-

by the exchange of THE EARL OF ORMOND for SIR PIERS CROSBIE.

That the treatment he received should highly incense Sir Piers Crosbie was no more than natural. He tried to interest friends in England, but the paramount influence of Wentworth and Laud in the royal councils seems to have deterred every one from befriending him. Lord Conway writes to the Lord Deputy (Letters, vol. i. p. 363),

Sir Piers Crosbie hath endeavoured to get friends to assist him, but I cannot find any man that is his friend for his own sake, and his cause they are afraid of.

Thus, hopeless of redress at Court, we find him very soon leaguuing himself with the parties who were discontented at Wentworth's proceedings, and using all means to vilify and disparage one whom he considered his oppressor. He shortly after passed over to England, without a licence, a serious offence in those days, whereupon* a messenger was sent by the King's command "to apprehend him, and bring him before the Lords of the Council, who were required forthwith to commit him for his contempt."

(To be continued.)

FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

Fifty Years in both Hemispheres; or, Reminiscences of a Merchant's Life.

By Vincent Nolte, late of New Orleans. Trübner and Co.

OUR number for February, 1852, contained, as our readers may recollect, some letters addressed by Mrs. Piozzi to Mr. Cadell. In a postscript to one of these, dated from Sienna, October, 1785, the lady in question says:—"Mr. Otto Franck consigns our manuscript to Messrs. John and Francis Baring and Company." In another letter she refers to "Mr. Otto Franck, banker at Leghorn;" and, in the body of that dated October 1785 she states that the MS. of her Anecdotes of Johnson had been finished by her at Florence, and that she had "left the book with Mr. Otto Franck, banker at Leghorn, who promised to send it to London by the ship *Piedmont*, Joel Forster, Captain. It was," the fair authoress continues to tell Mr. Cadell, "sealed up and directed to you, and Mr. Otto Franck gave me his word you should receive it safely the moment the vessel arrives at its place of destination."

Now, it is to the house and office of this Mr. Otto Franck that we are about to take our readers; the time only being some ten years later than when Mrs. Piozzi wrote to Mr. Cadell. It was a time when Tuscany set the fashions, and gentlemen, in Florence especially, walked about with no hats on their powdered wigs, but with a parasol in one hand and a fan in the other. When we have introduced Mrs. Piozzi's friend to our readers, we will pass at once to our hero, his nephew, Mr. Vincent Nolte.

The guidance of the house had remained in the hands of my uncle, a very weak man, whose facility in transacting business was the only merit he could count, to say that he had one. He possessed no knowledge whatever of the world or of man; and gave ready heed to the suggestions of inordinate vanity. The counting-office of the house of Otto Franck and Co. was in the basement of the still surviving house

ment, ordered that no Members of either house should be admitted with a sword. The Usher of the Black Rod demanding the Earl of Ormond's, at the door of the House of Peers, was told in reply, that '*if he had his sword, it should be through his guts.*' The Earl passed on, and was the only Peer who sat armed that day in the House.

"Strafford, ever jealous of his authority, seeing it thus openly defied, summoned the Earl that very night to answer, which he did by producing the King's Writ, which required him to come to parliament '*cum gladio cinctus.*' Strafford, provoked by the act done in his defiance, yet done with so much judgment that he could not openly censure it, dismissed him, and consulted with Sir George Radcliffe and Mr. Wandesford 'whether it were best to crush so daring a spirit, or make him his friend.' They counselled the latter; whereupon he made him a Privy Councillor at 24 years of age, and was his fast friend ever afterwards while he lived."

* Letter of Secretary Cooke to the Lord Deputy, Oct. 26, 1635.

of Franchetti, adjoining the mayoralty—the Plaza della Communita. . . . To come strutting out of the office entirely bareheaded, with no cravat, his morning gown fluttering about him, his linen open at the bosom and neck, and his feet decorated with a pair of red Turkish slippers, and parade up and down half the length of the square, attended by a train of goods-and-money brokers, he gesticulating (an accomplishment sometimes, as every one knows, often more readily learned in Italy than the language,) so as to attract the notice of strangers to the “head of the house,” Otto Franco, as he was generally styled, gave him rare pleasure, which nothing but bad weather could compel him to forego, and even then the sacrifice was a sore one.

The father of Vincent Nolte was a partner in the house of his uncle Otto Frank. Vincent has proved himself a cosmopolite, and he may be said to have been born one. His native place was Leghorn. His father was a German, was educated in England, and had for his schoolfellows at Exeter those Barings, sons of a clothworker, who afterwards entered into close mercantile relations with his house. The family of Nolte was Swedish by descent, had intermarried with various foreigners, and when Vincent was born in Tuscany, in 1779, he could not much more clearly define that he was “unmixed anything” than a Londoner can certify that he is Briton, Saxon, Dane, or Norman.

Vincent was brought up in Germany, but he was early put to counting-house drudgery in Italy; and this vocation he hated with all his heart, and he abused it accordingly. He was anything but a grave clerk, and in due time his uncle sent him to his father at Hamburg, where, if he loved to hear the chimes at midnight, or even the “wee sma hours ayont the twal,” he also exhibited as much capacity for business as spirit for fame. He lost, however, an opportunity for further illustrating either accomplishment, by the commercial ruin which swept Hamburg at the end of the last century, and he accordingly betook himself to Paris, Nantes, and Amsterdam, in search of the fortune which he *was* to seize, yet not to keep.

Before we follow him thither we will cite his account of an historical event of which he was a witness at Leghorn,

namely, the entry of the French into that city under General Bonaparte, in 1796. The English merchants had received timely notice of the coming of the invaders, and had removed all their possessions on board the squadron commanded by Nelson. Thiers says that “Bonaparte broke up the English factory at Leghorn, and that he did not succeed in capturing *all* the English ships.” The truth is, that *all* the ships escaped, and that no English factory existed at Leghorn. Nolte thus continues:—

On Monday, about noon, the last ships stood out of the harbour with a favouring breeze. It was scarcely two o'clock when word was suddenly spread through the city that a column of French troops was advancing, with cavalry at their head, on Leghorn, along the great highway leading from Pisa. As the mounted force reached the Porta Pisa, a detachment of them galloped directly outside of the fortifications to the harbour gate, the *Porta Colonella*, and went straight to the *Castell Vecchio* on foot, over which the Tuscan flag was waving. All at once we saw the flag disappear, and the French tricolor, hitherto unknown to us, run up in its stead. At the same moment, a few cannon shots were discharged at the English vessels, which were tacking out of the harbour, but had not yet reached the roads. . . . About six, it was reported that General Bonaparte had reached the Porta Pisa. No sooner did he hear that the English residing at Leghorn had escaped with their property, than he burst into a violent rage. Just at this moment Count Spanocchi, governor of the city, attired in his customary uniform, a blue coat, red waistcoat, and white breeches, and surrounded by his officers and the first authorities of the city, approached Bonaparte, where he sat holding in his horse, and was about to offer him some words of welcome. But the general left him no time, for he cut short all the fine things he was going to say, by the following lecture. “How do you presume to appear thus in my presence? Do you not know your business better? You are a shameless fellow, a traitor to the country! You have allowed the English to escape, and shall give strict account of it. A court-martial shall be set over you. You are my prisoner; surrender your sword.” . . . Scarcely had Bonaparte entered the city with his staff, and ridden to the grand ducal palace, when the police entered every house, and *ordered* the windows to be illuminated, under threat of severe penalty in case of disobedience. The single paper then issued at Leghorn

appeared next morning, with a flaming account describing the arrival of the victor of Lodi and Arcola, with an additional paragraph, stating that the city had, at once, been *voluntarily* illuminated. Thus I got a very fair idea of a *voluntary* illumination, and never erred in after-life as to the meaning of this expression.

About eleven o'clock in the ensuing day, all the foreign consuls waited upon Bonaparte, who was dismissing them very abruptly, when his glance happened to fall suddenly upon my uncle, in his red consular uniform. He instantly accosted my worthy relative thus:—"What's that? An English uniform?" My uncle, overwhelmed with confusion, had just presence of mind enough left to stammer out: *No, Padrone, no, questo è l'uniforma di Amburgo*; "No, master; this is the uniform of Hamburg." Having thus delivered himself, he tried to get away; but Bonaparte went on with a fierce diatribe against everything that even looked English, thought English ideas, or could have any intercourse whatever with England. "These Englishmen," said he, according to the recital of my uncle, who returned to the house, "these Englishmen shall get such a lesson as they never heard of before. I march now on to Vienna, and then farther northwards, where I will destroy their hiding places, at Hamburg, and other places of resort; and then ferret them out in their own piratical nest!" My uncle told me that, upon this outbreak, he could not keep himself from exclaiming aloud, *birbante!* (villain!) before the whole company present; but that the sound of it was lost in the general buzz of the throng.

What strange contrasts does old Time delight in creating! At the period when the above scene occurred, there was a French lad, named Baraguay, just upon the point of entering that French army whose declared mission was the destruction of England. He is the Baraguay d'Hilliers who, scarcely six weeks ago, won his *bâton* of Marshal of France, while fighting side by side with an English force against a Russian army, at Bomarsund.

Young Nolte pushed his way as eagerly as the elder Napoleon himself, and with something of the same effect. He entered the house of Mr. Labouchere at Nantes, was soon in connection with the princely firm of Hope, in Amsterdam, and was still a youth when intrusted to proceed to the United States, to increase his employers' fortunes and to build his own. This portion of the volume is of remarkable

interest and ability; and among the portraits, admirably drawn, there is perhaps not one so graphically sketched as that of Ouvrard the capitalist; that man whom Napoleon applied to so often for pecuniary help, and hated so heartily as soon as he had obtained it; but Napoleon knew nothing of the dignity of commerce, and had no respect for these wealthy men through whom commerce more unrestrictedly flourishes.

In the States, Mr. Nolte found a fair field for the exercise of his ability. He met there with men as sharp as himself, and he appears to have come out of the conflict with very considerable credit. He even beat the yellow fever, eluded it at New York, and came triumphantly from a close wrestle with it at New Orleans. He was saved, he says, by a Frenchman named Ravul; "and this man who, in all other respects but intimate knowledge of yellow fever, was a perfect quack, succeeded in saving my life, with the very correct idea that yellow fever is nothing but a violent inflammation of the gall;" and with emetics and cathartics Mr. Nolte was soon enabled to surprise the Yankees with his own liveliness and that of his cotton speculations. They had not yet been used to young merchants, who thought nothing of drawing single bills to their order to the amount of a million of dollars.

But prosperity is not a prize always to be enjoyed, and the troubled times, and warlike prospects, very much affected the condition of this enterprising adventurer. He moved about, in search of a resting-place, got wrecked on the Carysfort reef on the coast of Florida, sojourned for awhile in the Bahamas, watching events, and presented himself in Philadelphia, as soon as the political condition of the times afforded him an opportunity for again pushing his commercial speculations. He turned everything to advantage, and he even profited by the fracture of his leg at Wilmington to strike off the balance of a great operation with his partners and other men of business.

With general readers the commercial details of the book, given with diffuse and minute detail, will find little interest. It is far otherwise with the admirable sketches of celebrated persons whom he encountered in the

States and other quarters of the world. Among these, we find General Morcan, in his transatlantic exile, looking more like an honest farmer than the romantic figure which the readers of his eventful history are apt to imagine him. Fulton, the perfecter of the steam-boat, and the inventor of the Boulogne catamarans, is another of these sketches, too long for extract, but replete with interest. The same may be said of Astor, who commenced the world with nothing but hope, and realised millions of dollars and ship-loads of heart-breaking anxiety. We meet, however, with a portrait which we may copy, in the person of Stephen Girard, another mercantile celebrity of the United States.

This man was born in a village near the banks of the Garonne. He was the son of a peasant, and left his own country as a common sailor. Having gradually risen to the post of second mate, he came as such to Philadelphia, where he remained, and opened a tavern on the banks of the Delaware, for such of his countrymen as were engaged in the West India trade, particularly that with St. Domingo. The revolution in St. Domingo caused an emigration which continually brought him fresh customers, and, having built some small vessels to bring his fugitive countrymen away in safety from the island, he bartered flour and meal for coffee, until his capital, which had scarcely been worth mentioning at first, gradually increased, and enabled him to build larger vessels, and extend his spirit of enterprise in all directions. His frugality bordered on avarice. Sailors' fare was to him the best; and the freighting of vessels his favourite pursuit. The success which attended his exertions at length became unexampled; for he never had his ships insured, but always chose skilful and experienced captains, thus saving himself the heavy expense of taking out insurance policies, and continued acting on this principle, gradually increasing his capital more and more, until it had finally swelled to an enormous amount. Illiterate as a French common sailor must needs be, and scarcely able to write his own name, he called all his ships after the great authors of his native country, and thus enjoyed the sensation of beholding the American flag waving above a *Montesquieu*, a *Voltaire*, a *Helvetius*, and a *Jean Jacques Rousseau*. His ships, which he was in the habit of sending to the Mauritius, at that time the Isle of France, to Calcutta, and Canton, and each of which cost him from forty to sixty

thousand dollars, brought back cargoes of from one to two hundred thousand dollars to Philadelphia, and thence to Europe, particularly to Messrs. Hope and Co. at Amsterdam, and were never insured. Remarkable good fortune attended all these enterprises. Until the year 1825, not one of his ships was either lost or captured. It will be easy to form an idea of the amount of capital accumulated by this saving of insurance premiums, when one reflects that the latter went as high as from ten to fifteen, and even twenty per cent.

Girard also belonged to the list of the best American correspondents of the Barings in London; and when one of the head partners of that house, Francis Baring, the second son of Lord Ashburton, visited Philadelphia, his birth-place, in 1818,

... he visited Mr. Girard early in the morning, at his large farm, in the neighbourhood of the city. He found a small, low-set man, of about sixty, with gray hair, bare-headed, without coat or jacket, and in his shirt-sleeves, rolled up above the elbows, who stood with a hay-fork in his hand, helping to load hay on a farm waggon. He stepped up to him, and gave him his name. "So, so," remarked Girard, "then you are the son of the man that got married here. Well, now, I am very glad to see you; but I have no time to talk to you at present. It is harvest-time, and I have a great deal to do . . ." Baring, as he himself was an eccentric, and consequently liked eccentrics, was wonderfully tickled at the thought of what a curious reception this was for one of the heads of the first house in London to meet with at the hands of one who stood at the head of the first house in America.

Commercial business once more brought our hero to Europe, where he arrived, after such incidents as were common some half a century ago, when war was raging. But he was a welcome visitor to his principals, who cared indeed nothing whatever for his personal safety, but were right glad to get his papers and realize the enormous profits he had made for them, of which, be it said, he had a modest yet encouraging share. It was while staying with Mr. Labouchere at Nantes, that Nolte was introduced to Ouvrard, of whom he thus speaks:

The refined tone, the affability, and the winning manners of this gentleman, pleased me extremely. He expressed himself with rare fluency and in the choicest language

upon every subject that was brought forward, and at the same time exhibited the clearness of his views in striking sentences, and words full of meaning when the topics called for them. He never remained at fault for an answer; and, where the truth denied him the elements of a direct reply, his inventive mind always opened for him a middle road between fiction and reality. He gave me a convincing proof of his special capacity for treading this middle road, when I met him, a few days later, at a dinner party given by Mr. Labouchere. In the spring of 1809, in one of the fits of Napoleon's ill-humour, he had been shut up several weeks at Vincennes, and denied the use of pen, paper, and ink, and even of books during the whole of that time. At the dinner-table, upon the occasion I am now alluding to, Mr. Labouchere asked him how, with such a restless disposition as his, he had managed to pass the time under such circumstances. Without stopping to think long about his reply, he answered that what had really puzzled him was to find something to occupy his mind, and at the same time some exercise for his body between four bare walls. "At length I hit upon the right plan," said he; "happening to thrust my hand into one of my coat pockets, I there found a packet of pins. I at once took them out, and counting them carefully, discovered, like Leporello in Don Juan, the number to be 1003. I thereupon took the whole quantity in my hand, and flinging them around, scattered them into all quarters of the room. I then began the task of picking them up again, until I could produce exactly the same number I had at first. Each time, three, four, five, or even more, were missing. These I searched for untiringly till they were found; and many a time have I spent a whole hour in conjecturing where they could have fallen; and then I would pry into every cranny, chink, and hole in the walls, or on the paved floor; and in this way I procured a healthful and uninterrupted course of bodily and mental exercise."

When Nolte had pocketed the profits of his first commission, he felt his appetite whetted for further gains, and he determined to establish on his own account, but in partnership with others, a house of business in the cotton line at New Orleans. The preliminaries having been settled, the adventurer departed from Liverpool, in 1811, for New York. His journey was prosecuted overland and by means of the western navigation. He built and fitted up flat-boats at Pittsburgh, and crossed the Alleghany mountains on

horseback. Near the falls of the Juniata he encountered Audubon, then an eccentric young provision dealer, since known as a celebrated naturalist, and especially as an ornithologist. Finally, he passed unscathed, or nearly so, through the horrors and destruction of a terrible earthquake, and tranquilly entered New Orleans to build up a fortune on the ground which heaved under him.

The 'cute fellows there had no love for the new competitor in the race for wealth. Almost the entire population at the period in question was a mass of infamy. With all his prudence, Nolte, while he continued to amass wealth, could not avoid getting into quarrels, and he had to fight a duel with an adversary on whom he had never before set eyes. This sort of life only sharpened his faculties, and neither hurricanes nor war seriously affected him till the year of the famous attack on the city by the English, in 1815. The details of the bold attack and its brave repulse, are very fairly and graphically given. Nolte himself served on the American side, where every officer does not appear to have been made of the same stuff as "Old Hickory." One Major Planché, we are told, was very much agitated, and when told to lead forward his men, he turned to our autobiographer, and exclaimed, "Alas! I scarcely feel that I have courage enough to lead fathers of families to battle!" a remark which made the stouter Captain of the company call out "Don't talk in that way, Major! Come, now! that's not the kind of tone to use at this time!" Nolte himself was but half affected to his work. When he beheld that the very best of his bales of cotton were seized upon and carried to the redoubts to make ramparts for the men, Nolte grumbled, alleging that there was plenty of inferior cotton belonging to other people in the city, that would have equally well served for the purposes of defence. Jackson heard him, and the old General remarked, "Well, Mr. Nolte, if this is your cotton, you at least will not think it any hardship to defend it!" After the battle, Jackson, according to the author, swindled him out of anything like a proper compensation for the damage done to his property. Nolte argued long, and to

little purpose; Jackson would not be moved; and the latter closed the interview with the elegant remark, "Come sir, come, take a glass of whisky and water; you must be d——d dry after all your arguing!" The following description is exceedingly rich. It refers to the rejoicings which took place after the triumph:—

One of the transparencies between the arcades bore the inscription, "Jackson and Victory; they are but one!" The general looked at it, and turned about to me in a hail-fellow sort of way, saying,— "Why did you not write Hickory and Victory; they are but one!" After supper we were treated to a most delicious *pas de deux* by the conqueror and his spouse, an emigrant of the lower classes, whom he had from a Georgian planter, and who explained by her enormous corpulence the French saying "She shows how far the skin can be stretched." To see these two figures, the general a long, haggard man, with limbs like a skeleton, and madame la generale, a short, fat, dumpling, bobbing opposite each other, like half-drunken Indians, to the wild melody of '*Possum up de Gum Tree*, and endeavouring to make a spring into the air, was very remarkable, and far more edifying a spectacle than any European ballet could possibly have furnished.

Nolte seldom changed his quarters but when politics, or earthquakes, or hurricanes were effecting changes, and accordingly, after shooting a man or two in a duel in New Orleans, he repaired to Europe on mercantile projects intent, and entered Paris amid all the tumult of the Restoration, the allies, and the intrigues of legions of factions. After a season of roaming, but ever with the "main chance" in view, he once again bounded across the main to cotton and New Orleans. There, in 1822, he married the daughter of a French officer, and in the autumn of the same year again repaired to Europe, always on the question of cash and cottons, and not with the successful results which had usually attended his professional tours. He encountered many men of celebrity, and raised a loan to enable old Lafayette to pay his famous visit to the United States. At the house of Lafitte, the banker, he met with two Englishmen, one of whom he describes as wearing what was then an uncommon costume in French society, even in summer,

namely, white drill trousers, white cotton stockings, and shoes. These gentlemen conversed so well on the topic of cottons that he set them down as Manchester spinners. One of them, in reply to a citation of Napoleon's saying that he ruled the French with hands of iron in velvet gloves, observed that it was very true, but Napoleon sometimes forgot to put his gloves on. Nolte amused at the wit of the remark, asked the name of the speaker, and learned, to his surprise, as he says, that "he was no less a person than the celebrated Marquess of Lansdowne; his companion was Lord Bristol."

When the author once more returned, something smartly hit in pocket, to New Orleans, he witnessed the reception which Lafayette met with in that city. The latter was bored to death with speeches, but he learned not to listen, except to one sentiment, and confined his answer to that. Some of the scenes were infinitely amusing. At Baton Rouge, for instance, two young men were presented to him, who shook hands with him, stared at him, and said nothing. Lafayette at length asked one "Are you married?" "Yes, sir." "Happy man," quoth the General. He then put the same question to the other. "No, sir," was the reply. "Lucky dog," exclaimed Lafayette, and so dismissed both with a compliment. We may add that Lafayette told Nolte that he could have dethroned the Bourbons, at the period of the Duc d'Angoulême's Spanish expedition, had Lafitte been so minded. It will be remembered that two regiments of guards, in their march, exhibited symptoms of disaffection at Toulouse. Lafayette only wanted money to effect his object. He opened his mind to Lafitte, but the banker was afraid. The General suggested that the matter might be accomplished without his being compromised. "On the first interview," said he, "which you and I have without witnesses, just put a million of francs in bank notes on the mantel piece, which I will pocket unseen by you. Then leave the rest to me." Lafitte, however, would not trust the old intriguer: he was perfectly right; and had only to regret subsequent political intrigues of his own which led to his ruin, chiefly through the treachery of Louis Philippe.

The crisis-year of 1825-6 brought ruin upon the house of Vincent Nolte, and when he came again to England, on the affairs of his fallen establishment, he got involved in a chancery suit, the judgment in which (the last but one rendered by Lord Eldon) was in his favour. He profited by it as much^{or} as little as chancery litigants can profit by a judgment; and it is due to Nolte's energy to say that the judgment itself would have been much longer protracted but for his determination not only in spurring on unwilling counsel, but his courage in calling on and remonstrating with Lord Eldon himself.

The suit ended, Nolte returned to New Orleans to save the fragments of his wreck. The election for the presidency was going on, and he avers that General Jackson, whom he looks upon evidently as little better than a common assassin, was guilty of every species of corruption in order to carry his election, and that it was carried accordingly by the most iniquitous means. The ruined merchant left New Orleans, again flew across the ocean, endeavoured in vain to get a footing at Havre, and finally opened a house at Marseilles in connection with that of the Roman Catholic Bankers, Daly and Co., in Paris. Dominic Daly, as we think he was called, receives little short of contempt at the hands and pen of Mr. Nolte. He certainly had little of the aspect, and we are told that he had none of the qualifications, of a business man. We remember him as a well-known equestrian in Paris, when the companion of his rides was the present Duke of Athol, then the Hon. George Murray, a handsome boy, who used to witch the world with his noble horemanship, attired in a fancy hussar suit, on the most skittish of Shetland ponies.

Another avalanche of ruin overwhelmed our poor author, but it gave him leisure to witness the "three glorious days of July;" after which he had to look about him for new means of subsistence. He found what he sought, as he conjectured, in a commission from the new government to supply the National Guard with arms. The cotton-merchant took to dealing in old muskets, and after infinite trouble and anxiety found that he had

gained a little by the contract. But even to gain that *little* required some nicety of observation and art, especially when prospects of future gain were in question. Thus, when Colonel Lefrançois passed a portion of the muskets which had been rejected by other inspectors, and Nolte gained 20 per cent. thereby, the latter put some bank notes of 1000 francs in an envelope addressed to the Colonel, and laid it upon the chimney-piece, or where he could see it. He saw it, observed its contents, and put it back, saying:—"My dear sir, I cannot accept that." "For awhile," adds Nolte, "I took his reply as final; but half an hour after my servant took the same sum, in a new envelope, to his old trusty servant, from whom it found its way into the Colonel's hands." Let us add that when Madame Nolte became pecuniarily embarrassed in Paris the Colonel readily assisted her, having, as he said, received "a great deal of Mr. Nolte's money." A general, less delicate, accepted from the musket-contractor a snuff-box with a 1000 franc note in it. "Aha!" said he, "you might as well understand that I am a great snuffer; another pinch would do no harm, my dear sir!"—and Nolte bribed with another 1000 francs.

If gallant officers were thus purchasable, some artists of the first eminence are stigmatised as not being behind them in this little sort of infamy. Here is a sad example:—

One day, at the door of a court in the Rue de Vaugirard, where Charlet's studio was, one of his young scholars saw me getting out of my cabriolet, and guessing that I was come to see about an *aquarelle*, ran in before me to announce my arrival. I found Charlet just in the act of finishing a drawing; and near him, on a green baize covered desk, was a 500 franc bank-note, stuck fast with a pin. "What are you doing there?" said I, as I came in. "You will see," said Charlet, "and you will see what Durand (an art-dealer) has offered me for it." "And did you not accept it?" "No, I perceive that my designs are the rage just now, and I expect to get more for it." "Well," I said, "I think it well paid for at five hundred francs." Our conversation ended here, and Charlet's face fell somewhat. I went from his studio to Durand's place, *Rue Neuve des Petits Champs*.

"What is the news?" was my first question. "Nothing." "Have you seen Charlet lately?" "No, not for a week." I then told him that I had seen a drawing of Charlet's, which I had made no offer for, as the artist held it rather too high. "But," said I, "if you can get it for 200 or 250 francs, you may get it for me." About two hours afterwards he brought me the aquarelle. "What did you pay for it?" I asked. "200 francs," said he, "but its price to you is 250." I was annoyed at this, for I had done Charlet certain services, and had no idea that he would attempt such a trick on me. . . . Some days after I went back to Charlet's, but did not ask about the picture he had shown me. We talked of things in general; after I had gradually turned the conversation upon the *monde galant*, I told him an anecdote. During its close he became suddenly serious, and looked at me with a look I can never forget. There was a sort of malicious cat-like repentance in it. He saw that he had been discovered, and that I was telling him a case parallel with his own.

We cannot refrain from adding one anecdote more from the author's reminiscences of artist life in Paris. It refers to the well-known picture by Horace Vernet (whom Mrs. Beecher Stowe scorns so profoundly) of Judith and Holofernes. Nolte asserts that both heads are portraits.

Judith was a Jewess, named Pelisson, then Vernet's mistress; and who served him long as a model. She then became Rossini's mistress, in Bologna; and, after Madame Colbran's death, his wife. The drunken head of Holofernes, sunk amid the pillows, is a portrait of Colonel la Boulaye, Vernet's table-friend, and a terrible drinker. Vernet, it is said, placed him in the position given in the picture; he also placed his mistress, with a sabre in her hand, in her relative position, and so sketched them. The picture was placed in the following *Exposition*, and La Boulaye was universally recognized. The artist and the Colonel had been great friends, but this severed them. . . . The vulgarst brutality of a drunken bandit is the expression of the open-mouthed Holofernes.

The musket-contract was the last profitable speculation of V. Nolte. He became mixed up in the plot of the Rue des Prouvaires, and, "gloomy circumstances" thickening round him, he betook himself to Rome, where he hoped to find employment in the commission charged to convert the "fives"

to "three" per cent. He revisited the scenes of his youth too, after an absence of thirty-eight years, and there he met with the first love of his boyish days, "married the second time, and wearing false hair and teeth." His Italian project was a failure; death, too, visited the circle of his children, and he was well-nigh in want of bread, when he found a precarious employment in the "Numismatic Treasury" in Paris, and visited England with a hope of rendering profitable the Glyptic process of impressions which threatened for a time, at least its inventors said so, to supersede both printing and engraving. This, however, proved but a broken straw, and the only interest attached to this part of the record is where Nolte speaks of Chantrey, tells us how Nollekens admired his essay in the bust of Horne Tooke, and withdrew one of his own works to get it admission to the academy. The author adds, that Chantrey, "to avoid error, had taken the well-instructed Scottish poet, Allan Cunningham, for secretary, and at a good salary committed to him his correspondence and his books. I was induced to believe that Chantrey had not only learned good grammar from his amanuensis, but also a better handwriting, for I possess the hand of both, and the resemblance between them is striking."

As we have said, Nolte's art-speculation failed, although he had an interview with Queen Victoria, which promised encouragement. He sank into difficulties, was confined in the Queen's Bench, and actions were brought against him by the litigious Duke Charles of Brunswick. He obtained his freedom, saw the Queen's Coronation, sailed for New York, entered into colossal operations in cotton, miserably failed; was again a prisoner in New Orleans, once more obtained liberty, and then shifted his quarters to Great Britain, to take breath, ere he fought another round of the battle of life. One of the passengers with him was Achille Murat,—a good-natured, jovial fellow, who had forgotten all about his princely youth, and gave promise of being enormously fat, fatter than Lablache."

A weakened combatant is ever wild yet weak of blows, and we can hardly understand why Nolte recrossed the

Atlantic, and once more in the United States "attempted to grasp at and seize a shadow." He then bethought himself of the East, that last stage of fast or broken-down actors, and there he contrived to get a little employment in collecting debts for European firms; and, we may add that in the narrative of his proceedings, especially touching the house of Cortazzi, one of the brothers in which firm is well-known and respected in England, he utters more than we are willing to credit. In the course of the record of his doings in the East he says:—"I went to the heights of Unkiar Skelessi, on one of which is the grave of the prophet Jonah, measuring eight feet by five, and suggesting vast dimensions for the whale that swallowed him." This is the sole religious reflection made by

the clever man, who appears to have had no other god but Mammon.

That clever man was now an old man, and Mammon had deceived him. He was glad in his old age to translate manuscripts for monks, and to write articles for any newspaper, and pamphlets for any publisher who would employ him. As a writer of this sort he still exercises his vocation in Hamburg, and he does not appear to be at all stricken down by his reverses. But we have almost passed the limits liberally awarded us, and we therefore pause, but not without first recommending our readers to study for themselves the suggestive details of a half century of life spent in fierce struggles to achieve fortune,—and the end of which, thus far, is worse than the beginning.

POMPEO LITTA.*

The History of the Celebrated Families of Italy. Folio. 9 Vols. Milan.

POMPEO LITTA was born at Milan on the 24th September, 1781, the eldest son of Count Carlo Matteo and his wife Antonia di Carlo Brentano. He was educated with the greatest care, at first under tutors at home, and afterwards at the colleges of Milan, of Como, of Sienna, and of Venice. But the education of the higher classes in Italy was at that period a mere concession to conventional opinion. Men were not educated for the state, to aid the progress of science, or towards the advancement of moral and of social interests. Instruction was directed to nurture and develop mere physical excellence, refined manners, a graceful dilettanteism of taste, luxurious habits. But a strong mind is not condemned to inaction by a bad system. His position in society made Litta the companion of the most eminent men in literature and science. They encouraged him; he spent his means in the acquisition of books, neglected no opportunities of study, employing the hours in reading which others gave up to pleasure. Cagnola taught him ar-

chitecture; Somasco and Pollini music. He was well versed in classical literature, archæology, and the history of his own land.

His entry into public life dates from 1800, when Bonaparte restored the Cisalpine Republic. In 1802, after repeated requests, he was admitted into the department of the Minister of the Interior. Soon after he was appointed Secretary to the Council of State. While thus occupied, the conscription claimed him, and he instantly joined the army. His parents tried to dissuade him, but he replied, "The rank of noble is not a mere title of vanity; he is unworthy of the name who does not answer to his country's call." He entered the artillery, and proceeded to France to commence his military studies at Fère in Piccardy, afterwards at Strasburg. From these schools he joined the troops encamped at Boulogne, entered in 1805 the artillery of the imperial guard, and marched under the command of Napoleon with the army in the campaign against Austria. He was present at all

* In our number for February 1853 we gave a brief notice of Count Litta—so brief that it will not be found to render unnecessary the further details contained in the present paper.

the great actions, was raised by Napoleon to the rank of Lieutenant Major for his conduct at Austerlitz, and distinguished himself in 1807, under the command of Eugene Beauharnois, at the battles of Sacèle, of Raab, and of Wagram. His promotion to the rank of Major, and the command of the forces appointed to guard the coast between the Trent and Po, then threatened by the English, immediately followed. Upon the surrender of Ancona on the 14th of February, 1814, he resigned his commission. On his retirement from the army he designed the execution of his great work, the "History of the Celebrated Families of Italy." This appears from a letter addressed to his friend Luigi Passerini, dated June 25th, 1843. "Do not speak to me of talent," he writes; "at twenty I was a simpleton. I was always inclined to study, of a solitary inclination, and thus I had time at my disposal. Literature engaged me throughout my military career, and during my long intercourse with the French our conversation frequently turned on genealogy, since they were to a man aristocrats. Republicans,—they referred with pride to the annals of the past, to the glory achieved by their ancestors, to the greatness of their houses, with which they contrasted contemptuously the Italian. I was unable to reply; ignorance constrained me to be silent, but my pride was hurt; this impelled me to the study of the history of our celebrated families, and thus my work was gradually conceived." The feeling was however latent so far back as 1804; but aware of the inutility, except for family or legal documents, of mere genealogical tables, he resolved to confine his work to such families alone as, after close historical inquiry, should, within this limitation, be held worthy of record. With these studies he combined researches made throughout the principal cities of Italy during his military journeys, which his professional rank enabled him to conduct with great advantage. Here he consulted the municipal documents, private manuscript collections, and bestowed much time on the critical study of the remains of mediæval architecture, the public works of art of historical interest, illustrative of his subject.

Nor was he even satisfied with this.

Prior to his final resolution to commence his great undertaking, he resolved once more to visit every place wherein the great events of the Middle Ages had occurred. Thus he hoped to obtain not only a more vivid impression of the past, but also to develop its political being with greater breadth of light and shade. Added to this was the advantage to be derived from intercourse with those eminent men who have added to the classical repute of Italian history. In Rome he pursued his inquiries in association with P. Brandimarte and Cancellieri, in Naples with Andres and Ventimiglia, in Florence with Capponi and the Canon Moreni. In 1819 he commenced the publication of his work with the family of Attendolo Sforza, and continued it at intervals until 1852, when no less than 113 families were completed. At his death the families of the Counts Della Gherardesca, of the Marquesses of Saluzzo, of the Ordellaffi, and Della Casa, remained ready for press. Collections for thirteen others were prepared. Nor were his labours limited solely to this great work. In 1821 he printed at Milan the Life of Pier Luigi Farnese, the first Duke of Parma, written by P. Affò, to which he added a critical preface. In 1833 the Life of Giovanni de' Medici detto delle Bande Nere, written by Gian Girolamo de' Rossi, Bishop of Pavia, and edited by P. Affò in 1785, was reprinted under his direction. To the "Archivio Storico Italiano," a collection of rare and inedited documents relative to Italian history, a work deserving to be placed in every public library, and which we regret to hear has been brought to a close, he contributed the Milanese Chronicle of Giovanni Pietro Cagnola, of Giovanni Andrea Prato, and of Giovanni Marco Burigozzo, which he illustrated by valuable annotations. Nor can it be said of Litta,—

He bore no brother rival near his throne.

As years cast their lengthened shadows before him, his zeal increased, as fire burns brightest in the fitful flame which precedes extinction. "Motus in fine velocior," he gathered in with incessant industry the harvests yet permitted him to reap. His health was still good, he lived retired and in comparative repose,

but he was mindful of the approach of years, which enhanced the pleasure, but gradually wore down the powers of pursuit. Alas! who has not mourned over the decay of the mind which can no longer recall the passages of the authors once its solace and its charm, when literature is no longer associated either with Memory or Hope? Who has not bowed in sorrow and respect before the last faint rays which genius casts, when its light and power have been shrouded for ever beneath the dark clouds that gather around, as it sinks beneath the horizon which limits its career? The last years of Litta were troubled by political events. In 1848, during the insurrection at Milan, he was called upon to sit in the provisional government of Lombardy. His military experience was here of great advantage towards the restoration of order. Upon the re-entry of the Austrian troops on the 6th of August he quitted the city. In December of the same year, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he returned: "That which I did," he said, "was done solely upon public grounds, and because the country had need of my services; but, were it not so, I should prefer imprisonment at Verona or Mantua to self-condemned exile." His pursuits were immediately recommenced, but his association with the insurgents had not been overlooked. He was condemned to pay a heavy fine, removed from the presidency of the Institute of Science and Fine Arts, and deprived of his equestrian rank in the Order of the Iron Crown of Lombardy, — a disgrace which, in the eyes of his countrymen, was tantamount to the highest honour Austria could confer upon their illustrious citizen. In 1851 his health was greatly debilitated. Availing himself of a slight re-action, he retired to his villa at Limido in the province of Como. From thence he slowly journeyed to the baths of Masino in Valtellina, and returned to Milan early in July 1852. The fatigue of the journey occasioned the return of the fever which slowly consumed him, and he was from that time confined to his bed. His mind remained unclouded to the last. He fulfilled all the religious duties which his church enjoins, conversed calmly with his family upon his affairs, and directed that the marriage of his daugh-

ter should take place, that she might receive her father's blessing whilst consciousness remained. On the 17th of August, whilst occupied, "the ruling passion strong in death," in revising the MSS. of the History of the Family of Saluzzo, he suddenly laid it down upon the bed, and exclaimed, "Perdo la vista—peggiore," "My sight fails me—I am sinking;" and amid the solemn benedictions of his family, and the suppressed grief of those around him, after a gentle struggle, life departed.

The character of Pompeo Litta has been ably sketched by his friend Passerini. He was a man of unaffected manners, and of great rectitude of mind; sensitive to the afflictions of others, indifferent to his own; of a disposition loyal and frank, friendly, and constant in friendship. That patrician manner so difficult to acquire, and to possess which a man should be born in the purple, was blended in him with the graceful courtesy due to the inferior. Dignified without pride, affable without familiarity, every man endowed with becoming self-respect could approach him as an equal. Nor should this be underrated, it is the attribute of rank. The code of manners of the higher classes governs and influences all others. It is the neglect of these which denotes the decline of an elevated tone of national feeling.

The great work to which Count Pompeo Litta owes his claims to our respect, the History of the Celebrated Families of Italy, derives its chief interest from their association with the rise and fall of the Republics of the Middle Ages. This may be said to comprise the period between the ninth and the beginning of the sixteenth century, from the time when the cities first began to raise walls, and obtained permission to enlist a militia for their defence, until the subjugation of Florence in 1530, the epoch of the extinction of the liberties of Italy. Within this cycle all the Italian families of historic repute had their origin. Dante Alighieri, extinct in 1558; Ariosto in 1786; Boiardo, Buonarotti, Guicciardini, Macchiavelli, extinct in 1727. Names which impart dignity to literature. The Aldobrandi, Colonna, Ecelini, the Este, with which our own royal family is allied, the Foscari, Gonzaga Sforza, Orsini, Scaliger, and Visconti. Names

which recall the actors whose crimes, whose genius, and whose varied fortunes have imparted so tragic an interest to the story of their lives. Great however as is the individual charm of their history, it yields in importance to the political instruction, and to the details as regards social progress it contains. For the origin of these families can be distinctly traced to two leading causes, the genius of the military adventurer, or the successful gains of commerce. The nobles, after the peace of Constance, became for the most part enrolled among the citizens of the towns, and gradually the humble trader was entered on the lists of nobility. Hence it is, that being so frequently the leaders of the passionate feeling of their era, their names have become its illustration. They were the watchwords of democratic liberty or of imperial right. Guelf and Ghibelin represent the reverence then felt for the supremacy of the Church, associated with free states, as opposed to the German Emperors, from whom their civic privileges were held to be derived. If they consider the great extension of commerce, the wealth of the cities, the arts which adorned them, their municipal institutions, the many valuable discoveries which were made, the progress in social condition, all of which were allied with, or owed their development to, the chiefs and the people of the Italian republics, our readers will be better able to estimate the value of Count Litta's work. There is not a city of Italy whose buildings are not a monument of the greatness of the past, not one which does not rise up in sad reproach against the present. Italy maintains her rank now among nations by the sacred reverence felt for her departed fame. Hence the foot is never weary of the pilgrimage to Venice, to Florence, and to Rome—hence her writers never lose their charm—hence we turn over with reluctant hand the pages which reflect the genius of her historians:

— there to trace

Fallen states and buried greatness, o'er a land
Which *was* the mightiest in its old command,
And is the loveliest, and must ever be
The master mould of Nature's heavenly hand,
Wherein were cast the heroic and the free,
The beautiful, the brave, the lords of earth and sea.

The analogy between the republics

of ancient Greece and those of Italy during the Middle Ages, is also well deserving of attention. Between the population of Athens and that of Florence there is no greater apparent difference than might be ascribed to merely local causes. In both there is the same fervour for democratic rule, the same fickleness, the same thirst for pleasure, similar innate love of the fine arts, the same passionate vehemence of admiration or of hatred, and it would be difficult to establish any important moral difference between a Florentine of the age of Lorenzo the Magnificent and a Greek of the age of Pericles. Whoever would wish to trace the commerce, the philosophy, art, literature, and policy of modern Europe, must make the period of the Italian republics a particular study. This is not the less important at the present day, when power is organizing and consolidating in the middle classes. The conditions may not be the same; the passions they evoke are. We hear also much said of the influence of the fine arts, as a means of public education. The history of their state in Florence during this period offers matter of great interest, whether in relation to works of private industry or for public use. The intimate association of the civil history with the history of literature and science of these states is remarkable. Without knowledge of the former poetry is often unintelligible, art loses her significance. So much did the age react upon the poet or the artist; so much did both imbibe the spirit of the age.

An examination of Count Litta's work will show that it was not designed to minister to mere genealogical vanity, but to be illustrative of Italian history, and that of the social condition of Italy. Count Litta limited the selection of the families to such as were most conducive to that end, and on this account declined much proffered aid from those the annals of whose families hardly exceed in interest those of a modern peerage. The execution of the literary portion of the work deserves great praise; the style has been censured in Italy, but it is clear and succinct, its tone of philosophical or historical criticism is unimpassioned and independent. Litta and Sismondi have not hesitated to

describe the Medici as they were; indeed it is their uprightness in this respect which induces us to believe that the phrase "History is founded upon a general conspiracy against Truth," is merely a clever sarcasm. Nor does this constitute the only merit of the work. Almost every family is illustrated by valuable plates, containing views of the ancient castles of the several families, the churches founded by them, their sepulchral monuments, armorial bearings, and portraits, from frescoes, or originals in the possession of their descendants. To this must be added plates of the coins struck by them, and a copious list of the authorities upon which the history of each family is founded.

The work, however, is very difficult to consult. It has no index, no arrangement, and is not even paged. It consists of a series of genealogical tables, under the divisions of which the historical notices are given. Hence the descents of the collateral and main lines are spread over the pages in a manner troublesome to follow. Litta has been also censured as too diffuse on topics of minor interest, and for occasional heraldic and genealogical errors. "In magnis voluisse sat est." Few men can estimate the difficulties, fewer are equal to the requirements of such a task. The work remains an honourable monument of Count Litta's zeal and intellectual erudition, of his strict integrity, and of his love of the great, whether in individual character or in national action. It is deeply to be regretted that no similar work exists illustrative of noble English families; for the work of Mr. Henry Drummond, however deserving of commendation, can be considered only as an attempt. The scarlet book of "quality" termed the History of the British Peerage, is little better than a parish register of births, marriages, and deaths, an useful index for matrimonial speculations. Is such a state of things becoming the Aristocracy of England? What history can compare with that of England in the interest and value of its incidents? There is hardly a passage of arms, certainly not a political combination, of our Noble Families of English Celebrity, that did not bear relation to the common weal. No nation has waged foreign war with

greater courage, higher genius, or more success. The merchant princes of England were among the first to girdle the earth with shipping. France and Italy may boast—justly and proudly boast—of the great names inscribed in their roll of nobles. But what of the Nevilles and the Percies? What of Grey, Stanley, and Howard, Clinton, and Courtenay? Are not these names of equal rank with those of any aristocracy in the world, if we regard personal character, place in council, or prowess in the field? Of three of these families private histories have been printed, of the rest we believe none. There does not even exist one of the Royal Family of England which ranks, as regards illustration, with that of the House of Savoy by Count Litta. Nor does this deficiency arise from want of documents. With these the muniment rooms of many noble mansions are replete. We are afraid the only cause to be assigned is indifference. Well would it be if the eloquent exordium of Lord Chief Justice Crew in the *De Vere* case in 1626, could induce the present possessors of noble titles to preserve the waning memory of the greatness of the past. "I have laboured to make a covenant with myself that affection may not press on judgment, for I suppose there is no man that hath any apprehension of gentry or nobleness, but his affection stands to the continuance of so noble a name and house, and would take hold of a twig or twine thread to uphold it. And yet time has its revolutions—there must be a period and an end of all temporal things; *finis rerum*, an end of names and dignities, and whatsoever is terrene. Why not of *De Vere*? For where is *Bohun*? Where is *Mowbray*? Where is *Mortimer*? Nay, which is more and most of all, where is *Plantagenet*? They are entombed in the urns and sepulchres of mortality. And yet let the name of *Plantagenet* stand so long as it pleaseth God." We trust that the present generation will not pass away without some man, "who hath an apprehension of nobleness," being enabled to write the History of the Noble Families of England from their muniments, with their encouragement and support. We still recall with affection the great forms of the past which present them-

selves in that aspect of ideal grandeur Time imparts. Poetry still stirs the heart like the sound of a trumpet which is associated with them. The

age of chivalry is past; the courteous reverence of it still exists. What a Title of Honour is a name enrolled in the Ballad of Chevy Chase!

REMINISCENCES OF CAMBRIDGE.

Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge, from the year 1780. By the late Henry Gunning, M.A. Christ's College, Senior Esquire Bedell. Two vols. 8vo.

PUBLIC opinion will soon have arrived at the conclusion, if it has not already done so, that the English Universities had lamentably deviated from their due vocation and proper objects during the period chronicled by the late Senior Esquire Bedell of the University of Cambridge. Instead of schools of clerks they were converted into the *gymnasia* of young noblemen* and gentlemen: the arena in which the idle years of aristocratic *athletæ* might be passed in pleasure and expense; the field, in the phrase of the dramatist, for the sowing of wild oats. The Inns of Court had been perverted in a similar manner in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The plodding lawyers of former days had to withstand the fascinations of a multitude of idle companions, with abundance of money in their pockets, bent chiefly on their personal pleasures, and the ordinary frequenters of the tavern, the play-house, and the bear-garden. But the Law would not be trifled with; and there always arose from the multitude of professing legal students a band sufficiently numerous to supply efficiently the Bar and the Bench. Whether the Church also rescued from the educational ordeal of its ministers a corresponding number of able and earnest men to fill its pulpits and to feed its starving flocks, is we fear but little

proved by the contemporary triumphs of irreligion and dissent. It is too evident from the tone adopted with regard to *preferment* in the Church that the profession was generally regarded with a view to personal aggrandisement, and that its benefices were bestowed,—sometimes, perhaps, in reward of good scholarship, more frequently as an equivalent for political support, or as a means of discharging the obligations of kindred and of friendship.

Mr. Gunning lays bare the morals of his time in the utmost good faith and simplicity. Though always of Whig or liberal politics, and consequently by predisposition no *laudator temporis acti*, he was neither a discontented nor a disappointed man. He dwells upon the transactions and incidents of past times, and relates the anecdotes best imprinted upon his mind, apparently for the pleasant exercise of a tenacious memory, and to indulge the natural garrulity of old age.† And yet we must do him the justice to say that in his preface he speaks out more plainly, and distinctly condemns the manners and habits of his early days as being “so justly abhorrent to modern usages.” He confesses that—

I believe the time I came to college to have been (with the exception of six or seven years preceding) the very worst part

* “I recollect that on one occasion, when Dr. Pearce was Orator, eleven persons took their degrees in right of nobility.” Gunning, p. 26. — “On Commencement Sunday all the noblemen appeared in their splendid robes, not only at St. Mary’s and in the college halls, but also in the public walks. Their robes, which are now uniformly purple, at that time were of various colours, according to the tastes of the wearers,—purple, white, green, and rose-colour, were to be seen at the same time. Lord Chartley wore rose-colour.” p. 28.—“A scarlet coat was the fashionable colour in the metropolis, and particularly affected by men of the university, for no other reason, that I am aware of, than its being denounced by our statutes.” p. 69.

† We refer our present readers to a brief but sufficient summary of Mr. Gunning’s personal history in our Obituary for February, 1854, p. 207.

of our history. Drunkenness being the besetting sin of that period, I need scarcely add that many other vices followed in its train. But one vice then prevailed, which is now so completely out of date that there are many who will scarcely credit me when I state it—I mean, that men of commanding talents and great acquirements scrupled not, as *Examiners*, for the sake of making money to assign the highest honours in the power of the University to bestow, not on the most deserving, but upon those who had been fortunate enough to avail themselves of their instructions as Private Tutors.

Mr. Gunning found his tutor at Christ's college too hasty and impatient to be a good instructor; but this discouragement was obviated by his making the acquaintance of Mr. Hartley, who was one year his senior in college, and who, being a studious man, was in the slang of the day usually stigmatised as "a confounded quiz." "He comforted me with the assurance that, at the rate Parkinson travelled over his lectures, it was impossible for any one, not previously acquainted with the subject, to understand or to keep up with him." From Hartley's advice Gunning took courage, and afterwards acquired an amount of scholarship which was sufficient to be frequently the source of emolument in the routine of university discipline.

We have not proceeded many pages before we meet with the following account of an evening's freak in the year 1784:—

During the latter end of the October term, as I was going out of college, about seven in the evening, two men on horseback rode into the College shouting most vociferously: I turned back to see how this unusual occurrence was to end. They galloped once round the court, and then rode off laughing heartily at the exploit. I heard no more of them that evening, but learned the next morning that the cavaliers made a similar attempt at Sidney College, where the porter shut the gates, and they were taken prisoners. They had begun at Emmanuel previously to my seeing them; and it was said they had betted they would ride round the courts in a certain number of colleges, between the hours of seven and nine. One of them was a Master of Arts, and a Yorkshire Fellow of Catharine Hall, whose name was Clapham; and the other was an undergraduate of Trinity, whose name I do not recollect. I never heard that they were

censured in any way; it was looked upon as a very harmless frolic, for which the loss of their bet was a sufficient punishment. Clapham was generally known by the name of Captain Clapham, having once had the command of a provincial corps. He wore, *in the afternoon*, an enormous cocked hat; and his whole appearance and demeanour were very military. I remember his passing by one evening, when I was walking with Dr. Glynn, in front of the new building of King's, who asked me the name of that "d—d gentlemanly un-academical-looking fellow?"

When Gunning returned to his studies he found his reading frequently interrupted by repeated invitations to supper. The host observed, as we came out of chapel, "We intend to have a rubber." This was an invitation I could never withstand, and it was only mischievous in this respect, that it occupied the time from half-past six till nine, which I found best adapted for study. Short whist had no existence at that time; we played shilling points, and occasionally half-a-crown was betted on the rubber. Gambling was not the vice of the university. There were a few men amongst the Masters of Arts of pretty high standing, who cultivated the acquaintance of the young nobility, and contrived to keep a handsome establishment, and live in a very expensive style, without any other apparent resources than their fellowships. Two of the most celebrated (I was very near using the word notorious) were Akehurst and Pulteney, both Fellows of King's.

The suppers, independent of "the rubber," are said to have led to very little waste, except of time:—

At that time supper was the usual meal of society, the cooks (by an order made the year before I came to college) not being allowed to furnish a dinner to an undergraduate without a note from one of the tutors, which was never granted except some strangers were expected. A supper, to men of your own college, was in general a very harmless, inexpensive affair. At eight o'clock, your bed-maker brought you a "*sizing-bill*" (a bill of fare, in which the price of each article was set down); you chose what you thought proper, and ordered it to be taken to the room of the friend by whom you had been asked to sup. As we dined at half-past one, and there was no supper in the hall, there were several of these parties every night. Our host furnished bread and cheese, butter and beer. No wine was introduced; but the master of the feast prepared, before the arrival of his guests, a quantity of

punch which he put into a tea-pot, and placed on the hob by the fireside to keep it hot. These tea-pots were of various sizes (some of them enormous), and supplied by the bed-makers, who charged according to the size. Nothing could be more unexceptionable than these meetings.

There were, however, certain Saturdays at which, unfortunately, no restraints were placed to unbounded rioting and excess:

After admission to their degrees, the Bachelors assembled in large parties to dinner, when everybody was obliged to swallow a considerable quantity of bad wine. The same evening at our college, and I believe in many others in the university, the Bachelors invited the Fellows to meet them at supper in the Combination Room, which invitation all the Fellows made a point of accepting. A handsome supper was provided, immense bowls of punch were emptied, and every one was compelled to sing a song or to drink an enormous glass of liquor by way of penalty. These disgraceful proceedings were carried on to a very late hour; and it was generally understood that no man should be called to account for anything he said or did on so joyful an occasion. On the following evening the Father of the college gave a similar treat to the same parties, which was conducted much in the same manner. I am happy to say that these disgraceful meetings have in our college, for some years past, fallen into disuse.

On the 29th of September 1784, Emmanuel College celebrated the 200th anniversary of its foundation.

The entertainment was of the most superb description. Several lively turtles were to be seen in tubs of water, at the Master's lodge, where the people were allowed for some days to gratify their curiosity with a sight so novel at Cambridge. Upon this occasion (and which was ordinarily the custom in those days) there were many amateur singers amongst the members of the university. Dr. Randall, Professor of Music, who shone as much in convivial as in musical talent, was called upon for his celebrated song in the character of a drunken man. The representation was so faithfully given, that Mr. Pitt was completely deceived, and thinking him to be actually the "Great Sublime" he drew, expressed much anxiety lest the worthy Professor should meet with some accident when leaving the college. My father, who related this anecdote to me, also remarked that Pitt was the life and soul of the party.

Pitt had, in the preceding April, been returned at the head of the poll,

when the representation of the university in parliament had been very closely contested, and again, six years later, he was re-elected by a still higher majority, after which no further opposition was offered to him.

Mr. Gunning gives a melancholy string of the biographies of men of talent, who, after having distinguished themselves in the university, made subsequent shipwreck of their fortunes by their misconduct. Among the men who came to his own college in the year after himself, there were several who were most agreeable companionable men, but all of them were remarkably idle. The best known of these was the late Mr. Basil Montagu:

My friend Basil Montagu was, during his college career, the same eccentric being he showed himself in after life, although his peculiarities were of a very different kind. No one would then have imagined he would ever be the author of a work "Against the use of Fermented Liquors," although he would occasionally, at that time, drink only water for two or three successive weeks; but he would afterwards adopt a totally different system, and give a succession of splendid entertainments to his university acquaintance, who were invited to meet many of those friends who were visiting at Hinchinbrook Castle, amongst whom were some of the first amateur singers in the kingdom. Montagu's entertainments used to continue several days, until wine and credit were exhausted; he had then a studious fit for many weeks, during which time he rarely stirred beyond the college gates.

But the most mischievous person in the Society was a bachelor of arts named Tunstal. He was a nephew of Dr. Shepherd the Plumian professor, and had taken his degree as senior medallist in 1784, George Gordon, afterwards Dean of Lincoln, being the junior. This man acquired so completely the habit of living upon his friends, that at length his whole life became little better than a succession of acts of swindling. He failed in obtaining a fellowship, and was driven to America, where he became an assistant in a school.

The career of Thomas Adkin of Corpus was not less significant. He was born to a fortune of 1,500*l.* a year, and admitted as a Fellow Commoner with a very liberal allowance from a too indulgent mother.

He soon commenced a career of dissipation, and neglected everything a man is sent to the university to learn. Notwithstanding the leniency practised towards fellow-commoners, he was repeatedly committing follies it was impossible to overlook; yet such was his good humour and ready wit, that he always contrived to raise a smile,—generally at his own expense,—and was never known to receive more than a slight reprimand, and frequently none at all. By his convivial and social disposition, and by the splendour of his entertainments, he became acquainted with the first society; and rarely was a party given by the fashionable men of the university, at which “*Tom*” was not a welcome guest. Of any other language than his own, except the rudiments of the Latin grammar, he was totally unacquainted; yet he always bore a considerable share in conversation, amongst men who were infinitely his superiors in point of acquirements. Grey, Whitbread, and Lambton, were his most intimate friends, and their friendship continued for a series of years.

The wit of Adkin was of that peculiar kind which is most difficult to describe. After passing an evening in his company, it was difficult to call to mind any thing particularly choice that he had said; and yet every one would have missed him had he been absent. He possessed the faculty of saying common things in an uncommon manner; and it was difficult to tell, when he commenced a sentence, how it would end; but his auditors were generally surprised into a laugh at a most unexpected conclusion. He not unfrequently made the failings of others who were present subjects for his ridicule; yet his manner was so humorous, that the person laughed at was seldom offended, but frequently joined in the laugh as heartily as the rest of us. By a man on whom he had been unusually severe, he was asked, in a tone of some asperity, “Do you never get a broken head, Tom, when you take such liberties?” “Never, I assure you,” he replied, in the most quiet tone imaginable; “for I take care always to know my man.” Whilst he made free with other persons, he did not spare himself. Tweddell, who was frequently in the habit of meeting him, used to remark that he very much resembled Falstaff, except that he was no coward.

When he had taken his B.A. degree, the college, whose rules he had so frequently violated, was glad to get rid of him: and he being full of money—either from the sale or mortgage of some of his property—was very glad to exchange his confined rooms at Corpus for a handsome suite of apartments at the “White Bear Inn,”

and from that time it acquired the name (which it retained for many years) of “Adkin College.” The White Bear was one of our largest inns, and was situated nearly opposite Trinity College, extending over what is now called the “Mews,” and opening into Sidney-street. Supported by him and by his friends, it flourished in an unexampled manner, and Alderman Gurford, who kept it, was one of our wealthiest townsmen. Adkin’s dinners were very frequent, and generally very riotous ones. Whenever the proctors entered the inn, for the purpose of sending to their respective colleges any undergraduates who might be found amongst so tumultuous an assemblage, they were immediately informed by the waiter that the noise proceeded from a private room where *Squire Adkin* was giving a dinner to a few friends. Whether this was a sufficient answer to prevent the university officers entering the room, I am not able to say, as the experiment was never made; but the waiters were always questioned as to there being any undergraduates of the party. They never failed to answer, they could not tell, but imagined there were none, as they had seen neither caps nor gowns, and that the gentlemen were all in boots and leather breeches. It was not unfrequent that a Master of Arts, who had taken an honorary degree the same morning, was of the party; his name was most glibly repeated to the proctors, who then felt their authority at an end. It may appear strange that a state of things so injurious to the discipline of the university should be suffered to continue, without any attempt being made to put it down; but those who then ruled had a salutary dread of squandering the funds of the university in litigation, where nothing was certain but the expense.

In 1806 Adkin had the offer from Lord Grey of the appointment of Registrar in Jamaica, but having rejected this tide which might have led to fortune, and affronted his equally kind friends the Whitbreads, with whom he was for some time an inmate at Southill, he finally became a mere diner-out, dependant upon the hospitality and the charity of the friends of his earlier years. Yet this man had nearly obtained ordination in the Church, “in order to relieve him of his pecuniary difficulties,” and it was merely deferred on the discovery, which resulted from his accidentally dropping his book, that he had learned to construe certain verses of the Greek testament *by rote*, without knowing rightly where to turn to them! He used to tell the story

himself; and "thus," added he, "perished all my hopes of preferment in the Church, owing, not to my ignorance, but to my awkwardness; for, had it not been for this misfortune, I should undoubtedly have been an *Irish Bishop!*"

A still more miserable history is that of "Turk Taylor" of Trinity—

At the Summer Assizes of this year [1788], two members of the university surrendered themselves to take their trials for the murder of a drayman, in a row between "Town and Gown," in the preceding March. The indictment against them was thrown out by the grand jury, and the coroner's inquisition quashed for informality. The person who actually struck the blow (of which the drayman was said to have died) was Thomas Taylor, of Trinity, whom I was frequently in the habit of meeting; he went by the name of "Turk Taylor," as he used to boast that he was to occupy a very high situation at Constantinople as soon as he had taken his degree. Although he was a man of dissolute and extravagant habits, he was far from being unkind or vindictive in his disposition; and when this unfortunate circumstance occurred, he was as much pitied as blamed. He was deeply in debt when he left the university, and was not heard of for many years. Tom Hart, who had been Vice-Provost of King's, and afterwards took the living of Ringwood, in Hampshire, told me that when he was at dinner one day, he was called out by the urgent entreaties of a poor man lying in a pass-cart, apparently in a dying state: this man was Taylor, whom he had known as the gayest of the gay, and constantly associating with noblemen and men of rank in the university.

We will not, however, dwell longer on these lamentable examples of relaxed discipline; but turn to some of the more estimable personages in Mr. Gunning's *tableaux*, in whom, though we trace many characteristic features of the same state of manners, there is more in which we can sympathise with pleasure. Sir Busick Harwood, Dr. Isaac Milner, Bishop Watson, Professor Christian, Archdeacon Wrangham, John Warren of Jesus (afterwards Dean of Bangor), and John Tweddell, figure among the most prominent subjects of his anecdotes. One of the most prominent is Dr. Farmer, the Master of Emmanuel, and commentator on Shakspeare, who never neglected to avail himself of the gratification to be derived from the presence of actors

at Cambridge. Their season was contemporaneous with the holding of Stourbridge Fair:—

There was a theatre on the spot where the Shakspeare public-house now stands; it belonged to the Norwich company, which generally comprised many respectable, and frequently very excellent, performers. Brunton was for many years manager. His performance of Shylock and Iago was highly applauded; his daughter and several of his relations were much distinguished on the London boards. The performances continued for about three weeks; the house was generally well filled, and on some evenings crowded in every part, especially when the lord lieutenant, or the members of the town and university, bespoke the play. Dr. Farmer never failed to be present, except on Michaelmas-day, which was the anniversary of the foundation of Emmanuel, and which was always celebrated by a splendid dinner in the College Hall. On every other evening he with his friends, George Steevens, Isaac Reed, Malone, and one or two others (whom Dr. Barnes used to designate the *Shakspeare Gang*), were accustomed to occupy that part of the pit which is usually called "The Critic's Row," and which was scrupulously reserved for them. They seemed to enjoy the play as much as the youngest persons present. They were the best-natured and most indulgent of critics; and as these dramatic enthusiasts never expressed disapprobation, few other persons ventured to do so; but when they approved, the whole house applauded most rapturously. Dr. Farmer and his friends rarely left before the whole performance was concluded; the party joined loudly in the mirth which the fairies of those days never failed to produce, in the midst of which the hearty and very peculiar laugh of the Doctor could easily be distinguished. When the performance was over, they returned on foot, and adjourned to *Emmanuel Parlour*, where half-a-score persons were either waiting for them, or accompanied them home.

The account of Farmer's performance of the duties of a parish priest is less edifying:—

For many years before he was elected to the Mastership he had the curacy of Swavesey (about nine miles distant), where he made a point of attending in all weathers. He began the service punctually at the appointed time, and gave a plain practical sermon, strongly enforcing some moral duty. After service he chatted most affably with his congregation, and never failed to send some small present to such of his poor parishioners as had been kept from church through illness. After morning service he repaired to the public-house,

where a mutton-chop and potatoes were soon set before him: these were quickly despatched, and immediately after the removal of the cloth, Mr. Dobson (his churchwarden), and one or two of the principal farmers, made their appearance, to whom he invariably said, "I am going to read prayers, but shall be back by the time you have made the punch." Occasionally another farmer accompanied him from church, when pipes and tobacco were in requisition until six o'clock. *Taffy* was then led to the door, and he conveyed his master to his rooms by half-past seven; here he found his slippers and night-cap, and taking possession of his elbow-chair, he slept till his bed-maker aroused him at nine o'clock, when resuming his wig he started for the *Parlour*, where the Fellows were in the habit of assembling on a Sunday evening.

* * * *

Most of the churches within ten miles of Cambridge were served by Fellows of colleges. In some cases the curate hastened back to dine in hall; there were others who undertook two or three services; so that, upon the whole, few parishes were so well satisfied with their pastor as Swavesey.

During this period suppers were served in the halls of several of the colleges. At Trinity they were not abolished until after the death of Renouard, the Vice-Master, who was a regular attendant, as also Carr the Bursar, and Pugh the Incumbent of Botisham. In those colleges where there were no suppers, the officiating clergy formed Sunday-evening clubs. At St. John's it was called "The Curates' Club." At King's "The Neck or Nothing," so named from the supper consisting of necks of mutton cut into chops. At Christ's, the meeting was called "The Apostolic;" the supper was always tripe, dressed in various ways. As many of the curates had dined early, and fared but scantily, they enjoyed their suppers prodigiously. Each club was restricted to its own members, but when Farmer became Master of his college, Emmanuel Parlour, where he always presided on a Sunday evening, became greatly celebrated; for as Sunday was the usual day for visiting the university, persons of any station, or literary acquirement, would have considered their visit incomplete unless they shared in the hospitalities of Emmanuel Parlour, after having dined with the Vice-Chancellor.

There was a frankness and heartiness about Farmer that was particularly taking: he was just as much at his ease with Cabinet Ministers as he was with his own Fellows. Whenever Mr. Pitt came to visit his constituents, he was always particularly affable; but unless Farmer was of the party, the conversation soon became constrained and embarrassed. It was evident the rulers of the university could not forget they were in the presence of a man who had the power of dispensing bishoprics and deaneries; and it was this feeling probably that caused them at times to be reserved and obsequious, and at others, they seemed to endeavour to astonish the Premier by an elaborate, but perhaps, at times, an unseasonable display of erudition. As soon as Farmer joined them, the scene assumed a different aspect, and a tone of cheerfulness and hilarity succeeded the dulness and solemnity which had previously marked the meeting.

Of the famous Stourbridge Fair, as it existed in his younger days, Mr. Gunning gives a long and interesting account, which will help to render more complete any future monograph on the history of that remarkableemporium:* but we have not room for more than his description of the opening formalities:—

On the 18th of September, the ceremony of proclaiming Stourbridge Fair took place. At 11 A.M., the Vice-Chancellor, with the Bedells and Registrary, the Commissary, the Proctors, and the Taxors, attended in the senate-house, where a plentiful supply of mulled wine and sherry, in black bottles, with a great variety of cakes, awaited their arrival. Strange as it may seem, the company partook of these things as heartily as if they had come without their breakfasts, or were apprehensive of going without their dinners. This important business ended, the parties proceeded to the fair, in carriages provided for the occasion. The proclamation was read by the Registrary in the carriage with the Vice-Chancellor, and repeated by the Yeoman Bedell on horseback, in three different places. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the carriages drew up to the *Tiled Booth* (which is still standing), where the company alighted for the dispatch of business—and of oysters; and passing through an upper room, which was crowded by a motley assemblage of customers, most of whom had

* We much wish that Mr. C. H. Cooper (for no one could do it better), would give us a new edition of Gough's History of Stourbridge Fair, completed to the time of its now virtual extinction; for, like the great metropolitan fair of St. Bartholomew, its glory has departed. Regarding its connexion with the cloth-manufacture, even of the far distant Kendal, see our vol. xxxix. p. 488.

been there from an early hour, they at length arrived at what was called "The University Dining Room." This consisted of a slip of a room, separated from the other part by a wooden partition, made of the rudest materials, which was about six feet and a half high, with two doors in it. Close to the end wall was a narrow bench; next that, the table, formed from rough materials, and supported by tressels and casks; on this table (which had no cloth of any kind) were placed several barrels of oysters, with ale and bottled porter in great profusion. At this repast we were joined by numbers of Masters of Arts, who had formed no part of the procession, but who had come for the express purpose of eating oysters. This was a *very serious part* of the day's proceedings, and occupied a long time. We then left the *dining-room*, that the waiters might remove the shells and cover the boards with a cloth, in preparation for dinner. That part of the room not appropriated to the university was by this time crowded almost to suffocation, and we had some trouble in getting to the open air. We took two or three turns in Garlick-row, and then returned to the Tiled Booth; but to reach the dining-room was a very arduous task. In vain did the Marshal, the Yeoman Bedell, the Proctors' and Taxors' men, attempt to form a lane through which we might pass without obstruction; in vain did the landlord of the Tiled Booth shout out, "Make way for the Vice-Chancellor and the University!" Not a man made an attempt to stir; for with the peasantry (who on this day formed the majority of the company assembled) the university was highly unpopular; they seemed to enjoy the difficulties we had to encounter. Nor was it to be wondered at, for they had heard it *solemnly proclaimed* that every man would be punished who sold beer in any other mug than such as were allowed by the university; and as the mugs out of which they were then drinking were shamefully under the standard measure, they suspected that the dinner, of which we were about to partake, was paid for with their money. Of these suspicions the publicans took no means to disabuse them; indeed, many of those who sold beer *actually believed* that the money they paid at the Commissary's Court was for a permission to sell short measure. At length, by a perseverance worthy of a better cause, we reached the dining-room. The cloth had been laid, and the dinner served up as soon as we had quitted it; and as *covers* were unknown at the *Tiled Booth*, the joints would have been cold, if anything *could have been cold* in a climate intolerable even to a native of the tropics. The scene which presented itself on enter-

ing the room I can describe most accurately, for the dishes and their arrangement never varied. Before the Vice-Chancellor was placed a large dish of herrings; then followed in order a neck of pork roasted, an enormous plum-pudding, a leg of pork boiled, a pease-pudding, a goose, a huge apple-pie, and a round of beef in the centre. On the other half of the table, the same dishes were placed in similar order (the herrings before the Senior Proctor, who sat at the bottom). From thirty to forty persons dined there; and although the wine was execrable, a number of toasts were given, and mirth and good humour prevailed, to such an extent as is seldom to be met with at more modern and more refined entertainments. At about half-past six the dinner party broke up, and, with scarcely an exception, adjourned to the theatre.

We must now conclude our extracts from this very amusing work with the following account of the state of the town of Cambridge during these "good old times:"—

The gutters were in the middle of the streets, in several of which it was impossible for two carriages to pass each other, on account of the encroachments that had been made. Along the whole front of Pembroke College was a water-course, which divided the street into two very unequal parts: the west side was by necessity the carriage-road, but was only one-third the width of the road which adjoined the college, and was appropriated to foot passengers. * * * *

To the best of my recollection the only persons who kept carriages at this time were the Bishop of Llandaff, Mrs.INGLE (who afterwards took the name of Finch, and resided at Shelford), and Mr. Mortlock. No carriage went out during a winter evening without the lamps lighted, and generally a servant carrying a torch. The extinguishers for putting out these flambeaux existed a few years ago on the portico of Llandaff House.

Very little desire was evinced by the inhabitants for improving the town by paving and lighting. Many who had acquired wealth under the old system considered the advantages doubtful, whilst a heavy expenditure was certain. Those who had enlarged their shops by throwing out projecting windows into streets, already too narrow, thought it very hard that they should be obliged to reduce them to their old dimensions. The university, too, was very lukewarm on the subject. Some thought that the fights between the university and town would often recur, as now persons, not being able to recognise

each other in the dark, more frequently passed without quarrelling. Others were apprehensive that the undergraduates, who were in the habit of breaking what few lamps were then to be met with, would afterwards mark their progress through the streets by breaking all they came near. Owing to the joint efforts of Mr. Mortlock (and Dr. Farmer most cordially co-operated with him, and who, on that account, was termed the self-elected *Ædile*), every obstacle was surmounted, and from that time till the present the town has been gradually improving. To me (who have a perfect remembrance of all its horrible discomforts) it seems surprising that any family should have resided at Cambridge

who could live anywhere else. The undergraduates when encountered in our *dark* streets were scarcely less ferocious than the members of the "Mohock and Sweating Clubs." Persons carrying dark lanterns, which were at that time called "bulls' eyes," were always insulted, and their lanterns generally taken from them. But I must, before quitting this subject, do the undergraduates the justice to remark, that a large glass lantern, containing one or two mould candles, completely protected, not only the servant who carried it, but also those whom she was attending, and who thus were enabled to pick their way with tolerable safety.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, with Examples of their Colloquial Use, and Illustrations from various Authors : to which are added, the Customs of the County. By Anne Elizabeth Baker. Two vols. post octavo.

THE name of Baker is so essentially and permanently connected with Northamptonshire in the minds of all who take any interest in our local and gentilitary antiquities, and the excellent and amiable historian of that county was personally so well known among the same classes, that it is quite unnecessary for us to tell them that, though an unwedded bachelor, he was blessed with a helpmate beyond the fortune of most authors. In his sister he had a constant companion, who took an active interest in the promotion of his work, and was his efficient assistant in those departments best suited for feminine talent and pursuit, where matters of art, or of natural science, were connected with his great enterprise. Accompanying her brother in his tours through the county, Miss Baker devoted her time to the observation of its botanical and other natural products, and particularly its fossils, of which she assembled a large and interesting collection; further, she directed her attention to the peculiarities of dialect retained by the population, and to the local customs maintained by the villagers, their sports and pastimes, and their proverbial sayings. The present work is the fruit of her collections, formed during a space of more than twenty years. When travelling with her brother, she

was, as she tells us, brought into contact with every grade of society, from the peer to the peasant, and thus possessed the best opportunities for observing the verbal peculiarities and customs of each district; while, from a love of every branch of natural history, she was always eager to note the local names connected with it. The result is a Glossary containing upwards of 5,000 words and phrases, of which more than 2,000 have not been included in any previous publication of the kind. The customs and sports, &c. which were at first intended for a distinct work, are also now included in this, and render it a book of much more entertaining reading than Dictionaries can usually aspire to be.

We foresee that objection may be taken to a large proportion of Miss Baker's words and phrases—that they are not strictly provincial: and we must admit the justice of that remark; for a great many, we can speak from our own knowledge, are equally prevalent within the circle of Cockaigne, and probably, more or less, throughout the kingdom. Of course, the exclusive possession of such words or phrases is a point very difficult to ascertain, and one in which we all may be very easily deceived. The learned Northern lexicographer, Dr. Jamieson, in many instances, lays particular claim

to many words which are equally well known in the south; as, for example, in his Supplement, he appears to consider the term "better," as applied to number rather than quality, as "It's *better* than a year since I saw him," to be a sense unknown to English writing. Miss Baker remarks, "With us it is general;" whilst we may say the same for the metropolis, and the glossarists of Yorkshire have already placed it in their dictionaries.

But Miss Baker has anticipated the objection to which we allude, and replied to it in the words of the Hallamshire glossarist, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who has observed, that "the great mass of archaical words, in every particular district, will, of course, be the same with those of any other district, since they are relics of a language once common to the whole of England." This applies, in a certain extent, to phrases as well as words. As Miss Baker asks, Who shall decide which county has the strongest claim to any particular word? It is next to impossible to do so: and the only method of arriving at an approximation to the truth, is by accumulating the sum total of various testimonies: which our author has endeavoured to do, by adding to her own explanations references to every preceding Provincial Glossary in which each word has been hitherto noticed. She appears to have been guided in great measure by the rule that, if a word is not to be found at all, or not in a particular sense, in our ordinary dictionaries,—if such word or sense is unnoticed by Johnson and Todd, by Richardson, or Webster, then it has a claim to be admitted into her Glossary. Doctor Johnson proceeded upon the principle that "the Lexicographer is doomed to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of learning and genius." Like other reformers, he obliterates while he beautifies; or, like the too zealous labourers in the Gospel, he is apt with the tares to root up the wheat also. The Glossarist, on the other hand, must plead guilty to preserving the rubbish, and even to perpetuating vulgarisms: but why? it is because his labours are intended to throw light upon the literature and history of the past, not to mould the language of future orators

or essayists. No one who has not directed his frequent attention to the subject would imagine how often an archaism lurks under an apparent vulgarism. As Miss Baker very justly remarks,—

Some of the words which *appear* vulgarisms are only the residuum of our ancient mother tongue. Other words admitted into this collection are undoubtedly vulgarisms, or vicious pronunciations; but they are nevertheless curious, as being characteristic of our county phraseology. In all these words I have endeavoured to give the orthography sufficiently broad to mark the distinctive pronunciation, but not so broad as to degenerate into caricature. There are likewise many slang terms, not in the dictionaries, yet so much employed as to claim a place here."

Miss Baker quotes a calculation made by "a late accurate philologist," that there are 13,000 words in common use in England which do not appear in any dictionary. If that be the case, there must be, besides the 5,000 which are placed in this Northamptonshire Glossary, a great many more afloat in every district which have not yet been arrested by any of the Glossarists.

It is curious to observe that, whilst many of these non-Johnsonian words or phrases are prevalent, as we have remarked, in all or in various and distant parts of the country, there are others, especially among the terms used in agriculture, which seem to be employed in a very limited district indeed. Miss Baker tells us that—

"Many archaisms retained in one parish are unknown at the distance of a few miles. A farmer residing on the borders of Warwickshire removed to the Leicestershire side of the county, not more than eight miles distant, and found many of the agricultural terms quite new to him; while some of those he had always been accustomed to were never used, and scarcely understood: and a labourer who resided fourteen miles west of Northampton went seventeen miles east to see his relations, and said he could not understand them."

The only Glossaries of the Midland district which have hitherto appeared are, a small one for Leicestershire in 1842, by the Rev. Dr. Evans of Market Bosworth, and one for Northamptonshire itself, which was published by Mr. Sternberg since Miss Baker is—

sued her prospectus. When we remember that Shakspeare was a native of the contiguous county of Warwick, we may congratulate the commentators upon the appearance of the present work: whilst to the admirers of the works of that beautiful rustic poet, the unfortunate Clare, who is now spending his declining years in the Lunatic Asylum at Northampton,—and the number of his admirers will be more numerous hereafter than they are as yet,—the illustrations conveyed by Miss Baker's labours will be invaluable. Indeed, we cannot but consider the very great use which our author has made of Clare's poems, both those published and others which are as yet in manuscript, to be a very charming feature of her varied pages.

An instance is given under the word *Burr* how Clare has in one place been misrepresented by his printers. That term is applied in Northamptonshire to the haziness sometimes seen around the moon: and Clare intended to refer to this phenomenon when he wrote, in his poem of *The Woodman*,

And burred moons foretell great storms at night;
In such-like things the woodman took delight.

But the printer was not content with having the moon burred, so he determined that she must be *buried*. (*Village Minstrel*, vol. ii. p. 47.)

We think our readers will be interested if we extract and place before them some of the passages in which the Northamptonshire Glossary illustrates the Works of Shakspeare:—

BAY. The space between the main beams in a building. A barn, to which it is principally applied, is said to consist of so many *bays* according to the number of beams; each is termed a ten, fifteen, or twenty feet bay in accordance with the space between each beam, and the quantity of wheat lying on one side of a barn, or more correctly between the main beams, is designated, a *bay* of wheat. The passage which Todd brings forward from Mortimer, in illustration of this word, appears to coincide altogether with our definition.

"There may be kept 1,000 bushels in each *bay*, there being 16 *bays*, each 18 feet long, about 17 feet wide, or 300 feet square in each *bay*." Coles' Dictionary, 1667, explains it, "a *bay* of building, *mensura viginti quatuor pedum*," which no doubt refers to the frontage. Shakspeare's adoption of this term has puzzled his commentators.

If this law holds ten years in Vienna, I'll rent the fairest

House in it after *three pence a bay*.

(Meas. for Meas. ii. 1.)

BOOTING. A harvest-home custom. When any one has misconducted himself in the field during harvest, he is subjected to a mock trial at the harvest-home feast, and condemned to be *booted*; which is thus described in the Introduction to Clare's "Village Minstrel," p. xxiii. "A long form is placed in the kitchen, upon which the boys who have worked well sit, as a terror and disgrace to the rest, in a bent posture, with their hands laid on each other's backs, forming a bridge for the hogs (as the truant boys are called) to pass over; while a strong chap stands on each side with a boot legging, soundly strapping them as they scuffle over the bridge, which is done as fast as their ingenuity can carry them."

The custom is still kept up at some of the neighbouring villages. It extends also into Warwickshire; and, as Steevens suggests, Shakspeare most probably had it in his eye when he makes Protheus, parrying Valentine's raillery, say,

Nay, give me not the *boots*.

(Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1.)

BOTTLE OF HAY. A bundle, or burden of hay for the foddering of cattle, tied up with a string; as distinguished from a truss, which is always banded. Bottle is also applied to a bundle of sticks collected from the hedges for firing. And in some parts of the county to a gleaner's burden. Fr. *bateau*, a bundle or bottle, as of hay. The precise signification of this term appears to have been misunderstood by Johnson, Todd, and Nares; the two former consider it "a quantity of hay or grass bundled up," and the latter simply "a truss of hay." Ash agrees more nearly with us, and explains it as "a quantity of hay bound up in a bundle;" and Shakspeare, no doubt, uses it in accordance with our meaning, when in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Bottom, transformed into an Ass, expresses such a great desire for a "bottle of good hay," as he certainly could not have required a truss of hay for a single meal.

Mr. Nares is again mistaken in supposing that the phrase is now only preserved in the proverbial saying of "looking for a needle in a *bottle of hay*." A Northamptonshire shepherd would soon have undeceived him.

COLLY. The black or soot from a pot or kettle. Most of our Lexicographers attach this meaning to the word; but I suppose Steevens considered it dialectical, as in commenting upon Shakspeare's beautiful figurative application of it, he says "A word still in use in the Midland coun-

ties." Collier, in a note to the passage in *Othello* where this word occurs, says, "In order to make some sense of 'collied' it is taken to mean *discoloured, blackened, and so far disfigured*;" and again, he observes on the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, "We have had '*collied* night' for *black* night, and it has been suggested that '*collied*' was a misprint for *quelled*, and we own that it appears very possible." If this Shaksperian commentator had been aware of our common usage of this word, and its compounds, I think he would have spared these observations.

CRANKLING. Bending, winding. Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, in treating of the river Wye, says,

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor *crankling* nookes as shee.

Shakspeare's *cranking* is evidently the same word. It is written *crankling* in some editions, but Todd considers the former the true reading.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous cantele out.

(1 Hen. IV. iii. 1.)

DITCHED, or DICED. Filled up, deeply insinuated; applied to dirt on the skin or any other surface; nearly synonymous with *dilted*. "Your skin is so *ditched* it'll never come clean again." "How your hands be *ditched*," is often said to dirty children. A table is *ditched* when the dirt has insinuated itself into the grain of the wood; a person's clothes are *ditched* with dirt, when dust and other extraneous matter have been suffered to accumulate till they have become incorporated with the texture. Nares explains *Dich* in the following passages. "Apparently a corruption of *do it*, or may it do."

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantis.

(Tim. Ath. i. 2.)

He observes, "Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere; which is a circumstance rather extraordinary. Nor is it known to be provincial." In this he is mistaken; and, if his meaning of the word be correct, there is neither sense nor applicability in Shakspeare's use of it; but in the poet's time, doubtless, as now, our word extended into Warwickshire, and the force of the expression, if used in the sense of the verb *to fill*, is obvious and expressive. This is one of the many instances of the importance of local glossaries in elucidating Shakspeare.

OLD. The common pronunciation of *Wold*, as may be instanced in the village of *Wold*, which is generally so corrupted; as also *Orlingbury Wold*, and *Yardley*

Wold; the latter of which has the following rhyme connected with it:—

The wind blows cold
Upon *Yardley Old*.

Both the quarto and folio editions of Shakspeare have *Old* for *Wold*, in *King Lear*, iii. 4; and Spelman writes *Burton upon Olds*, which proves this orthography to be archaic rather than vulgar.

PALM. The English Palm, or Sallow. *Salix caprea*. Doubtless the tree referred to by Shakspeare, "Look here, what I found on a *palm* tree." (As you Like It, iii. 2.) Steevens remarks that "A *palm tree* in the forest of Arden, is as much out of place as the lioness in the subsequent scene;" and Collier, in commenting on this observation, suggests that Shakspeare "possibly wrote *plane-tree*, which may have been misread by the transcriber or compositor." Both the remark and the suggestion might have been spared, if these gentlemen had been aware that, in the counties bordering on the forest of Arden, the name of an exotic tree is transferred to an indigenous one. Branches of this tree were formerly used for decorating churches on Palm Sunday; and the custom is still continued by the Catholics.

Ye leaning *palms*, that seem to look
Pleased o'er your image in the brook.

(Clare's Rural Life, p. 62.)

PELTING. Bustling, hurrying; always conveying the idea of heat from over-exertion. This Shaksperian word is defined by all the commentators as meaning paltry, petty, of little worth, contemptible; which agrees with the "*pelting farm*" in *Rich. II.* and the "*poor pelting village*" in *King Lear*; but our signification is much more characteristic of the "*pelting petty officer*" in *Measure for Measure*, and "*pelting wars*" in *Troilus and Cressida*, expressing the bustling self-importance of the one, and the heat and hurry of the other. *Pelting*, when employed participially, as the "*pelting of the pitiless storm*," in *King Lear*, has a totally different meaning, and denotes the precipitance and force with which the rain descends, and may be traceable to the commonly received meaning, "to strike with anything thrown."

SCOTCH. To deduct, to curtail. "He *scotched* me tuppence appenny out o' my wages." Halliwell gives this as the Lincolnshire meaning.

How ever ye *skotch*,
Save pole and crotch.—Tusser.

In the oft-quoted passage in *Macbeth*—"We've *scotched* the snake, not killed it,"—I imagine Shakspeare meant that its tail or a portion of the end was cut off, thus curtailing the dimensions without de-

stroying life; but Nares understood the passage as implying simply "to score, or cut in a slight manner;" Moor and others, "to notch or cut;" and Collier, "to wound;" which opinion he considers strengthened by the passage in Coriolanus, iv. 5:—

He *scotched* him and notched him like a carbonado.
See here another wretch whom this foul beast
Hath *scotched* and scored in this inhuman wise.

BEAUM. & FL. Knight of the Burning Pestle, a. iii.

Miss Baker is no doubt correct in her notion that to scotch a snake properly is to chop a piece off it, just as to tax provisions is to submit them to *excise*, the word having originated with the Anglo-Saxon *scœt*, the term applied by our ancestors to various kinds of taxation and contribution, as well as to their money itself, and which Miss Baker recognises under the word "SHOT. The score or reckoning at a public house," as in The Two Gentlemen of Verona, act ii. scene 5.

SOUNDED. Swooned, fainted. "I was so *frit*, I thought I should a' *sounded*." Forby was unacquainted with this form of the word, or he would not have remarked under *Swound*, which we also use, that in the Variorum Edition of Shakspeare it is printed *sounded*, which he presumes is the Editor's ignorance. Both forms are good old English, both equally common with us, and both authorised by our early poets and dramatists.

SPRACK. Shrewd, intelligent. I have never heard this Shaksperian word out of the Whittlebury Forest District, but I believe it is not uncommon there. On making inquiry of the parish clerk of Syresham as to some local points of information, he replied, "I don't know who can tell you; we've got never a *sprack* man in our village now." Nares defines this word, "Quick, alert; pronounced *sprag* by Sir Hugh Evans, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, in conformity with the dialect attributed to him." Steevens observes, "*Sprag* is used in the neighbourhood of Bath, where it signifies ready, alert, sprightly, and is pronounced as if written *sprack*;" and in this sense it occurs in Jamieson and in the Waverley Novels. Malone supplies an example from the Supplement to Colley Cibber's Life:—

Mr. Dogget was a little, lively, *sprack* man.

Which agrees with our use of the word.

He is a good *sprag* memory.

(Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 1.)

SPURS. The strong lateral roots of a tree, or the side-shoots of a branch, particularly of a trained tree; shoots that

grow out at the front of a branch are called foreright spurs. A woodman often in felling a tree says, "The *spurs* were so strong I had hard work to grub up the roots." Todd defines *spurs*, the longest and largest root of a tree. Pope, in his commentary on Shakspeare, calls it an old word for the fibres of a tree. Knight, in his edition of Shakspeare, remarks, "We cannot find any authority for Pope's assertion. The support of a post placed in the ground is still technically called a *spur*. The large leading roots of a tree may, in the same way, have been called *spurs* from their lateral projections, which hold the plant firm and upright." Our signification precisely accords with Knight's conjecture, and with the sense in which Shakspeare uses it.

The strong-based promontory

Have I made shake, and by the *spurs*
Pluck'd up the pine and cedar.

(Tempest, v. 1.)

I do note,

That grief and patience rooted in him doth
Mingle their *spurs* together.

(Cymbeline, iv. 2.)

TIED. Matched, equalled. Thus in the passage in King Henry VIII. iv. 2, where Queen Katharine characterises Wolsey:

— He was a man

Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one who, by suggestion,
Ty'd all the kingdom.

This expression has given rise to much difference of opinion amongst the commentators. Tollet understands it in the sense of "limited, circumscribed:" *i. e.* set bounds to the liberties and properties of all persons in the kingdom. Pope and Warburton adopt "enslaved" as its meaning; by giving the king pernicious counsel he *tyed* or enslaved the kingdom. Hammer and Farmer treat it as a false reading, and substitute *tithed*, intimating that he *tithed* all the kingdom. Our use of the word naturally extended into the neighbouring county of Warwick, and, in accordance with it, the obvious meaning of the passage is that, "ever ranking himself with princes," he acknowledged no superior, but considered that he *tyed* or equalled those who ranked highest in the kingdom.

Top. A *tod* of fleece wool is 28 lb. by stat. 12 Car. I. cap. 32, and it so continues; but if the fleeces are wound up by the shearer or shepherd, and not by a sworn woolwinder, an allowance is made of 1 lb. for filth, and the *tod* is 29 lb. When sorted and sold out by the woolstapler to the manufacturer, the *tod*, whether of clothing or combing wool, is 30 lb. being the eighth part of a pack of wool, which is 240 lb. The clown in

Shakspere's Winter's Tale exclaims, "Let me see: every 'leven wether *tods*; every *tod* yields pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn; what comes the wool to?" This passage puzzled and confounded the commentators till Knight suggested the simple and true meaning: "that the average produce of eleven wethers was a *tod* of wool, and that the value of a *tod* was a pound and odd shilling. And the clown asks, what would fifteen hundred fleeces come to?"

We have here culled a very pretty posy for the members of the late Shakespeare Society. In a place where our Glossarist introduces a word used by Ben Jonson, which puzzled his commentator Gifford, she has not we think been so successful, and yet has probably pointed to the meaning. After stating that *Odling*, as a term applied to "one differing from the rest of a family, brood, or litter," is in general circulation in Northamptonshire, Miss Baker proceeds to quote Nares, who says, "The meaning of this word has never been discovered, though it must have some relation to tricking and cheating." But the word in question, as used by Ben Jonson, is evidently distinct from the "odling" of the Northamptonshire farmyard. He describes Shift as one whose "profession is skeldering and *odling*." It was, perhaps, applied to one, who, a degree better than an *idler*, was occasionally occupied in what we now call "odd jobs."

The following illustration of Beaumont and Fletcher is as successful as any of those upon Shakspere:—

RAND. A joint, or rather a piece of beef, cut from between the brisket and the ribs. Forby and Holloway give the word for a joint of beef, but do not define it specifically. Nares, Moor, and Halliwell copy Kersey's definition, "A long fleshy piece cut between the flank and the buttock." Palsgrave has "*Rande* of befe, *giste de beuf*." Beaumont and Fletcher supply an illustration of this term, in the Wild Goose Chase, v. 2:—

They came with chopping knives, to cut me into [*rands*]* rounds, and sirloins, and so powder me.

Fletcher, one of our native worthies, probably adopted this word from its local use; but his editor Whalley, also a native of this county, was ignorant of it, or he would not have substituted *round* for *rand*,

in the passage quoted, and have appended the following note to it:—

"* As we can annex no meaning to the word *rands* in this passage, we have inserted *rounds*. A round of beef is almost as common a phrase as a sirloin."

Among the terms peculiarly illustrative of the local customs and habits of Northamptonshire, are some which relate to the ordinary modes of building, and many that belong to agriculture. In other places a *Dauber*, from the monkish Latin *dealbare*, was one employed to whitewash, or at most to plaster, walls already built of stone: but in Northamptonshire it was applied to the workmen who actually built the walls, such as they were:—

DAUBER. A builder of walls with mud, mixed with short straw, or stubble. These mud walls, as they are termed, are used particularly for hovels, and the cottages of the agricultural poor; but there are instances of houses, of two or three stories high, being built in this manner. Forby and Moore describe the same mode of building as common in Norfolk and Suffolk, only substituting clay for mud, or road dirt. Prompt. Parv. "*Dawber*, or cleymann. *Argillarius*, *bituminarius*." Palsgrave gives the verbs to *dawbe* with clay only; to *daube* with lime, plaster or lome, that is, tempered with heare or straw, *Dauber*, *placqueur*.

We meet with the term again under

WATTLE AND DAB. A method of building with flakes plastered with mortar, between upright, or horizontal studs; sometimes both. It is now little used except in the vicinity of the forests, and the obvious reason of its continuance there is the flakes being manufactured by the woodmen from the hazel that is grown in the coppices.

"Flakes," it is to be remarked, are synonymous with *wattles*, frames of interwoven osiers or hazels. There is again an allusion to this style of building in the phrase THACK AND MORTAR, "thack" being the same as *thatch*—

Thack and dike
Northamptonshire like.

This phrase, Miss Baker tells us, is—Applied to any one who works with eagerness and energy to complete any labour. "He sets to it *thack and mortar*." Perhaps this expression may be traced to the expeditious mode still observed in some of our villages of building walls and cottages with a mixture of mud and short straw.

Within the houses a frequent piece of furniture was the Long-Settle or Screen:—

LONG-SETTLE. A long high-backed wooden seat, with arms; frequent in the chimney corner of farm-houses in by-gone days: still retained in the village public house, where, if it is placed at a short distance from the fire, it often obtains the appropriate name of **SCREEN**, as it serves the purpose of shielding the occupants from the wind by its high back. Grose, Brockett, Hunter, the Craven Glossarist, and Jamieson, all notice this article of furniture, varying the orthography according to the Northern pronunciation, as *Lang* or *Lung*, *Settle* or *Saddle*.

The settle is mentioned both by Wycliffe and by Tusser.

The system of agriculture in open fields, which was prevalent in Northamptonshire less than a century ago, is illustrated by many appropriate terms:

A **LAND** is an arable division of a furlong in an open field; the top of the *land* is called the ridge or **RIG**, and the sides the furrow or **THURROW**; each land is separated by a narrow strip of greensward called a **BALK**, (which see,) but the number and length of the *lands* depend on the size and shape of the furlong. "How many *lands* have you ploughed to-day?" was a question often put to his ploughman by an open-field farmer, but has become obsolete, and indeed inappropriate, since the introduction of modern inclosure; though portions of inclosed fields, when appropriated to the growth of vegetables, are still called *lands*, as "a *land* of potatoes," "a *land* of carrots," &c.

The *balks* were sometimes of a larger size, in order to denote a division of property, and in that case were called *meer-balks*. The boundaries of parishes were also marked in the same way.

This mode of division is superseded by modern inclosures, and the term has consequently become obsolete; though we have instances of its retention. A grass lane, near Hunsborough Hill in the vicinity of Northampton, which separates the estates of two neighbouring country gentlemen, is called "The *Meer*" or "*Meer Lane*;" and a similar lane, in an adjoining parish, bears the same name. A.-Sax. *Mæra*, finis. The Prompt. Parv. gives "*Meer*, mark betwene ij. londys;" and Way, amongst other observations on this word, says, "In a decree, t. Hen. VI. relating to Broadway, Worcestershire, printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, part of the boundaries

of Pershore Abbey is described as the *mere dyche*."

The breadths of green sward left at the sides of ploughed fields were sometimes called *slades*; but this term seems more exactly appropriate to the natural openings left in the lower and marshy parts of woods and plantations:

And now he clymeth up the bankes,
And falleth in the *slades* depe.

GOWER.

We might extend our extracts very considerably were we to pursue the interesting matter respecting customs, and sports, and all kinds of folk-lore which are interspersed throughout Miss Baker's book, but we must refer to the book itself all those who are curious about the observation in Northamptonshire of May Day and Whitsun Ale, Mothering Sunday and Plough Monday, the wool-combers' festival of Bishop Blaze, and the juvenile game of Lady Coventry: as well as the curious accounts of the Christmas mumming, the Cushion dance, and the Nine Men's Morris, the village Feasts, the Statutes or Statties, for hiring servants, and the supplemental Mops for those who still stand idle in the market-place. As specimens, however, of these portions of Miss Baker's work, we will extract one or two of the shorter notices:—

FIG SUNDAY. Palm Sunday. It is the universal custom, with both rich and poor, to eat figs on this day. On the Saturday preceding this day, the market at Northampton is abundantly supplied with figs, and there are more purchased at this time than throughout the rest of the year; even the charity children, in some places, are regaled with them. The observance of this custom appears to be very local; it is not mentioned in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," and the only notice of it I have met with, out of the county, is in Hone's "Year Book." He states that, at Kempton in Hertfordshire, it has long been a custom for the inhabitants to eat figs on this day, there termed *Fig Sunday*, when it is also usual for them to keep wassel, and make merry with their friends. No conjecture is offered as to the origin or purpose of this singular custom. May it not have some reference to Christ's desiring to eat figs, the day after his triumphant entrance into Jerusalem?

DYZEMAS DAY. Childermas, or Holy Innocents' Day. A festival of great antiquity, though the observance of it, and the

name, are now obsolete. Childermas Day was considered of especial ill omen, and the same superstitious notions are connected with *Dyzemas Day*. A sexagenarian on the southern side of the county, to whom I was indebted for this name, informed me that within his remembrance this day was kept as sacred as the Sabbath, and it was considered particularly unlucky to commence any undertaking, or even to wash, on the same day of the week, throughout the year on which the anniversary of this day last fell; and it was commonly said, "What is begun on *Dyzemas Day* will never be finished."

Neither Brand nor Hone notices this name for this day. Grose and Pegge give "*Dyze-man's-day*, Childermas or Holy Innocents' Day," and assign it to the north. A learned friend suggests the probability of this name being derived from Gr. *Dus* and *Mass*; $\delta\nu\varsigma$ being expressive of misfortune, evil, peril, in allusion to the massacre of the Innocents.

To this etymology we must demur: though what the true one may be we are unable to say. In the town of

Bury St. Edmund's the guild of St. Nicholas was also called the Doose guild or Dusgyld, and on one of its leaden tokens CONGREGACIO DUSSE:* but *why* has not yet been discovered.

There are many other old words in this book whose etymology has never been properly ascertained, and perhaps never will be. What, for instance, can be made of *olyprance*, for a merry-making? Why was the shelf above a fire-place called the mantelpiece? It is as old a word as the dictionary of Palsgrave, who has "*mantyltre* of a chimney." Mr. Hunter in his Hallamshire Glossary defines *buffet* "with the accent on the first syllable, a footstool; accented on the last syllable, [and generally spelt *beaufet*,] a small cupboard." But what is the etymological origin in either case? On these and other more important matters Miss Baker's work will not only afford much interesting information, but will naturally lead to further investigation and discussion.

NEVILLE'S CROSS.

(With a Plate.)

AT a short distance from the City of Durham stand the remains of Neville's Cross, which was erected to commemorate the great victory achieved over the invading Scots, on the 17th of October, 1346. David king of Scots, knowing that Edward the Third was then engaged in war with France, took the opportunity to invade the English borders and to ravage the districts of Cumberland and Tynedale. Having taken the tower of Liddell, burnt and plundered the abbey of Lanercost and priory of Hexham, he crossed the Tyne and the Derwent, and proceeded without serious interruption to the park of Beaurepaire, three miles west of Durham, where he made his abode, whilst his army devastated the neighbouring country. The nobles who remained in the North of England, notwithstanding the French war, exerted their utmost energies to gather together the remaining forces of the country, and after some delay an army of sixteen thousand men was assembled under the authority of the archbishop of York,

the bishops of Durham, Lincoln, and Carlisle, the Lords Neville and Percy, and the sheriffs of York and Northumberland. King David was negligent in keeping a proper look-out, and on the 17th of October he was attacked by the English forces sooner than he had expected. The battle was fought on the Red-hills, a piece of broken and irregular ground rising abruptly from the Wear. The Scots were formed in three divisions, under the King, the Earl of Moray with Sir William Douglas, and the Steward of Scotland. The English distributed their forces in four bodies: Lord Percy led the first, Lord Neville the second, Sir Thomas Rokeby sheriff of Yorkshire commanded the third, and a strong body of cavalry under Edward Balliol formed the reserve. On a little hillock in the depth of Shawood called the Maidens' Bower, the Prior of Durham, with his attendants, knelt around the holy corporax cloth of Saint Cuthbert, which, in obedience to a miraculous vision, was elevated on the point of a spear,

* Tymms's History of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, pp. 32, 43, 63.



NEVILLES CROSS, DURHAM.



within sight of both armies. The city of Durham lay in dreadful suspense, whilst the remaining brethren of the convent poured forth their hymns and prayers from the highest towers of the cathedral.* The battle was long and doubtfully contested; but at length the disorder of the Scots became irretrievable, and a gallant body, which threw themselves around their king, fought with the determination of despair, until only eighty of their number survived. David, after receiving two arrow-wounds, and resisting several attempts to take him captive, was compelled to surrender to John Copeland a Northumbrian esquire, two of whose teeth he had first dashed out with his clenched steel gauntlet. Beside the King, the Earls of Fife and Monteith, and Sir William Douglas, were made prisoners; the Earls of Moray and Strathern, John and Alan Steward, and a long list of Scottish nobility, were amongst the slain. Of the English leaders, Lord Hastings alone fell. Copeland was rewarded by the English king with 500*l.* a year, and was made a Knight Banneret. He was afterwards sheriff of Northumberland for six years in succession. Out of an army of thirty thousand Scots and French auxiliaries, fifteen thousand were left dead upon the field, whilst the loss of the English was very trifling. In this battle a holy cross taken out of Holyrood House was captured from the Scots: and on the very spot where the standard of Saint Cuthbert had been exhibited was afterwards erected an elegant cross of stone, which, having been built at the expense of Ralph lord Neville, was called Neville's Cross.

Neville's Cross is thus described in the curious memoir of the Ancient Rites and Monuments of Durham, which was written by a contemporary shortly after the Reformation:—

This Cross had seven steps about it, every way squared to the socket, wherein the stalk of the cross stood, which socket was fastened to a large square stone; the sole, or bottom stone, being of a great

thickness, viz. a yard and a half every way; this stone was the eighth step. The stalk of the cross was in length three yards and a half up to the boss, having eight sides, all of one piece; from the socket it was fixed into the above boss, into which boss the stalk was deeply soldered with lead. In the midst of the stalk, in every second square, was the Neville's cross, a saltire on an escucheon, being Lord Neville's arms, finely cut, and at every corner of the socket was a picture, *i. e.* a statue, of one of the four evangelists, finely set forth and carved. The boss of the top of the stalk was an octangular stone, finely cut and bordered, and most curiously wrought, and on every square of the nether side was Neville's cross in one square and the bull's head in the next; so in the same reciprocal order about the boss. On the top of the boss was a stalk of stone—being a cross a little higher than the rest, whereon was cut, on both sides of the stalk, the picture of our Saviour Christ crucified, the picture of the blessed Virgin on one side and St. John the evangelist on the other, both standing on the top of the boss; all which pictures were most artificially wrought together and finely carved out of the entire stone, some parts thereof thorough carved work, both on the east and west sides, with a cover of stone likewise over their heads, being all most finely and curiously wrought together, out of the same hollow stone, which cover had a covering of lead.

From this minute description it is easy to imagine what appearance this handsome Memorial Cross assumed. Mr. Hutchinson the county historian attempted to place it in a wood-engraving before his reader's eye; † and, with our present knowledge of the architecture of our forefathers and the aid of contemporary examples, it might now be rebuilt almost in fac-simile of the original. At present, nothing more remains of Neville's Cross than the almost shapeless stump which is represented in the accompanying etching. It was not until the year 1589 that it was broken down and defaced by "some lewd and wicked persons."

A curious contemporary ballad relative to the battle of Neville's Cross is printed in Richardson's Table Book, Legendary Division, vol. ii. p. 72.

* In commemoration of this circumstance it has been customary, down to modern times, for the organist and choir of the cathedral to sing the *Te Deum* annually on the summit of the great tower.

† History of Durham, vol. ii. p. 342: the cut is repeated in Richardson's Local Historian's Table Book, Historical Division, vol. i. p. 123.

THE OLD CHURCH AT NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

IT has been judged requisite to take down the old church of Newport in the Isle of Wight, in order to rebuild it upon a larger scale. The town of Newport, like many others, grew up in mediæval times, without respect to parochial arrangements, and it occupies portions of three parishes, but stands principally in that of Carisbrooke. The castle of Carisbrooke (which is about two miles from Newport) was in ancient times the seat of the government of the island, and, with its contiguous town, or village, must have been considered its capital. Another town, however, was gradually formed at the landing-place of the neighbouring river (the Medina), to which a charter was first granted in the reign of Edward the First, by Isabella Countess of Albemarle and Devon, then lady of the Island. In that charter it is styled the *novus burgus de Medina*.

It is conjectured by Sir Richard Worsley, the historian of the Island, that the church of Newport was first erected, as a chapel to Carisbrooke, about the reign of Henry II. the dedication being to the then popular saint, Saint Thomas of Canterbury, who was not canonised until the year 1172. It appears by the cartulary of the Priory of Carisbrooke that it was covenanted between William de Vernun and the monks of that house, that two of their body should perform divine service in the church of Newport. This was about fifty years before the charter of the Countess Isabella already mentioned.

The inhabitants of Newport continued to bury their dead at Carisbrooke until the reign of Elizabeth, when, the plague prevailing in the town, they obtained the privilege of sepulture, on account of want of room at the mother church.

The later historian, Sir Henry Englefield, describes the church of Newport as a large plain building, of about the age of Henry IV. The several trades of the town are supposed to have been at the cost of particular portions of the structure, which were distinguished by the implements of their respective handicrafts, as hammers; shears, &c. It presented to view three lines of ridged roof, of nearly equal height, and two stories of windows in the same wall, the lower pointed and the upper square-headed, an arrangement by no means elegant.

A view of it will be seen in the Antiquarian Repertory, published in 1816, in which it is further described as being "very spa-

cious, but comparatively low, and has galleries in every part. It consists of a body and two aisles, one of which is separated from the rest by seven Gothic arches, and the other by six. The chancel is divided from the body of the church by small oak pillars and arches, ornamented with carving."

The carved screen will be preserved for re-erection in the new church; as will the pulpit, which is a remarkable specimen of the art of carving in wood in the reign of Charles the First, an art which seems to have flourished in the large establishments for ship-building and their immediate neighbourhoods. It is of oak, ornamented with fourteen emblematical figures, arranged in two rows of panels, and intended to represent the four Cardinal Virtues, the three Graces, and the seven Liberal Sciences, characterized by their respective symbols. On the cornice of the canopy, cut in ornamental letters of fret-work, is this sentence:—"Cry aloud and spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet. Isaiah, 58th chapter, verse 1." Over this, in front, are figures of War and Peace, the one holding a sword, and the other an olive-branch, with other suitable devices. The date of this pulpit is 1636, when it was given by one March, whose crest appears at the back. It was the work of Thomas Caper, "who lies buried in Salisbury."* The seats were erected at the same time.

It is stated that the various sepulchral tablets and monuments will be preserved for re-erection, and that none of the vaults of the church will be disturbed.

The most handsome monument is that of Sir Edward Horsey, who was Governor of the Isle of Wight in the reign of Elizabeth. It has an alabaster effigy, representing him attired in armour, with his hands raised in prayer: which Sir Henry Englefield pronounces to be "uncommonly well executed." The epitaph is in Latin verse, as follows:—

Edwardus qui miles erat fortissimus Horsey
Vectis erat Præses constans, terraque marique
Magnanimus, placidæ sub pacis nomine fortis,
Justiciæ cultor, quam fidus amicus amico,
Fautor Evangelii, dilectum principe vixit,
Municipis populo, multum dilectus ab omni
Vixit: Et ut sancte sic stamina sancta peregit.

Qui obiit 23^o die Martii
Anno Domini 1582.

Sir Edward was appointed to the Captaincy of the island in the year 1565, on the nomination of the Earl of Leicester,

* MS. Addit. (Brit. Mus.) 14,296, fol. 1.

one of whose followers he had been. He was present at the Earl's secret marriage with the Lady Douglas Sheffield, and acted the part of the lady's father on that occasion. Sir Richard Worsley states that as a naval commander he had "performed good service by clearing the Channel of the enemy's ships, with which it had been much infested. He not only kept the island in a proper state of defence, but lived in perfect harmony with the gentlemen there. The great plenty of hares and other game with which the island is stored, is owing to his care; he is reported to have given a lamb for every hare that was brought to him from the neighbouring counties."

He was also employed on a mission to Don John of Austria in 1576-7. Sir Richard Worsley also states that he was of the ancient family seated at Melcombe Horsey in Dorsetshire; but, if so, it was of a junior branch, for Hutchins, the historian of that county, could not fix his place in their pedigree.

A still more interesting circumstance in the sepulchral annals of this church is that here in the year 1650 was interred the body of the Princess Elizabeth, the second daughter of King Charles the First, who after her father's death was kept a prisoner at Carisbrook, and it is said was destined by the levellers of that period to be apprenticed to a button-maker in Newport. Her grave was distinguished by no other memorial but the initials E. S. until, in the year 1793, on opening a vault in the chancel, a coffin was discovered bearing the name of

"ELIZABETH, SECOND DAUGHTER
OF YE LATE KING CHARLES
DECE'D SEPTEMBER 8TH, MDCL."

Upon this discovery, a copper-plate was laid down upon the spot, with this notification:

"Underneath, in a lead coffin, rest y^e remains of Elizabeth second daughter of King Charles the First: obiit September 8, 1650, ætat. 14."

It has now been found that, in order to furnish this memorial, another party who had deserved well of the parish, was despoiled of his epitaph, for the reverse of the plate still bears this inscription:—
HERE LYETH YE BODY OF MASTER
GEORGE SHERGOLD LATE MINISTER OF
NEWPORT WHO DURING SIXTEEN YEARS
IN DISCHARGE OF HIS OFFICE STRICTLY
OBSERVED YE TRUE DISCIPLINE OF YE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND DISLIKING THAT
DEAD BODIES SHOULD BE BURIED IN

GODS HOUSE APPOINTED TO BE INTERRED IN THIS PLACE HE DYED UNIVER-
SALLY LAMENTED AND ESTEEMED JANU-
ARY XXIII 1707.

From a MS. in the British Museum, entitled "Church Notes in the Isle of Wight," and bearing the date of March, 1719, it has been ascertained that this tablet was "in the churchyard which is about a quarter of a mile west of the Church." Whether the rebuke it conveyed on the practice which very generally prevailed at the close of the last century, of burying within the church, at all contributed to its removal, it may not at present be possible to decide. At any event, it will now be restored to the memory of the conscientious and pious Minister: and it has been announced that her Majesty intends to erect at her own expense a more suitable monument to the Princess Elizabeth.

An inscription upon the south wall of the church, on the outside, indicated that the last considerable alterations were made in the year 1701. In the century and a half which has since elapsed any thing that may have been done has rather impaired than improved the stability of the structure; and it has at length been determined that the only safe and effectual remedy consisted in reconstruction.

Divine service was performed for the last time in the old church on the 16th of July. On the 24th August the first stone of the new building was laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Bishop of Winchester attending to offer the customary prayers, and the Freemasons of the neighbourhood, to the number of more than 400, affording their aid to the solemnity. The stone is thus inscribed: "On Thursday, August 24th, A. D. 1854, this foundation stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Francis Pittis, mayor; George Henry Connor, M.A. minister; Edward Way, Henry Loosemore, churchwardens." The architect employed is Mr. S. W. Dawkins, of Whitehall-place. He has adopted the Florid Gothic style, without galleries, except at the west end; and the church is to accommodate 1426 persons. The old tower is to be carried up fifty feet higher, when its height will be 122 feet. Its exterior will be newly cased, with angular turrets and a handsome doorway. The whole church will be built of the stone of the island, except the dressings, which will be of Caen stone. The cost is estimated at 83207.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Remarks on the Moravians, by the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge—The Romance of Robert the Devil; supposed identity of the character; opinions of recent Norman Historians—Wall Paintings at Ditteridge, Wilts—King Charles's Escape to the Scots—Cast-iron Grave-slab; Holy Bread; Acrostic Epitaphs.

REMARKS ON THE MORAVIANS, BY THE LATE SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

MR. URBAN,—From the Library of the late Dr. Southey I purchased a volume lettered on the back "MORAVIANS COMPARED AND DETECTED," being a collection of several tracts relative to the Moravians printed in the years 1753, 1754, and 1755. It is inscribed on its fly-leaf with the name of

Robert Southey

Keswick June 6, 1807,

and has several manuscript remarks by the hand of S. T. Coleridge, which you will probably think sufficiently interesting, the writer considered, to be placed before your readers. In the first inscription (which is written on the first fly-leaf) he seems to have had the Society of Friends in his eye:

"It is with religious Sects as with certain characters in common life: the worst comes out first. The first fervours of zeal impel both Teachers and Disciples to deduce consequences from their main principles with a *straight-forward down-rightness*, and to obtrude them on the attention with a hardihood of profession, and in such language as heated feelings naturally suggest, *i. e.* glowing, and sensuously material. From the same cause almost all enthusiastic Sects in attempting to spiritualize matter are sure to materialize spirit—the body playing them a trick which they themselves do not expect. But in a generation or two, at least wherever they are not persecuted, the natural operation of Sympathy, and the craving to be sympathized with, commences; what has been found offensive to others, becomes gradually so to the Sectary himself, and at last nothing remains but a costume perhaps and a more regulated mannerism of morals and religious *Cult*; while to fool-hardy extravagance succeeds shrewdness, caution, and all the fundamental qualities that make a *warm man*, and padlock the chest which they are sure to fill. S. T. C."

The next was written at a subsequent sitting:—

"It would be well for most sects, if only the names of their Founders remained, their works having perished. For the attempts to explain away, what from consistency they dare not disavow, involves them in worse inconsistency, nay, has (as among the Quakers) ended in an absolute misology, or determination neither to talk

or think on the disputed parts of their Faith; the consequence of which is, generally speaking, an entire ignorance of the true grounds of *all* Faith. Thus, I doubt not, but that few *English* Moravians exist, who would not shudder at the language and tenets of Zinzendorf, if they were even now presented to them under any other name. For, I confess, there seems no possibility of favourably interpreting many parts: tho' he has been grossly misunderstood in more. His doctrines of the Godhead assuredly resolve themselves into a fantastic Atheism (for his sleeping Propater is no better than Hesiod's Chaos) branching out into a gross material Polytheism—and never sure on earth or since Adam was a more unlucky attempt made to spiritualize sensuality by sensualizing in the grossest and most objectionable forms the most awful conceptions of Spirit. Yet the amiable and truly Christian conduct of the Moravian Church shews us, how acceptable to God *it is to believe with the Heurt*, how strange soever the chimæras of the Brain may be. Of one fact I much wish to be informed—whether the presence of the Elders is actually required at the consummation of marriages, for words and passages in an individual's writings may lie inert or be reasoned away; but a practice, a regular Rite, *burns in*, and belongs to every member of the Society.

"One other remark I will add of a general nature—that among the leading errors common to all religious enthusiasts this is not the last or least—that they always consider the soul of man exclusively in reference to itself and to God—*i. e.* as if every man were always alone; and pass over that large portion of human nature which refers to the action of man on man, as sympathy, modesty, and innocent shame, not from guilt or any sense of guilt, but simply because something is referred to which is proper to solitude, or in which no sympathy can be expected, or from recalling things in one state of mind which could only take place under a state of feeling altogether different, *i. e.* when we cannot sympathize even with our past selves. The ignorance, and consequent contempt, of this beautiful part of our nature (which Milton has given even to the Angel Raphael when he blushed at

one of Adam's questions), and the gross confusion of it with guilty shame and false shame, was the ground of the very worst and most offensive part of Zinzendorf's Hymns and Sermons, and under the notion of 'retrenching all to Innocence' he has not merely stripped, but absolutely fled his disciples—taken off the covering which nature has inwoven with our moral life.

"What the present Liturgical Language of the Moravians is, I know not; but I suspect that their theology still remains idolatrous, even after a more pernicious sort than that of the Romanists. Z.'s sophistry concerning the Second Commandment proves the importance of my fundamental distinction between contingent and necessary Presence, as the sole basis of all religious adoration.—S.T.C."

The first tract in the volume is "A Candid Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Herrnhuters, commonly called Moravians, or, Unitas Fratrum, &c. By Henry Rimius;" at the end of which, as an Appendix, is given a responsorial letter of the Theological Faculty of the University of Tübingen, to his Most Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg, against Count Zinzendorf, dated May 8, 1747; upon which Coleridge remarks:—

"The responsorial Letter, that follows, is, both in tone of feeling, and in matter of sound judgment, highly honorable to the Theological Faculty of Tübingen, which has within the last 20 years, and even to this day, distinguished itself, as an Abdiel, by its opposition to the Socinian or Philo-Christian Divines (the majority of the Clergy of N. Germany), with Eichhorn and Dr. Paulus at their head."

In "The Moravians Compared and Detected. By the Author of The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared," 1755, at p. 61, occurs this passage: "To prove that they (the Moravians) live as well as teach flagitiously, we need not, I suppose, conceive that their *Actions* are better than their *Doctrines*, or that they will speak out the *worst* of themselves." Upon this Coleridge remarks: "This Postulate is the true ground of all the incredible charges made by Epiphanius and

others on the Ancient Heretics. How false it is, taken generally, the lives of the Moravians may serve as a proof. High-flown metaphors are first understood in their most material sense, and the conduct deduced. Now, this is contrary to experience as well as Scripture—from the Conduct we should interpret the Opinions. And in truth, wherever the principles of a Sect are *efficiently wicked*, we there do hear chiefly of their actions, and by these actions the principles are attacked and exposed: *ex. gr.* the Jacobins in France. Whenever, therefore, as in Epiphanius and Rimius and the present author, we find nothing but opinions and wild words held up to our abhorrence, or at least only reports of horrid enormities done in secret among the Initiated into the highest mysteries, we may be pretty certain that the Sect is harmless. Who are stricter in their lives than the Calvinist Methodists? Yet what horrible consequences have been drawn from their doctrine of Faith without works, and charged on its adherents. But Andrew Frey? I *suspect* old Andrew Frey! How comes the pun of Merry Andrew in a letter supposed to be translated from the German? In the original it would be Hans Würste=Jack Sausage; and that would be no pun on Andrew, or Andreas. Besides, what do his charges amount to? Black words, that frighten one, are his *colours*; but what are the *figures*? Truly, a grand *Romp* on a birthnight; music, which he calls *wanton tunes**—an attribute of a tune which I have often indeed heard, but could never understand; and the only definite action, which he adduces, is a practical Joke,† not very uncommon at rustic wakes and merry-makings, and which may easily excite the *indignation* of the Stomach, but verily does not belong to the Court of Conscience. I should never have delivered over the offender to the Prince of the Air, unless for a few minutes, that he might sweeten himself. Our good Bishop is, indeed, more merry than indignant at the *crime*. In what state of mind Andrew Frey was, and how competent a witness, see p. 52 of his Pamphlet.‡ Such a man could both see and hear everything he

* "At their Merry-makings, an Uproar, as if a Mad-house had broken loose,—Musicians heightening their Mirth with all manner of *wanton Tunes*; their *Orgia* lasting till One or Two in the Morning, with the most indecent Levities; Increase of Wantonness, Tumults, Rioting.—Frey, p. 20." "Mr. Frey concludeth, upon the whole, That the *Moravian is the wickedst Sect that has appeared since the Apostles' Time*.—P. 70."

† "One Brother *breaking Wind* over another's *Tea-Cup*."

‡ The passage to which Coleridge refers is as follows:—"The first step towards becoming a false Teacher is a Departure from God; the just Punishment of such Apostasy is their Rejection, which in some is seen to be accompanied with a Spirit of *Magic*, operating in Dreams or by Inspirations; of which, incredible as this may

chanced to dream of—in other words, the man was crazy.—S.T.C.”

Coleridge's next side-note refers to an unfair inference (at p. 66), that the Moravians “bear a particular spite to the seventh Commandment prohibiting Adultery,” Count Zinzendorf, in a sermon preached at London, having publicly set forth, “That the seventh Commandment could oblige us no more in the New Testament, because it was at a time when one man had five or six wives:” from which it is argued, that “therefore it follows of course, that it can be no Adultery to make use of other women or other men's wives, under the Gospel dispensation, seeing it allows but one wife.” Coleridge replies, “There can be no doubt, from the particular sanctity ascribed to marriages by the Moravians, that the Count Z.'s meaning was no more than this: that the moral obligation to marriage fidelity among Christians is not founded on the 7th Commandment delivered to the Jews; but the purer and loftier morality of the Gospel Dispensation. In this sense the Count's argument is a just one. To him who may have as many wives as he can keep, the seventh Commandment is but the eighth and tenth Commandments enforced in one most important instance. Thou shalt not steal nor covet another's goods. Christianity founds it on the nobler and more mysterious necessity of exclusive Love. There is nothing [in] common between Polygamy with the power of Divorce, and the Marriage union of one Christian man with one Christian woman. They are essentially different states; and a law applying to one cannot be immediately applicable to the other.—S.T.C.”

The next side-note is applied to a quotation in which Count Zinzendorf says, “The Magistrate may and must use Laws;—but when we consider our Saviour's ruling of the heart, the Souls who are his Bride, here *we can't think of Law.*” Coleridge remarks, “Surely, nothing can be more innocent or just. The Count has said wisely, the outward morality which is producible by mere prudence, I entrust to the care of magistrates: and therefore it is that I have avowed that the strict Discipline and multitude of officers in our Society, is not a religious but a civil and temporal Discipline. In

matters of *Virtue* (*i. e.* the root, the fountain), we cannot think of any outward Law, no, not of the divine Law, as far as it is outward, *i. e.* grounded on threatenings or promises. But that the Count did not therefore hold Law superfluous is demonstrated by the watchful Discipline and multiplied magistracy of the Moravians, in addition to the Laws of the Country.” Again, Zinzendorf is quoted (p. 69): “'Tis a false Charge against us, that we *make void the Law.* For we insist on those Things which are inculcated in a *legal Method*; and the word *Law* is not rightly understood”—“*i. e.* (writes Coleridge) we *insist* upon them *at all events*; but at the same time we teach that, unless they flow from the new fountain, they are of no avail to a Christian's sanctification. And is not this orthodox? Is it not St. Paul's and St. James's Doctrine? Nay, has not even the Epicurean Horace said the same thing? ‘I have not robbed, or murdered.’ ‘Well, and you have not been sent to the galleys. You have had your appropriate reward.’—S.T.C.”

(P. 71.) “He prescribes a Method to his *Missionaries*, how to deal with the *Comptrollers of the Scriptures* (those that desire Proofs of every Doctrine out of the *Scripture*), *viz.* that they ought to prove all such Things by the *Defects*, or *Imperfections* of these Writings, which those Comptrollers pretend to make good by the *Perfection and Infallibility of the Scripture*. The *Reading of the Scripture* appears to him to be more *dangerous* than *useful* to the *Society*.” This is a quotation from Rimius. Coleridge remarks: “What the Count meant (71), I know not; but I know, that a learned Christian may understand the words, as both to take the Count's advice, and make a most important practical use of it.”

(P. 72.) “*G. J. Sutor*, who for many years had a considerable Post among them, affirms, that among the *Herrnhuters* many live without the *Bible*; and such as have one, sell or give it away. This can be proved by many examples. I have heard Persons of the *first Rank*, who have great Authority in their *Society*, make their Brags, that they had never read the *Bible* in their Lives.” (Another quotation from Rimius.) Coleridge: “Where is the proof that these facts apply to the

appear, I my own self have had but too convincing Experience; I was once, for a while, deceived by a fair Appearance in one who was possessed of this magical Talent; he could inject Dreams into me, and in those Dreams get from me what he would; he could further impress on me a strong Sensation of his Disquietudes; 'tis not only I, but other Persons still living, who have felt this supernatural Malignancy, and his Name is *Bernsdorff*. In this respect it is, that God complains of the Dreams of the *Jews*, and of the Workings of the Spirit in the false Prophets.” This Bernsdorff appears to have been a prototype of the more recent practitioners of animal magnetism.

Moravians, as a Sect? The Negative needs no other proof than may be found in Crantz's History of Greenland and its Missionaries. I have known but few Moravians indeed, but every one I have known, had the O. and N. Test. at his fingers' ends.—S.T.C."

There is only one more, in p. 79 :—
"Violent expressions of (rather, attributed to) an Individual are equivalent before this Judge with the avowal of the whole Society. What if the C. of England were tried in this manner?"

Coedriglan. J. M. TRAHERNE.

THE ROMANCE OF ROBERT THE DEVIL—SUPPOSED IDENTITY OF THE CHARACTER
—OPINIONS OF RECENT NORMAN HISTORIANS.

MR. URBAN,—Most of your bibliographical readers are acquainted (at least by name) with the romance of "Robert le Diable," or "Robert the Devyll;" though, as it does not occur in the list of romances in W. London's "Catalogue of the most vendible Bookes in England" (1658), it was probably never a popular story here. A new and personal importance, however, has been given to it by recent Norman historians. M. Thierry, in his well-known History of the Conquest, describes Duke Robert, the father of William the Conqueror, as one "whose violent character had gained for him the surname of Robert the Devil." (Vol. i. p. 133, ed. 1847.) M. Goube, in his "Histoire du Duché de Normandie" (Rouen, 1815), relating the ferocious warfare with which he supported Henry I. of France against the rebels in 1031, says, "C'était la manière du duc de faire ainsi la guerre; il disait qu'il fallait la pousser à toute outrance pour la terminer promptement, ou ne pas la déclarer: c'est ce qui lui fit donner le surnom de *Robert-le-Diable*." (Vol. i. p. 157.) Neither of these writers gives any quoted authority for affixing this name to Robert I.; nevertheless, it has become proverbial, for "dit le *Magnifique* ou le *Diable*," is his usual description in biographical dictionaries. M. Morlent, in his "Petite Géographie du Département de la Seine-Inférieure" (no date, but very lately printed), repeats but softens this opinion: "Ses prouesses héroïques, sa bravoure, sa loyauté, quelque chose d'imposant dans le caractère, enfin le mélange de la religion et de la galanterie en firent un prince populaire, et lui valurent deux surnoms; celui de ROBERT LE DIABLE et de Robert le Magnifique." (P. 12.)

M. Deville, in his "Histoire du Chateau d'Arques" (Rouen, 1839, 8vo.), endeavours to identify the hero of the romance with Robert II. Referring to the preface of another work which he had edited, viz. "Miracle de Notre-Dame de Robert-le-Diable," he argues, "que ce personnage n'est autre que Robert Courte-Heuse, fils de Guillaume-le-Conquerant" (chap. vi. p. 98), but without repeating the reasons

which led him to that conclusion. But M. Licquet, author of the "Histoire de Normandie" (Rouen, 1835, 8vo. 2 vols.), rejects both opinions, and, though the passage in which he discusses the question is rather long, your readers, if they have no other access to it, will not be displeased to see it entire.

"Il me reste à vous prémunir contre une tradition fabuleuse, attachée au nom de Robert. Quel habitant de Rouen, en suivant le cours de la Seine, sur un de ces bateaux voyageurs qui descendent et remontent le fleuve plusieurs fois par jour sur une étendue de quatre lieues environ, n'a pas involontairement tourné les yeux vers les hauteurs de Moulinaux? 'Voici le *chateau de Robert-le-Diable*,' ne manque pas de s'écrier quelqu'un des passagers. Et ce Robert-le-Diable serait précisément le duc dont nous nous occupons en ce moment.* Il est échappé à des écrivains modernes de consacrer ce bruit populaire, et de marier le nom de notre duc à cette épithète burlesque qu'il n'a point méritée. Robert, comme tous ses prédécesseurs, se montra intrépide, ami des combats, fit la guerre comme on la faisait alors, ravageant, pillant, brûlant tout sur son passage; mais tout cela s'était fait avant lui, et se fit encore après. D'autres ont vu, dans *Robert-le-Diable*, non pas celui dont nous venons de nous occuper, mais son petit-fils, Robert *Courte-Botte*. Celui-ci n'eut rien de plus diable que l'autre, et ne mérite pas d'avantage le sobriquet. Voici d'où vient l'erreur: on a imaginé de placer en tête de nos anciennes chroniques un vieux roman de chevalerie ayant pour titre *Robert-le-Diable*, fils d'un premier duc de Normandie nommé Aubert, qui n'a jamais existé. Ce Robert, dit le romancier, fut surnommé le Diable, pour les *grans cruautés et mauvesetés dont il fut plain*. Tout jeune, il battait ses camarades, égorgeait ses maîtres. Plus tard, il entra de vive force dans les couvens, et s'abandonnait à tous les excès. Nos ducs Robert n'offrent aucun trait de ressemblance avec ce héros de roman, et le nom a fait encore ici commettre une erreur à l'égard des personnes." (Vol. ii. p. 33-35.)

* The father of William the Conqueror.

The substance of the story is, that the mother of Robert, having long been childless, expressed a wish that if Heaven did not grant her offspring the Devil would. (*Flectere si nequeo superos*, &c. *Æn.* vii. 312.) In consequence of this the son she afterwards bore proved diabolical in his disposition. At length he has an interview with his mother, in the castle of Arques (near Dieppe), in order to learn the fatal secret of his destiny, when she makes him a full disclosure of the cause. (See Deville, p. 105.) Robert determines to amend his conduct, and says, in the language of the romance,

Diables en moi plus n'aura,

and adopts the process of contrition and reformation most consonant to the habits and ideas of the time.

If we merely consider the character of the two Roberts, something may be found in each to account in part for his name being connected with the tale. The elder

laboured under a suspicion of having poisoned his brother Richard, and the vices and rebellion of the other afforded some ground for odious imputations; but neither answers fully to the hero of the story. Besides, it is founded on the long sterility of the duchess, which is utterly at variance with the fact of Robert I. being a second son, and Robert II. being born within a year after his parents' marriage. There is a Robert in the tale, and there are Roberts in the annals of Normandy, and the castle at Arques is also a real locality; but when the writer composes in carelessness or defiance of historical truth, it is almost hopeless to speculate on the identity of his hero.

The literary fate of Robert Courthose, at all events, is very remarkable, perhaps the most remarkable of his line; for his name is not only associated with this romance, but also with the medical "Regimen" of Salerno, which is supposed on good grounds to be dedicated to him.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

WALL PAINTINGS AT DITTERIDGE, WILTS.

MR. URBAN.—Some curious paintings have been lately discovered by the Rev. George Mullins, the Rector of Ditteridge, Wilts, on the north wall of the interesting little church of that place.

Ditteridge, Ditchridge, or Dycheridge, is situated about a mile north-west of Box station on the Great Western Railway, and about six miles north-east of Bath. It is a scattered village of about twenty-two houses, lying very wide apart. The neighbourhood of the church is exceedingly beautiful, commanding the lovely vale of Box, the Monkton Farleigh Cliffs, and the rich and varied scenery in the direction of Bath. The church is but a small structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel. Its earliest features appear to be Norman. One of the original narrow circular-headed lights, with a wide splay in the interior, still remains, although walled-up in the inside. The rest have been destroyed to make way for Decorated windows and others of a later period. The doorway on the south retains its original Norman capitals, sculptured with grotesque animals, and a human head in strong relief on either side, looking east and west. A wooden porch of considerable antiquity, overgrown by a picturesque cluster of ivy, almost entirely conceals the tympanum, which upon inspection is found to be filled with sculptures in excellent preservation. I had neither time nor opportunity to examine them sufficiently to enable me to ascertain their purport; indeed, I am not sure that it would not be necessary, for a complete investigation, to clear away the protecting ivy, and perhaps part of the

porch itself. At the eastern end of the nave is a bell-cot, which probably contained the sancte bell. The general features of the interior correspond with those of the outside. The chancel arch is pointed, and rests upon corbels or imposts dying into the piers without pillar shafts. There is a piscina on the south side of the chancel, under a plain triangular-headed fenestrella with chamfered edges. The drain is six-foiled, three of the angles projecting beyond the wall and dying into it in a point beneath. At the back of the niche is a credence shelf, the edge of which has three-semicircular projections. In the north wall, at the eastern extremity of the nave, is a flight of stone steps which led to the rood loft. A priest's door in the north wall has been partially blocked up, and converted into a window. The font stands at the west end of the church: it is tub-shaped, with flutes half-way down, terminating in scallops; a row of scallops also runs round the bottom.

The whole of the north wall appears to have been decorated with fresco paintings, arranged in arcades formed by a flowing pattern springing from painted capitals. The portions which Mr. Mullins has uncovered represent as follows:—A winged Angel weighing a soul; the scales are bowl-shaped, a soul robed in white being in the descending one, and the grim black head of the Evil One, horned and eared like a Durham ox, emerges from the other. On the right is an outlined head of the Virgin. This figure would seem never to have been completed. The same design occurs in a wall-painting in Lenham

Church, Kent, and has been figured by Mr. Pretty of Northampton in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*. In the Lenham painting, however, it is much more elaborated, there being three devils on the side of the scale which is about to kick the beam, a result brought about by the sudden intervention of the Virgin, who has flung her rosary into the opposite bowl.

To the right of the weighing group in the Ditteridge painting is a large figure of St. Christopher, with a tree-stem for a staff in his hand, carrying the infant Saviour on his shoulder over a stormy sea. Further to the right, in the corner below, is a mermaid holding a hand-mirror, in which her own features are clearly reflected.

Above is a figure of a monk issuing from a steepled church on a rock, and holding out a huge lantern as a beacon to the giant. These paintings appear to have been covered by later pictures and inscriptions. I regret that I had not time to make a drawing of the wall in its present condition: possibly the careful examination which the task would have required, might have led to other discoveries. Mr. Mullins, however, seems fully alive to the interest which attaches to the subject, and will, I dare say, take care that it receives due attention. The church, indeed, is well worthy of being carefully recorded by the pencil. Yours, &c.

Northampton. G. J. DE WILDE.

KING CHARLES'S ESCAPE TO THE SCOTS.

MR. URBAN,—On the Patent Roll 12 Car. II. part 24, number 8, I find the following Warrant for payment to Mary Woodford for services rendered to Charles I. in what, in the language of that time, was termed "his passage to the Scots," viz. :—

"*De concessione Maria Woodford.*—Charles the Second, by the grace of God, &c. To the Treasurer and Under Treasurer of our Exchequer for the time being, greeting. Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby require and authorise you, out of our treasure remaining in the receipt of our Exchequer, to pay or cause to be paid unto Mistresse Mary Woodford, or her assignes, the summe of three hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, as of our royall bounty and to reward the service she did our late royall Father of blessed memory in his obscure passage to the Scots, without accompt, imprest, or other charge, or anie part thereof; and theis our P^res shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe. In witness, &c. Witness ourselfe at Westminster the 8th day of Nov^r. Per ip^m regem."

There can be no doubt but that this "obscure passage to the Scots" is identical with King Charles's proceeding to the Scottish army in April and May 1646, which at that time lay before Newark-on-Trent, but what the exact service rendered was I cannot discover. According to Clarendon (see vol. v. p. 394, ed. 1826) the King "early in the morning upon the 27th day of April went out of Oxford attended only

by John Ashburnham and a divine (one Hudson), who understood the by-ways as well as the common, and was indeed a very skilful guide. In this equipage he left Oxford on a Monday, leaving those of his council in Oxford who were privy to his going out, not informed whether he would go to the Scottish army or get privately into London, and lie there concealed till he might choose that which was best; but the King had wasted that time in several places, whereof some were gentlemen's houses (where he was not unknown, though untaken notice of), but in the end went into the Scottish army, before Newark, and sent for Montrevil to come to him." So far Lord Clarendon. Sir John Ashburnham relates this journey, which in his *Narrative** he elsewhere describes as "the passage to the Scots," more tersely. "After nine days travell upon the way, and in that time having passed through fourteen guards and garrisons of the enemies, we arrived safe at the Scots army before Newark."

Considering the state of the royal Exchequer at the date of this record, and the amount granted, I have thought that this service of Mistresse† Mary Woodford must have been performed upon some emergent occasion, and that some historical notice or tradition may have preserved the remembrance of it. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to afford some further light upon the incidents attending this hazardous journey of royalty.

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

* A Narrative by John Ashburnham of his Attendance on King Charles the First from Oxford to the Scotch Army, and from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight. Lond. 8vo. 1830.

† The title "Mistresse" shews that Mary Woodford was a gentlewoman, but no more, as the word "Miss," now used to denote an unmarried gentlewoman, was at that time and long after a term applied in a far different sense. In fact, "Mrs." was the title prefixed to all ladies, young or old, married or single.

CAST-IRON GRAVE-SLAB—HOLY BREAD—ACROSTIC EPITAPHS.

MR. URBAN,—On the floor of *Himbleton* Church, Worcestershire, is a flat cast-iron grave-slab, with an inscription to Philip Fincher and his wife, who died, the former in 1660 and the latter in 1690. Can any of your readers state an earlier instance of the use of iron for such a purpose?*

In the churchwardens' book of the parish of *Hales Owen* is the following:—"Item, for bred to the holy loffe for the township of Rommesley, 121." In those days the elements for the sacrament were taken from the people's oblations of bread and wine, until at length wafers were substituted. It was the custom for every house in the parish to provide in turn "the holy loaf," and the good man or woman who provided it was specially remembered in the church's prayers that day. Is not the above one of the latest instances on record, as the substitution of wafers generally took place in the 12th century?

* In the iron district of the Weald of Kent and Sussex there are still many monumental slabs of this material, some of which are described in the excellent papers on the Ironworks of that district, by Mr. M. A. Lower, in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vols. II. and III. At Wadhurst were found not less than thirty such monuments, ranging from the year 1625 to 1799; see our vol. XXXII. p. 505. One dated as early as 1521 was found in a cottage, used as a chimney-back; see vol. XXXIV. p. 307.—*Edit.*

When were acrostics first introduced? The following are the earliest instances which have come under observation: they are from *Teukesbury* Abbey Church:—

Though only stones salute the reader's eye,
Here in deep silence precious dust doth lie,
Obscurely sleeping in Death's mighty store,
Mingled with common earth, till time's no more,
Against Death's stubborn laws who does repine,
Since so much merit did his life resign.

Murmurs and tears are useless in the grave,
Else he whole vollies at his tomb might have;
Rest here in peace, who, like a faithful steward,
Repaired the church, the poor and needy cured.
Eternal mansions do attend the just,
To clothe with immortality their dust—
Tainted, whilst under ground, with worms and rust.

The above is to Thomas Merrett, date 1699; and there is one in Latin to *Amie*, the wife of John Wiatt (date effaced), which is also remarkable for its play upon words in nearly every line, thus:—

A: A me disce mori, mors est sors omnibus una;
M: Mortis et esca fui, mortis et esca meas.
I: In terram ex terra terrestris massa meabis;
E: Et caviet cineres urna parata cinis.
V: Vivere vis caelo, terrenam temnit vitam;
Y: Vita pijs mors est, mors mihi vita pia.
J: Jejunus, vigiles, ores, credasq. potenti,
A: Ardua fac: non est mollis ad astra via,
T: Te scriptura vocat, te sermo ecclesiae mater;
T: Teq. vocat Sponsus, Spiritus atque Pater.

Worcester, Sept. 1854. J. NOAKE.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The British Association at Liverpool—St. George's Hall—Educational Grants—Schools of Art—Lynn Athenæum—Norwich Free Library—Marochetti's Statue of the Queen at Glasgow—Literary News—Beaufoy Shaksperian Medal—The Chapter-House at Westminster—Canterbury Cathedral—Whittington Stone—Pictures and Antiquities—Monument to Mezeray.

The most remarkable event in the scientific and literary circles during the past month has been the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science at Liverpool; of which we shall give such account as our limits will permit in our next number. The opportunity has been taken to open the magnificent new building, named *St. George's Hall*, with a grand performance of music.

It appears from a tabular statement, prepared by order of the Committee of Council upon *Education*, that the total amount granted by Parliament, from 1839 down to the present year, was 1,323,229*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, which has been distributed in the fol-

lowing proportions:—To Church of England schools, 826,135*l.*; to Roman Catholic schools, 16,784*l.*; to schools of the Wesleyan connection, 37,560*l.* The aid afforded to other denominational schools is not specified. The average number of children in the various schools visited by the government inspectors, during the last year, were as follows:—Church of England schools, 289,464; Roman Catholic schools, 21,357; all other schools inspected, 46,826. The average expenditure for every scholar, during the year, in Great Britain, was 17*s.* 7½*d.*

Forty prizes of 8*l.* each are to be awarded to the students of the *Schools of Art*

throughout the kingdom who shall most distinguish themselves during the present year, so that they may have the means of visiting Paris next summer, during the Exhibition.

A School of Practical Art for Wolverhampton and the populous district of South Staffordshire has been recently inaugurated, with considerable spirit, at *Wolverhampton*, where a suitable Grecian structure has been erected, at a cost of 3,000*l.* raised by voluntary subscription.

Lord Stanley's munificent gift of 1,000*l.* to the *Lynn Athenæum* has caused 6000*l.* more to be raised. The building is adapted to numerous literary and public purposes; one portion of it—the Stanley library—is open at 3*s.* per annum.

On the 13th Sept. the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new building in St. Andrew's Street, Norwich, for the *Free Library* took place with considerable pomp and circumstance, the crowded state of the town during the Musical Festival week increasing the interest taken in the event. Appropriate speeches were delivered by Sir Samuel Bignold, the Mayor, Mr. Peto, M.P., the Duke of Wellington, and by others locally or officially connected with the town. The receipts of the Norwich Musical Festival have been about 4150*l.*, but, in consequence of the exorbitant sums paid to the principal singers, the expenses exceed 4000*l.*, so that the surplus destined for the city charities will be very small.

A statue of the late Duke of Wellington, by Adams of Chelsea, has arrived in Norwich; but the site not yet being determined upon by the subscribers, it has not been exposed to public view.

The inauguration of Baron Marochetti's statue of Queen Victoria, at Glasgow, was celebrated on Wednesday the 13th Sept. by a public banquet in the Town Hall, the Lord Provost presiding. Sir Archibald Alison, in proposing the health of the sculptor, paid a high and well-merited tribute to the genius and talent which have placed him in the first rank among modern artists. His fame was first made generally known in these islands by his statue of Wellington, which is also at Glasgow, in front of the Exchange. Sir A. Alison expressed a hope that Glasgow, which had public monuments to many illustrious men, would add one to Sir Robert Peel, suggesting as the proper site the square which contains the statues of Sir Walter Scott and of Sir John Moore, a native of the city.

An extraordinary public sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Berlin was held on the 24th of August, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the election of

Baron Alexander Humboldt. A colossal marble bust of the illustrious veteran of science, from the chisel of M. Boesch, was placed in the meeting-room.

The French Academy has announced as the subject of its yearly prize for 1856, "The Origin of the Phœnician Alphabet." The prize is 2000 francs.

In order to convey to foreign nations a knowledge of the complete success which has attended the policy of Free Trade in these kingdoms, it has been resolved by the League that 1,000 copies of the prize essay, The Charter of the Nations, handsomely bound, "shall be presented to the Governments of the following countries, through their ambassadors in London, or in such other way as may appear most convenient, with a request that they may be placed in the public libraries of the respective countries:"—The United States, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Sardinia, Greece, Saxony, Rome, Bavaria, Neapolitan States, Mexico, and Brazil.

The Committee of the *City of London School* having determined in 1850 that the munificence shewn by the late Mr. Beaufoy to that institution should be annually commemorated by his birthday being kept as a holiday, he was pleased, in consideration of that day, the 23d of April, happening to be also the anniversary of the birth and death of Shakspeare, to give an additional benefaction of one thousand guineas, in order to establish a fund for prizes to be distributed annually to promote the following objects: "To commemorate the birth and genius of Shakspeare; and to encourage amongst the pupils a taste for reading and studying the writings of so eminent a man, justly styled our great national bard, whose works occupy so prominent a position in English literature, and give a clearer insight into the manners and customs of the Elizabethan age than any other author; and to make them available to the pupils in the study of English history, and also as studies in comparison with the dramatic works of ancient Greek writers, as well as the dramatic writers in France and Germany and other countries." The sum is invested in 1081*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Three per Cent. Consols. The dies for a medal have lately been completed by Mr. Benjamin Wyon: they have cost 300*l.* which sum has been liberally defrayed by the Messrs. Beaufoy. On the obverse is the profile of Shakspeare from his bust at Stratford, with this legend, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE BORN APRIL 23, 1564; DIED APRIL 23, 1616. On the reverse is a groupe of the poet's principal characters, Lady Macbeth in the centre, Prospero,

with Ariel floating in the firmament, Cardinal Wolsey, Falstaff, Prince Hal, and Poins. In the exergue is inscribed, CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL SHAKESPEARIAN PRIZE FOUNDED 1851 BY HENRY B. H. BEAUFOY, F.R.S. BORN APRIL 23, 1785."

One of the most interesting portions of Mr. Clutton's lecture on Chapter-Houses, which we have noticed in our report of the Archæological meeting at Salisbury, was that in which he compared the two *Chapter-Houses of Salisbury and Westminster*, which are strikingly similar in arrangement, though the latter he considered as of higher Art. But what a painful contrast is there between their present condition! When will the Government, who have taken possession of the Westminster Chapter-House as a repository for records, follow the example of Salisbury, and restore what would then be one of the architectural ornaments of the metropolis?

In the report of the Commissioners on the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, it is stated that at *Canterbury* the north-west, or Lanfranc's Tower, was rebuilt at a cost of 25,000*l.*; and a gradual restoration of the whole fabric, exterior and interior, has been in progress from 1823 to the present time. The whole amount expended in 30 years is stated at nearly 100,000*l.* the whole arising from capitular funds.

It will be remembered that we have on several recent occasions noticed the successive destruction and removal of the several stones of memorial which have been placed on the ascent of Highgate Hill in commemoration of Sir Thomas Whittington: and our readers will remember, in particular, the interesting historical paper upon its early origin as a wayside cross, which was communicated by Mr. T. E. Tomlins to our Magazine for December 1852. We learn that the *Whittington Stone* has now again been renewed by the parochial authorities of Islington. With the affectation of a little antiquated orthography, the inscription is as follows:—"WHYTINGTON STONE. Sir R. Whyttington, thrice Lord Mayor of London. 1397, Richard II. 1406, Henry IV. 1420, Henry V. Sheriff, 1395." This new monument is nothing more than a plain stone, about two feet high, and has been figured in a recent number of the *Illustrated London News*. A more interesting memorial of the illustrious citizen, because nearly a contemporary one, was recently sold at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. It was one of the sculptured quatrefoils, containing Whittington's shield of arms, which formerly adorned the exterior of the public library which he founded at the monastery of the

Grey Friars in Newgate Street. This stone had been preserved by the late Mr. E. B. Price, F.S.A. and an etching representing it is printed in the *Chronicle of the Grey Friars*, edited for the Camden Society by Mr. John Gough Nichols. It ought to be deposited in the City Museum at Guildhall.

The splendid *Picture Gallery of Lord Northwick*, at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, has recently been much enlarged, with a view to the more complete classification of his lordship's collection of works by modern masters. Maclise's remarkable picture of the marriage of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, with the Princess Eva, daughter of Dermot Mac Murroch, King of Leinster, at the period of the invasion of Ireland by the English, in 1172, has been added to this collection. It is stated that the price was "nearly 2,000*l.*"

During the stay of the young King of Portugal at Buckingham Palace, her Majesty commanded his portrait to be painted, and selected Winterhalter as the artist. The picture is a half-length, and a most excellent likeness. His Majesty is in the uniform of a Portuguese General (blue, with gold appointments), and wears the Order of the Tower and Sword. The background is a crimson drapery.

The first annual general meeting of the *Palestine Archeological Association*, was held on 12th Sept. at the residence of Dr. John Lee, F.R.S. in Doctors' Commons, Mr. Joseph Bonomi, M.R.S.L. in the chair. The report of council was read by Dr. Turnbull, one of the honorary secretaries, and gave a favourable account of preliminary procedure. After this and the treasurer's report were adopted, an address was read, detailing the suggested and contemplated objects of the association.

Lord Panmure, on a recent visit to the Montrose Museum, added to its antiquarian stores one of three Caledonian swords lately found in the excavations at Brechin Railway-station.

Investigations made upon Sir John Simeon's estate, in the Isle of Wight, with reference to the ancient barrows there, have been pursued with success, under the superintendence of Mr. George Hillier, and the barrows have yielded many objects which will tend to elucidate the early history of the island.

A bronze Apollo recently discovered at Pompeii, a remarkable work, but of the Roman era, has been placed in the Museum at Naples.

There has existed from time immemorial a tradition that the island of Ortygia had before been united to the Syracusan shore. Late excavations, undertaken by Prince di Sta. Elia, have now proved the existence of an aqueduct, which

reaches the depth of 110 *palmes* under ground, and is situate, at the place whereto the excavations have now reached, 15 feet under the level of the (present!) sea. Thus the wonder of modern times, the Thames Tunnel, might have had its prototype in oldest antiquity, when Trinacrian engineers conducted water under the harbour of Lacci to the island. Still more, one of the ancient myths, that Alphaios, enamoured of Arethusa, visited her by a subterranean passage, seems to be but the glare of an old fact veiled in fiction.

The Mayor of Argentan in Normandy (department of Orne) has issued a notice, stating that it is proposed by that town to erect a monument to the memory of the

historian *Mezeray*, and his two brothers Father Eudes and the surgeon Charles D'Houay. The "Institut des Provinces" has adopted the proposal, and the "Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments" has headed the list of subscribers. (Journal des Baigneurs, Dieppe, July 16.) Of Charles D'Houay, or Douay, the least celebrated of the three brothers, and who was sheriff of Argentan, the following anecdote is related. Thinking it right to oppose some design of the governor, he said, "Nous sommes trois frères, adrateurs de la vérité et de la justice. Le premier la prêche, l'autre l'écrit, et moi je la soutiendrai jusqu'au dernier soupir." (Chaudon, Dict. art. *Mezeray*.)

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Earnest Student ; being Memorials of John Mackintosh. By the Rev. Norman Macleod. 8vo.—Pleasant, but melancholy, are these memorials of a Scottish youth of great promise, cut down by consumption ere he could bring into play for the benefit of mankind the powers which he unquestionably possessed. The English church was his first destination, and, after passing with honour through classes at Glasgow and Edinburgh, he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, with a view to ordination. Whilst at Cambridge doubts came over his mind, and ultimately he was impelled by conscience to abandon his first intentions and determine upon taking orders in the Free Church of Scotland. He accordingly transferred himself to Edinburgh, and worked under Dr. Chalmers. A little while after the death of Dr. Chalmers, ill health drove Mackintosh to the continent. At Rome he was seized with an affection of the lungs, which terminated his life near Stuttgart on the 11th March 1851. "Bury me beside Chalmers!" was his dying request. It was affectionately complied with by his relations, and his fellow-students raised a table-monument over his grave. The memorials alluded to in the title-page consist of extracts from his journals and letters. They indicate a mind eager to learn, and correct in judgment. An observing eye, enthusiastic feelings, with considerable powers of description and criticism, render his observations highly interesting. One cannot read many pages of the book without feeling that the man who here portrays himself was one whom every one who knew him must have loved. We will give a few of his notes about Rome; and first his account of the Roman Sunday.

"You cannot but be conscious that you are here in the city of the Pope; there is great solemnity, great decorum, great gravity—no sights by day or night are suffered to offend the eye—the streets are early silent—even swearing is repressed by law. On Sunday all shops shut; day and night the air is melodious with church or convent bells; and, where service is performed, it is generally well attended; but, then, what is that service? Ah! there is the question: at first sight the grossnesses present themselves; but I want to read, and probe, and hear what is to be said that reconciled a Bellarmine, a Pascal, and a Bossuet to what offends me."

The sorrowful impressions inseparably connected with Roman grandeur are well expressed in the following:—

"Rome speaks with a majesty of sorrow that never ceases to solemnize and impress—the Campagna, a vast wilderness, in which, with a narrow border of cultivation, Rome is placed, seems to have never acknowledged the Christian era, but mournfully to count from the foundation of the city; destitute of all buildings save the ruins of antiquity, majestic aqueducts and sepulchres—the ghosts of greatness; yet, oh! the beauty of the wild flowers, 'fresh with childhood,' that cover its grassy turf; the gladness of the lark that shouts above, only rendering its melancholy more touching; the lovely views of the Alban and other hills that line it, and where each modern town, gleaming whitely on their flanks, marks the site of some famous place—Alba Longa, Tusculum, Præneste, Tiber; so that it is positively more easy to live in the past than in the present. I am more than satisfied with Rome; I am in love—intoxicated."

The following is a description of the Jews' quarter at Rome:—

“My steps were turned by the Piazza di Minerva, where is an obelisk once dedicated to her, now to Mary, towards the quarter of the Ghetto. I soon reached it, between the Capitol and the river. It is of considerable extent, and entirely occupied by Jews. There they have continued since the days of Claudius and Nero, hedged off as it were from their fellow-citizens, as though their touch were pollution. I confess that on seeing them with their strongly-marked Israelitish features, old men and maidens, young men and children, my heart for the first time warmed towards the living Jews. It seemed as if but one day intervened between the time when they were visited by Paul, and persecuted by the Romans. Outcast Israel!—there was something touching in their looks, especially of the old, as though Zion were still written on their hearts. Still, too, beloved of God, and excluded only for a season, faith could leap over this future interval as easily as the past, and see them once more within their own borders. There was nothing inharmonious in the sight of them amid so much that is venerable, as may be said of the modern Romans; nay, more antique than all, they throw a shade on the monuments that surround them.”

Again, we have a visit to the college of the *Propaganda*.

“An English student and an American received us with a kindness and courtesy unending among Roman Catholic clergy and students. We proceeded through the establishment, which is vast in extent, and appears to be arranged on principles of method the most consummate. The training I understand to embrace ten years, though many may come up so far prepared as to shorten the curriculum. . . . I saw many of their text-books, of which Palma's Church History arrested my attention. The different years have *camerate*, or ranges of chambers, assigned them; sometimes, however, two years are put together, so that the *camerate* vary from six to seven. The younger years are in one large hall, where each has his little dormitory at the side, and a table and bookcase in the hall. The more advanced have each their room. A prefect presides over each *camerata*—one of the more advanced students in theology. Lecturers come in to prelect on the various subjects, and, in some cases, students from other colleges—as the Irish—are admitted to these lectures. There are two annual examinations—the last occupying more than a week—conducted in writing; and these being all successfully passed, (priest's) orders are

conferred. For D.D. a different ordeal is undergone. . . . They have nine hours' [daily] study, including lectures. The scholastic year lasts from November to August, with a few holidays interspersed, and every Thursday. In August they relax, and in September go to a country seat they have at Frascati, where they spend very happily six weeks in summer. I was introduced to Chinese, Armenians, Turks, Syrians, Africans, &c. &c. All seemed happy and united, and pervaded with courtesy. We saw the refectory, where all take meals together, substantial and plain; also some smaller libraries, but had not time on this occasion to see the great library and museum. Their own little libraries seemed well supplied. I made the acquaintance of two Scottish students; . . . who recited on Sunday, and whose hearty Highland accent and loving expression took me very much. They both invited me to come and see them, which I offered to do, informing them, of course, that I was Protestant.”

And now one extract about Venice.

“Venice—bride and queen of the Adriatic!—gorgeously, sumptuously, fantastically, ridiculously beautiful—the most un-Presbyterian city it is possible for the mind to fancy. What if Calvin had got his hammer among the minarets and pinnacles of St. Mark's? I am morally certain that cathedral must have been imported on the wings of genii from Bagdad or some city of the Arabian Nights; having said which, I have said enough. Before it, rise three stupendous masts—emblems of the maritime republic; then the piazza—three sides of a long rectangle—the façades of an architecture at once quaint and rich, with a long cloister (or piazza, as we should use the word) of brilliant shops and cafés all round. The whole square is paved, and entirely shut in from sight of sea or canal. Here Greeks and Turks mingle with Christians; and at evening, beneath the still and starry sky, an Austrian band, or native singers, discourse most eloquent music; while all the rank and fashion of Venice and its visitors enjoy the cool air, feeding on ices, coffee, and harmonious thought. The Doge's palace, and a thousand others, line the Quay and the Grand Canal, all of rich marble and most fantastic architecture, as if to scout the usual stiffness of Europeans. I am not sure if the Venetians say their prayers to the Madonna or the Prophet, but it is of little consequence: one and all in Italy are alike pagan.”

These extracts will, we are sure, send many of our readers to the book itself.

The History of the Constituent Assembly. By A. De Lamartine. Translated. Post 8vo. pp. 395. (*Vizetelly.*) — The French Revolution is an event, or rather a course of events, which so much exceeds the apparent causes, whether predisposing or exciting, that one of the actors (the Abbé Grégoire) has seriously said, the subterranean part of it has never been discovered. The chief wonder is, not that it should have happened, but that it should have attained its maturity so soon, and have acquired the name of a revolution almost as soon as it became a struggle. The cause of this perhaps must mainly be sought in the provincial history of France. The States-General were an aggregate of the provincial ones, and the disputes of Brittany with its governor D'Aiguillon, when multiplied by the number of the provinces, produced a revolution on a national scale. The poverty of the government placed it at the mercy of the nation, and the avowal of it left no alternative. Lacretelle has suggested another ingredient in the cup. "Il est un trait distinctif que les Français développèrent graduellement durant le cours du 18^e siècle: c'est le besoin d'agitation." And after tracing it through the century, he concludes by saying, "La révolution d'Amérique, dont les Français furent les instigateurs et les auxiliaires, les passionna pour les institutions, et surtout pour le mot et les formes de la liberté." (*Hist. de France*, v. p. 3.) But M. de Barante rejects the idea of any single sufficient cause. "Toutes les circonstances dont elle a semblé résulter, sont liées entre elles, et n'ont été puissantes que par leur réunion." (*De la Litt. Française*, p. 316.) He partly accounts for its violence by the vagueness of its character. The English, he observes, despaired of happiness under the Stuarts, and changed the dynasty: the Americans were oppressed by English taxation, and declared themselves independent. "Ce sont là les heureuses révolutions; on sait ce qu'on veut, on marche vers un terme précis, on se repose quand il est atteint." But when a nation is weary of its position, and everybody wishes to change his place, they know not what they want, and are only susceptible of discontent and agitation (p. 314). If he has not always justly applied this principle, he is right at least in this application of it.

Yet the wonder is, that the shock was so powerful, or the resistance so feeble. But it diminishes when we consider the state of society. Count Mercî, who had resided twenty-five years in Paris, "as a Mentor to the Queen," told Lord Malmesbury in 1793 that he saw the *pourriture*

of the French court long ago. (*Diaries*, iii. 14.) The late Sir John Throckmorton, who travelled in France in 1792, was present in the Duke of Brunswick's camp in Champagne; it was then summer, and the emigrant nobles, who expected to be restored by the autumn, were disputing who should have the best boxes at the opera during the winter. He came away in disgust.* It was not by such men that existing institutions could be sustained. If it be asked why the clergy had not more influence in arresting the course of innovation, we must answer in the words of a friendly writer: "ils rougissaient de l'Évangile, au lieu de le confesser hardiment." (*De Barante*, p. 289.) If faith was at so low an ebb, morality, which may be said to sail upon it, could rise no higher.†

M. de Lamartine in this volume of his *History of the Constituent Assembly* has hitherto kept pretty clear of merely repeating his *History of the Girondins*. He proposes "to give a narrative of the Revolution, without flattering its weaknesses, or palliating its faults." (p. 11.) It contains much fine writing, sometimes aims too obviously at it, and is sometimes obscure. There is some truth, with a mixture of error, in saying that "The French Revolution came into existence on the same day with the discovery of Printing," (*ibid.*) for it is rather too like Barruel's confused reasoning. He says more truly, that its greatness consists in this, "that it was not merely a revolution of France, but a revolution of the human mind." Again, "Martyrised on the burning plains of the Inquisition in Spain, oppressed in Italy, assassinated in France by Saint Bartholomew, apostatised by Henry IV. conscience and reason, immortal in their nature, had still survived." (11-12.) But when he discerns them in the eighteenth century, "under the name of Philosophy or Rationalism," he is doing a grievous wrong to conscience, and no great service to reason. To affirm that "the Philosophy of the eighteenth century, in its most ele-

* We had this anecdote from his brother Sir George (the George Courtenay of Cowper's Correspondence) a little before his death in 1826.

† Nicbuhr in his newly-published *Lectures on Ethnography* says, "The horrors of the French Revolution must be set down to the account of those who had the power in their hands before it broke out; had these men been better, the ferment of the dregs of the people would have met with quite a different resistance. But the whole fabric was rotten, and in a state of dissolution." (*Vol. ii. p. 296.*)

vated and moral sense, was the code, not yet drawn up, of civil and religious liberty" (p. 13), is a great exaggeration, to say the least, for if a professed friend, it was no less injurious than an enemy in its results. To place *Telemachus* in the same line with the *Social Contract* of Rousseau, will startle the admirers of Fenelon, yet, if Barruel's mode of reasoning be just, the one was virtually the precursor of the other.

He argues that to produce so great a change two things were necessary. 1. "That public opinion should become a passion." 2. "That government should afford an opportunity for its own overthrow." (p. 13.) "Never did fatality—a word devoid of sense, but which men use to express the irresistible force of things—exhibit itself in a more over-ruling light than in the destiny of the king." (90.) M. de Lamartine goes back from the convocation of the States-General to the preliminary history, which strikes us as a bad arrangement, and M. Mignet's is better. But how just is the remark, that "the kingdom, worn out with the vices of the last reign, would have required, to raise and consolidate it, the eagle-eye of genius, the heart of heroism, and the maturity of a sage!" (47.)

The reign of Louis XVI. did not begin inauspiciously. Horace Walpole, writing to Sir H. Mann (July 10, 1774,) says, "The King is adored, and a most beautiful compliment has been paid to him: somebody wrote under the statue of Henri Quatre, *Resurrexit.*" But the *guerre des farines* soon came to disturb this happy promise, and Walpole writes again on June 5, 1775, "He was besieged for three days in Versailles by twenty thousand men;" a fearful prelude to the events of 1789 on the same spot.* Yet so vague was the nature of the revolution, that the insurgents little knew to what they were tending. We have seen some contemporary prints of the taking of the Bastille, in one of which a man, apparently fresh from that terrible scene, is *shaking hands* with the King on his throne, while the heads of the victims lie beside him! The revolution did not set out with hostile designs towards the King, but the waves soon reached the feet of the modern Canute, and overwhelmed him in their fury.

In reading this work we cannot help regretting that the "Declaration of the

* He mentions (Feb. 13, 1757) that as Louis XV. "went to hold the *lit de justice*, no mortal cried *Vive le Roi!* but one old woman, for which the mob knocked her down, and trampled her to death." How like the events of Louis XVI.'s detention at Varennes!

King's intentions," which contained the outline of a thorough political reform, was not accepted at once, as the basis of proceedings, even when the consolidation of the three orders was effected. Had the members of the Assembly been real politicians, they would have done this, but their heads were turned by the novelty of their position. But everything was done to irritate them and make them feel their importance. Thus, on the day after the memorable oath, "The Count d'Artois, by an unworthy and puerile subterfuge, had hired the hall under the pretext of playing a game at tennis, thus insolently giving a preference to his princely pleasures over the deliberations of the national representatives." (p. 243.) On the other hand, "No efforts were spared by the popular factions, and by the agitators of the Duke of Orleans' party, to seduce the soldiery. Gold, wine, women, and incendiary pamphlets were introduced into their barracks." (p. 276.)

This volume ends with the taking of the Bastille. The digression at pp. 151—212, on the history of Mirabeau, is much too long, and should have formed an appendix. But, as a history, it will give the reader a clear idea of the times and events, which is really the greatest praise. The characters are so ably drawn, that some of them may be selected as favourable specimens of the author's style:—

LOUIS XVI.—"The whole of his personal appearance gave the idea of an honest peasant dragged from his field, arrayed as a prince by some mockery of destiny, and forced to appear unwillingly before an imposing multitude." (p. 26.)*

THE QUEEN.—"Already had her fleeting popularity given place in public opinion to distrust, reproaches, accusations, and calumnies. The people saw in her the superiority of nature and of intellect, but also the proud and disdainful genius of courts, the secret accomplice of the aristocracy, the inspirer of anti-popular counsels, the beloved but ruling fatality of the King." (p. 27.) "As a woman, fascinating; as a queen, inconsiderate; as a victim, worthy of the utmost compassion; she is one of those memorable creatures whom we cannot judge without shedding tears of pity." (pp. 90, 1.)

MONSIEUR (Louis XVIII).—"In him was felt the superiority which veils itself to avoid exciting the jealousy of duller natures. Nothing was wanting to his countenance but a manly expression to give it all the dignity of genius. . . Public

* A passage at p. 45 in very bad taste should have been omitted; to expunge it would be for the publisher's interest.

opinion received his advances with favour, but did not confide in him with full security. It dreaded his intellect, distrusted his sincerity or his constancy, and, under his careless aspect, was apprehensive of stratagem." (pp. 27, 28.)

THE COUNT D'ARTOIS (Charles X.)—"Nature, which had taken a pleasure in giving him the outside of a hero, had forgotten to furnish him with a corresponding soul and genius . . . All his policy consisted in a few chivalrous expressions, uttered against a period which no longer comprehended them, and a threatening wave of his sword against future factions." (p. 28.)

NECKER.—"His countenance betrayed the man. Pride, solemnity, stateliness devoid of character, a lofty forehead, a confident eye, a close and not ungracious mouth, foreign features, in which German gravity struggled with French shallowness; self-satisfaction, disdain for others, affected good nature, feigned modesty, the attitude of a servant who protects his master. . . . Such was the exterior, and such was the man." (pp. 28, 29.) Lacre- telle has acutely remarked, "Necker avait trop d'orgueil pour n'avoir pas de bonne foi." But then "il y avait deux choses sur lesquelles il était destiné à se tromper long-temps: la rectitude constante qu'il supposait à l'opinion publique, et la confiance où il était de diriger cette opinion." (Hist. v. p. 26.)

MIRABEAU.—"In spite of the disrepute which the scandalous irregularities of his life had spread upon his name, he had from the very first day a presentiment of his power. . . . He assumed therein, from the first word he uttered, the part of a politician, an inspirer, and a statesman." (p. 212.) It is a problem in history what he could have done as an ally of the monarchy; but already he had heard the cries of his *grande trahison* in the streets of Paris; and the remark of his biographer in the *Dict. des Hommes Marquans* is just, "Heureux jusques dans l'époque de sa mort, il laissa le public incédecis sur ce qu'il eût pu faire, s'il eût vécu." (Vol. iii. p. 35.)

SIÈYES.—"He thought much, he spoke little . . . even silence was one of his charms. To speak little in public assemblies is with some men to speak effectually." (p. 221.)

We must close these extracts with the author's observations of the conduct of the unfortunate M. DE FLESSELLES: "His only fault was to have remained among the revolutionists, when his heart was with the court. He ought either to have openly refused to bear any part in the revolt, or to have been faithfully its partisan. To

act on both sides in revolutions is always fatal to the character of honourable men, and often brings them to the scaffold. Life and fame are equally endangered by that course, and even posterity has a hard task in giving a satisfactory judgment in their favour." (p. 393.)

Of the translation we need only say that, while apparently correct in the main, it may be a little improved when an opportunity occurs for revision.

French Railway Literature.—1. *Bibliothèque du Voyageur en Chemins de Fer*, 12mo. and square 16mo. (*Napoleon Chaix et Cie. Paris*).—2. *Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer*, 12mo. and 16mo. (*Hachette et Cie.*)—Many years ago, Dr. Dibden gave the name of "A Postchaise Companion" to some portable volume; but whether a series of such companions had been issued by any publisher we do not remember, though Bell's edition of the Poets and Cooke's "Select Novels" had the appearance of it. Some of Dr. Trusler's volumes, particularly his *Chronology*, in 24mo. which professed to be "designed for the pocket, in order to set people right in conversation," were steps in that direction; and the "Gentleman's Pocket Farrier" (published by Bell), which the advertisement asserted "no person who values his horse should be without, especially on the road," went a little further. But the general habit of travelling on horseback, till the end of the last century, left little occasion for reading, or room for books. About five-and-twenty years ago, we remember a series of religious publications, of a small size, sold in a case for the accommodation of naval officers. But now the numerous innovations of the railway have extended their influence to literature, and produced a series of books for the special use of travellers. "Les Chemins de Fer ont conquis le temps et l'espace; ils ont supprimé les distances; ils ont rapproché les hommes et les sociétés. A des intérêts aussi grands, appelés réellement à changer la face du monde, il fallait une expression et des publications nouvelles." (*Chaix, "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer," July 9, 1854.*)

Our own railway literature began with works already published, which were available for that object from their portable size; but republications are now proceeding for the use of the train, and one series (Mr. Murray's) promises to form a respectable library. The French are following the example, and two rival series are already soliciting the traveller's notice. That of M. Chaix is called by himself a "Véritable encyclopédie des Voyages."

It consists of "conseils aux voyageurs," guides in all directions, for the steam-boat as well as the rail, and an appropriate atlas. The series, however, is not yet complete. We inquired in vain at several station repositories for a guide to the Boulogne Railway, and were always put off with a large "Guide à Londres," containing short accounts of the several routes by Calais, Boulogne, Havre, and Dieppe. There are two Guides to Paris, of which we recommend the larger, for the price is nearly the same, and the smaller, though it answers common purposes, is of little use to travellers who wish to observe and examine as they proceed.

The collection published by M. Hachette is of a more important kind. It contains, of course, a set of itinerary guides, and also local ones (*guides-cicerone* as they are termed), and interpreters or vocabularies in French and English. The Guides are profusely ornamented with views, some of them prettily executed, some of them poor, and some of them worn, as many a cut has to serve for more than one book, when the subjects allow of it. They also differ in size, as, for instance, the "Petit Itinéraire de Paris à Rouen" consists of a few pages in 16mo. The letter-press varies according to the authors. The prospectus says, "Les faits les plus importants, les personnages les plus célèbres de l'antiquité et des temps modernes, deviendrait le sujet d'autant de récits et de biographies." This is placing them in the best light, but the English reader must expect to feel the shock of conflicting prejudices, feelings, and even principles. As far as we have seen, we like the "Petit Itinéraire" from Paris to Rouen the best, though, indeed, the Church of S. Eloi, which it omits, has peculiar claims on its notice.

Besides this, there are six other classes, viz. : 2. History and Travels; 3. French Literature; 4. Ancient and Foreign Literature; 5. Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; 6. Children's Books; 7. Miscellaneous. The covers are of different colours, so that the required volume is easily found among a number. Some, chiefly in class 5, are written for the occasion; others are taken from standard authors, old and new. The professed object is "amuser honnêtement et être utile;" but our standard of taste differs from that of our neighbours, and the "contes merveilleux d'Apulée" need some management to redeem such a pledge. We do not know what the selections of fairy tales from Perrault may be, but we remember the original work in our youth, and should be loth to put it into juvenile hands again without omissions. The second

class (History and Travels) contains several historical episodes taken from works of repute, such as Jeanne d'Arc from Michélet's France, Louis XI. and Charles the Bold (ditto); "La Saint-Barthélemy" (*i. e.* an account of the massacre), extracted from Brantôme, De Thou, &c.; and Louis XIV. from S. Simon. It also includes some of Lamartine's articles, reprinted from the "Civilisateur," viz. Guttenberg, Columbus, Fenelon, and Nelson; Lavallant's Travels in Africa, and some selections from Basil Hall. Among the French literature are Paul and Virginia, Voltaire's Zadig, and the *Métromaine* of Pirou.

Of course the demand varies. Itineraries will always sell, and, as the set is not yet complete, the vendor often loses a customer, who departs disappointed at the answer, "Je l'ai demandé, mais il n'a pas encore paru." Children's books do not go off, "Les enfans (said our informant the vendor) sont trop avancés." The most saleable volumes, he told us, are Saint-Hilaire's Anecdotes of the Reign of Louis XVI. of the Period of Terror, and of the Empire of Napoleon, which we can easily imagine. A *vendeuse* recommended us the "Nouvelles choisies d'Edgar Poe, traduites de l'Anglais," as being in great favour. The "Mémoires d'un Seigneur Russe," translated from Tourghenieff, are also said to be in demand. But on the whole we cannot say that the lines on which we travelled gave us the idea of a "reading public," though, as the country booksellers keep a stock of these publications, the amount of their sale cannot be learned from the station alone. At all events, a "littérature hâtive" (to borrow a French expression), has sprung up, and what its effects will be is a subject for deep reflection. Some will dread the result, as injurious to solid literature, by inundating the press with the superficial and the trivial; while others (and we incline to that opinion) will entertain the hope of a wholesomè direction being given to readers' minds by useful extracts and summaries. After all, it may turn out that both anticipations, as Horace Smith formerly observed, are "in a great measure right, and in a great measure wrong."

The Wife's Manual; or, Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several occasions of a Matron's Life. By the Rev. W. Calvert, M.A., Rector of St. Antholin's, and one of the Minor Canons of Saint Paul's. Square octavo.—The author of this book has evidently taken great pains to render it attractive, and we think there is altogether so much merit about it that his efforts will be attended with a large

measure of success. It consists entirely of short poetical pieces, which are characterised by much gracefulness of expression and tenderness of sentiment, and aspire throughout to sanctify each incident of domestic life with the spirit of thankfulness and devotion. There are many pieces that we could extract for their excellence in the qualities which we have mentioned: the following, we think, has somewhat more novelty in its conception than some of the rest:—

FORGOTTEN BLESSINGS.

Where are the stars, the stars that shone
All through the summer night?
Why are they and their pale queen gone,
As if they fear'd to be look'd upon
By the gaze of the bold Daylight?
Gone they are not.—In the far blue skies
Their silent ranks they keep;
Unseen by our sun-dazzled eyes,
They wait till the breath of the night-wind sighs,
Then come and watch our sleep.
Thus oft it is—the lights that cheer
The night of our distress,
When brighter gladder hours appear,
Forgotten with our grief and fear,
Wake not our thankfulness.
Yet still, unmindful though we be,
Those lamps of love remain;
And, when life's shadows close, and we
Look up some ray of hope to see,
Shall glad our hearts again.

The Wife's Manual is rendered a more elegant and acceptable offering by its exterior and interior ornament. Every page is inclosed in woodcut borders, some of which are directly copied from the Book of Christian Prayers, printed by John Day in 1569, usually called Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book, and the rest are designed upon the same model. We do not know whether we are expected to criticise these engravings. If so, we will fairly say that we admire many that Mr. Calvert has designed more than their originals, which are not the most chaste or elegant arabesques imaginable. It is sometimes better to follow the style and spirit, rather than the details, of the old masters. There is, besides, a profusion of vignettes, some of which accord very happily with the borders, but others are inharmonious both in design and execution. When Mr. Rogers's Poems were adorned, many years ago, with bold but very effective outlines from the graceful pencil of Stothard, there was a charm in the designs that more than compensated for the slight and somewhat rude manner in which they were engraved. Some of Mr. Calvert's vignettes, from their too great delicacy of finish, as well as their modern fashion, do not harmonise agreeably with the antique borders, nor with

the old Roman type in which the book is printed. The latter, we confess, is not particularly pleasing to us—the long esses especially are not like any old pattern which we recollect to have seen.

THEOLOGY.—1. *The Life and Labours of Augustine. A Historical Sketch.* By P. Schaff, D.D. *Fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 98.* The author, who is Professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, in Pennsylvania, has already published "A History of the Apostolic Church," which is favourably spoken of both in England and America. This volume consists of a biography, an account of Augustine's writings, and an essay on his influence upon his own and succeeding generations. At p. 94 the author quotes, in exemplification of this, a just remark of Böhringer, that "Luther cannot be understood without Augustine, nor the Reformation without Augustinianism." He does not always express himself with that caution which we could wish, but the subject is a difficult one for any pen, and involves many points of dispute. The engraving of Augustine, as it cannot be a portrait, might have been omitted. But for those who desire to have a summary view of his life and writings, the book has great advantages, and fulfils the writer's wish of "a faithful, clear, and popular account" of "one of the greatest and best men that adorn the history of the Christian Church."—2. *Memoir and Sermons of the late A. Ross, M.A. Edited by Archdeacon Hayden (of Derry).* 8vo. *pp. xx. 433.* This is a solid memoir, and we only wish it were longer. It is replete with piety, good sense, and experience, and particularly deserves a perusal by those whose lot is cast among opponents. Such was the case with Mr. Ross, and the result was most encouraging. The sermons, of course selected by the editor, are of a high order. The third, on "The Intermediate State," strikes us as new: it regards that state as one of consciousness, but not of activity, and draws an argument from the analogy of *dreams*.—3. *A Memoir of Samuel R. Goodrick.* By the Rev. F. H. Pickworth. 12mo. *pp. 188.* This memoir is composed at the request of some who revered Mr. Goodrick's memory. The circumstances of his life were trying, and a narrative of such events must be useful, though for obvious reasons it is likely to circulate chiefly among the community (Wesleyan) to which the subject of it belonged.—4. *Seven Sermons for a Sick Room.* By Archdeacon Berens. *Fcp. 8vo. pp. 106.* There is one objection to the title of this volume, viz. that sickness does not ordinarily allow of long continued reading. In other respects, the

sermons are worthy of the author's reputation, and if he has waived the ambition of eloquence, it is in pursuit of a higher object—usefulness.—5. *Four Sermons on the Present Crisis and other Subjects. By the Rev. F. Garden, M.A. 12mo. pp. 43.* These sermons were preached to the English congregation at Rome, in the spring of the present year. The first has fewer allusions to the times than the title indicates, and is rather an Easter sermon.

The last, on Romans xiii. 10, is the most calculated, we think, to be permanently useful, though all are impressive.—6. *Three Sermons. By the Rev. E. Kenpe, M.A. 12mo. pp. 89.* These discourses were preached in the parish church of St. James's, Westminster, of which the author is rector, in the presence of the Premier. They treat of the lawfulness of war, and the duty of humility under it. The one is ably argued, and the other impressively urged.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of this Society, —if we do not reckon its very successful inauguration at Devizes, which was fully reported in our Magazine for Nov. 1853, —commenced in the city of Salisbury on Wednesday the 13th of September. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert was inducted into the chair by E. Poulett Scrope, esq. M.P. the President of the first year, and he addressed the meeting in an excellent spirit. The Report of the Committee, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Lukis one of the Secretaries, stated that since the meeting at Devizes the members of the Society had increased from 137 to 281. The progress was attributed, in great degree, to the circulation of the Wiltshire Magazine published by the Society; and it was reported that some detailed drawings of Wootton Rivers church, and other antiquities in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, had been placed at their disposal, which, with other subjects promised from Bishop's Cannings and Winterbourne Bassett, would furnish the commencement of a Wiltshire Portfolio. The Bishop of Salisbury, in moving the adoption of the Report, expressed the deep interest he took in the progress of the Society; and that, aware that one of the objects dear to the heart of his revered predecessor had been its well-being and prosperity, he would endeavour, so far as it was in his power, to give effect to his good purposes. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Arthur Fane, of Warminster, and carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were then elected Honorary Members of the Association: The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.; J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries; John Britton, esq. F.S.A.; E. W. Brayley, esq. F.S.A.; Albert Way, esq. F.S.A.; C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A.; Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.; George Godwin, esq. F.R.S. and S.A.; William Yarrell, esq.

F.L.S.; Professor Owen, F.R.S.; and Thomas Bell, esq. F.R.S. Pres. of the Linnean Society.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis then read an elaborate paper "On Church Bells, with some Notices of Wiltshire Bells." Without entering into the antiquity and history of bells in general, a work which had been done already by several able writers, and recently by the Rev. Alfred Gatty and the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Mr. Lukis pursued this interesting and fruitful subject, in the following divisions: 1. Belfries, their condition, and the causes of their frequent dilapidation; 2. bell-founders and foundries; 3. the composition of bell-metal; 4. method of casting and tuning bells; 5. bell-hanging; 6. expenses of bells in early and present times; 7. ancient bells; 8. epigraphs or legends; 9. bell-ringing; 10. spoliation of bells temp. Reformation and subsequently; 11. comparative scale of tenor bells. Of the 107 churches in the Archdeaconry of Wilts, Mr. Lukis had examined the bells of 59, having an aggregate of 288 bells; of this number only 11 are clearly of a date prior to 1500, 8 are of the 16th century, and 130 belong to the 17th century. The number of bell-founders whose bells exist in Wiltshire amounts to between 20 and 30: this appears a large number, but they range over a period of at least 300 years. Some of them were decidedly Wiltshire men, and among the most eminent of their craft; as Wallis, Danton, and the Purdues, all of Salisbury, in the 16th and 17th centuries; the Corrs and Wells's of Aldbourne in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries; and in the 18th century, Richard Phelps, of Whitechapel near London, a native of Avebury, who cast the great clock bell of St. Paul's cathedral, weighing nearly four tons. Of a large foundry at Salisbury, which supplied Wiltshire and other counties with bells from 1581 to 1731, no vestige now remains, nor scarcely any tradition; but it appears that the street now called Culver-street

was formerly Bellfounders-street. The peal which once hung in the Bell-tower in the Close, destroyed about 1790, was one of the finest in the kingdom.

A dinner was held at the Three Swans hotel, at which the Mayor, John Lambert, esq. presided, and the Bishop, Mr. Poulett Scrope, and other distinguished persons were present.

At an evening meeting, the Rev. J. E. Jackson read an account of the two Chantry chapels founded by the Hungerford family in Salisbury cathedral; and the Rev. Arthur Fane read, 1. an architectural description of Boyton church, in the vale of Wilye, and 2. a memoir on the family of the Giffards. The name of that family is commemorated by several places in Wiltshire, as Ashton Giffard, Fonthill Giffard, Broughton Giffard, and others. Boyton, which belonged to the ancestor of the Earls of Salisbury at the Domesday survey, was subinfeudated at a very early period to the Giffards, who were the owners *in capite* of the adjoining parish of Sherrington. Elias Giffard, circa 1149, granted the churches of Boyton and Orcheston St. George to the monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester. Walter Giffard, son of Elias, was Earl of Buckingham. Hugh Giffard was appointed Constable of the Tower of London in 1235. He was the father of Walter archbishop of York and Godfrey bishop of Worcester, and also of Sir Alexander Giffard, whose cross-legged effigy remains in the church of Boyton. He attended his feudal lord, William Longespée the second, to the Holy War, where they were both slain at the battle of Mansoura, in Feb. 1250 (see the contemporary poem published in the *Excerpta Historica* and in the *History of Lacock Abbey*). It was his nephew John Lord Giffard of Brimsfield who became the second husband of the widow of William Longespée the third: and it appears that the estates of the two branches of the family,—those of Boyton and of Brimsfield, were re-united in the person of his son John Giffard, surnamed *Le Ryche*; but who, having joined in the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was taken prisoner at the battle of Borough-bridge, and executed at Gloucester; when his vast estates were forfeited to the Crown, with the exception of a life interest in the manor of Boyton, which was reserved to his mother the Lady Margaret. There is a tomb in the centre of the south chapel at Boyton, which Mr. Fane supposes to have been formed for this lady. It appears to be of the date of Edward III. and its sides are adorned with canopied niches, from which small statues have been removed. To the north is another chapel, on the floor of which a magnificent slab of

Purbeck marble formerly contained a very superb brass; and from the canopied work its probable date would be of the reign of Edward II. or a little later. On removing this stone in the summer of 1853, for some repairs, a coffin was found, formed not of a single but of several stones, and a skeleton nearly perfect, with the skull placed on one side of the body, as though the body had been decapitated. It is, therefore, hardly a rash conjecture that this chapel was erected for the interment of the last male Giffard, who was beheaded at Gloucester. A golden signet ring, found at Sherrington, where the castle of the Giffards once stood, under a hearthstone, with several coins of the reign of Edward II., is now in the possession of Mr. Fane.

The following day was arranged for excursions to several places of interest; amongst others, to Stonehenge, and Lake House, the seat of Mrs. Duke. In the afternoon a very large company assembled at Wilton House, including the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Heytesbury, Lord Rivers, &c. &c. After an entertainment given by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the company visited the new Byzantine church: and a memoir upon its architecture and decorations was read at the Town Hall by James E. Nightingale, esq. of Wilton, architect.

In the evening the Society was most warmly received at the Bishop's palace in Salisbury, and with the neighbouring nobility and gentry mustered in very considerable force. There a paper was read on The origin and uses of Chapter Houses, by John Clutton, esq. the architect to whom the restoration of the Chapter House at Salisbury is entrusted, as a public testimonial to the late Bishop. The thanks of the meeting to Mr. Clutton were proposed by the Marquess of Lansdowne, and seconded by Earl Nelson, who stated that the subscriptions already collected for this object amount to 4,400*l.* and he hoped that they would soon have the whole sum of 5,000*l.* which would be sufficient for the essential parts of the restoration.

At a meeting held on the following morning in the Council-Chamber, thanks were voted to Mr. William Cunningham "for his able exertions and labours as Local Secretary at Devizes, in the formation of the Society, and its proceedings during the past year;" and to other parties to whom the meeting was indebted: and a paper was read by the Rev. Mr. Jackson the secretary, containing "Some Notices of the Library of Stourhead, formed by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.; particularly with regard to its rich stores of MSS., Books, and Drawings, rela-

tive to Wiltshire. By John Bowyer Nichols, esq. F.S.A." This Paper was well received, and, on the motion of Mr. Poulett Scrope, thanks were returned to Mr. Nichols. After some routine business the proceedings of the meeting were terminated.

A temporary museum was formed in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, which contained, among others, the following articles:—An interesting collection of objects connected with the families of Grove and Penruddocke, consisting of the hair of Captain Hugh Grove, who was beheaded at Exeter, May 22, 1655, the bands worn by him at his execution (spotted with blood), with his speech and last prayer, just before he was beheaded, supposed to be in his own hand-writing. A highly enriched comb, given by Charles II. to the wife of John Grove, son of Hugh Grove. Objects of personal use left by Charles II. at Mere, when he escaped. A household book of the Duke of Buckingham. An elegant silver-gilt ornamental object of the 17th century, possibly a salt-cellar, with astronomical devices: these, with other curious things, were exhibited by Major Grove, of Zeals. C. Penruddocke, esq. of Compton House, sent portraits of Col. John Penruddocke and his Wife; a case containing the cap in which Col. Penruddocke was beheaded; the original warrant for his execution, and Mrs. Penruddocke's letter to her husband.

The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert contributed an abbot's ring, found in Wilton Park, and a lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, presented by her Majesty's own fair hands to Sir Philip Sidney, on which he made these verses, and presented them to the Queen, A. D. 1573:—

Her inward worth all outward show transcends,
 Envy her merits with regret commends;
 Like sparkling gems her virtues draw the light,
 And in her conduct she is always bright;
 When she imparts her thoughts her words have force,
 And sense and wisdom flow in sweet discourse.

The Dean and Chapter of Salisbury exhibited some precious MSS. from the Cathedral Library, consisting of one of the original transcripts of Magna Charta; a Charter of King Stephen, dated Oxford, A. D. 1136; fine Saxon and Latin MSS. of A. D. 969-1006, beautifully illuminated; a large and sumptuous Breviary of the early part of the 15th century, bequeathed by the late Bishop Denison to the Dean and Chapter; and a case containing Relics from the Cathedral, consisting of Pastoral Staff in wood, Chalice, Patens, and Episcopal Rings from ancient coffins.

A Collection of MSS. with Seals attached, connected with the borough of Wilton, was contributed by John Swayne,

esq. of that town, and included a MS. Grant of 19th Rich. II., and the Will of John Fromond, burgess of Wilton, proved before the Mayor, A. D. 1348. In this document the church of St. Cecilia is mentioned.

Mr. George Sanger, of Fisherton, sent a Collection of Bronze Celts, a case of Coins found in the neighbourhood, Carvings in Alabaster and Ivory, antique Rings, &c. Mr. J. E. Nightingale, of Wilton—some curious Syrian Glass, of the 14th century, from Cairo; Byzantine Carving in Ivory; some Illuminations from Service Books; Images, Enamels, &c. Mr. W. Osmond, Salisbury, a large collection of Casts of Seals. Rev. W. C. Bennett, of Corsham, a remarkable Family Bible, with Illustrations and massive silver mounting; and a Stone-Ware Jug, mounted in silver gilt, of the time of Elizabeth. Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, of Stratford, some early Coins, struck at Wilton, Sarum, and Winchester.

Some objects exhibited by Mr. Edward Brodie, obtained during the new sewerage of the city, consist of an extensive collection of keys of various dates, several examples of missile weapons, knives and shears, spoons, the hilts and blades of swords and daggers, the trappings of horses, a fragment of chain mail, the wheel-locks of carbines and muskets, probably memorials of the struggle between the Parliament troops and the Royalists, when Ludlow was driven out of Salisbury by the army of Sir Marmaduke Langdale; and lastly, several rings and badges of copper enamelled with armorial devices, some of them as early as the 14th century.

Earl Bruce presented to the Society a Gold Ring, found in a Roman Villa at Great Bedwin. The Rev. J. P. Bartlett, of Exbury, contributed a selection of the very curious Pottery, lately discovered in the New Forest. A fine collection of Stone Celts and other Celtic Antiquities, together with a large collection of drawings, was exhibited by F. C. Lukis, esq. of Guernsey. John Lambert, esq. Mayor of Salisbury, exhibited a Wooden Tankard, probably of the 16th century, sent by Lord Arundell of Wardour. The Churchwardens of St. Thomas, Salisbury, the once magnificent Antependium of Green Velvet, engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's History.

The Directors of the Winchester Museum contributed very largely to the collection, and amongst other things sent the original Winchester Bushel presented to the city by King Henry VII. 1487, and other Standard Measures; an ancient Horn of the Warder of the Castle; a Cup carved in Ivory, found at Basing House; a British Bead of Glass, found at King's Sombourne, &c. Mr. Britton exhibited a

series of drawings by Mr. J. H. Le Keux ; and Mr. Nichols a portfolio of drawings, prints, and MSS. relating to Wiltshire.

The collection of Geological Specimens was very complete and interesting. Mr. Dowling, of Fisherton, sent a fine collection of Flints of the Chalk formation; and Mr. W. Cunnington, of Devizes, a series of almost every variety of fossil indigenous to both divisions of the county.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sept. 12. The sixth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Assembly Rooms in Taunton, when the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P. took the chair. The papers read were,—1. On threestone coffins recently found at Coombe Down, near Bath, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth. 2. On ancient remains dug up in the turbaries at Chilton Polden, by W. Stradling, esq. 3. On the Application of Philology to Archæological Investigations, illustrating the derivations of many of the Celtic, Saxon, and Roman names yet extant in Somerset, by the Rev.

W. F. Jones. 4. A comparison between the Perpendicular Churches of East Anglia and those of Somersetshire, by Edward Freeman, esq. M.A. At an evening meeting some further communications were read, of which the most important was one on the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, with a description of new brachiopods ; by Mr. Charles Moore, of Bath. On the following day the Society proceeded on an excursion. A temporary museum was formed, comprehending many scarce and valuable objects in natural history, art, and literature.

From peculiar circumstances we have been disappointed in rendering our Report of the annual meeting of the *British Archaeological Association*, held in August at Chepstow and its neighbourhood, so complete as we wished it to be. We therefore defer it to our next number : which will also contain a report of the eighth annual meeting of the *Cambrian Archaeological Association*, held at Ruthin and in the Vale of Clwyd.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—A large body of French troops, amounting nearly to 50,000 men, has been encamped in the neighbourhood of Boulogne ; where the Emperor arrived on the 31st of August. On the 3d Sept. he was visited by the King of the Belgians and the Duke of Brabant ; and on the 4th by the King of Portugal and his brother. They had all departed when H. R. H. Prince Albert arrived, on Tuesday the 5th Sept. He was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Lords Cowley and Hardinge, and other members of his suite ; and entertained by the Emperor at the Hotel Brighton. On the following morning they visited the camp. The Emperor and Prince occupied the first carriage ; the French and English ministers of War, Marshal Vaillant and the Duke of Newcastle, General the Duc de Montebello and General Lord Seaton, were in the second.

Prince Albert, before his departure, left 1000*l.* to be distributed among the poor of the town. By direction of his Royal Highness, General the Hon. C. Grey also wrote to M. Carnegy de Balinhard, Chairman of the British Free Schools at Boulogne, inclosing 500*l.* from the Prince.

Austria.—The Czar has finally rejected the proposal submitted to him by Austria,

but the German diplomatists have decided that this refusal does not constitute a *casus belli*.

The Baltic.—Despatches from Sir Chas. Napier give further details of the capture of Bomarsund. 112 mounted guns, 3 mortars, 7 field pieces, and 70 guns not mounted, were taken. The total number of prisoners embarked is 2,193, and 42 women, servants, and children. The British loss was only 2 killed (one of whom was Captain Wrottesley) and 7 wounded. The forts have been blown up and entirely demolished. The hewn granite with which they were faced was entirely toppled over into the sea, and nothing but a heap of bricks and rubble left on the site. The like fate ensued with some unfinished forts which were already twenty feet high, and destined to contain 160 guns. The Russians occupying the forts of Hango, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, have themselves blown them up and retreated to Abo. On the 27th August the allied Commanders in chief issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Aland islands informing them that they were at liberty to trade with Sweden as heretofore, but cautioning them against holding any intercourse with Finland.

Danubian Principalities.—The Russians have completed their evacuation of both Principalities, burning and destroying everything on their retreat. The Austrians waited their departure before they made any sign of entering Moldavia. The Sultan's Commissioner has directed the Wallachian authorities to obey the orders which they should receive from Omer Pasha, and has organised the council of government without mentioning the presence of the Austrian troops. The Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, Stirbey and Ghika, have been invited by the Porte to resume their functions.

The Black Sea.—The great expedition has at length moved against the Crimea. On the 2d Sept. the fleet left Varna, and proceeded to Baltchik, where the general rendezvous was appointed. Our Guards, and the 28th, 42d, 44th, 70th, and 93d regiments had embarked at Varna on the 29th. The Rifles and other regiments from Constantinople had also joined, and Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Cambridge, although scarcely convalescent, were at their posts. The French and Turks sailed from Varna on the 5th. The numbers of the French are estimated at 36,000, the English at 24,000, and the Turks at 8,000. On the 14th 58,000 of the allied army landed at the Old Fort, about 30 miles north of Sebastopol, and nearly 20 south of Eupatoria, without meeting with any resistance. The march was immediately commenced towards Sebastopol; the transports returning to Varna for the reserve, consisting of 14,000 French troops. Everything leads to the belief that this great fortress of the Russian power, on which all the skill and resources of the empire have been employed for forty years, which holds Turkey and Circassia under a spell, and guards and threatens the mouths of the Danube, the Don, and the Kouban, will be defended to the last.

Asia.—On the 30th July, Selim Pasha, commander of the Turkish division at Bayazid, advanced against the Russian corps encamped before Erivan, and was

completely routed. The Turkish division was composed of 3,000 regulars, with 7 cannon and some irregulars. The Russian force was 8,000 strong, with 13 cannon. The Turks fled towards Van, leaving 1,800 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Zarif Mustapha Pasha decided at once to attack the enemy, and risk a pitched battle. On the 4th of August he left the camp of Hadji Velikoi at midnight, and advanced on the Russian camp of Kurukdereh. The respective forces were:—Turkish infantry, 20,000; cavalry, 3,700; 72 pieces of artillery, 1,300—making a grand total of 25,000. The Russian was composed of infantry, 16,000; dragoons, 2,600; Cossacks, 2,000; 64 pieces of artillery, 800—total, 21,400 men, with some 4,000 irregulars. The division commanded by Kerim Pasha, advised by Fezzi Bey (General Colman), formed the right wing. After a sanguinary battle which lasted five or six hours, the Turks were again defeated and dispersed, losing about 1,500 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. The Russians admit a loss of 600 killed and 2,000 wounded.

These successes were speedily followed by more serious reverses. Schamyl and his Circassians, having forced Prince Bebutoff to raise the camp he had established near Kars, have since penetrated into the very heart of Georgia, and inflicted incalculable injury on the common enemy. In a great battle near Tiflis the Russians have been utterly defeated by their old and implacable foe. They lost many men, seven guns, 3,000 tents, and all their baggage, provisions, and ammunition.

By commission dated the 7th August, the Earl of Clarendon has appointed Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Williams, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be her Majesty's Commissioner at Kars.

Spain.—The Queen Mother, with her husband the ex-guardsman Munoz, Duke of Rianzares, left Madrid on the 1st Sept. and has effected her escape through Portugal to France. Her property has been sequestered to the state.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Metropolitan Parks.—Since the year 1830, four new Parks have either been formed, or are in the course of formation, throughout the metropolitan districts. Primrose-hill, containing sixty acres, was completed in 1842; Kennington-park, containing eighteen acres, is now inclosed, laid out, and nearly finished; Victoria-park, containing no less than 265 acres, was com-

pleted in 1849; and Battersea-park, containing 319 acres, is now in the course of formation. The sums expended upon these various places of resort amount, in the aggregate, in round numbers, to 380,000*l.*

The new *Stationery Office*, which was commenced about twelve months ago, on the site of the Queen's Mews, Prince's-street, Storey's Gate, is nearly completed.

It stands upon the foundations of the former erection, which were substantial enough to bear additional weight, and is built fire-proof. The front portion is appropriated to the offices of the establishment, and has a frontage of nearly one hundred and fifty feet; the warehousing, packing, and distributing departments occupying the three remaining sides. The accommodation is of the most perfect kind. It is understood that, to facilitate the transaction of business, there will be separate departments devoted to military, naval, and civil purposes.

A County Hospital is just completed at *Huntingdon*. It is a building of commanding appearance, on an eminence on the northern side of the town. The building was begun on the 28th May, 1853. It contains four wards: two of ten beds each, and two of four beds each. The cost was about 5,000*l.*, and the subscriptions raised were between 8,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*

The elegant church at *Shottesbrooke*, Berkshire, of which a view was published in our Magazine for February, 1840, was re-opened, on the 25th August, after a repair. The work was entrusted to Mr. Wyatt, builder at Oxford, under the superintendence of Mr. G. Street, architect. The screen is of stone, and is highly finished. The chancel is paved throughout with most beautiful encaustic tiles, taken from the old patterns. The stalls are remarkable both for the material used and the carving. The pulpit is the first of the kind. It is formed of Derbyshire alabaster, inlaid like mosaic work, with the different coloured spars of that county. All the roofs are open, and made of oak and Spanish chesnut. The seats are oak, and open. The nave and the transept are paved with red and black tiles. The resto-

ration has cost 1,200*l.*, raised by the Rector, the Rev. C. Vansittart. Mr. Minton, with his accustomed generosity, has presented this church with a beautiful reredos.

The period of destruction awaits an interesting property near Cambridge. *Landwade hall* was the ancient seat of the Cottons, from the reign of Edward I. but was deserted for Madingley during the last century, the estate having been separated from Madingley on the family inheriting that estate from the Hindes. Early in the present century E. C. Cotton, esq. then heir apparent to the baronetcy, began to rebuild the mansion, in the style of St. John's college; but failed in means for its completion. It will now be pulled down, and the materials have been advertised for sale, in three portions, on the 22d Sept. 5th and 19th Oct.

Miss Clara Thornhill, a ward of the Court of Chancery, has become the purchaser of the magnificent estate of *Rushton Hall*, Northamptonshire, at the sum of 165,000*l.* The estate, comprising 3,000 acres, contains a mansion of great beauty, (formerly the seat of Viscount Cullen,) surrounded by a finely wooded park, with plantations, and no less than thirty-six acres of gardens. The advowson of *Rushton*, bought with the estate, is worth 700*l.* per annum, besides a glebe and residence. The present estates of Miss Clara Thornhill, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, are to be sold in October next.

The beautiful estate of *Ury*, near Stonehaven, formerly the residence of the celebrated Captain Barclay, was purchased recently at a public sale for Alexander Baird, esq. of Gartsherrie, (ironmaster at Glasgow,) for 120,000*l.*, being about thirty years' purchase.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 22. Walter Meyler, D.D. and Henry George Hughes, esq. Q.C. to be two of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

Aug. 26. Neville Parker, esq. to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, with rank next after the Chief Justice.—Thomas D. Archibald, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.—Richard S. Darling and Toussaint Rostant, esqs. to be Members of the Legislative Council of Trinidad.

Aug. 28. Created Baronets, John Beverley Robinson, esq. C.B. Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, of Montreal, esq. Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

Aug. 29. Henry Goodeve Bowra, esq. to be Lieutenant in the Artillery Company of London.

Aug. 30. Matthew Inglett Brickdale, bar-

risters-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the statute law.

Cambridgeshire Militia, Maj. Robert Gregory Wale to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Smith, resigned.—Cumberland Militia, James Fairlough, esq. to be Major.—Dumfriesshire, Roxburghshire, and Selkirkshire Militia, John James McMurdo, esq., late Major 45th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.—Hampshire Militia, Capt. Geo. Burrard to be Major.

Sept. 1. 1st Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Huey, from h. p. 6th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—82d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Robertson, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major David Watson to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. William Watson, 3d Light Dragoons, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the army; Capt. George Bent, Royal Engineers, to be Major in the army.

Sept. 3. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., now Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation, to be Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenip. to the Shah of Persia.

Sept. 4. George Coles, esq. to be Colonial Secretary, James Warburton, esq. to be Treasurer, Joseph Hensley, esq. to be Attorney-General, Dennis O'Meara, esq. to be Solicitor-General, and William Swabey, esq. to be Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for the Island of Prince Edward.

Sept. 8. 79th Foot, brevet-Lieut.-Col. John Douglas to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Richard C. H. Taylor to be Major; Capt. R. D. Clephane to be Major.—Brevet, brevet-Major P. B. Noloth, R.M. to be Lieut.-Col. in the army; Capt. W. M. Heriot, R.M., Capt. W. C. Parkin Elliott, R.M., Capt. H. St.-G. Ord, R. Eng., to be Majors in the army.

Sept. 11. Royal Artillery, Major-General Thomas Hutchesson to be Colonel Commandant.

Sept. 12. Staff, Col. W. F. Forster, h.p. unatt. to be Dep. Adjutant-Gen. in Ireland.—Recruiting Districts, Col. T. E. Kelly, from Provisional Batt. at Chatham, Col. Arthur Hill Trevor, h.p. 4th Foot, and Col. T. A. Drough, from 15th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officers.

Sept. 13. Richard Madox Bromley, esq. Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, to be Companion of the Bath (Civil Class).—William Pitt Dundas, esq. the Deputy of the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, to be Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.

Sept. 14. Thomas Henry Travis, esq. to be a Police Magistrate for Kingston-upon-Hull.

Sept. 15. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. S. Burdett to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—41st Foot, Capt. J. E. Goodwyn to be Major.—94th Foot, Capt. H. G. Buller to be Major.—3d West India Regiment, Major G. B. T. Colman to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. F. A. Wetherall, from 49th Foot, to be Major.—Recruiting Districts, Col. John Michel, C.B., from 6th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer.—Lieut. Charles Nasmyth transferred from the Bombay Artillery to be a Capt. Unatt. in the Royal Army, in consideration of his services in the defence of Silistria, and to be Brevet Major in the Army.

Sept. 19. Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart. to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all the provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward.—Sir William Thomas Denison, Knt., Capt. R. Eng. to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of New South Wales, and Governor-General of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.—Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knt. to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Van Diemen's Land.

Sept. 21. The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, Secretary of Legation and late Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, and Loftus Otway, esq. Secretary of Legation and late Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, to be Companions of the Bath (Civil Division).

Sept. 22. 3d Light Dragoons, Capt. H. A. Overy to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. J. M. Abye, R. Art. to be Major in the army.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Lynn.—John Hay Gurney, esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 29. In consideration of the successful operations against Bomarsund: To be Cap-

tain, Comm. Hon. A. A. Cochrane.—To be Commanders, D. M. M'Kenzie, G. H. Clarke, Thomas Davies (B), and F. A. Close.—To be Lieutenants, H. L. C. Robinson, Charles Smith, and Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane.

Sept. 11. Vice-Adm. Lord Aylmer, C.B., on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Admiral on the same list; Vice-Adm. Richard Thomas to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. E. H. A. Repington, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Vice-Admiral on the same list; Rear-Adm. Edward Harvey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Samuel Thornton to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List; Capt. F. W. Beechey to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Arnold (R. of Tinwell), Hon. Canony in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.
Rev. C. Bancroft (R. of St. John's Montreal), Hon. Canony in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. G. Beresford (R. of Hoby), Hon. Canony in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

Rev. J. Bethune, D.D. (R. of Christ Church) to the Deanery of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. R. Bickersteth (Canon of Salisbury), Treasurership of the Cathedral Church of that diocese.

Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. (V. of Bisbrooke), Hon. Canony in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

Rev. T. Carson, LL.D. (R. of Cloone) Vicar-Generalship of Kilmore.

Rev. W. H. Cox, Canony of Inkberrow, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. C. G. Davies (V. of Tewkesbury), Hon. Canony in Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

Rev. S. Gibson, Junior Canony in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L. (Incumbent of St. George's, Montreal) Hon. Canony in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. H. M. Lower, Archdeaconry of Montreal, and Senior Canony in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. J. C. Martin, D.D. (R. of Killeshandra), Archdeaconry of Ardagh.

Rev. R. M. Master (P. C. of Burnley), Archdeaconry of Manchester.

Rev. W. F. Powell (V. of Cirencester), Hon. Canony in Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

Rev. J. Reid (R. of Frelighsburgh), Honorary Canony in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. F. A. Smith, Minor Canony in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart. (V. of Frant), Canony of Thorney in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Rev. M. Townsend (R. of Clarenceville), Hon. Canony in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, Canada.

Rev. J. W. Ardagh, Rossmire and Fewes R. and V. dio. Lismore.

Rev. R. W. Bagot, Fontstown R. and V. dio. Dublin.

Rev. F. A. Baker, Godmanstone R. Dorset.

Rev. W. Barber, St. John P.C. Leicester.

Rev. H. Beaumont, Freshford R. w. Woodwick R. Somerset.

Rev. W. Bell, Lillingstone-Darrell R. Bucks.

Rev. H. Browne, (Canon of Chichester) Pevensy St. Nicholas V. Sussex.

Rev. W. K. Clay, Waterbeach V. Cambridgesh.

Rev. G. Cornwall, Earnley R. w. Almodington R. Sussex.

Rev. W. H. Cox, Eaton Bishop R. Herefordsh.

Rev. J. Crowder, Christ Church P.C. Worthing, Sussex.

Rev. W. B. Doveton, Sampford-Peverell R. Devon.

Rev. W. Evans, Llanwnnen V. w. Silian C. Cardiganshire.
 Rev. J. P. Gell, St. John P.C. Notting-hill, Kensington.
 Rev. C. I. Gibbon, Lutton R. w. Washingley R. Hunts, and Northamptonshire.
 Rev. A. Gibbons, St. Peter R. and St. Cuthbert P.C. Thetford, Norfolk.
 Rev. C. T. Glyn, Wycliff R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. C. d'E. Granville (Canon of Durham), Thaxted V. Essex.
 Rev. E. R. Hampden, Cradley R. Herefordsh.
 Rev. H. M. Harmer, St. George P.C. Charlestown, Pendleton, Lancashire.
 Rev. P. Hartley, St. Leonard's P.C. Wigginton, Staffordshire.
 Rev. T. P. Holdich, St. James P.C. Norland, Kensington.
 Rev. W. B. Hopkins, St. Peter V. Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. W. Hughes, Llanwddyn P.C. Montgomeryshire.
 Rev. H. Jackson, St. Mary V. Wisbech, Camb.
 Rev. St. G. Kirke, Martin R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. P. D. La Touche, Painstone R. dio. Meath.
 Rev. E. L. Marrett, Morborne R. Hunts.
 Rev. H. E. Miles, Rock P.C. and Rennington P.C. Northumberland.
 Rev. F. Morse, St. John, Ladywood, P.C. Birmingham.
 Rev. D. Mountfield, Oxtou P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. L. S. Orde, Alnwick P.C. Northumberland.
 Rev. J. H. Penruddocke, Berwick-Bassett P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. T. A. Purdy, St. Peter Episcopal Chapel, Galashiels, dio. Glasgow.
 Rev. J. Rees, Bangor P.C. Cardiganshire.
 Rev. P. Reynolds, St. Stephen P.C. Birmingham.
 Rev. A. J. Sandilands, Denford V. w. Ringstead C. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. J. Senior, LL.D. St. Mary's P.C. Wakefield, Yorkshire.
 Rev. M. Shaw, Rougham R. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. N. Shutte, St. Mary Steps R. Exeter.
 Rev. J. Simpson, St. Mary South Walsham, and Hemblington V. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. E. Sinden, St. Peter P.C. Macclesfield, Cheshire.
 Rev. C. B. Snapp, St. John P.C. Perry-Barr, Staffordshire.
 Rev. J. L. H. Southcombe, Rose-Ash R. Devon.
 Rev. T. Thomas, Talley P.C. Carmarthenshire.
 Rev. R. V. Tompkins, Tortington V. Sussex.
 Rev. W. Williams, Bedwas R. w. Ruddry C. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. R. Wilton, St. Thomas P.C. York.
 Rev. G. H. Woodcock, Six Hills V. Lincolnsh.
 Rev. H. E. Yeoman, Marholm R. Northamp.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. C. Bellairs, to the Earl of Strafford.
 Rev. J. L. Gilborne, to H.M. Forces in Turkey.
 Rev. W. H. Holman, to H.M.S. Curaçao 30 (s. s. f.), at Portsmouth.
 Rev. R. D. Lagden, to the Union, Sherborne, Dorset.
 Rev. J. M. Lewes, to H.M. Forces in Turkey.
 Ven. H. M. Lower, to the Bishop of Montreal, Canada.
 Rev. M. H. Neligan, Assistant Chaplaincy, Mariners' Church, Kingstown, Dublin.
 Rev. J. Scott, to the Bishop of Montreal.
 Rev. R. J. H. Thomas, to Lord Leigh.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. C. R. Alford, Principalship of the Metropolitan Training Institution, Highbury.
 Rev. C. Badham, D.D. Head Mastership of Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.
 — Bagley, Professorship of Latin, Queen's College, Galway.
 Rev. G. W. Hill, Professorship of Pastoral

Theology, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
 Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson, Head Mastership of the Grammar School, Louth, Lincolnshire.
 Rev. E. Reddall, Head Mastership of Woodstock Grammar School, Oxfordshire.
 P. G. Tait, B.A. Professorship of Mathematics, Queen's College, Belfast.
 W. Thomson, LL.D. Professorship of Geology, Queen's College, Belfast.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 14. At Godstone, the wife of the Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, Rector of Calbourne, a son.—15. At the Manor house, Wolston, Warw. the wife of Capt. R. P. Aphorpe, a son.—At Bishop's Cannings, the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald, a son.—16. At North Stoneham, Hants, the wife of Edw. Clive Bayley, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. a son.—17. At Wiseton hall, Notts, the wife of the Rev. Robert Sutton, a dau.—18. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vicars, R. Eng. a dau.—19. In Sussex gardens, Hyde park, the wife of the Rev. James Gordon, a son.—20. At Kingston, the Hon. Mrs. Turner, wife of Capt. Turner, R. Art. a son.—At Eton college, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodford, Head Master of Eton, a dau.—21. At the vicarage, Westbury-on-Severn, Glouc. the wife of the Rev. T. L. Montefiore, a dau.—In Norfolk cresc. Hyde park, the wife of Major Clark Kennedy, 18th Royal Irish, a dau.—22. At West Huntingdon, near York, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George Lister Kaye, a son.—23. At Bildeston rectory, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. J. H. Cockburn, R.N. a son.—At Bellarena, co. Londonderry, the wife of Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart. a son and heir.—24. At the house of her father, at Tipner, the wife of Capt. Charles Mainwaring, Royal Art. a dau.—At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.—25. At Wadebridge, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. Baldwin Wake, R.N. a son.—26. At Blundestone house, Suffolk, the wife of Frederick A. Paul, esq. a dau.—30. At the Mayoralty house, Bodmin, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, relict of John Davies Gilbert, esq. of Trellisick, a son.—The wife of Frederic Newton Dickenson, esq. of Siston Court, Glouc. a son.—At Bognor, the wife of Capt. Gustavus Yonge, 2nd Queen's Royals, a son.—31. At Kensington, the wife of J. T. Longman, esq. a dau.
Lately. In Upper Brook st. the wife of D. C. Marjoribanks, esq. M.P. a dau.
 Sept. 1. At Dosthill lodge, Warw. the wife of Capt. Raginald Peel, M.P. a son.—At Mudeford house, Hants, the wife of Joseph Tanner, esq. a son.—2. At Dover, the wife of Major Tennant, 1st Staff. Militia, a dau.—At Pontefract, the wife of the Rev. S. W. Newbald, a son.—The Viscountess Nevill, a son.—5. At Abbot's Moss, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a dau.—6. At Edinburgh, the wife of Lord Teignmouth, a dau.—7. At Cranbrook vicarage, Kent, the wife of Francis Barrow, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the Duchess of Montrose, a dau.—At Monnington rectory, Heref. Mrs. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, a dau.—8. At Overbury Court, Worc. Lady Catherine Berkeley, a dau.—9. At Bradfield, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a dau.—At Danbury palace, Mrs. Jolliffe Tufnell, a dau.—10. At Maiden Bradley, Wilts, Lady Hermione Graham, a dau.—13. At the vicarage, Canford, Lady Louisa Ponsobny, a son.—At the rectory, Corton Denham, Som. the Hon. Mrs. Augusta Byron, a dau.—15. At Oxford, Mrs. Richard James Spiers, wife of the Mayor, a son.—16. In Chapel street, Lady Templemore, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 12. In New South Wales, Capt. F. M. H. *Burlton*, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Wm. *Burlton*, C.B. to Florence-Portia, only dau. of the late Rolla O'Ferrall, esq. of Moat Ferrall, co. Longford, Ireland, and formerly Comptroller-General of Customs in Van Diemen's Land.

29. At St. Kilda, Melbourne, Frederick *Race Godfrey*, fourth son of Major J. *Race Godfrey*, E.I.C.S. of Exeter, to M. Lillis, eldest dau. of the late David Chambers, esq. of Sydney.

May 24. At Calcutta, James *Sutcliffe*, esq. B.A. St. John's, Cambridge, to Harriet-Eliza, dau. of the late Gregory Matveleff, esq. of Moscow and London.

June 8. At the Residency, Indore, William *Shakespeare*, esq. Madras Cavalry, to Fanny-Isabella, second dau. of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart. Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

10. At Singapore, Garlies, youngest son of the late Joseph *Allinson*, esq. of Whitehaven, to Agnes-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Robert Scott, esq. of Java.

15. At Poonah, Bombay, Charles V. *Gordon*, esq. 28th Regt. M.N.I. third son of the late Adam Gordon, esq. of Blackheath park, to Emma-Morgan, second dau. of the late Charles Godwin, esq. of Lee, Kent.

20. At Barbadoes, the Hon. Alfred *Bury*, 69th Regt. A.D.C. third son of the late Earl of Charleville, to Emily-Frances, third dau. of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B. K.H. Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

26. At Heavitree, the Rev. Alfred *Bucke-ridge*, B.A. to Paulina Fontelanta, youngest dau. of the late Prebendary Dennis, B.C.L.

27. At New Shoreham, the Rev. Arthur Charles *Wilson*, M.A. Student of Christchurch, to Mary-Henrietta, third dau. of Sir Robert A. Chermiside, M.D. K.C.H.—At Shobrooke, Joseph Richard *Blandford*, esq. of Dough-cloyne, Cork, second son of H. W. Blandford, esq. of Weston Bampfylde, Som. to Eliza, second dau. of Thomas Hyle, esq.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, Joseph Fell *Christy*, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey, son of William Miller *Christy*, esq. of the Woodbine, Kingston, to Lillias, youngest dau. of the late James Dowie, esq.—At Emlafad, Ballymote, Ireland, the Rev. Henry George *Pirie*, incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Dunoon, to Grace-Phillott, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Garrett, Vicar of Emlafad, and Preb. of Ardagh.

—At Compton, Surrey, Frederick *Sanders*, esq. of Exeter, to Henrietta-Anna, eldest dau. of C. J. F. Combe, esq.—At Isleworth, Wm. *Rea*, esq. to Emma-Mary, eldest dau. of W.S.B. Woolhouse, esq. F.R.A.S. of Alwyne lodge, Canonbury.—At Gloucester, John *Manley*, M.D. Superintendent of the Hants County Lunatic Asylum, to Mary-Anderson, youngest dau. of the late William Matthews, of Gloucester, solicitor.—At Feltwell, the Rev. John Fitzrichard *Hinde*, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Nurse, esq. of Feltwell lodge.—At Brighton, the Rev. George Poulet *Harris*, Head-Master of the Grove park Collegiate school, Wrexham, to Martha, second dau. of Mr. Alexander McCarrroll, Brighton.—At St. James's Piccadilly, William *Dennis*, esq. civil engineer, to Maria, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wesley, Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.—At Windsor, Nova Scotia, Alexander Fowden *Hatiburton*, esq. to Augusta-Louisa-Neville, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hatiburton, of Clifton, near Windsor.

28. At Southampton, Douglas-Fitzgerald, only son of the late Rev. Arthur Hugh *Pearson*, and grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Fitzgerald King, to Adelaide-Cecilia-Caroline,

only dau. of the late Samuel Le Fevre, esq. and granddau. of the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere.—At St. John's, Edinburgh, the Rev. J. N. *Bennie*, Curate of Acton, Cheshire, to Mary, dau. of the late Sir J. Spittal, of Justice hall.—At King's Norton, Worc. the Rev. Henry T. *Breay*, B.A. son of the late Rev. J. G. Breay, of Birmingham, to Elizabeth-Margaret, third dau. of Joseph Stock, esq. of Bourne Brook hall.—At Middlesbrough, Wm. Randolph Innes *Hopkins*, esq. eldest son of J. C. Hopkins, esq. of Rowchester house, Berwicksh. to Elise-Caroline-Sophie, youngest dau. of Henry Bolckow, esq. of Grosse Parclow, Mecklenburg, and sister of H. W. F. Bolckow, esq. of Marton hall, Yorkshire, Mayor of Middlesbrough.—At Rugby, the Rev. T. *Fuller*, M.A. Rector of Chalvington, Sussex, to Eleanor, dau. of the late S. F. Cox, esq. of Sandford Park, Oxfordshire.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Charles, only son of Charles *New*, esq. of Arundel, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late John Challen, esq. of Crypt, Sussex.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, William Charles *Cripps*, esq. of Tunbridge wells, to Catherine-Charlotte, only dau. of William Shearly, esq.—At St. James's Paddington, Augustus, eldest son of the late Herman *Sillem*, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey, to Mary-Ann, only surviving child of John Louis Miéville, esq. of Gloucester square.—At Halifax, N.S. Major Henry Dalton *Smart*, 76th Regt. Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, to Louisa, only dau. of John Wallace, esq.

29. At St. Peter's Pimlico, Henry Richard *Farrer*, esq. Fellow of Merton college, Oxford, youngest son of J. W. Farrer, esq. of Inglesborough, retired Master in Chancery, to Elizabeth-Maria, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.—At Haworth, near Bradford, the Rev. A. B. *Nicholls*, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. P. Bronte, Incumbent of Haworth.—At Whitby, Gideon, eldest son of Gideon *Smales*, esq. of Whitby, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Campion, esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Wm. Collins *Badger*, M.A. of Sherborne, Dorset, to Mary, only dau. of Mr. Joseph Timmins, of Bloomsbury st.—At St. George's, Glouc. the Rev. Thomas William *Hartshorne*, M.A. of King's Norton, Leic. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Salt, M.A. Vicar of St. George, Glouc.—At Kersal Moor, James Chas. *Arkwright*, esq. son of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Willersley, Derb. to Isabel, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Clowes (late 3d Light Dragoons), of Broughton Old Hall, Lanc.—At Clifton, John Rivay *Monckton*, esq. Bengal Eng. to Rose-Catherine, fifth dau. of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Valetta lodge, Clifton.—At Woodmancote, Fred. M. *Welsford*, esq. of Brighton, to Rhoda-Sarah, elder dau. of William Izard, esq.—At Walton-on-the-Hill, Rowland *Coz*, esq. of Rio de Janeiro, to Marian-Jane, eldest dau. of Frederick Boardman, esq. of Liverpool.

Lately. At Beccles, Suffolk, the Rev. Alexander-Douglas, only son of the late Rev. T. J. *Abbott*, Rector of Loddon, to Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Swatman, Rector of Fransham Parva, Norfolk.

July 1. At St. Margaret's Westminster, H. G. *Reid*, esq. to Christina, second dau. of J. R. McCulloch, esq.—At Egham, Fred. *Ramadge*, M.A. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late James Holland, esq.

3. At Birkenhead, George-Rowland, second son of the late Geo. *Jackson*, esq. of Lackenby, Yorkshire, to Sarah, relict of James Parr, esq. of Demerara and Exeter, youngest dau. of the late N. W. Haselwood, esq. M.D. and niece of the late R. W. Hall Dare, esq. M.P.

4. At Shepton Mallet, Som. Charles *Brettingham*, esq. son of T. C. Brettingham, esq. of

Higham lodge, Essex, to Lydia-Louisa, second dau. of the late Major J. H. Harrison, and granddau. of the late Sir Robert Seppings.—At Paddington, the Rev. Frederick Newman, B.A. son of John Newman, esq. of Brand's house, Bucks, to Isabella-Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Tremlett, M.A. Rector of Rodney Stoke, Som.—At St. John's Paddington, James-Edward, younger son of the late Major Burrows, of Stradone house, co. Cavan, to Mary-Anne, younger dau. of the late John Nesbitt, esq. of Lismore, co. Cavan, and Oxford sq. London.—At Coventry, the Rev. Richard Congreve, late Fellow and Tutor of Wadham college, Oxford, to Maria, eldest dau. of John Bury, esq. of Coventry.—At Leckhampton, Capt. H. Lloyd Evans, Bombay Army, son of John Evans, esq. of Stoney Down, Walthamstow, to Frances-Money, dau. of the Rev. S. James Gambier, of Cheltenham.—At Camberwell, the Rev. Henry Philip Dodd, youngest son of the late Charles Dodd, esq. to Louisa-Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Pymar, esq. of Pelham house, Great Canford.—At Camberwell, the Rev. George Bancroft Buckley Butterfield, to Emily, third dau. of William Henry Harrison, esq.—At Knaresborough, William Cayley Worsley, esq. second son of Sir William Worsley, Bart. to Harriet-Philadelphia, only child of Marcus Worsley, esq. of Conyngham hall.—At St. George's Hanover sq. George Hall Bowers, D.D. Dean of Manchester, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late R. J. J. Norreys, esq. of Davy Hulme hall, Lancashire.—At St. George's Hanover square, Hector Monro, esq. of Ensham, Dorset, to Adah, youngest dau. of Sebastian Smith, esq. of Connaught place, West.—At Shincliffe, George Baker Forster, esq. B.A. St. John's college, Cambridge, son of Thomas E. Forster, esq. Newcastle, to Hannah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Isaac Todd, Vicar of Shincliffe.—The Rev. Robert Heaviside, of West Rainton, near Durham, to Sarah-Annie, dau. of Thomas Kipling, esq. of Barnardcastle.—At Ramsgate, the Rev. James Ridgway, M.A. to Elizabeth-Bennett, youngest dau. of John Edwards, esq.—At Old Hackney, the Rev. Richard A. Whalley, to Sarah, dau. of the late Robert Clifton, esq. of King's Lynn.

5. At East Sutton, the Rev. George William Watson, son of the late James Eyre Watson, esq. of Fillongley, Warw. to Selina-Georgiana, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Dashwood, of Charlton Place, Kent.—At Battersea, Henry Davenport, second son of John Graham, esq. of Clapham common, to Anna-Sophia, dau. of the Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, and niece of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. James M. Pennington, esq. eldest surviving son of Capt. Rowland Pennington, of Whitehaven, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Grant, esq. and half-sister of Capt. Sir Richard Grant, R.N.—At St. Pancras, John Spencer, esq. M.D. of Park village East, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rowland Gibson, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Glasgow, John Bayly, esq. Capt. Royal Eng. to Jane-Coventry-Ewing, only dau. of Humphry Ewing Crum Ewing, esq. of Strathleven.—At Edinburgh, Græme Reid Mercer, esq. of Gorthy, to Catherine, dau. of Lady Mary Hay.—At Edinburgh, J. Lyte Wilkinson, esq. M.D. to Catherine, dau. of the late Neil M'Laren, esq.

6. At Sidmouth, Henry Boucher Toke Wrey, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Henry B. Wrey, of Corffe, Devon, to Marianne-Sarah, only dau. of Philip Castel Sherard, esq. of Glutton, Hants.—At Dublin, Capt. Barnes, 27th Iniskillings, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B. to Anne-Catherine, youngest dau. of William J. Alexander Shaw,

esq. of Caledon, co. Tyrone, and Cruise town, co. Meath.—At Oswestry, the Rev. John Thomas, of Oswestry, to Mary-Ann-Strangward, youngest dau. of Thomas Rogers, esq.—At St. John's, Oxford sq. Charles Pool Froom, esq. third son of Wm. Froom, esq. of Chartham park, Surrey, to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Murray, esq. of Oxford sq. and Whitehall pl.—At Wimbledon, Montague Shearman, esq. to Mary-Beardmore, eldest dau. of Frederic A. Catty, esq. of Putney.—At Llandaff cathedral, Rev. James Galloway Cowan, Senior Curate of St. James, Westminster, to Margaret, dau. of Evan David, esq. J.P. of Fairwater house, Glam.—At St. Ives, Cornwall, William Sparke, esq. of Canonbury park, Islington, to Agnes-Frowe, dau. of Ewen Stabb, esq. of St. John's, Newfoundland.—At Swanage, Dorset, Charles Willcox, esq. of Wareham, Dorset, to Nancy-Parsons, eldest dau. of the late Comm. Willcox, R.N. of Ashford, Devon.—At Dublin, Edward Morland Chaplin, esq. son of the late Edward A. Chaplin, esq. of Upper Bedford place, to Jane-Anna, dau. of the late John Keatinge Taylor, Capt. 8th Hussars.—At Crewkerne, Som. Arthur Charles Morse, esq. to Sophia-Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. R. A. Templeman, of Merriott, Som.—At Steynton, Pemb. Charles-Horatio-Nelson, son of Lieut. Hill, R.N. to Alice, third dau. of John May, esq. both of Milfordhaven.

7. At Gunby, Linc. John Thos. Abdy, esq. Fellow of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.D. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Abdy, Madras Art. to Marian, second dau. of J. H. Holloway, esq.—At Appleshaw, the Rev. Henry Bagge, to Selena-Katherine, second dau. of Robert Hodgson, esq. and granddau. of the late Gen. Hodgson.

8. At Spanish town, Jamaica, the Rev. T. Garrett, B.A. Rector of Vere, to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Rev. S. H. Stewart, LL.D. Rector of Trelawney.—At Trinity church, Gray's inn road, Frederick Woolley, esq. Comm. of the R.W.I.C. steamer Atrot, and son of the late Samuel Woolley, esq. of Sutton hall, Nottinghamshire, to Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. Stevens, Rector of Poringland Magna, Norfolk, and Vicar of Swallowcliffe, Oxfordshire.—At Heckfield, Sir Wm. Keith Murray, Bart. of Ochteryre and Dunotter, N.B. to Lady Adelaide Augusta Lavinia Hastings, youngest dau. of Francis, first Marquess of Hastings and Flora Countess of Loudoun.—At Kensington, Brevet Major Vesey, 46th Light Inf. to Helena-Augusta, third dau. of Mrs. Dawson, late of Queen's County.—At St. John's Notting hill, W. D. Morgan, esq. 22d Bengal N.I. to Ellen, relict of Lieut. Ross, 14th Light Dragoons.

11. At Brixworth, Ashby Greenough Osborn, esq. of Stourbridge, youngest son of George Osborn, esq. of Waterloo terr. Northampton, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Chas. Frederic Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth.—At Northaw, Herts, Alfred Jenoure, esq. eldest son of the Rev. A. Jenoure, Incumbent of Blackpool, Lanc. to Adelaide-Constance, youngest dau. of the late John Shewell, esq.—The Rev. Christopher Farr Male, M.A. second son of the late G. E. Male, esq. M.D. of Birmingham, to Mary-Ann, younger dau. of the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, of Coundon, near Coventry.—At Belgrave, Leic. Charles Edward Stainforth, esq. late 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Stainforth, esq. of York, to Octavia-Leticia, sixth dau. of the Rev. Richard Stephens, B.D. Vicar of Belgrave.—At Barnes, Surrey, Frederick Keats, esq. of Braziers, Oxon, and Gloucester gardens, Hyde park, to Esther-Elizabeth, eldest dau.; and Henry De la Cour de Brisay, esq. of Univ. coll. Oxford, to Jane-Amelia, second dau. of Philip Maret, esq.

formerly of Jersey.—At Aspley-Guise, Beds, Humphry *Brandreth*, esq. of Houghton house, near Dunstable, to Emma-Jemima-Barbara, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. Hervey Smith, of Aspley house.—At Bathwick, Bath, the Rev. Edward D. G. M. *Kirwan*, Vicar of Wootton Wawen, to Elizabeth-Louisa-Jane, only dau. of the late T. Macquoid, esq.—At Kensington, Henry *White*, esq. of Princes terr. Hyde park, to Eleanor D'Ouchy, dau. of the Rev. H. A. Holden, of the Addison road, Kensington.—At Chester, John *Minchin*, esq. Kiltillane, Wexford, second son of the Rev. Wm. Minchin, late of Greenhills, Tipperary, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Sundius, esq. of Stoke Newington, London.—At Helmingham, Suffolk, the Rev. Herbert *James*, M.A. Fellow of King's college, Camb. to Mary-Emily, only dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Joshua Sydney Horton.—At Halton, Lanc. William Charles *Miller*, esq. of Liverpool, to Lucy, dau. of John Swainson, esq. of Halton hall.—At West Thurrock, Essex, Wm. Douglas Hall *Baillie*, esq. 24th Regt. eldest son of Thomas Baillie, esq. late Commissioner and Surveyor-General of Crown Lands, New Brunswick, to Hannah-Maria-Anne, eldest dau. of John Greensill, esq. Storekeeper H.M. Ordnance, Purfleet.—At St. George Bloomsbury, the Rev. Richard Swete *Cummins*, Curate of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen sq. to Fanny-Alicia, third dau. of George Fenning, esq. of Torrington sq.—At Stanley, near Wakefield, the Rev. Charles William *Arnold*, B.A. Master of Congleton Grammar School, to Theresa-Lucy, eldest dau. of Thos. Lee, esq. solicitor, of Wakefield.

12. At St. George's Hanover sq. William-Compton, second son of Sir Compton *Domville*, Bart. of Santry house, co. Dublin, to Caroline, sixth dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, and granddau. of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. William *Gover*, M.A. Principal of the Worcester Training college, to Emily, only dau. of the late John Gover, esq. of Eaton sq.—At Bramham, Robert *Waterhouse*, jun. esq. solicitor, of Sheffield, to Eliza-Clay, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. B. Haigh, Principal of Bramham college, near Tadcaster.—At Eccleston, Lanc. Sir George Francis *Hampson*, Bart. Capt. Scots Greys, to Ann, only child of Thos. Hutchings England, esq. of Snitterfield, Warw.—At Wandsworth, the Rev. George *Clement*, M.A. of St. Helier's, Jersey, to Caroline, dau. of the late Stephen Reeve, esq. of Twyford, Norfolk.—At Stand, Lanc. John-Franklin, eldest son of John *Prince*, esq. of Heathfield, Moss side, Manchester, to Eleanor, dau. of the late William Chadwick, esq. of Slacks, Ashton-under-Lyne.—At Grays Thurrock, H. Suggden *Evans*, esq. of Liverpool, to Kate, only dau. of Chas. Moss, esq. of Shirfield house, Grays, Essex, and Fenchurch st. London.—At Brighton, Capt. Henry *Weston*, 14th Bombay N.I. to Adine-Beata, youngest dau. of the late William Burgess, esq. of St. John's, Southwark.—At Kingston, Portsea, Capt. Geo. H. *Fraser*, R.A. to Fanny-Gibson, dau. of the Rev. J. V. Stewart, Vicar of that parish.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Thomas Burnham *Wilkins*, esq. of Brixton, to Augusta-Lucretia, dau. of the late George Sanders, esq. of Kennington.—At Christ church, Blackfriars, Thomas *Halls*, esq. surgeon, Horselydown, eldest son of Thomas Kempster Halls, esq. of Heavintree, Exeter, and grandson of the late Lieut. Halls, barrack-master, Tower of London, to Ann, second dau. of R. Bristow, esq. Dockhead, Bermondsey.—At Monkstown, the Rev. Robert Holmes *Orr*, Principal of the Irish Missionary college, Ballinasloe, to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Guinness, Incum-

bent of Seaton Carew, Durham.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Henry *Woods*, esq. of Wigan, to Hannah, only child of Charles Hindley, esq. M.P.

13. At St. George's Hanover sq. George *Warrender*, esq. only son of Sir John Warrender, of Lochend, Bart. to Helen, only child of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart. of Marchmont.—At Rugby, the Rev. Henry *Anstey*, M.A. Assistant-Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, son of the Rev. Charles A. Anstey, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of the late John Woodford Chase, esq. formerly Captain 70th Regt. of Foot.—At Woodham Walter, Essex, the Rev. Henry *Carr*, M.A. Malta Protestant college, to Selena-Emma, only dau. of the Rev. Guy Bryan, Rector.—At Rainsgate, Alexander J. *Dashwood*, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Dashwood, of Charlton pl. East Sutton, Kent, to Emma-Blanche, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Garrett, R.N.—At Oxford, the Rev. James Gram *Brine*, B.D., P.C. of All Saints', Chardstock, Dorset, to Mary-Amelia, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ church, Oxf.—At Middleton, Frederick *Hartley*, esq. of Low hall, Knaresbro', to Elizabeth, younger dau. of Joseph W. Swanwick, esq. of Hollins vale, Bury.—At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. Leveson C. *Randolph*, son of the Rev. Thomas Randolph, to the Hon. Anne Boscawen, fifth dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. J. Evelyn Boscawen.—At Aspoll, the Rev. Chas. Henry *Chevallier*, M.A., P.C. of Aspoll, to Isabella-Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. Francis Cobbold, Rector of Hemley, Suffolk.—At Cork, William *Williams*, esq. County Inspector of Constabulary, Ennis, to Leonora-Adelaide-Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Edward John Bell, Vicar of Wickham Market, Suffolk.—At Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Ferdinand *Whittingham*, C.B. 26th Cameronians, to Charlotte-Anne, third dau. of the late Nevile Reid, esq. of Runnymede, Old Windsor.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Samuel T. *Clarke*, M.A. of St. John's college, Camb. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Ireland, esq. of Kendal.—At St. Luke's Chelsea, Frederic *Saintsbury*, esq. of the Bank of England, to Sarah-Charlotte, second dau. of Robert Lemon, esq. of Her Majesty's State Paper Office.—At Mutfill, in Perthshire, the Rev. William George *Shaw*, Episcopal Incumbent of Forfar, to Maria-Elizabeth-Molyneux, eldest dau. of William Nelson Clarke, esq. D.C.L. late of Ardington, Berks.

15. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Capt. Sisley John *Batten*, 18th Madras Nat. Inf. to Florence J. Grahame, dau. of the late Andrew Thompson, esq.—At Instow, North Devon, the Rev. Francis Innes *Jones*, Curate of Darley abbey, Derby, youngest son of the late H. Herbert Jones, esq. of Llynnon, Anglesea, to Letitia-Ellen, eldest dau. of Edward Walker, esq. formerly of Bowman's lodge, Kent.—At Camberwell, Thos. Naunton *Vertue*, third son of Mr. Thos. Vertue, Amersham park road, Kent, to Mary-Anne-Theresa, second dau. of the Rev. John Williams, M.A.—At Dublin, William *Ruxton*, esq. of Ardee house, co. Louth, to Caroline-Diana, youngest dau. of Charles Vernon, esq. of Lower Mount street.

16. At Paddington, Maj. R.L. *Shaw*, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth-Sarah, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baker, of the Madras Army.

17. At the British Embassy, Paris, James William *Murland*, esq. of Dublin, to Priscilla M. second dau. of Thomas Hutton, esq. D.L. of Elm park, Drumcondra, co. Dublin.

18. At Derby, the Rev. George *Fritche*, elder son of George Fritche, esq. Rose hill, Derby, to Eliza, fifth dau. of Wm. Whiston, esq. solicitor.

O B I T U A R Y .

THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

July 13. At Benda, suddenly, of apoplexy, Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt.

Abbas Pasha was the grandson of Mehemet Ali, whom he succeeded in 1849. He was the son of Turssoon, who was burnt in his quarters by the Nubians, when engaged in a vindictive expedition against them.

Abbas had a dislike to Frenchmen, who had possessed so much influence in Egypt during the preceding reign. "By some," it is remarked by *The Examiner*, "he might be thought of English politics, because he favoured the railroad to be effected by English capital, and because he got rid of the number of French whom Mehemet Ali employed. But, apart from these personal considerations, Abbas was no more English than French. Latterly he disliked the counsels and the men of both nations."

He passed the whole of his time in the desert of Mount Sinai, shut up in his palace there, in a spot where he knew no European would intrude, and where he passed a life of sensual excitements and indulgence. Of English tastes he had only those old pugnacious ones which have long been dying out amongst us. He was a great lover of bulldogs and mastiffs, whose strength and ferocity he loved to try in combat with the wild animals of the desert. He liked helping Mr. Murray to send us the hippopotamus; he liked offering challenges for races on the sands under the Pyramids; and he liked ordering and obtaining the most splendid of yachts from an English shipbuilder's yard. He liked exchanges of handsome presents with foreign potentates; but he could never be got to attend to business. He was fitful in his moods; apt to shut himself up when an audience was extremely wanted; apt to run off, and forbid anybody to follow him, when steamers were entering the port, with despatches requiring instant and earnest attention. His grand eccentricity seemed to be his hatred of Alexandria. Alexandria is the Cinderella of his family of cities; and there is no other so enlightened, or, though not very beautiful, so worthy of his favour. But he could not bear trouble, and therefore he could not bear Alexandria.

His only son, El Hhami Pasha, had just arrived in England, when the news arrived of his father's death, and he immediately determined to return home.

The successor of Abbas, however, is Saïd Pasha, the youngest son of Mehemet Ali. He has hitherto had the chief com-

mand of the Egyptian navy, and is quite European in his education and manners. He was educated by French tutors, and speaks both French and English fluently. His wife, the beautiful Injee Hanoum, (a Greek by birth,) also speaks English with the greatest ease. She has no child; but it is hoped that her influence with her husband will not be lessened by the circumstance that, a few months since, a son was presented to him by one of the slaves of his harem.

LE DUC D'ELCHINGEN.

July 14. At Gallipoli, the Duc d'Elchingen, younger son of the celebrated Marshal Ney.

The Duc d'Elchingen was admitted with his brother the Prince de la Moscowa, under the Restoration, into the Polytechnic school, but, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, they entered the service of Sweden, and remained there until 1830. They then returned to France, and were named, one Captain in a hussar regiment, and the other, the Duc d'Elchingen, Captain of Carabincers. The Duke was present in the expedition to Antwerp and in several expeditions in Africa, and was always remarked for his bravery and intelligence. As Colonel of the 7th Dragoons he acquired the love of the whole regiment. Having been nominated two years ago a General of brigade, he set out for the East at the head of a brigade of cavalry composed of the 7th Dragoons and the 9th Cuirassiers. His deplorable death deprives the army of a brave soldier and France of one of her noblest children.

He had felt for some days a slight indisposition, when, on the morning of the 14th July he heard of the death of his mother. That melancholy intelligence caused him a most lively emotion; immediately after alarming symptoms appeared, and at four in the afternoon he had ceased to exist. His son, Michel Ney, a non-commissioned officer in the 7th Dragoons, now forming part of the army of the East, was on the road to Varna, and could not receive his parting breath. He has since brought back to France the heart of his father.

LORD BEAUMONT.

Aug. 16. At his residence in Bruton street, aged 49, the Right Hon. Miles Thomas Stapleton, Baron Beaumont (1309), a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and Colonel-commandant of the 4th West York Militia.

He was born at Richmond in Yorkshire on the 4th June, 1805, the eldest son of Thomas Stapleton, esq. of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire (an ancient Roman Catholic family), by his first wife Maria-Juliana, daughter of Sir Robert Gerard, Bart. His father died on the 4th July, 1839. In the same year he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Richmond.

On the 16th Oct. 1840, he was summoned to parliament by writ as one of the coheirs of the barony of Beaumont, first created in the reign of Edward the Second by the summons issued to Sir Henry de Beaumont in the year 1309. Mr. Stapleton was proved to be the sole heir of Joan Lovell, Lady Stapleton, eldest daughter of Joan, sister of William second Viscount and seventh Baron Beaumont; in whom the barony was vested by descent from her father John Baron Beaumont, who sat in parliament in the reign of Henry VI.

Lord Beaumont was one of the most active members of the House of Lords: and distinguished by his regard to a true liberal policy and to agricultural prosperity. In religious matters he differed from the violent policy of the Irish Romanists.

He was appointed Colonel-commandant of the 4th West York Militia in 1853.

He married Sept. 9, 1844, the Hon. Isabella Anne Browne, eldest daughter of the present Lord Kilmaine; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one daughter and two sons: 1. the Hon. Agnes; 2. the Right Hon. Henry now Lord Beaumont, born in 1848; and 3. the Hon. Miles Stapleton.

Lord Beaumont's death occurred unexpectedly, and it was at first announced that he had died of Asiatic cholera. This account was contradicted under a certificate signed by Dr. Tweedie and Mr. Pott, which stated "that the disease of which he died was fever, terminating in intestinal perforation." A story has since appeared to the effect that his Lordship had for many years carried in his bowels a bullet which he received in early life in a duel fought in France.

SIR HENRY BOYNTON, BART.

Aug. 29. At Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, aged 76, Sir Henry Boynton, the ninth Baronet of that place (1618), a Deputy Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

He was born in St. James's-street, Westminster, on the 22nd March, 1778, the third and posthumous son of Sir Griffith, the sixth Baronet, by his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of James Heblethwayte, esq.

He was educated at Trinity college,

Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803.

He succeeded his brother Sir Francis, Nov. 17, 1832. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the East Riding in 1853.

Sir Henry married in 1810, Mary, daughter of Capt. Gray, and niece to William Watson, esq. of Devon, Captain R.N. by whom he had issue four sons and seven daughters: the former were—1. Sir Henry, his successor; 2. the Rev. Griffith Boynton, who married in 1840 Selina, third daughter of William Watkins, esq. of Badby-house, co. Northamptonshire, and has issue; 3. Charles; 4. George, Lieut. 11th Hussars, who married in 1849 Elizabeth-Laura, only daughter of the late Thomas Henry Keating, esq. and has issue. The daughters are—1. Charlotte; 2. Eliza, married in 1832 to Charles Swaby, esq. of Jamaica, and died in 1833; 3. Frances; 4. Caroline, married in 1842 to the Rev. William Eaton Mousley, M.A. of Etwall, co. Derby; 5. Isabel, married in 1846 to Wormley Edward Richardson, esq. of Riccall-hall, co. York; 6. Louise, married in 1843 to John Rickaby, esq. of Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire; and 7. Julia, born in 1845.

The present Baronet has been twice married; first, in 1833, to Louisa, daughter of Walter Strickland, esq. of Cokethorp Park, Oxfordshire; and secondly, in 1843, to Harriet, second daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, esq. of Old Burlington-street. By the latter he has a son, born in 1844.

REV. SIR JOHN ASHBURNHAM, BART.

Sept. 1. At Guestling rectory, near Hastings, in his 84th year, the Rev. Sir John Ashburnham, the seventh Baronet (1661), B.D., Chancellor and a Prebendary of Chichester, Rector of Guestling, and Vicar of Pevensey.

He was born on the 26th Dec. 1770, in Scotland-yard, Westminster, the second son of Sir William the fifth Baronet, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. Francis Woodgate, of Mountfield, Sussex. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. 1815.

He was instituted to the family rectory of Guestling in 1795; and in 1796 was colated by his grandfather Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. then Lord Bishop of Chichester, to the prebend of Gates, in that cathedral church, and to the Chancellorship thereof. As Chancellor he presented himself to the vicarage of Pevensey in 1816.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the 22nd March, 1843, on the death of his brother, Sir William, without issue.

Sir John Ashburnham was twice married; first, July 4, 1804, to Fanny, fourth daughter of William Foster, esq. of Houghton, Sussex; and secondly, to Miss Anne Horman. He has left issue three sons: 1. Sir Anchtel Ashburnham, his successor, who was born in 1828, and is unmarried; 2. Lawrence; 3. Cromer; and two daughters, Fanny-Alice and Honor.

His body was interred at Guestling.

SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD, BART.

May 26. At Athens, after four days' illness, in his 27th year, Sir Henry Blackwood, the third Baronet (1814), Lieutenant in H. M. frigate *Leander*.

He was the son and heir of Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, the second Baronet, by Harriet-Louisa, youngest daughter of J. M. Bulkeley, esq.; and grandson of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B. and G.C.H., son of the Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, who commanded the *Euryalus* at Trafalgar, and was created a Baronet in 1814.

Sir Henry succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Jan. 1851 (see a memoir of Sir H. M. Blackwood in our vol. xxxv. p. 201).

Having adopted the hereditary profession of his family, he served as acting mate of the *Hastings* 72, on the East India station, in 1850. In 1851 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Prince Regent of 90 guns. At the time of his death he was fourth Lieutenant of the 50-gun frigate *Leander*, attached to the fleet in the Black Sea.

Having died unmarried, the baronetcy has devolved to his brother Francis, a midshipman serving in the same fleet, on board the *Vengeance* 84, Capt. Lord Edward Russell.

SIR THEOPHILUS BIDDULPH, BART.

July 15. At Birbury Hall, Warwickshire, in his 70th year, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart. the sixth Baronet (1664), a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and a Trustee of Rugby School.

He was born at East Barnet in Hertfordshire on the 25th March, 1785, the eldest son of Sir Theophilus the fifth Baronet by Hannah, daughter of Edward Prestridge, esq. He entered Rugby school in 1798, under the mastership of Dr. Inglis, together with his younger brother Charles.

He was for some years an officer in the Enniskillen dragoons, in which he served at the battle of Waterloo, where he had a charger killed under him.

He succeeded his father on the 30th July 1841, and was High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1849.

Too diffident and retiring in his habits to engage much in public life, whenever he was so engaged he was universally respected. In private and domestic life no man was more amiable, or more truly esteemed, and few persons are at their decease lamented by more numerous or more ardent friends.

Sir Theophilus married, on the 12th April 1825, Jane Rebecca, second daughter of Robert Vyner, of Easthorpe, co. Warwick, esq.; and by that lady, who died on the 19th March, 1843, he had issue one son Sir Theophilus William, his successor; and two daughters, Laura who died young, and Jane-Constance.

The present Baronet was born in 1830, and is an officer in the Warwickshire Militia.

GEN. SIR LOFTUS W. OTWAY, C.B.

June 7. In Grosvenor-square, aged 80, General Sir Loftus William Otway, Knt. and C.B., K. C. III., Colonel of the 84th Foot.

He was the third surviving son of Cooke Otway, esq. of Castle Otway, by a daughter of Samuel Waller, esq. of Lisbrian, co. Tipperary.

He entered the army on the 17th May, 1796, as Cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards; became Lieutenant in September of that year; and Captain in Oct. 1798. From 1797 to 1799 he was Assistant Adjutant-general in Ireland, where he served during the Rebellion, and was present in the action at Vinegar Hill. In Feb. 1803 he was promoted to Major, and in March 1805 to be Deputy Adjutant-general in Canada, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In Feb. 1807 he returned to the cavalry, by an exchange into the 18th Hussars, with which he proceeded to the Peninsula. On the 13th Dec. in that year, he surprised and captured the whole of the outlying piquet of French cavalry at Rueda, and three days after near Valladolid he encountered Colonel Antignac, Commandant of the 22d Chasseurs a Cheval, at the head of a strong force, which he charged and routed, took the Colonel prisoner, and more of his Chasseurs than he had Dragoons to guard them, and brought them all into head-quarters,—horses, men, arms, and baggage. At Benevente, whilst commanding the outlying piquet, he was opposed to Lieut.-General Le Fevre, for nearly an hour, at the head of six squadrons of the Imperial Guard; charged and broke his advanced guard, whose commanding officer was killed, Major Otway taking his sword. In the affair of Campo Mayor, he gained the rear of the enemy, and captured between 500 and 600 men, and their entire battering-train (sixteen 24-pounders), and

brought them part of the way back, but was obliged to relinquish his capture, with the exception of 16 prisoners and one tumbril, the enemy being in possession of the road by which he was to return. At Albuera he commanded three regiments of Portuguese cavalry, which covered the left flank of the army. Sir Loftus received the War medal with three clasps for Sabagun and Benevente, Busaco, and Albuera. He was nominated a Knight of the Spanish order of Charles the Third, and a Companion of the Bath; and received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent Jan. 15, 1815. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in June 1813; to that of Major-General in Aug. 1819; to Lieut.-General in June 1837, and to General in Nov. 1851. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 84th Foot on the 30th Dec. 1840.

He married the only daughter of Sir Charles Blicke, of Carroon Park, Surrey, and sole heiress of her brother Tufton Blicke, esq. descended maternally from the Earls of Thanet.

LIEUT.-GEN. STAVELY, C.B.

March 4. In his carriage, while on a journey, shortly after leaving Tippicadoo, Lieut.-General William Stavely, C.B. Commander-in-chief at Madras, and Colonel of the 94th Foot.

He entered the army as Ensign in the Royal Staff corps July 14, 1804; and was promoted to Lieutenant April 11, 1808. He served the campaigns of Spain and Portugal from 1809 to 1814; and having been present in almost every action of those campaigns he received the war medal with eight clasps. In 1813 he was appointed a Deputy-Assistant in the Quartermaster-General's department; and he continued to serve in that capacity until after the battle of Toulouse. In the same year he was promoted to a company in the Royal African corps. He became brevet Major Dec. 5, 1814. On the 12th Jan. 1815, he was transferred to a company in the Royal Staff corps. He served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo, soon after which he received the brevet of Colonel, dated on the memorable 18th of June, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 22nd of the same month. On the 29th Sept. 1825 he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Mauritius, where he remained for nearly twenty years.

He was placed on half-pay as Major July 16, 1830. On the 10th Jan. 1837 he attained the rank of Colonel, and on the 9th Nov. 1846, that of Major-General.

He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 94th Foot Aug. 1, 1853; and assumed

the chief command at Madras on the 27th Oct. following.

COL. THE HON. LAUDERDALE MAULE.

Aug. 1. At Constantinople, by cholera, aged 47, the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, one of the Assistant Adjutants-General of the army in the East, M.P. for the county Forfar, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the same; brother and heir presumptive to Lord Panmure.

He was born on the 25th of March, 1807, the second son of William first Lord Panmure, by his first wife Patricia-Heron, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, esq. of Halloweaths.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 39th Foot, Aug. 24, 1825; was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, without purchase, in 1831; and to a company by purchase in 1835. He became Major of the 79th Highlanders in 1839, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1842. In 1852 he exchanged to half-pay.

He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Forfarshire in 1850; and was first elected M.P. for that county at the last election in July 1852, without a contest.

He was appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance in Jan. 1853; and an Assistant Adjutant-General on the formation of the staff of the expeditionary army to the East.

He has died unmarried, and the next heir presumptive to the barony of Panmure is his only younger brother the Hon. William Maule, who married in 1844 Elizabeth daughter of the late Thomas Binny, esq. and has issue.

COLONEL BOYLE, M.P.

Sept. 3. At Varna, of fever, aged 45, the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, and M.P. for Frome.

He was born in London in March 1809, the fifth but second surviving son of Edmund eighth and present Earl of Cork and Orrery, by Isabella-Henrietta, third daughter of the late William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham House, Berks.

He was appointed Captain in the army, 1833; Lieut. and Captain in the Coldstream Guards 1836, brevet Major 1846, Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards 1847.

He was for some time State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was Secretary to the order of St. Patrick from 1837 to 1853. In 1846 he was appointed Groom in Waiting to her Majesty; and in Dec. 1853 he became Secretary to the Master-general of the Ordnance.

He was first returned to parliament for Frome, without opposition, in 1847. In 1852 he was again returned, but unseated, as holding an office of profit under the Crown created since 1705. On a new writ, he was re-elected, having resigned his post of Groom in Waiting, to which, after his election, he was re-appointed.

Colonel Boyle supported the Liberal party, and is lamented by a large circle of political, military, and social friends, to whom he was justly endeared by many fine and generous qualities.

He married, Oct. 23, 1844, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Abraham Wildey Roberts, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, has left issue three sons and two daughters.

His body was taken out to sea, and committed to the deep.

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. ELLIOT.

Aug. 12. In camp, at Gerrechlee, near Varna, Lieut.-Col. Edmund James Elliot, commanding the 79th Highlanders.

He was born on the 6th Aug. 1813, the eldest son of the Hon. John Edmund Elliot, younger brother to the present Earl of Minto, and M.P. for Roxburghshire, by Amelia, third daughter of James Henry Casamajor, esq. a Member of Council at Madras.

He entered the army on the 5th April, 1831; became Lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1834; Captain, April 3, 1840; Major, April 12, 1844; and Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 24, 1852, obtaining each commission by purchase.

Lieut.-Col. Elliot had suffered from intermittent fever from the first day of his landing at Varna. His body was buried at Gerrechlee, attended by all the officers of his division, and the whole of the Highland brigade.

He married, in October last, Matilda, daughter of Charles Halkett Craig Inglis, esq. of Cramond.

LIEUT.-COL. N. MACLEAN, C.B.

April 11. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C.B. of Eastbourne-terrace, London.

He became an Ensign, Sept. 17, 1807; Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1809; Captain, March 29, 1827; Major, Nov. 23, 1841; Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 23, 1842. He was placed on retired full-pay of the 55th Foot.

He served in the Burmese war, and was present at the capture of Zembylee and Melloon. In 1834 he was employed in the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg. In 1841 he went on the expedition to China, where he was engaged in the attack and capture of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, the attack and capture of Chinhae, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghai,

and Chin Kiang Foo; and he received the Chinese medal.

GENERAL CARBUCCIA.

Lately. General Carbuccia, one of the youngest but not least distinguished of the commanders of the French army now in the East.

He entered the army in 1827, and had risen to the rank of General at forty years of age.

The General was not a mere soldier, but a distinguished archæologist. When in Africa, where he passed the greater part of his military life, he occupied all his leisure time in exploring the remains of Roman monuments and antiquities, which without him would probably have been neglected for years, perhaps even destroyed by the soldiery. Of these monuments and antiquities he drew up a detailed account, and it was so admirably written, so curious in every respect, and threw so much light on the history of the Romans in connexion with Algeria, that the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris voted him a medal for it.

Such was the enthusiasm that M. de Carbuccia felt for scientific researches, that when a Colonel he succeeded in inspiring nearly all the officers and men of his regiment with his own taste; and nothing was more curious than to see him at one moment fighting bravely with his men against the Arabs, and a little later guiding their explorations amongst old monuments, and explaining to them what their destination had been. The General accepted a command in the East with the greatest pleasure, as much, he declared, from the hope of having a wide field of antiquity and history to explore, as from the desire of military distinction.

LIEUT. JAMES BURKE, R. ENG.

July 7. In the attack made by the Turks upon the Russian camp near Rustschouk, Lieut. James Burke, R. Engineers.

He was the youngest son of the late James Hardman Burke, esq. of St. Cleoran's, co. Galway; and brother to Captain Burke, of the Connaught Rangers.

He accompanied Sir John Burgoyne to the seat of war previously to the embarkation of the British forces to the East, and went up to Silitria, in company with Captain Bent, with the object of surveying and reporting on the forts along the Danube. While they were at Rustschouk the Turks resolved to force the river, and attack the Russians, who were on the opposite bank. Mr. Burke, with Mr. Meynell of the 75th regiment and Mr. Arnold of the Indian army, resolved to ac-

company them, and all three, rendered only too conspicuous by their gallantry and daring, are said to have fallen victims to the Russian Riflemen.

The body of Lieutenant Burke was found after the action with no less than 33 wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword-belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring-finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen by the sapper who went with him fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by the Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform, and by his white cap cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got near he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through their helmets with his sword. He was then surrounded, and, while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre-cut from behind, given by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body; and he fell dead, covered with bayonet-wounds, sabre-gashes, and marked with lance-thrusts and bullet-holes. A sapper who was with Mr. Burke stood by him till the last, but could not save him. He was wounded, but has recovered.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES HOPE.

Aug. 6. At Trouville-sur-Mer, near Havre, aged 56, Rear-Admiral Charles Hope.

He was the second son of the Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, by his cousin Lady Charlotte Hope, daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun, and nephew to the late Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., and to the late Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, G.C.H.

He entered the navy in June 1811 as second-class volunteer on board the *Sarpedon* 10, on the Leith station; and in the following November removed to the *Adamant* 44, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. W. A. Otway. In April 1812 he became midshipman of the *Semiramis* 36, at the Cape of Good Hope. In Aug. 1814 he joined the *Chatham* 74 at Portsmouth; and towards the close of that year he sailed for

North America in the *Erne* 20, commanded by the late Lord Napier. In 1815 he was successively removed on board the *Endymion*, *Tagus*, and *Alceste* frigates; in the last of which, commanded by Sir Murray Maxwell, he accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China, and was wrecked while returning home with that nobleman, in the straits of Gaspar, Feb. 18, 1817. On the 20th Oct. following he was made Lieutenant; and in Feb. 1818 appointed to the *Liffey* 50, in which he served in the Mediterranean and off Lisbon. He next served in the Royal Sovereign yacht; after which he was promoted to Commander on the 15th Oct. 1822. On the 24th Feb. 1824 he was appointed to the *Brisk* 10; which in September following captured a large smuggling lugger off Flamborough Head. On the 26th Jan. 1826 he was advanced to post rank. On the 21st Oct. 1830 he was appointed to the *Tyne* 28, which he commanded on the South American station, and, before she was paid off in Jan. 1834, she had traversed 82,000 miles, a greater distance than any other ship in the Royal Navy since the war. From Jan. to July 1835 he commanded the *Dublin* 50, at Plymouth; and from Aug. 1841 to the close of 1845 the *Thalia* 42, employed on the East India and Pacific stations. On the 4th Nov. 1847 he was appointed to the *Trafalgar* 120; which he held to the 30th June following. He was the Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in April last.

He married, on the 12th Sept. 1826, Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral William Henry Weby-Parry, C.B.; and by that lady, who died on the 24th Dec. 1836, he had issue one son and two daughters: 1. Anna-Maria; 2. Charles-Weby, a Lieutenant R.N.; and 3. Charlotte-Maria.

CAPTAIN ROWLEY, R.N.

Aug. 18. At the house of his father-in-law John Angerstein, esq. Woodlands, Blackheath, Kent, aged 49, Captain Richard Freeman Rowley, R.N.

He was the fourth son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H. by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Richard King.

He entered the navy Feb. 4, 1819; passed his time as midshipman on board the *Medina* 20 and *Euryalus* 42, and obtained his first commission on the 17th May 1825. From the 21st of the same month until promoted to the rank of Commander in May 1827, he served in the *Victory* 104, at Portsmouth, as flag-Lieutenant to Sir George Martin; and from the 14th Jan. 1829, until advanced to post-

Captain, in Feb. 1830, he commanded the *Badger 10*, at Plymouth, in the North Sea, and at the Cape of Good Hope. On leaving that vessel the officers and crew presented to him a handsome piece of plate, "as a lasting testimonial of their esteem, and an expression of their gratitude for the happiness they had experienced under his command." On the 4th April 1835 he was appointed to the *Sapphire 28*, fitting for the Mediterranean, whence he returned in the summer of 1838; and on the 31st Dec. 1842, he was appointed to the *St. Vincent 120*, as flag-Captain to his father at Portsmouth. He was placed on half pay in Sept. 1835; and from that time he had devoted his life to acts of piety and practical benevolence. He was frequently to be found in the chair at the Bible Society meetings, and was accustomed to visit the poor in his district, and to read and teach the Bible to them. Whilst in the discharge of these self-imposed duties he was attacked by cholera, but recovered; he suffered, however, a relapse, which has proved fatal to him. His loss will be deeply and widely deplored. In his profession he was a popular officer; in his civil and social relations he was beloved as a sincere friend, and an unaffected Christian.

Captain Rowley married, on the 12th July 1838, Elizabeth-Julia, daughter of John Angerstein, esq., by whom he had a numerous family.

LUKE WHITE, ESQ.

Aug. . . At his residence, Lareen, near Ballyshannon, Luke White, esq. Lord Lieutenant of the county Longford.

He was the eldest son of the celebrated Luke White, bookseller and lottery-office keeper in Dublin, who is said to have realized the largest fortune ever made by trade in Ireland. His brother Samuel White, esq. was M.P. for the co. Leitrim from 1832 to 1847; and his brother Henry for the county Longford in 1841-47.

Mr. White was first a candidate for the county of Longford in 1829, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Thomas Fetherstone. He polled 342 votes, but Mr. G. R. Fetherstone was elected by 531.

In 1831, on the eve of the Reform Act, he was again proposed, but the poll was in favour of the former members, Lord Viscount Forbes and Mr. Lefroy, who polled respectively 211 and 202 votes, Mr. White 130, and Mr. J. D. Mullen 18. After the passing of that measure and the consequent enlargement of the constituency, Mr. White was in 1832 placed at the head of the poll—

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Luke White, esq.	649
James Halpin Rourke, esq.	645
Lord Viscount Forbes	587
Anthony Lefroy, esq.	582

but, after a petition, Messrs. White and Rourke were, in 1833, declared unduly elected, and Lord Forbes and Mr. Lefroy were reelected.

There was another contest in June 1835, which again terminated in favour of the old Conservative members—

Viscount Forbes	797
Anthony Lefroy, esq.	549
Luke White, esq.	424
Henry White, esq.	61

On the death of Lord Forbes in Dec. 1836, Mr. White was returned, having polled 619 votes to 526 in favour of Charles Fox, esq.; but on a petition Mr. Fox was seated, and Mr. White declared unduly elected. At length, at the general election of 1837 Mr. White was more permanently successful. In conjunction with his brother, Henry White, esq. Colonel of the Longford Militia, he defeated the former members as follows:—

Luke White, esq.	671
Col. Henry White	667
Anthony Lefroy, esq.	561
Charles Fox, esq.	556

At the election of 1841 Luke White, esq. and Col. Henry White each polled 621 votes and Mr. Lefroy 482; but Mr. Lefroy recovered the seat on petition. Mr. White for the third and final time was declared unduly elected.

R. A. THICKNESSE, ESQ. M.P.

Aug. 22. At Harrogate, in his 55th year, Ralph Anthony Thicknesse, esq. of Beech-hill, Wigan, M.P. for that borough, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire.

He was the only son of the late Ralph Thicknesse, esq. of Beech-hill, by Sarah daughter of John Woodcock, esq. of Newburgh in the same county.

He was an extensive coal-owner in the neighbourhood of Wigan. He was first proposed as a candidate for that borough on the death of Mr. Greenall in 1845, but Capt. the Hon. James Lindsay was elected by 274 votes, Mr. Thicknesse polling 211. At the general election of 1847 Colonel Lindsay and Mr. Thicknesse were both elected, without a poll, Mr. Crosse, one of the former members, retiring; and at the election of 1852 Mr. Thicknesse was placed at the head of the poll:—

Ralph A. Thicknesse, esq.	366
Col. the Hon. Jas. Lindsay	356
F. S. Powell, esq.	324

His politics were Liberal, to the extent of vote by ballot.

Mr. Thicknesse had recently left his residence at Beech-hill, on a visit to Harrogate with his family, and on Sunday Aug. 20 he went to church at that place in good health. While there he was seized with a pain in the chest, supposed to result from rheumatism, which subsequently affected the heart. He died on Tuesday, and on Wednesday his body passed through Wigan, with the first intelligence of his sudden death, on its way to the family residence.

He married, in 1828, Mary-Anne, daughter of Thomas Woodcock, esq. of Bank House, near Wigan: by whom he had issue one son, Ralph, and two daughters. The former was drowned, together with his cousin, in the Lake of Windermere about a year ago.

PHILIP BARKER WEBB, ESQ. F.L.S.

Aug. 31. At Paris, from cholera, aged 62, Philip Barker Webb, esq. of Milford House, Surrey, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnean and Horticultural Societies, but resident for many years past at Paris, in the Avenue Marboëuf, Champs Elysées.

Mr. Webb was the son of Philip Carteret Webb, esq. of Milford House near Godalming, who died in 1793; and grandson of Philip Carteret Webb, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Solicitor to the Treasury, the collector of a very large library, memoirs of whom will be found in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ii. 279, vii. 457; Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. i. p. 620.

Mr. Webb became attached in early life to the study of natural history, more especially botany, and was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1812. Early in 1826 he set out on a botanizing excursion in Spain, where, during two years, he visited the whole of that fertile region which extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, from the foot of the Pyrenees to the mouth of the Guadalquivir. He then examined the plants throughout the greater part of Portugal, from Braga in the north to the chains of Cintra and Arribida in the south; and, crossing to the coast of Africa, continued his botanical researches from the mountains around Tetuan to the south of Cape Spatel. From thence, accompanied by a Spanish naturalist, Don José Naudo, who had assisted in forming his herbarium, he proceeded to Madeira and the Canary Islands. At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Don Naudo had occasion to return to Europe, and Mr. Webb formed the acquaintance of M. Sabin Berthelot, a French traveller of much scientific intelligence, who had been eight years in the island, and was

zealously engaged in studying its physical geography, statistics, and natural history. Occupied with the same views, and guided by the same energy, these gentlemen resolved to join company and examine the entire group of the Canary Islands, and two years were spent by them in forming collections of plants, shells, insects, fishes, and birds, and in investigating geological and physical phenomena. In 1833 or 1834 they returned to Paris, laden heavily with specimens, the fruit of their researches, and on the recommendation of M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, the French Government voted a sum of money for their publication. M. Berthelot undertook to write the narrative, the statistical, and the ethnological portions of the work, and Mr. Webb the descriptions and geographical history of the flowering plants. The first of these divisions is illustrated with 60 plates of landscapes, costumes, &c., and the second with 278 plates. The remaining portions of the collection were described by the combined assistance of different Parisian naturalists: M. Valenciennes described the fishes, M. Alcide d'Orbigny the mollusca and shells, Dr. Montagne the sea-weeds, M. Moquin-Tandon the birds, M. Gervais the reptiles, and MM. Brûlé, Lucas, and Macquart the insects. The work was published in 106 livraisons, with 441 plates, and forms several large quarto volumes. It occupied fifteen years in the publication.

Mr. Webb was a gentleman of independent fortune, and wholly occupied himself with his natural-history pursuits. His herbarium is said to rank in Paris next to the renowned one of M. Benjamin Delessert, and is left in his will to his "dear friend the Grand Duke of Tuscany." He visited England about two years since; and was zealously engaged in his botanical studies up to the very moment of his melancholy death. Besides the great work above mentioned, he published a *Prodrômus* of his Spanish Herbarium, and an occasional botanical paper in the *Annales des Sciences*, of which the following are the titles: *Iter Hispaniense*; or, a *Synopsis of Plants collected in the S. Provinces of Spain and Portugal*.—*Otia Hispanica*, 1853.—*Fragmenta Florulæ Æthiopicæ-Ægyptiacæ*, 1854.—*Sur le Groupe des Ulicinées*.—*Sur le Genre Retama*, &c. "His published works are remarkable for the knowledge of the literature of botany which they display, the classical elegance of the language, and the minute accuracy of his observations, though the latter too often led him to overlook general truths in specialities and to multiply species in an excessive degree."—*Literary Gazette*.

HENRY POWELL COLLINS, ESQ.

Aug. 22. Aged 78, Henry Powell Collins, esq. of Hatch Beauchamp Park, near Taunton, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Somersetshire.

He was the second son of John Collins, esq. of the same place, by Miss Jane Langford, of Hertfordshire; and succeeded to the estate of Hatch Beauchamp on the death of his elder brother John Rowe Collins, esq. Major of the Somerset Fencible Cavalry, in the year 1807.

The gentleman now deceased was formerly a Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards. At the general election of 1812 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Taunton, without a contest, in conjunction with Alexander Baring, esq. He sat until the dissolution of 1818, but in that year lost his election, the poll terminating for

Alexander Baring, esq.	441
Sir W. Burroughs, Bart.	315
Henry Powell Collins, esq.	312

Mr. Collins supported the Tory party. He served the office of High Sheriff of Somerset in 1827.

He married at Dean-Lizard, in Dorsetshire, June 4, 1800, Dorothea, daughter of Sir John Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park; and had issue an only child, Dorothea Jacintha, married in 1822 to William Gore Langton, esq. of Newton Park, Somersetshire, and dying March 26, 1827, left issue an only son, the present William Gore Langton, esq. M.P. for West Somerset, who by the death of Mr. Collins acquires a large accession of fortune.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, ESQ. M.A.

Aug. 8. At his residence, the Nursery Villa, Westfelton, near Oswestry, Salop, John Freeman Milward Dovaston, esq. M.A., and Barrister-at-law.

He was the only son of John Dovaston, esq. a gentleman who by much application, aided by ingenuity and native talent, gained considerable knowledge in various sciences, natural philosophy and languages. From his father the subject of this notice derived much of his taste for literature and attachment to natural history and planting. He was born Dec. 30th, 1782, and received the rudiments of instruction at Oswestry School, under the Rev. Eusebius Edwards. From thence he was transferred to the Grammar School at Shrewsbury, where he was a pupil in 1798, when the Rev. Samuel Butler (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield) was appointed to the head mastership, and of whom, as a preceptor, he always spoke in the warmest terms of affection and respect. On leaving Shrewsbury school he entered at Christ Church

College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807. He was called to the bar, Middle Temple, on the 12th June, 1807.

By the death of his father in 1802, he became possessed of an easy competency, and the small patrimonial estate at Westfelton, where his progenitors had resided from the time of Queen Elizabeth. There, by judicious care and planting, he contributed greatly to improve the grounds surrounding his residence, which afforded him not only ample occupation, but an agreeable recreation, and further rendered them a source of attraction to many literary friends and intellectual visitors.

During his residence in the Metropolis he exercised himself in literature, and was for some time engaged to write Dramatic criticisms for a morning paper. In the year 1811 he published "FitzGwarine, a Ballad of the Welsh Borders; with other poems, legendary, incidental and humorous." A second issue appeared in 1816, comprising many additional poems and sonnets; and to these, in 1825, were appended, the "Elfin Bride," "British Melodies," &c. forming an 8vo volume of 460 pages. The British Melodies were originally published in 1817, under the patronage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with the music by Clementi, in two volumes, under the title of "A Selection of British Melodies, with Symphonies, Harmonies and Accompaniments, by Mr. Clifton, &c." "Floribella," a poem, succeeded these, in 4to. In 1839 "Lectures on Natural History and National Melody." To various periodicals he likewise contributed essays and articles on different subjects, which display vigorous and faithful descriptions of natural history; and his intimacy and friendship with Mr. Thomas Bewick, induced him to write sketches of the life and character of that celebrated naturalist and engraver. To assist in charitable purposes Mr. Dovaston has also composed several prologues and epilogues for plays in which he has himself taken a prominent part. As an ardent admirer of Shakspeare, he entered deeply into the spirit of the writings of the immortal bard, and possessing a retentive memory, he could readily quote with feeling and emotion most of the bright creations and beautiful images with which his productions abound.

Mr. Dovaston was a gentleman of considerable learning and varied acquirements; his mind could diffuse itself in ample generalizations on most subjects of polite and ancient literature; his familiarity with the classics was vivid and correct. In the sciences of botany and ornithology he had considerable skill, and in music he evinced much critical taste, both in theory

and practice. He was well versed in ancient book lore; to which his select and voluminous library gave full testimony.

In his mid-day of vigour and health he had an almost unlimited fund of discourse on all matters, seasoned with lively wit and humour, and his versatility in anecdotes and facetious stories, which were expressively told in a manner peculiar to himself, rendered his company very amusing and instructive. His political sympathies coincided with what is called the liberal party; but, whilst differing to the very antipodes in such matters, as well as in religious sentiments, from many of his intimate friends, he on all occasions retained their good will. In private life he exercised a honest and independent spirit, combined with a warmth of feeling and uprightness of intention. Contented in the retirement of his groves, and happy among his books and rural employments, "home" was always a paradise to him, and in a letter to the writer of this brief sketch, he thus alludes to it: "I never return here, even from a short absence, and the cheerful society of intellectual friends, but on entering the gate I always breathe, to speak classically, a silent aspiration to the Penates; or, to say truly, a cordial prayer of thanksgiving to 'Him' who gives me all."

The evening of his life was unfortunately clouded with ill health and depression of spirits, which for the last few years confined him to his chamber. Mr. Dovaston died a bachelor. A profile engraving of him, considered to be an excellent likeness, was published by his friend Bewick. His remains were interred in the churchyard at Westfelton.

H. P.

REV. J. W. WHITTAKER, D.D.

Aug. 3. At the vicarage, Blackburn, in his 64th year, the Rev. John William Whittaker, D.D., Vicar of St. Mary's, Blackburn, Hon. Canon of Manchester, Dean-Rural of Blackburn, and a Surrogate.

Dr. Whittaker was born in Manchester, and became a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, his college and university career being highly successful. He took his B.A. degree as thirteenth Wrangler in 1814, and proceeded M.A. 1817, B.D. 1824, D.D. 1830. Some time after he became Fellow of St. John's college, he wrote an elaborate work on Bellamy's Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, which attracted the attention of Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was appointed Examining Chaplain, an office which he held when the vicarage of Blackburn, in the gift of that prelate, became vacant in

1822, on the demise of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F.S.A., the distinguished historian and archæologist, who was succeeded by the subject of these remarks. There was, however, no connection between these two successive Vicars of Blackburn, of the same name and county, nor were they in way connected with the Rev. John Whittaker, the Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, the historian of Manchester and a native of that city. It is worthy of notice that the three Whittakers were alike distinguished by great force of character, by profound theological and extensive classical attainments, and by a kindred love of historical and antiquarian research. Dr. Whittaker was nominated an honorary Canon of Manchester in 1852. In 1825 he was married to Mary-Haughton, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Feilden, Bart., M.P., of Feniscowles, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom nine, six sons and three daughters, have survived him.

Dr. Whittaker will be long and gratefully remembered by churchmen on account of his earnest and successful efforts to supply his parishioners with the means of grace in connection with our apostolic church. During his vicariate the following churches were either erected or appropriated to the services of the national church, being twelve in number, with large schools connected with them and increased pastoral ministrations: the old parish church rebuilt, on a large and magnificent scale; St. Paul's; St. Michael's; Holy Trinity; St. Saviour's, Bamber Bridge; St. Saviour's, Mellor Brook; St. Stephen's, Tockholes; Holy Trinity, Over Darwen; St. Mary's, Mellor; St. James's, Lower Darwen; Immanuel Church, Feniscowles, and St. Mark's, Witton. He was patron of twenty-three livings in right of his vicarage, which was almost as extensive as an ancient diocese.

As a controversialist, Dr. Whittaker shone pre-eminently in the discussion of the questions at issue between Protestants and Roman Catholics, particularly in his celebrated letters to Dr. Wiseman. His extensive reading, his penetrating mind, his keen powers of analysis, his perfect mastery of dialects, rendered him a formidable opponent on any question; but especially so on a subject to which he had long and specially directed his attention, and with whose ramifications he was completely familiar.

The following is a list of Dr. Whittaker's publications:

An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures, with Remarks on Mr. Bellamy's New Translation. 8vo.

A Supplement to the above, with Appendices B. C. and D. 8vo.

Justification by Faith, a Course of Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. 8vo.

The House of the Great God, a Sermon preached in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Blackburn, Nov. 1, 1826. 4to.

A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge on Commencement Sunday, July 4, 1830. 8vo.

The Catholic Church, Five Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Blackburn, on the occasion of the Commemoration of the Reformation, observed on the 4 October, 1835. 12mo.

A Series of Letters addressed to the Rev. Nicholas Wiseman, D.D. (afterwards Cardinal.)

Letters to William Eccles, of Blackburn, esq. on the Voluntary System. 2 vols.

A Sermon preached to the Chartists in the Parish Church of Blackburn, Aug. 4, 1839. This sermon was printed in a cheap form, and very extensively and usefully circulated, having been preached to a crowded Congregation of disaffected and misled operatives.

A Treatise on the Church of Christ, intended for Young Persons. 12mo. 1842.

On Ancient Etymologies, especially Celtic, a learned and interesting paper, which he read at the Meeting of the British Archæological Association, held at Manchester, in August 1850, and which was afterwards published in the Association's Report of the Meeting.

He was also a contributor to various periodical publications.

In his personal habits and deportment, Dr. Whittaker was of a studious and retiring disposition, living chiefly in seclusion, excepting when the calls of duty, to which he was scrupulously attentive, rendered it requisite for him to step forth into public life. On all such occasions he manifested his extraordinary aptitude for business. With a vigorous and active mind, capable of at once grasping all the difficulties of a question—with a keen insight into human nature, and an almost intuitive perception of the motives by which those with whom he had to deal were actuated—few individuals were able to manage the ordinary transactions of life with greater shrewdness, wisdom, or penetration. His habits of order were of a most exemplary character. He died, after a protracted illness, in the bosom of his family, and surrounded by the regrets of his numerous friends.

His funeral partook of a public character, and was very numerously attended by the mayor and corporation, the clergy,

magistrates, and all classes of his parishioners, the service being impressively performed by the Bishop of Manchester, who wished to mark his respect for Dr. Whittaker's learning, piety, and usefulness.

THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, Esq. F.S.A.

Aug. 8. At his house in Old Brompton, after a short illness, in his fifty-seventh year, Thomas Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A., M. R. I. A. ; M. R. S. A. Copenhagen ; M. Swed. Arch. S. ; and one of the Registrars of the Literary Fund Society.

Mr. Croker was the only son of Major Thomas Croker of the 38th regiment of Foot, who was descended from the ancient Devonshire family of that name, branches of which became settlers in the South of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and under the Commonwealth. Major Croker was nephew to Thomas Croker, esq. one of the Six Clerks in the court of Chancery of Ireland, whose only daughter, Anne, married Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. of Moate in the county of Roscommon, and was created Baroness Crofton in 1797. Major Croker married in 1796 Maria, then the widow of Mr. Fitton, the eldest daughter and coheir of Croker Dillon, esq. of Baltidaniel, co. Cork ; and on the 15th Jan. 1798, Thomas Crofton Croker was born at the house of his maternal grandfather in Buckingham square, Cork ; receiving his first baptismal name after his father, and the second after his godfather the Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. He was an only son, and had one sister, Mrs. Eyre Coote of Castle Coote, Kilmallock, who survives him.

His education, we presume, was gained in Cork. At the age of fifteen, on the suggestion of his maternal relative Sir William Dillon, Bart. he was apprenticed in that city with the highly respectable mercantile firm of Lecky and Mark, both partners being of the Society of Friends. His subsequent habits of business, and beautifully neat handwriting, may perhaps be attributed to the strict discipline of that well-conducted establishment. He also acquired a ready skill in making sketches, particularly in pen and ink, which was very useful to him in his antiquarian pursuits. He had from boyhood a taste for antiquities ; and this was cherished during several excursions on foot which he made in the South of Ireland between the years 1812 and 1815, frequently in company with Mr. Joseph Humphreys,—a Quaker, who was afterwards master of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Claremont near Dublin. At that early period Crofton Croker commenced his collections of the legends and songs of the peasantry, and his observations of their character and manners, which

are interwoven into so many of his subsequent writings. Some Irish verses which he obtained at Gouganebarra in 1813, he communicated to the *Morning Post* in 1815 in an English translation, and this attracted two years later the notice of the poet Crabbe: and in 1818 he was thus alluded to by Moore in the advertisement appended to the seventh number of the *Irish Melodies*:—

“One gentleman in particular, whose name I shall feel happy in being allowed to mention, has not only sent us nearly forty ancient airs, but has communicated many curious fragments of Irish poetry, and some interesting traditions current in the county where he resides, illustrated by sketches of the romantic scenery to which they refer; all of which, though too late for the present number, will be of infinite service to us in the prosecution of our task.”

Some of Mr. Croker's pen-sketches were exhibited in 1817 at the second exhibition of the Cork Society for Promoting the Fine Arts: and a plate of Irish antiquities, with the name of *T. C. Croker del.* appears in a short-lived periodical, called “The Literary and Political Examiner,” published at Cork in 1818, since which he has etched several plates: amongst others (in 1820) “The Origin of Painting,” from a drawing by Adam Buck in Lady Chatterton's Album.

Major Croker died on the 22d March, 1818; and the interest of the widow was thereupon exerted with Mr. Wilson Croker, then Secretary of the Admiralty, who was a friend of the family, though not related. The application did not meet with immediate success; but it was not forgotten, and in the following February, Crofton, having in the mean time repaired to London, was appointed by Mr. Wilson Croker a clerk in the Admiralty, on a salary of two guineas a week. From this humble beginning he rose to positions of considerable trust and emolument in that establishment. Having devoted his attention to the art of lithography, (in which he pursued some important experiments in conjunction with Mr. Coindet, the London partner of the house of Engelmann and Company,) he introduced it into the Admiralty as a substitute for transcribing many copies of the same order, and other confidential circulars; and for several years he superintended the lithographic press which was worked in an upper chamber of the Admiralty itself, in order that secrets of importance to the public service should not be liable to undue publication. Subsequently he became a Clerk of the first class with a salary of 800*l.*; and when the establishment was reduced in Feb. 1850,

he stood first for promotion to the office of Chief Clerk, and was then placed on retirement with a pension of 580*l.*

Previously to his quitting Ireland, Mr. Crofton Croker's compositions had been chiefly, if not entirely, in verse. Shortly after settling in London, he assisted the late Mr. Sidney Taylor in the production of a weekly paper entitled “The Talisman, or, Literary Observer;” to which he contributed several articles on the local antiquities of Ireland. This lasted only from June to December 1820.

It was not until 1824 that Mr. Croker published his first, and in one sense his greatest, work, the “*Researches in the South of Ireland.*” This was formed from the notes of his early wanderings; and from those of a recent tour made through part of the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick in the year 1821, when Miss Nicholson (afterwards Mrs. Croker) and Mr. Alfred Nicholson were his companions. To those companions the book was chiefly indebted for its illustrations: the volume was magnificently printed in quarto, like books of foreign travel in those days, and published by Mr. Murray.

Early in the spring of 1825 Mr. Crofton Croker first published “The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland,” in a small volume, illustrated by some highly fanciful woodcuts, drawn by Mr. W. H. Brooke. It appeared originally without his name, in consequence of its being in some measure a joint production. Mr. Croker had lost his manuscript, and to replace it he availed himself of the assistance of Dr. Maginn, Mr. (now the Rt. Hon. David R.) Pigot, “Friend Humphreys,” and Mr. Keightley. The tale of Daniel O'Rourke in particular, which was the most popular of any, was in the autograph of Mr. Humphreys, touched up by Dr. Maginn, and finally very much altered by Mr. Croker,—to all of whom its legend had been perfectly familiar. Subsequently, in order to remove all competing claims of authorship, particularly those advanced in the name of Mr. Keightley, Mr. Croker, in preparing his third edition in 1834, when three volumes were compressed into one, reduced the number of his tales from fifty to forty. But we are anticipating the final state of the work before detailing its earlier progress. The first volume, soon after its publication, was favourably noticed in the *Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews*, as well as by all the minor critics; and so complete was its success, that both author and publisher were anxious to continue the series so well begun. Mr. Croker was consequently commissioned to revisit the South of Ireland to glean further materials, and for

that purpose he spent some weeks there in the summer of 1825. A second edition of the first volume was published in 1826, illustrated with etchings after sketches by Maclise, who came from Cork like the author, and is mentioned in the preface by Mr. Croker as "a young Irish artist of considerable promise, who I trust will receive that patronage he so justly merits." The second series was published in two volumes at the close of 1827. In 1825 a German translation was published at Hesse Cassel by the brothers Grimm; and in 1828 a French translation, by Mons. P. A. Dufaur, appeared at Paris, under the title of "Contes Irlandais." In 1834 Mr. Croker produced his edition in one volume as part of the series of Murray's Family Library.

The Fairy Legends brought Crofton Croker a long and highly complimentary letter from Sir Walter Scott, written in 1825, which has been printed in the preface to the edition of 1834; and on the 20th Oct. 1826, he had a personal introduction to the great novelist at the residence of Mr. Lockhart in Pall Mall, a meeting which is thus chronicled in Scott's Journal: "At breakfast, Crofton Croker, author of the Irish Fairy Tales, little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy prepossessing manners—something like Tom Moore. Here were also Terry, Allan Cunningham, Newton, and others."

The same winter Croker wrote for Terry's theatre, the Adelphi, the words of a Pantomime, called "Harlequin and the Eagle; or, the Man in the Moon and his Wife." This production was twice printed, the second edition in 1828, uniformly with the Irish Fairy Legends, under the title of "Daniel O'Rourke; or, Rhymes" of a Pantomime founded on that story."

Mr. Croker had already been a contributor to some of the Annuals then fashionable, particularly the Amulet, Literary Souvenir, and Friendship's Offering; when in 1827 he undertook the editorship of one intended especially for juveniles, called "The Christmas Box," which was published by the present well-known novelist, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, then a bookseller in Old Bond Street. To this miscellany, which was only sustained for two years, Miss Edgeworth contributed her tale of "Garryowen, or the Snow-Woman," which was afterwards published separately; and among the shorter contributions were some from Sir Walter Scott, Theodore Hook, Charles Lamb, Dr. Maginn, and Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Croker attributed its cessation to the objections taken to a too powerfully written ghost story, entitled "Little Willie Bell," which was inserted by the publisher himself. In 1828 we find

Mr. Croker a contributor to the Keepsake, and in 1829 again to the Amulet.

At this period he had commenced his intimate association with the antiquaries of the metropolis. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy, in the year 1827. In the following year, when residing for the summer at Bromley in Kent, he superintended the excavations then carried on among various domestic and sepulchral foundations of the Roman era lying near Cæsar's Camp at Holwood in that neighbourhood, and of which an account was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A. These researches led to the formation of a very agreeable club called the Society of Noviomagians, from among the members of the parent Society of Antiquaries, which has subsisted until the present day; and, with various modifications in its body of members, Mr. Croker till within a short time of his death had been its perpetual President. It has already been noticed in these biographical pages of our Obituary on the occasions of the decease of its "poet laureate" Mr. Brandreth in 1841, its "treasurer" Mr. Lemon of the State Paper Office in 1835, its "vice-president" Mr. Kempe in 1846, its "secretary" Mr. W. H. Rosser in 1848, and its "comptroller" Mr. Saunders in 1854.

Mr. Croker made several communications to the Society of Antiquaries; but no memoir of his is printed in the Archæologia. In 1829 he sent a paper on Irish subterranean chambers, and in 1830 one on Druidical remains at Lough Gur; and in 1832 he exhibited some ancient weapons. The paper on Lough Gur was afterwards published in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1833. In 1830 he liberally presented to the Society of Antiquaries the drawings made by Murphy the architect for his great work on the palace of Batalha in Portugal. In the same year (probably in consequence) he was nominated a member of the Council of the Society; upon which he again served in 1848-9, having been an Auditor of the previous year's accounts.

In 1828 he unexpectedly received a fresh cargo of Irish legendary lore. Mr. R. Adolphus Lynch, who had served at Waterloo, and on the peace retired to Killarney on the half-pay of the King's German Legion, had been a schoolfellow of Croker's, and perused his Fairy Legends with enthusiasm. Being himself of a poetical spirit, he had become deeply versed in the superstitions of the country people of his vicinity, and was provoked by Mr. Croker's book to try his own hand at authorship.

He came to London with his collections, and the result was that (backed by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth) Mr. Croker purchased his materials, for the sum of thirty guineas, and made arrangements for their publication, with additions of his own, under the title of "Legends of the Lakes; or, Sayings and Doings at Killarney; collected chiefly from the manuscripts of R. Adolphus Lynch, esq. H. P. King's German Legion. By T. Crofton Croker." This work was published by Ebers (Ainsworth's successor) in two small octavo volumes in 1829. Maclise gratuitously sketched the illustrations to this work. A second edition, compressed into one volume, as a Guide to the Lakes, appeared in 1831.

In 1832 Mr. Croker produced two novelettes. The first, "The Adventures of Barney Mahoney," an Irish servant in England, was found highly amusing by the reading public. The other, "My Village versus Our Village," was less successful. The glow of broad Irish humour was wanting, and it took a dark and unattractive view of English domestic life.

In 1835 Mr. Croker undertook to edit, "with comments for the curious," some "Landscape Illustrations of Moore's Irish Melodies." The speculation was undertaken by Moore's publisher, Mr. Power, but only one number appeared.

In 1837 he edited the *Journal of a Tour through Ireland in 1644*, translated from the French of Mons. de la Boullaye le Gouz, in which he was assisted with several notes and criticisms by those well-known scholars, Mr. James Roche of Cork, the Rev. Francis Mahony (alias Father Prout), and Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A. In the same year Mr. Croker also edited, in two volumes octavo, a "Memoir of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798," from Holt's autobiographical manuscript in the possession of Sir William Betham. This was published by Mr. Colburn.

In 1839 he edited, with extensive notes, "The Popular Songs of Ireland." They were published, not in the best style, also by Colburn.

Mr. Croker took part in the formation of the Camden Society in 1839, and was still more actively engaged in founding the Percy Society in 1840. He served on the council of the former society until 1846, and on that of the latter until its dissolution in 1852, except a very short interval in 1844. For the Camden Society he edited "Narratives illustrative of the Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690;" and for the latter, 1. Historical Songs of Ireland, illustrative of the Revolutionary Struggle between James II. and William

III., printed in 1841; 2. A Kerry Pastoral, in imitation of the First Eclogue of Virgil, 1843; 3. The Keens of the South of Ireland, as illustrative of Irish Political and Domestic History, Manners, Music, and Superstitions, 1843; 4. Popular Songs illustrative of the French Invasions of Ireland, in four parts, 1845, 6, 7; 5. The Autobiography of Mary Countess of Warwick, 1848; 6. Beleeve as you List, a lost play of Massinger, 1849. This last led to an unfortunate rupture with Mr. Payne Collier; who, having inserted in the Shakespeare Society's Papers, vol. iv. a list of errata in the play, provoked Mr. Croker to make a reply, which he printed and circulated privately, "protesting against the injustice of the anonymous criticism," and on "the injurious effects of one literary association criticising the publications of another."

When the British Archæological Association was formed in 1843, Mr. Crofton Croker became one of the members of the Committee; and when the disruption of the body occurred in the ensuing year he adhered to the party of Lord Albert Conyngham (now Lord Londesborough) and Mr. Pettigrew. Subsequently, in 1845, he became one of the Secretaries of the Association, and zealously devoted his time to the furtherance of its business; but at length he withdrew, as we understand, from being unable to persuade the Council to hold its meetings in a room of its own.

Mr. Croker was also a member of the United Service Institution, from 1832; of the Irish Archæological Society, 1841 to 1844; the Numismatic Society of London, from 1845, and one of its Council in 1847-8; the Hakluyt Society, from 1847; and the Antiquaries Club, from the same year. He received a diploma of fellowship from the Royal Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen in 1833, and from the Swedish Archæological Society in 1845. Having become a member of the Literary Fund Society in 1828, he was elected one of its three Registrars in 1837, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Croly, and he continued to occupy that office until his death.

To the numerous literary productions of Mr. Croker which we have already enumerated, we have to add "A Walk from Hyde Park Corner to Fulham," with several illustrations by Mr. Fairholt, which was published in various numbers of Fraser's Magazine during the year 1845; and some account of the contents of Rosamond's Bower (his residence during eight years at Percy's Cross near Parson's Green), which was privately printed for the Noviomagian Society in 1843. He also communicated some interesting anecdotes and

local notes to the Literary Circular issued by Willis the bookseller. For his friend Lord Londesborough,—or rather for “my Lady,” he wrote “Recollections of Old Christmas: a Masque, performed at Grimston, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1850;” and “A Catalogue of a Collection of Ancient and Mediæval Rings and personal Ornaments formed for Lady Londesborough, 1853,” both of which were privately printed—the former a mere *jeu d’esprit*, written expressly to be performed by Lord Londesborough’s children and the children of the late Lord Rendlesham, but the latter a work of very considerable research. His last production has been an elaborate paper on various discoveries of Gold Plates in Ireland, published in Mr. C. Roach Smith’s *Collectanea Antiqua*: and to this we add the following announcement taken from the American papers:—“A curious work, printed in England, has just been published in the United States. It is entitled *Notes from the Letters of Thomas Moore to his Music Publisher, James Power*. It is prefaced by a letter of explanation from Crofton Croker, so recently deceased.”

Amongst his uncompleted projects was a history of the ancient town of Kilmallock, in the county of Cork, so remarkable for its numerous ruins: a portion of this was once actually in type. In 1833 he proposed a book to be entitled “*Recollections of Cork, its Harbour, and Vicinity*,” and in 1836 “*The Life of Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery and Baron Broghill*,” intended to extend to three volumes octavo: the materials of which were to have been derived from the De Clifford papers, and others in the State Paper Office, the Admiralty, and the library of the Royal Irish Academy. He was a constant contributor to the early volumes of *Fraser’s Magazine*, occasionally to the *New Monthly*, and frequently to the *Literary Gazette*. Besides the memoir on the antiquities of Lough Gur already mentioned, he communicated to our pages the fac-simile of a (perhaps unique) autograph of the Poet Spenser, in our number for April, 1832; and occasionally matters of less note.

Mr. Croker was, all his life, a collector of antiquarian and literary curiosities. Mr. Thomas Wright, in the introductory chapter to his *History of Ireland*, observes, “This general notion of the light thrown on the ethnography of ancient Ireland by the distribution of its antiquities, is founded chiefly on the information given me by Mr. Crofton Croker, who has formed a remarkably interesting private museum of Irish antiquities, and who has studied them with more care than any other antiquary with whom I am acquainted.” We

understand that these collections, which include some important MSS., are now preparing for public sale.

Mr. Croker married, in the year 1830, Marianne, youngest daughter of Francis Nicholson, one of the founders of the English Water-colour School; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue an only child, T. F. Dillon Croker, who is a clerk in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

There are several portraits of Mr. Croker. An early whole-length, seated, by Maclise, is in the possession of Richard Sainthill, esq. of Cork. A whole-length, standing, also by Maclise, was published in *Fraser’s Magazine* for Feb. 1831; and is a characteristic likeness. Another, less like, appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine* for August 1849; accompanied by a long memoir, for which the materials were evidently furnished by himself. He occurs as one of the figures in Maclise’s “*Snap-Apple Night*”—certainly the best published likeness of him; and he appears, in very characteristic miniature, in the view of *Druidical Remains at Gur Lough* in our *Magazine* for Feb. 1833.

DR. STOCKS, F.L.S.

Sept. At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 28, John Ellerton Stocks, M.D., F.L.S. a member of the Bombay medical staff.

Dr. Stocks was a native of Cottingham. From his earliest youth he displayed remarkable talents, both at school and at University College, London, where he was distinguished no less for the vigour of his understanding and the manliness of his character, than for his singularly amiable, cheerful, and engaging disposition.

He was appointed to the Bombay medical staff in 184-. He spent the greater part of his term of service in Scinde, at first as vaccinator, and latterly as inspector of drugs. So great was his knowledge of the native character, and such was the confidence he inspired in those around him, that he was enabled to penetrate further into Beluchistan than any previous traveller had done since our armies quitted Afghanistan; his singleness of purpose and remarkable tact disarming suspicion even amongst the most jealous of the native princes. The zeal and ability displayed in his journeys induced the Bombay Government to appoint Dr. Stocks to the important and responsible office of Conservator of Forests, during Dr. Gibson’s absence on furlough. On the return of that officer, he was enabled to carry out his long cherished intention of visiting Europe on furlough, chiefly for the purpose of publishing the results of his scientific investigations. He arrived in England during

the winter of 1853, bringing extensive collections of plants, which were temporarily deposited at Kew. After visiting his relations in the Isle of Man, he took up his abode at Kew, and devoted himself with much zeal and energy to the arrangement of his herbarium, and the preparation of a work on the geography, natural history, arts, and manufactures of Scinde.

During his residence at Kew he suffered much from neuralgic pains in the head and neck, which he considered a sequel of intermittent fever, but which were in reality caused by far more serious disease; and, having completed the arrangement of his herbarium, he started upon a tour in the north of England, hoping thereby to throw off his painful affection, and to return with improved health and renewed vigour to his winter's labours. At the expiration of the period he had assigned to his absence, his friends were anxiously looking forward to his return to Kew, when they received the sad intelligence of his decease. During his stay with some very intimate friends at the place of his birth, he was seized with an apoplectic stroke, from which he partially recovered; but a second, after an interval of ten days, carried him off.

To an accurate acquaintance with the literature and fundamental principles of the science of botany, Dr. Stocks united an extensive knowledge of Indian plants, both systematical and economic; his information was varied, extensive, and always trustworthy, and he had the power of communicating it both with fluency and perspicuity. He was as liberal with his specimens as with his information. Complete sets from his collections have been communicated to several English and continental herbariums; and at the time of his death he was preparing the duplicates for a general distribution amongst the principal museums of Europe. Complete sets of the economic products of the countries visited by him are deposited in the Kew Museum. His letters to Sir W. J. Hooker, written during his travels, have been published in the *Journal of Botany*. The chief results, however, of his labours are embodied in his invaluable MSS. which contain a nearly complete account of the arts and manufactures of Scinde.—*Literary Gazette*.

REV. DAVID LANDSBOROUGH, D.D.

Sept. 12. Of cholera, aged 73, the Rev. David Landsborough, D.D. Minister of the Free Church at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, an Associate of the Linnean Society.

“Dr. Landsborough first acquired celebrity in the scientific world by occasional notices from his pen of the natural history

of his former parish of Stevenston, and the shores of Ardrossan, to which he at length stood in the relation which Gilbert White occupied to his parish of Selborne. The natural history of the district became his study in the intervals of professional duty, to which he ever devoted his chief attention and his best affections. All branches of the science passed under his scrutiny, and he showed an equal aptitude for all. He studied the plants, flowering and cryptogamic; the shells, land and marine; and evolved from the coal-fields fresh accessions to fossil botany, of which his discovery of *Lyginodendron Landsburgii* (named by himself, with characteristic humour, ‘Noah’s creel’), is a curious example. But it was more especially to the algæ of Ardrossan and Arran that he devoted of late years the leisure saved from his pastoral avocations; and the pages of Dr. Harvey’s *Phycologia Britannica* bear ample testimony to the industry and success with which he prosecuted his researches upon these productive shores. Dr. Harvey has acknowledged his contributions by giving his name to a little alga—viz. *Ectocarpus Landsburgii*, which the Doctor describes in his *Popular History of British Sea-Weeds* as not having ‘much beauty to recommend it,’ adding, ‘but it is a little curiosity. Like the Scotch thistle, it is armed at all points, and says as plainly as a hundred drawn dirks can say it, ‘Wha daur meddle wi’ me?’ In like manner his friend, Dr. Johnson of Berwick, honoured his researches in a kindred department of study, by naming a zoophyte after him—*Lepralia Landsborovii*.

“The meekness with which he bore his scientific honours, and the pious aim which he never for a moment lost sight of in prosecuting his scientific pursuits, are pleasantly illustrated in his notice of the *Lepralia* in question, in his ‘*Popular History of British Zoophytes*’:—‘Dr. Johnston,’ says he, ‘in doing me the honour of dedicating this *Lepralia* specifically to me, accompanies the compliment with language dictated by all the partiality of friendship. ‘*Laudari a laudato*’ would be very sweet, were there not a depressing sense of great shortcomings. When on another occasion a friend had given the specific name of *Landsburgii* to a shell, I said jestingly to the friend who told me of it, ‘Is it possible to sail far down the stream of time in a scallop?’ ‘Yes,’ was the reply, ‘the name that is written on nature will be had in remembrance when sceptres are broken, and thrones overturned, and dynasties have passed away. The humble name in question (he adds) is so faintly inscribed, that the

rough wave of time will soon totally efface it; but there is a higher and more permanent honour that we should all supremely court—that our names be written in the book of life; then, when the sun, and the moon, and the stars are darkened, we shall shine with the brightness of the firmament for ever and ever.' It was thus that Dr. Landsborough ever blended the modesty of true science with the piety of true religion. His scientific writings abound with moral and religious reflections; and we have occasion to know that when the publisher of one of his volumes objected to the introduction of scriptural and evangelical lessons in a book devoted to natural science, the author insisted, as a *sine qua non* to his proceeding with the work, on his being left at unrestricted liberty to write on science in his proper character of a Christian minister.

"To the Scottish Christian Herald, about sixteen years ago, he contributed numerous scientific and religious papers, the latter including several biographies of parishioners, afterwards published separately under the title of 'Ayrshire Sketches,' and in which we have some incidental glimpses of the devoted and affectionate manner in which he discharged his pastoral duties. The 'Christian Treasury' afterwards became the repository of many agreeable papers on plants and animals, which he subsequently embodied in his popular volume on 'Arran,' his favourite resort, and celebrated by him both in poetry and prose. Of all his writings, the Arran sketches convey the most vivid idea of the author's character, habits, and varied attainments. To accompany him in a summer excursion to that delightful island, and ply the dredge in the shelly depths of Lamlash Bay, or explore the rock-pools betwixt Invercloy and Clachland Point, was a treat of no common order; and those who have enjoyed it will not soon forget the Doctor's unaffected pleasure in expatiating, for the instruction of his companions, on the treasures won from the deep; or the genial enthusiasm with which he scanned each successive haul of the full-charged dredge, 'reaping the harvest of a quiet eye.' The children of the manse were early trained to neat-handedness in preserving sea-weeds for the herbarium, and the collections which have issued from the happy home at Stevenston, Rockvale, and latterly at Saltcoats, have been admired by thousands for their picturesque beauty, and the sale of hundreds of elegant volumes has for years past contributed bountifully to church and school. A large proportion of the Doctor's correspondence consisted in the interchange and distribution of sea-weeds, zoophytes, and shells, specimens of which he

sent broad and wide over the kingdom with no slack hand. How will his correspondents miss his familiar letters inclosing the last-found alga—his friends, the cheerful and benignant smile which welcomed them to his home and heart!"—*Scottish Guardian*.

MISS JANE LANGTON.

Aug. 12. At 4, Royal Terrace, Richmond, Surrey, in her 79th year, Miss Jane Langton.

She was the daughter of Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, co. Berwick, and the Countess of Rothes; Bennet Langton, Dr. Johnson's highly-esteemed friend, having married the widow of John 8th Earl of Rothes. But Miss Langton was chiefly remarkable as the goddaughter of the great Dr. Johnson.

Descended, by her father's side, from one of the oldest families in England, and, by her mother's, allied to the noble houses of Rothes and Haddington, she was infinitely more proud of being Johnson's goddaughter than anything that could be derived from the boast of heraldry.

Those who had the happiness of knowing Miss Langton sincerely feel the loss they have sustained. With much sweetness and dignity of manner she united the kindest feelings towards those around her, and, what was far more estimable and important, she had a deep sense of religion, which proved her support and comfort as her end drew nigh.

She was indeed a person in whom it was impossible not to be interested; tens of thousands having read of her, and many, it may be hoped, having profited by the admirable letter addressed to her by her illustrious godfather, and published in the numerous editions of Boswell's world-famous book. That careful and disinterested biographer, as if delighted to record such a pleasing instance of Johnson's considerate attention to the little girl, says, that the letter to her was written in a large round hand; as those can testify who have seen it in her possession. The following passage from Boswell's *Life of Johnson* will bear repetition in this memoir:

"What follows is a beautiful specimen of his gentleness and complacency to a young lady, his godchild, one of the daughters of his friend Mr. Langton, then, I think, in her seventh year. He took the trouble to write it in a large round hand, nearly resembling printed characters, that she might have the satisfaction of reading it herself. The original lies before me, but shall be faithfully restored to her; and I dare say will be preserved by her as a jewel, as long as she lives.

'To Miss Jane Langton, in Rochester, Kent.

'May 10, 1784.

'My dearest Miss Jenny,—I am sorry that your pretty letter has been so long without being answered; but when I am not pretty well, I do not always write plain enough for young ladies. I am glad, my dear, to see that you write so well, and hope that you mind your pen, your book, and your needle, for they are all necessary. Your books will give you knowledge, and make you respected; and your needle will find you useful employment when you do not care to read. When you are a little older I hope you will be very diligent in learning arithmetick; and, above all, that through your whole life you will carefully say your prayers and read your Bible. I am, my dear, your most humble servant,
'SAM. JOHNSON.'

It is due to Miss Langton's memory to say in reference to this valuable communication, that she did not lose sight of the advice which it contains. To say her prayers and read her Bible formed part of her daily life; and the efforts of her needle were remarkably pleasing and useful. The friends to whom she occasionally presented little specimens of her handiwork would, she knew, value them the more highly for their having the words interwoven—"Worked by Dr. Johnson's goddaughter." It was delightful to see her in her room at Richmond, sitting, with her graceful figure peculiarly upright at an advanced period of life, and welcoming with a kindly smile those friends who called to visit her. That smile, added to the benevolent expression of her large blue eyes, seemed to revive much of her former beauty. On these occasions it was impossible not to associate at once the recollections of Johnson with this amiable lady. She always wore, as a brooch, a beautiful miniature of the Doctor. On a bracket near the mantel-piece stood the china mug in which he used to mix his lemonade. On another bracket were the small china tea cup and saucer, from which he had imbibed so often draughts of his favourite beverage,—those draughts, "which cheer, but not inebriate." There were engraved portraits of him in various periods of his age; a good bust; and, above all, neatly framed and glazed, was the highly-prized letter addressed by Johnson to herself, in the last year of his life.

Connected with this treasure, is an interesting fact which must not be omitted. Mr. Croker, as a friend of Miss Langton and editor of Boswell's Life, would, she felt sure, justly appreciate this relic. She accordingly proposed to leave it to him in her will, and apprised him of her inten-

tion. Subsequently, however, whether influenced by the natural remonstrance of some members of her family, or by the suggestions of her own well-balanced mind, it occurred to her that such a possession ought to continue in the family; and she wrote to Mr. Croker expressing a wish to recall the intended bequest. The reply of Mr. Croker was a most kind, prompt, and cordial acquiescence in her view of the subject, and was every way worthy of a generous mind. Should his answer be found among her papers, it would be a fitting accompaniment to Johnson's own letter, and be often looked upon with sentiments of respect by its possessor, whoever he may be.

Miss Langton was one of the victims of that mysterious agent of death, the cholera. Attacked on Friday the 11th of August by illness, at first apparently slight, she soon became worse, and had then all the attention which four able physicians could give, but never rallied. She was sensible to the last, and died between 12 and 1 on the following day. From the time of her receiving what she felt to be her awful summons, she endured comparatively little bodily pain. She had the most humble and becoming feelings of her own unworthiness, and of the blessings of salvation held out in the Gospel. Her state of tranquil hope and faith in the merits and intercession of her Saviour and Redeemer, is a source of peculiar comfort to her surviving relatives and friends.

CHARLES BLACK, ESQ.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Charles Black, esq. for many years the junior partner of the enterprising publishing firm of A. and C. Black.

One of the best guide-books to the city of Edinburgh and the environs, was the individual work of Mr. Charles Black. This unpretending work contains no little sound and valuable criticism on the works of art comprehended within the range of the volume.

Though he did not take a prominent part in public matters, there were few who took a more lively interest in every scheme tending either to the external improvement of the city, or the social advancement of the inhabitants. From his general knowledge and active business habits, he was a man admirably qualified to bear his part in the conduct of the extensive literary undertakings of the firm. Independent of his talents within his own and primary sphere, he was a man of cultivated taste, possessing a fine perception of the beautiful, both in nature and art, while his amiable and courteous disposition was experienced by all who came in contact with him.

For a considerable time past he had been in a feeble state of health, but attended to business as long as he was able to quit his residence, for few have bore up against severe physical sufferings with greater resolution. It had, however, been long too evident to his friends that he was marked out for a comparatively early dissolution.

MRS. JUDSON.

June 1. In America, aged about 40, Mrs. Emily C. Judson, a popular authoress, first known to the public by her *nomme de plume* of "Fanny Forester."

She was born in the interior of the State of New York; and she has celebrated her birthplace by the name of Alderbrook. Her maiden name was Chubuck; and after the completion of her own education, she was for some years a teacher in the Female Seminary at Utica, New York. She commenced her literary career by contributing several poems to the Knickerbocker Magazine; and soon after wrote some little works, illustrative of practical religion, for the American Baptist Publication Society. She afterwards contributed to several other periodical publications; and on commencing to write for the New Mirror, published in New York, she assumed the name of Fanny Forester. Mr. Willis, the editor, was liberal in his praises, and confirmed the writer's predilection for literary employment. After two or three years' devotion to her pen, however, the health of Fanny Forester was found to fail; and on that account she repaired to Philadelphia, to pass the winter of 1845-6 in the house of the Rev. A. D. Gillette, a Baptist minister. It was there she met the Rev. Adoniram Judson, a missionary in India. He was already a second time a widower, and much older than Miss Chubuck; but from admiration of his Christian heroism, and a desire to assist in the education of his orphan children, she determined to leave her own friends and share the perils of his lot. Dr. Judson and Miss Chubuck were married in July 1846, and they immediately repaired to his former station at Moulmein, in Burmah, where they continued to reside, the reverend missionary devoting himself to the completion of his great work on the Burman language, while his wife was the guiding angel of his children. Towards the close of 1847 Mrs. Judson gave birth to a daughter, and her newly-awakened maternal tenderness is beautifully expressed in her poem "My Bird." Her domestic happiness was not to endure. Dr. Judson's health failed; and on a voyage to the Mauritius he died at sea, on

the 12th April 1850. His widow and children returned to the United States.

Mrs. Judson's works are, "Alderbrook: a Collection of Fanny Forester's Village Sketches and Poems," in two volumes, Boston, 1846; and a Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Sarah B. Judson, Dr. Judson's second wife, published in New York, 1849. Some specimens of her composition will be found in "Woman's Record," by Mrs. Hale, 1853, together with her portrait.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Lately. At the workhouse of Pen-y-bont, Glamorganshire, aged 80, the well known Welsh bard and writer, Edward Williams (Iolo Fardd Glas).

He had graduated as a bard in conformity to the custom and privilege of the bards of the Isle of Britain; and was one of the most laborious writers, considering his station in life, of any age and any country. By trade he was a cooper, and, as long as he could, adhered to it as a means of gaining his livelihood; and when old age and infirmity prevented his doing so any longer, his celebrity as a Welsh writer could not help him to a crust of bread. He commenced a Geographical Dictionary, and proceeded with it as far as the letter L; but it was discontinued, probably for want of support. He afterwards brought out an Explanatory Dictionary, in Welsh, of considerable size, which was printed at Brecon. About twelve years ago he published a volume of poems. He gained many prizes at Eisteddfodau for compositions in prose and verse, and wrote a Welsh stanza when an inmate of a workhouse, for which another obtained the prize and honour at an Eisteddfod. He thus ended a laborious life, deserving of a better fate than the prison-house of poverty. It was two miles from the degrading scene of his deathbed to the place where the old bard was to take his final rest, and thither he was taken in a cart, and in Caety churchyard, among the paupers of Pen-y-bont workhouse, lies the once celebrated Iolo Fardd Glas!—*Chester Courant.*

MR. SAMUEL NIXON.

Aug. 2. At Kennington place, Kennington Common, aged 51, Mr. Samuel Nixon, sculptor.

Not one in a thousand, perhaps, of the vast multitude that is daily entering the city from London Bridge, thinks of the sculptor of the fine statue of William the Fourth that faces the bridge at the junction of Cannon Street and Gracechurch Street;

and the city is so sparingly adorned with similar works of art, that this statue, from its conspicuous position, is a striking and imposing object. Examined closely it will be found a masterpiece of its kind. The sculptor was Samuel Nixon; and one wonders that a hand so clever, which executed so fine an ornament, was not employed by the Corporation to execute other statues, particularly of some of those great benefactors to the city of whom no monuments are yet to be found. Mr. Nixon, indeed, was employed to sculpture a statue of John Carpenter, who, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, left 900*l.* per annum for the purpose of educating and maintaining four poor boys, a bequest which, a few years since, led to the establishment of the City of London School, in which the statue of Carpenter is placed. For this statue Nixon was paid, we understand, 150*l.* What he received for the more pretending one of King William we do not know. But it is well known he and others considered he was not only inadequately remunerated, but that even his expenses were not paid. We understand that he contracted to execute the statue for a certain sum, which no doubt was duly paid; but the statue was sculptured in Scotch granite, a material difficult to work, and the expenses attending the conscientious execution of the contract severely crippled the artist. He himself said he never thoroughly recovered from the losses he sustained by the execution of a work which is one of the chief ornaments of the City of London, and which is admired by all who are capable of appreciating artistic genius.

Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A., the architect of Goldsmiths' Hall, employed Nixon to execute the decorations of that building. The choice does great credit to the judgment of Mr. Hardwick, for not only are all the exterior embellishments done in good taste, but the "Four Seasons" which stand at the foot of the principal staircase, a work of the highest merit, were both designed and executed by Nixon. Here again we cannot but regret that a mind which could conceive and a hand which could execute such beautiful personifications, should have been so little employed. The reason is no doubt partly to be sought in the retiring manners and unselfish character which usually accompany true genius. These characteristics Mr. Nixon possessed in an eminent degree; his time and talents were expended on works far incommensurate with his capabilities. A sculptor who could achieve such productions as the "Four Seasons" and the granite statue of William the Fourth is not properly employed in mere mechanical operations. He had recently been em-

ployed principally in sepulchral sculpture, and had executed numerous works of a superior character in that class, many of which have been sent to Canada.

Of Mr. Nixon's parentage and early life we know nothing: but we believe that Mr. Nixon, an excellent painter in glass, is his surviving brother. His workshop, and, we think, his residence for some time, was in White Horse Yard, Bishopsgate. He was much respected by those who knew him.

MR. G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S.

July 26. Aged 64, Mr. George Brettingham Sowerby, F.L.S.

Mr. G. B. Sowerby was a son of the well-known James Sowerby, engraver, and proprietor of Sir James Smith's English Botany, and himself author of several works of high repute in natural history, British mineralogy, exotic mineralogy, British fungi, &c. He applied himself more particularly to conchology. In 1818 he contributed a valuable paper to the Linnean Society, on Brachiopodous Mollusca, and in 1822 he commenced the publication of *The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells*, which continued to upwards of forty numbers, but was never completed. The engravings of this important work, nearly two hundred in number, were executed by the author's elder brother, Mr. James De Carle Sowerby, the well-known Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park. In 1825, Mr. Sowerby helped to establish and publish a *Zoological Journal*, which was carried on with much spirit through the united exertions of the leading zoologists of the day, and was continued for ten years. In 1830, Mr. Sowerby commenced the publication of a work on species of shells, entitled *Species Conchyliorum*, but only one part appeared. A second part was prepared, but not published.

Mr. Sowerby possessed a very extensive knowledge of shells, and assisted largely in naming the eminent collection formed by Mr. Hugh Cuming; he also traded largely in shells and minerals, and was always held in high repute as a thoroughly honest dealer. He was greatly respected among connoisseurs, and his opinion as to the rarity and value of a specimen was always to be depended on. Mr. Sowerby has left a large family, all more or less interested and employed professionally in natural history, and his name is honourably perpetuated in the works of a son, no less distinguished for his conchological writings than for his drawings. —*Literary Gazette.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 20. At Montreal, Lower Canada, aged 53, of cholera, the Rev. *Ponsonby Lowther*, eldest son of the late George Lowther, esq. of Hampton hall, co. Somerset.

Aug. 9. At Ramsgate, aged 71, the Rev. *Charles Worsley*, M.A. of Finchley, Middlesex, formerly Minister of St. Thomas's church, Newport, Isle of Wight. He has left a widow and six children.

Aug. 21. At St. Thomas's hospital, in injuries received in a collision on the South-Eastern Railway, at Croydon, aged 28, the Rev. *William Macbean Willis*, M.A. Curate of Horsmonden, Kent. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Willis, esq. of Cranbrook; and was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850. He had been only six weeks married. He was travelling to London in an excursion train, which being much after its time ran against an engine at the Croydon station, and was thrown against a ballast train on the adjoining rails, and eight carriages were broken by the collision. One other person, a gardener, was killed, and many seriously injured. The Coroner's juries on both the deceased returned a verdict of Manslaughter against the driver of the excursion train.

Aug. 30. At Dowdeswell, Glouc. aged 83, the Rev. *Charles Coxwell*, of Ablington house, in that county, and Rector of Dowdeswell (1826). He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794. He was the representative of a family seated at Ablington from the reign of Elizabeth, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, by Mary, dau. of Joseph Small, esq. of Cirencester. He married in 1796, Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Rogers, LL.B. of Dowdeswell, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, who (having taken the surname and arms of Rogers) is the present Richard Rogers Coxwell Rogers, esq.

At Market Weighton, Yorksh. aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Mitton*, Rector of Harswell, in that county (1816), and of Wold Newton, co. Lincoln (1833). He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807.

Aug. 31. At Kendal, the Rev. *Thomas Wharton*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Thetford, and for thirty years Incumbent of St. John's chapel, St. John's-wood, Marylebone (from 1824).

Sept. 1. At Leamington, aged 28, the Rev. *Aden Brooks*, M.A. fourth son of the late Rev. Ley Brooks. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Southport, the Rev. *Thomas Woodward*, Rector of Hopton Wafers, Shropshire. He was the second son of the late Thomas Woodward, esq. of Egremont. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831.

At Weston on the Green, Oxfordshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Andrew Hughes Matthews*, Vicar of that parish (1822) and Rector of Tilbrook, Beds. (1829), and a magistrate for the county of Oxford. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801, B.D. 1809. Mr. Matthews was one of the most active magistrates of Oxfordshire, taking a greater share than any one in the details of accounts, and other important business. He was Vice-Chairman of the Quarter Sessions from 1842 until January last. He has left a widow and nine children. His eldest son is the senior Captain of the Oxfordshire Militia, and two sons are clergymen.

Sept. 2. At Tavistock, the Rev. *Samuel Jessop*, late Curate of South Petherston, Somersetshire.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 16, 1853. At Melbourn, Victoria, aged 65, retired Commander Robert Jacomb, R.N. He entered in 1800 as first-class volunteer in the *Fisgard* 36, and served on the Home station until promoted to Lieutenant in 1807. He was afterwards in the *Impetueux* 84, *Dragon* 74, *Donegal* 74, and other ships; in the *Scipion*, *Lion*, and Pre-

sident flag-ships of Sir Robert Stopford, whom he assisted at the reduction of Java, and flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. T. B. Martin, in the Prince Frederick. He was on full pay for fourteen years, and accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1842.

Nov. 25. At Bendigo, Australia, aged 26, A. J. Maynard, second son of Wm. Buckby, esq. Prospect House, co. Armagh, grandson of the late Grey Hazlerigg, esq. of Noseley Hall, Leic.

Jan. .. 1854. In a small island of the White river, a branch of the Nile, Mr. Edwin Atkins, naturalist. For several years, in conjunction with his brother John, the present proprietor, he managed the Liverpool Zoological Gardens. In 1852 he started for the interior of Africa and had explored some almost unknown tracts.

Feb. 1. At Bombay, aged 59, of cholera, Annie, wife of Lieut.-Col. D. G. Duff, Bombay army. Her two daughters had both been married on the 17th of the preceding month: the elder, Georgina-Annie-Chalmers, to Fred. Langford Yonge, esq. 16th N. Inf., and the younger, Eliza-Jane, to Hely Frederick Bolton, esq. 12th N. Inf.

Feb. 17. At Warwick, aged 68, Henry Belcher, esq. solicitor, of Whitby, Yorkshire.

Feb. 24. At Auchorabawn, Lieut.-Col. Donald McNeill, late of 79th Highlanders.

Feb. 28. At Tobago, aged 37, Thomas Ovington Gowdie, esq. son of the late Mr. David Gowdie, silk gauze manufacturer, Glasgow.

March 6. At Geelong, aged 26, Ashby, youngest son of the late Dr. Ashby Smith, of Bloomsbury-sq.

March 8. At Cork, Capt. Richard Gumbleton Daunt, late of 98th Regt.

March 23. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Anne, wife of Edward Wood, esq.

March 30. At the rectory, St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey, aged 20, James Mainguy, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. James Mainguy.

April 3. At Sydney, N.S.W. Capt. Webster, late 11th Regt. eldest son of the late Richard Webster, esq. 4th R.I. Dragoon Guards.

April 10. At Plymouth, Capt. William Pender Roberts, R.N. a Deputy Lieut. of Cornwall. He entered the navy in 1797, and having served in various ships was made Lieutenant in the *Ocean* 98 in 1805. Having served for thirteen years on full pay, he was made Commander in 1812, and accepted the rank of retired Captain in 1845. He was elected Mayor of Penryn in Sept. 1822. He married in 1819 Harriet, second dau. of Capt. Rowland, of Penzance.

April 15. At Dublin, aged 72, Commander Richard Bluett, R.N. He entered the service in 1793 in the *Druid* 32; and in 1799 assisted at the capture of the Spanish frigate *El Thetis*, laden with specie, from which his prize-money amounted to 8000l. In 1800 he was made Lieutenant in the *Magnificent* 74; and having served for 17 years on full pay, was made Commander in 1816.

April 23. At Liverpool, aged 73, retired Commander Robert Hughes, R.N. He entered the service in 1797, on board *l'Aigle* 38, and in 1798 was wrecked off Tunis. In the same year he became midshipman of the *Marlborough* 74, which was also lost, off Bellisle, in 1800. He subsequently served in several other ships, altogether for seventeen years on full pay. After sharing in the capture of *Curaçoa* he was made Lieut. 1807. In 1809 he served in the siege of Cadiz, and distinguished himself in the defence of Tarragona. He went on half-pay in 1814, and accepted his retired rank in 1842.

April 29. In Egremont-place, New Road, aged 69, Commander Edward Gascoigne Palmer, R.N. He entered the navy in 1803 on board the *Donegal* 74, and before he obtained his first commission in 1809 had seen much active service. In 1808 he was wounded by the fire of a polacca near Corfu. When Lieutenant of the *Rinaldo* 10, in 1809, he was badly wounded in the leg, at the capture of the *Marauders* privateer; and in the

Caledonia 120, the flag-ship of Lord Exmouth, in 1814, he witnessed the fall of Genoa. Altogether he served more than thirty-six years on full pay: yet he had only recently obtained the rank of a retired Commander, and the Greenwich out-pension. He married in 1831 Harriet, widow of Diggles Bayley, esq. of Cape Coast Castle.

May 12. Aged 42, John Kimmell, esq. surgeon, of Warwick.

May 15. Aged 83, widow Ann Brown, better known as "Mrs. Aston," for about half a century a practising midwife in Coventry.

May 17. On board the screw-steamer Mauritius, Lieut. Aubone Stewart Surtees, 41st Madras N. I.

May 18. At Knightsbridge, aged 86, Edward Wakefield, esq. author of "Ireland, Political and Statistical."

May 19. In London, in his 80th year, Henry Revell Reynolds, esq. late Chief Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

May 23. At Panwell, Lieut. George Grant Murray, 3d Bombay European Regt.

May 29. At Monghyr, Capt. Henry Tanner, Bengal Invalid Estab. Capt. 1806, Inv. 1815.

June 1. At Meerut, aged 26, Lieut. George Richard Smith, 52d Bengal N. Inf.

June 4. At Kilbride, by falling from his horse, when riding from dining with Lord Walter Butler at Garryricken, George W. Stevenson, esq. a magistrate of the co. Kilkenny, eldest son of the Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Rector of Callan.

June 6. At Kamptre, Lieut.-Col. William Brenner, 41st Madras N. Inf. cadet 1820, Lt.-Col. 1846.

June 11. At Kirdney, aged 24, William Henry Clarke, esq. 26th Madras N. I. fourth son of the late Robert Clark, esq. of the Rookery, Lower Tooting.

At Goondra, near Decsa, Major John Watkins, 23d Bombay N. Light Inf. cadet 1819, Lieut.-Col. in the army 1846, in the regiment 1853.

June 16. At Nussערabad, Surgeon Malcolmson, 3d Madras Cav.

June 17. At Ahmednuggur, of cholera, Lieut. H. M. Marshall, Bombay Art.

June 18. In Guernsey, aged 73, Sir Wm. Collings, Colonel of the Royal Guernsey Militia. He was the second son of John Collings, esq. by the dau. of Philip Mauger, esq. In 1822 he was appointed Jurat of the Royal Court, and for his services in that office he received the honour of knighthood in 1838. He married in 1811 the fourth dau. of John Lukis, esq. of the Grange, Guernsey.

June 24. At Clarmont, in the Mauritius, Edward Chapman, esq. a Member of Council in that island.

At Rangoon, aged 35, John William Firminger, assistant surgeon 19th Madras N.I., youngest son of Thomas Firminger, esq. LL.D. of Edmonton.

June 26. At Barrackpore, Bengal, aged 24, Ensign Fredk. Duncan Tulloch, 48th Bengal N. Inf. sixth son of Major-Gen. John Tulloch, C.B.

June 28. At Palamcottah, aged 43, Brevet-Major Thomas Back, 2d Madras N. Inf.

June 29. At Jakatalla, in the Nielgherry-hills, aged 23, Lieut. John Charles King, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

July 3. Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the railway platform at Bristol, aged 64, Frederic Axford, esq. of Weston-super-Mare, to which place he had been a great benefactor. He was formerly a timber-merchant at Bridgwater, and for many years an alderman and magistrate of that borough, of which he was mayor, once before, and twice after, the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. At the first election of town-councillors he was elected at the head of a list of twenty-four. He has left a widow and children.

July 4. At Rhodes, on his way from Beyrout to Constantinople, after visiting Upper Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, James Edward Winterbottom, esq. of East Woodhay, Hants, member of several scientific societies.

July 5. At Ceylon, Lieut. G. E. Hunter, H.M.'s

15th Regt. third son of J. A. Hunter, esq. of Ormsby Lodge, Ham, Richmond.

July 11. At Galaha Estate, Kandy, Ceylon, John Leven Bell, esq. coffee-planter, second son of the late Dr. Bell, Dundee.

July 13. On Malabar-hill, near Bombay, Capt. Eliot Tottenham Peacocke, 1st Grenadiers Bombay N.I., and Acting Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. of the Army, second son of the late Col. Stephen Peacocke, Scots Fusilier Guards.

July 14. At Varna, William, third surviving son of the late James Eddowes, esq. of South Shields.

July 15. At Beechwood villa, near Selkirk, James Murray, esq. of Philiphaugh. He was the last surviving son of John Murray, esq. M.P. for Selkirkshire, and grandson of John Murray, esq. M.P. Heritable Sheriff of the same county, by Eleonora, dau. of Lord Basil Hamilton, son of William Duke of Hamilton. He married in 1809 Mary-Dale, dau. of Henry Hughes, esq. of Worcester, and has left, with other issue, a son and successor, John Nesbitt Murray, esq. now of Philiphaugh.

July 18. At Washington, aged 55, Colonel the Hon. George C. Washington, of Rockville, Maryland, formerly member of Congress for Montgomery county; one of the few remaining relatives of the great Washington. In 1852 he was nominated by the native Americans for Vice-President, as a competitor with Daniel Webster, but he declined the nomination.

July 20. At Washington, Major-General Nathan Towson, Paymaster-general of the army of the United States.

July 23. At sea, on board the Bengal steamer, off Ceylon, aged 24, Harry C. Saunders, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of Charles A. Saunders, esq. of Westbourne Lodge.

July 24. At La Chine, near Montreal, aged 33, Anne, wife of Edward M. Hopkins, esq. eldest dau. of Capt. Ogden, Sheriff of Three Rivers, Canada.

July 25. At Quebec, of cholera, Lieut.-Col. George Hogarth, C.B. of H.M. 26th Regt. He was appointed Ensign 1825, Lieutenant 1829, Captain 1839, Major 1846, Lieut.-Colonel 1846. He served in the China campaign in various actions, and commanded the left wing of the 26th at the assault of the city of Chin Kiang Foo. He had the China medal.

July 26. At Hamburg, aged nearly 19, Ulysses-Borr, only son of Edward Digby, esq. R.N. of Osberston House, Kildare, and Plymouth, Devon.

At Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, aged 27, Henry, fourth son of John Melhuish, esq. of Upper Tooting.

At Nice, in her 67th year, Mary Sabilia, wife of Vincent Novello, esq.

July 31. On board H.M. ship Furious, in the Black Sea, aged 29, John Walrond Cleave, esq. R.N.

At Darlington, Canada West, aged 33, John-Henry, third son of the late William Holmes, esq. of Brookfield, near Arundel, Sussex.

At the British Camp, Light Division, in Turkey, of cholera, Charles Henry Massy, esq. 77th Regt. eldest son of John Massy, of Kingswell House, Tipperary.

Lately. At Naples, aged 52, Zenaida Charlotte Julia Bonaparte, Princess of Canino. She was born at Paris July 8, 1802, the elder dau. of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, by Julia Maria Clary, sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of Bernadotte. She was married at Brussels on the 20th June, 1822, to her cousin Charles, son of Lucien Prince of Canino, and to which title he succeeded in 1840. She had twelve children: eight of whom are still living, three sons and five daughters. The three elder daughters are the Marchioness of Roe-cagioline, the Countess Primoli, and the Countess de Campello. The eldest son is the Prince de Musignano. The princess was a highly educated and accomplished woman, speaking Italian, Ger-

man, and English equally well. Her charitable disposition, the goodness of her heart, and her mental abilities, rendered her society delightful.

Henry J. Baldwin, esq. Commissioner of the Insolvent Court in Ireland (salary 2000*l.*). He was the law adviser of the Castle during the stormy period of the State Trials in 1848-9, and at one time was named for the office of Solicitor-General.

Hugh Barton, esq. of Straffan, Kildare. He has died possessed of personality estimated at 100,000*l.*

Georgiana, widow of the Rev. Nathaniel Dimock, of East Malling. She has bequeathed 1,000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Mr. William Fontaine. During a very few years he established and successfully conducted no fewer than fifteen separate places of business in London, as a soap-maker, tallow-chandler, and oilman; and he has died worth 16,000*l.* personality, which he has bequeathed to his widow.

Mary Anne, wife of Thomas Haire, M.D. of Lewes. She has bequeathed to the Blind Asylum 500*l.*, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum 200*l.*, to the Sailors' Female Orphan Home Institution 200*l.*, Royal Asylum for Destitute Females, 200*l.*, Society for the Protection of Females, 200*l.*, Infant Orphan Asylum, 200*l.*, Philanthropic Society, 200*l.*, Guardian Society, London, 200*l.*, Sussex County Hospital, 200*l.*, Society for aiding Foreigners in Distress, 100*l.* and the Lewes Mechanics' Institution, 80*l.*

At Denny, co. Stirling, aged 91, Mr. Robert Kerr, who married six wives.

Grogan Morgan, esq. a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Wexford.

In George-st. Enston-sq. aged 29, Capt. Robert Hole Walters, 31st Regt. He entered the service in 1843, and in 1851 with the 73rd Regt. served in the Kafir war, where he was severely wounded on the 10th September.

Aug. 1. In Queen's-sq. Westminster, aged 74, Thomas Elde Darby, esq. He was educated at Cambridge; and, being one of the *detenus* at Verdun, was long a prisoner in France. He subsequently held an official appointment under our Ambassador at Paris; and for forty years few mixed more generally with all classes of public men. He enjoyed a pension for his services. Mrs. Eleanor Darby, author of "The Sweet South" and other poems, is left his widow, with four children.

At Toronto, the Hon. Robert Symson Jameson, late Attorney-Gen. and Chancellor of Canada.

At Therapia, aged 51, Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, esq. of the Old Palace, Richmond.

Aug. 2. At Chudleigh, aged 23, Frederick-William, only son of the late Rear-Adm. Andrew, R.N., C.B.

At the Camp, Monastere, Turkey, aged 42, Major George Charles Rawdon Levinge, of the Royal Horse Artillery, next brother and heir presumptive to Sir Richard Levinge, of Knockdrin castle, co. Westmeath, Bart. He was the second son of the late Sir Richard, by the Hon. Elizabeth-Anne Parkyns, eldest dau. of Thomas-Boothby first Lord Ranelagh. He commanded the Royal Artillery during the whole of the Kafir campaign under Sir Benj. D'Urban in 1835. He died from an overdose of opium, administered by himself in an attack of diarrhoea.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, aged 31, David James Miller, formerly of Wapping-wall, ship-builder. He was drowned by the capsizing of a yacht, in which he was sailing on the bay.

Aug. 4. At Varna, aged 32, George Potter, esq. Commander of the Australian Royal Mail Company's steam transport Sydney.

Aug. 5. At Durriss House, near Aberdeen, aged 81, Anthony Mactier, esq.

Aug. 6. Of cholera, in the English camp at Kosliska, Turkey, aged 29, Serjeant Frederick

William Cave, of the 75th Regt. third son of Mr George Cave, auctioneer, Wisbech.

At Castellamare, near Naples, aged 24, William Fowler Jones, esq. Capt. 57th Regt. youngest son of the late William Fowler Jones, esq. of Ashhurst Park, Kent.

At Leckie, the widow of Charles Alex. Moir, esq. of that place.

At Munich, Daniel Solomon, Baron de Salis Soglio.

Aug. 7. At Montreal, Canada East, aged 38, John William Johnstone, Capt. 26th Regt.

At Biarritz, near Bayonne, aged 18, Harriet Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fred. J. H. Reeves, of East Sheen.

Aug. 8. At St. Louis, Mobile, in America, Mr. Henry Lynne. He served under Macready during his management of Drury-lane Theatre, and subsequently starred at the Princess's with Miss Cushman and Mr. Wallack. Latterly, he has been successful in America. He was a man of intelligence, and at one time edited a Hampshire paper.

At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 60, D. Fraser, esq. C.E. late of Islington, London.

At Charmouth, Miss Hull, sister of Dr. Hull.

At Tunbridge-wells, George Hope Skead, esq. R.N. Secretary to the R.N. Benevolent Society.

At Brixton, aged 48, Frances-Sarah, eldest dau. of William Stevens, esq.

Aug. 9. On board H.M.S. Royal George, in the Baltic, aged 23, Lieut. Thomas Mallock Frampton Bond, R.N. second son of the late Charles Bond, esq. of Axminster. Whilst on the island of Nargen, with a party of his shipmates, he was accidentally and mortally wounded by a shot from a pistol in the hands of a companion.

At Bournemouth, James Bryden, esq. of Cleveland-terrace, Hyde Park.

At Deptford parsonage, aged 17, Henry Waller, second son of the Rev. W. H. P. Bulmer, incumbent of Deptford.

At Langley, Bucks, at the Rev. Henry Fyffe's, Mary-Ann, widow of J. F. Edginton, esq.

At Brighton, of apoplexy, while bathing, the wife of Robert Lewis, esq. of Maddox-st.

At Tiverton, aged 21, Henry Stuart, 5th son of the late William Stillman, esq. surgeon, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts.

Aug. 10. At Egham, aged 74, Miss Ann H. E. Allport.

At Brighton, aged 80, Anne, widow of Charles Bayley, esq. only dau. of John Gaunt, esq. of Denham Mount, Bucks.

At the residence of Thomas Robinson, esq. aged 85, Ann, widow of Alexander Hutchison, esq. of Clapton and Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.

At Kreuznach-on-the-Rhine, aged 63, Frederick Henry Lindsay, esq. First Assistant to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

At New Brighton, aged 48, Edward Rogers, of Stourbridge, youngest son of the late Daniel Rogers, esq. of Wassel-grove.

Aug. 11. Aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of W. J. Ebdon, gent. of Fressingfield.

In Chester-terrace, Eaton-sq. Major Henry Gordon, 38th M.N.I. son of the late Col. Rt. Gordon, 23d Light Dragoons. He was a cadet of 1826, Captain in the Madras army 1842, in his regiment 1845.

Aged 33, Maria, wife of the Rev. John Lockwood.

At Dawlish, Eliza, wife of the Rev. John Martin, M.A.

At Portici, near Naples, of cholera, aged 53, the Chevalier Macedonio Melloni. He was born at Parma, and appointed Director of the Meteorological Observatory on the summit of Mount Vesuvius in 1839, on the recommendation of Arago and Humboldt, but dismissed from political motives. He had received the gold Rumford medal from the Royal Society of London, and was well known to Professor Faraday, Dr. Brewster, and other scientific men in England.

In the island of Ischia, aged 87, Fras. Moore, esq. At Brighton, aged 61, George Rowning, esq. of Ar, N.B., formerly of Newmarket.

In Bedford-st. Covent-garden, aged 91, Mr. Samuel Rogers, surgeon, formerly of Hendon and Kilburn.

James Sutton, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Lossiemouth, near Elgin, N.B. aged 71, William Thorn, esq. retired Paymaster R.N.

In Chester-sq. aged 74, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Thomas Vialls, and dau. of the late Mr. Sergeant Marshall.

Aug. 12. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lieut.-Col. Charles Brook, of the Madras Army (retired 1828).

At Paravadi, Bulgaria, of cholera, aged 28, Capt. Wm. Wentworth Grant Dilke, of the 77th Regt. only son of William Dilke, esq. of Chichester.

At Ledsund, on board H.M.S. "James Watt," Baltic Fleet, after an attack of cholera, aged 13, Alfred Manners Fairlie, Naval Cadet, third son of John Fairlie, esq. Cheveley-park, Newmarket. The deceased was buried, with full naval honours, in one of the Aland Isles.

At Harrington-st. Hampstead-road, aged 46, Mr. Charles James Fox, late of Warminster.

Aged 20, John-Henry, son of Joseph Lamb, esq. J.P. of Axwell Park, Durham. His death was caused by lock-jaw, arising from injuries received by the explosion of his powder-flask in an attempt to destroy a wasps'-nest.

At the residence of his mother, Chew Magna, aged 31, Alfred Milward, esq. of Clifton, and late of Keynsham, Somerset.

Aged 71, Samuel Shaen, esq. of Crix, Essex.

At Finchley, at the residence of W. P. Rew, esq. aged 64, Euphemia, relict of William Sibbald, esq. M.D. of Maidstone, late Physician to the Forces.

Aged 27, Henry Delmar Van Toll, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, late of the 74th Highlanders.

At the camp, Gneriekier, near Varna, Lieut. William Turner, 93d Highlanders, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. William Turner, C.B. Col. 1st Bombay Cavalry.

At Freckenham, aged 69, Phoebe, widow of William Westrope, gent. of Freckenham Hall.

Aug. 13. At Hastings, aged 64, Francis-George-Charles Briand, esq. of Park-terr. Highbury.

At Barrington-park, the Right Hon. Frances dowager Lady Dynevor. She was the third dau. of Thomas first Viscount Sydney, by Elizabeth eldest dau. and coh. of Richard Powys, esq. of Hintlesham, Suffolk; and was sister to Mary-Elizabeth Countess of Chatham and Harriet-Catharine Duchess of Buccleuch. She was married in 1794, and left a widow in 1852, having had issue the present Lord Dynevor and many other children.

At Munich, Anne, wife of William Earle, esq. of Liverpool.

At the Parsonage, Owston, co. Leic. aged 16, Jane, fourth dau. of the Rev. Charles Heycock.

At Heavitree, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Hugh James, M.D. and mother of Mrs. Hovenden, Bath.

Aged 53, Alice-Usher, wife of William Perrott Ingram, esq. of Rawcliffe, near Goole.

Aged 64, Thomas Page, esq. of Southgate-road, Islington, late of Abbot's Hall, Mistley, Essex.

At Islington, aged 35, Sarah-Lucy, widow of Thomas Robert Rackstrow, esq. of Hamilton-pl. New-road.

At Milton, near Sittingbourne, George Ray, esq. and on the 17th, aged 61, Elizabeth, his widow.

Aged 42, the wife of J. C. Robinson, esq. of Syston, Leic. fourth dau. of the late Philip Gilbert, esq. of Old Brompton.

At the residence of the Rev. J. J. Rowe, Heavitree, Exeter, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of Hugh James, M.D. of Jamaica.

In Brook-st. Hanover-sq. aged 66, Catherine, widow of Stanley Stokes, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Aug. 14. At Bideford, aged 54, William Bailey, esq. for many years a wine-merchant of that town.

At East Barnet, aged 56, Maria, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes, G.C.B. who died in 1838: see his memoir in our vol. x. p. 320.

At Norwich, aged 38, Robert George Canham, esq. late of Hilgay, Norfolk.

Aged 35, Mr. A. Cooke, one of the principal performers at Astley's Amphitheatre, and brother of the proprietor. He died of Asiatic cholera, having been seized with premonitory symptoms on the previous day while in a railway train between Margate and London. He has left a very numerous family.

Aged 50, John J. Cremer, esq. late of Brompton. At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 73, Thomas Cummings, esq.

At Richmond, Miss Ann Helder, of New Ormond-st.

In Middleton-road, Dalston, Philip Israel, esq. many years resident in Hull.

At Walthamstow, Miss Laprimaudaye.

At Glenariff, co. Antrim, in his 82d year, Randall M'Donnell, esq. He was the fifth son of John M'Donnell, of Glenariff, and cousin to the Hon. Alex. M'Donnell, of Tyrone House, Dublin. He married a niece of Alex. M'Donnell, esq. Glassmullin, and leaves three daughters and two sons. The latter are, Alexander of Great Denmark-st. Dublin, and John, a Captain in the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Aged 74, George Hansom Millman, esq. of Chester-pl. Lambeth, and late of Chartham Deanery, Kent.

At Brompton, aged 66, Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Robt. Outlaw, Rector of Longford, Salop.

At Tiverton, aged 86, Peter Taylor Robertson, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 8th Regt.

At Gallipoli, aged 24, Capt. Samuel B. Mooly Skinner, 4th Foot, only son of the late Capt. Skinner, late of the 26th Regt.

Aug. 15, at Hammersmith, Maria, relict of Wm. Brian, esq. of Bath.

Emilie-Catherine, third dau. of John Frederick William Fesenmeyer, esq. of Park-terr. Highbury. At Brompton, aged 63, Euphan, widow of Lieut. William Firman, R.N.

At his residence, Hall Cross Hill, Doncaster, aged 67, John Hargrove, esq. formerly one of the proprietors of the York Herald.

In Upper Seymour-street West, Connaught-sq. aged 80, James Loveday, esq.

In New-st. Spring-gardens, aged 19, Emmeline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Charles Scott Stokes, esq.

At Waddon Lodge, Croydon, aged 78, David Taylor, esq. of Aden-terr. Stoke Newington.

At Varna, of cholera, while serving as Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 31, Henry Wright, esq. late of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, third son of Augustus Wright, esq. Ordnance Store-keeper, Priddy's Hard.

Killed by a cannon shot at the taking of Bomarsund, aged 19, the Hon. Cameron Wrottesley, Lieut. R.E. youngest son of Lord Wrottesley.

Aug. 16. At Albury, Collings M. Carre, esq.

At Holford house, near Bridgwater, aged 83, George Haynan, esq. a kind friend of the neighbouring poor. He has left a widow.

At Broughty-ferry, David Hunter, esq. son of the late Gen. Hunter, of Burnside, Forfarshire.

At Erith, Kent, Richard Lott Knight, esq. late 75th Reg. He was placed on the half-pay of the 2d Foot in 1823.

In London, of epilepsy, aged 45, Joseph Slater, esq. only son of the late Joseph Slater, esq. of Newman-street, Oxford-street.

Aged 85, Harriett, relict of the Rev. Wetenhall Sneyd, Vicar of Newchurch, Isle of Wight.

At Hackney, in consequence of having been knocked down by an omnibus, Captain Spearman, Royal Eng. He served for many years in Canada, and was the author of a work on Fortification, which is held in great esteem by the military profession.

At Norwich, Lieut.-Col. Partlett Starling, late

of the 32d Bengal N. Inf. He was at the taking of Bhurtpore, and wounded in the leg by a stray shot, after the battle was supposed to be concluded.

In Park-place, Paddington-green, aged 65, John Watson, esq. solicitor.

At Bognor, Mary, wife of the Venerable John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

Aug. 17. At Walmer, aged 67, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Boyes, esq.

At Camden-road-villas, near Highgate, Anna Maria, widow of James Carter, esq. of Portsmouth.

At Westcott, near Collumpton, Eliza Lawrence, wife (for upwards of fifty-three years) of J. W. Crosse, esq.

At Darlington, aged 45, John Dalton, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. James Dalton, Rector of Croft.

At Charlton King's, Glouce. Frances, dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Freston, Rector of Edgeworth.

At Brighton, Archibald Grahame, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

At Freshford, near Bath, aged 79, Alice, relict of George Lander, esq.

At the Elms, near Maldon, Essex, John Piggot, esq.

At Eastbourne, at an advanced age, Frances, widow of Capt. William Syme, R.N.

Aug. 18. At Greenwich, aged 75, Henry La Grange Dougan, esq. late brevet Major 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Ramsgate, aged 14 months, Edmund, youngest child of Sir Robert Gerrard.

At Camberwell, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Hudson, esq. late of the East India House.

At Lewes, aged 35, G. B. Marshall, esq. architect, Connaught-terr. Edgware-road.

Aug. 19. At Halesworth, aged 86, Elizabeth, eldest sister of Robert Baas, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Farthing Beauchamp, esq. of Walford House, Somersetsh.

At Sheffield, aged 74, William Blackwell, esq.

In Norfolk-cresc. Hyde-park, aged 52, Thomas Carrae, esq.

At Woodlands, near Doncaster, aged 62, Hannah-Mary-de-Cardonnel, relict of J. E. G. Elmsall, esq.

Aged 85, Martha, relict of John Farran, esq. of Chester-pl. Kennington.

In London, aged 30, Mary-Annette, wife of Joseph Holt, esq. Headingley Cliff, near Leeds.

At Mells Park, aged 8 months, Edward-Strangways, son of the Rev. John Horner.

At the residence of her brother, Newick, Sussex, aged 21, Jane-Joan, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Edward Jenkins, R.N. and granddau. of the late Thomas Nash, esq. of Walberton, Sussex.

At Camberwell, aged 83, Mary-Bingham, second dau. of the late Rev. Richard Mant, D.D. Rector of All Saints, Southampton.

At Southampton, aged 68, Elsey, widow of William Morrice, esq. of Cornwall-terr. Regent's-park.

At Bagneres de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenes, aged 26, Catherine-Jane, wife of Capt. W. P. Pollock, h. p. R. Art. dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Carlile Pollock.

At Nantloe, near Helston, Sibella, widow of Richard Tyacke, esq. of Godolphin, Cornwall.

At Skelton, in Cleveland, aged 87, Susan-Mary-Ann, relict of John Wharton, esq. of Skelton Castle, and formerly M.P. for Beverley.

At Battersea, Sarah, wife of A. A. White, esq. eldest dau. of the late George Neville, esq. of Skelbrook Park.

Aug. 20. After a few hours' illness, Harcourt C. Cartwright, esq. of the firm of Mynn, Brothers, and Cartwright, hop merchants, Borough.

At Great Baddow, Essex, aged 61, R. Crabb, esq.

At Genoa, of fever, consequent on an attack of cholera, the Baroness Ferrari, sister to Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, Attorney-General, and niece to the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart. Dean of York. She was the dau. of the late Alexander Cockburn, esq. Envoy to Columbia, by Yolande dau. of the Visconti de Vignier of St. Domingo;

and was married in 1850 to the Baron Pietro Francisco Ferrari, Major in the Sardinian service.

At Broadgroves, Great Dunmow, Essex, aged 44, Margaret-Sophia, wife of C. L. Foakes, esq. and youngest dau. of Mrs. Salt, of Little Abington, Cambridgeshire.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 75, Richard Hammond, esq.

At Broomfield-hall, Essex, aged 34, Elizabeth, wife of William Impey, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Stoke by Devonport, aged 80, Frances, widow of John Jeffreys, esq. Lieut. R.N. formerly of Gosport.

At Milton, Portsea, aged 86, Thomas Jennings esq. R.N. (1805).

At Hampstead, Hannah-Maria, wife of Joseph Luke, esq. surgeon, Claremont-sq. Pentonville, and dau. of the late Capt. Robert Beaumont Gallo-way, R.M.

At Blackheath, aged 30, Emma, wife of R. H. Rolfe, esq.

At Brighton, Inger-Maria, wife of the Rev. George Davenport Whitehead, Prebendary of Lincoln.

Aug. 21. At Carlton hill, St. John's-wood, aged 65, Samuel Bertie Ambrose, esq.

In London, aged 64, Branhall Clarke, esq.

At Sloley-house, Norfolk, Frances-Maria, relict of the Rev. B. Cubitt, and sister of the late Henry Kirke White.

At Hazel Hall, Guildford, aged 67, Rowland Goldhawk, esq.

At the Camp, Giveckla, near Varna, of dysentery, Lieut. Francis Joseph Harrison, 79th Highlanders, second son of E. Harrison, esq. Tolethorpe House, near Stamford.

In Albion-pl. Hyde Park-sq. aged 66, Sophia, relict of John Morgan, esq. of Bath.

At his residence, Prince's-road, Kennington, aged 33, Mr. George Hobart Nibbs, wood engraver.

In Langford-pl. Mary-Ann, widow of Savile Craven Henry Ogle, esq. M.P. for South Northumberland.

At Chelsea, aged 75, Charles Pycroft, esq. h. p 14th foot.

At Hastings, aged 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, of Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, and relict of the Rev. Thomas Reed.

In Jermyn-st. of Asiatic cholera, Mrs. Smith, wife of Matthew Smith, esq. of Sheffield.

At Caversham-rise, Oxon, aged 20, John Thomas, second son of the late John Stephens, esq.

At Clifton, aged 75, John Symonds, esq. late of Oxford.

At Varna, from an attack of cholera, in nine hours, Col. Walter Trevelyan, of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards. He was the second son of the late Rev. Walter Trevelyan (son of Sir John Trevelyan, 4th Bart. M.P. for Somerset,) by Charlotte, third dau. of John Hudson, esq. of Bessingby, co. York, afterwards Lady Carington.

Aug. 22. At Bayswater, aged 84, Ann, relict of the Rev. George Atkinson, of Margate.

At Belfast, Jane, wife of William Boyd, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Christopher Magnay, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

At Bengeworth, Worc. aged 80, Thomas Beale Cooper, esq. M.D. for nearly 50 years a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.

At Larkfield, Chepstow, aged 62, Robt. Evans, esq.

At Taunton, Caroline, widow of Capt. Richard Falkland, R.N.

At Cambridge, aged 55, Isaac Fisher, esq. in the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Richmond, an alderman of that borough, and manager of the Swaledale and Wensleydale Bank.

At Camberwell-grove, aged 83, Mrs. Hall, relict of Dr. Hall, late of Dulwich.

Aged 67, John Allnatt Hedges, esq. Town Clerk of Wallingford.

At Woodford, of cholera, aged 71, Mr. William

Hedges, chymist; and on the following day, aged 64, Ann Hedges, his widow.

At Whitby, suddenly, aged 63, Philip Heselton, esq. late of Great Ayton, Cleveland.

At Sydenham, Eleanor, youngest dau. of Laurence Latter, esq. of Wadhurst, Sussex.

Aged 72, Miss Lydia Leete, of Westminster.

At Binfield, aged 79, Ann, relict of Charles Lewes Parker, esq. of the Royal Military College.

In Westbourne Park-terrace, aged 57, Charles Crawford Parks, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Scarborough, aged 25, Ann, relict of Samuel Patchett, esq. of Bramley, dau. of the late John Husler, esq. of Weetwood.

In Devonshire-st. aged 68, Hy. Barnett Rees, esq. At her residence, Norton, near Malton, aged 68, Mrs. Ann Rigg, widow of Mr. John Rigg, of the Fishergate Nurseries, near York, six of whose family were accidentally drowned in the river Ouse, on the 19th Aug. 1830.

At Yeovil, in her 80th year, Miss Standard.

Mildred Irene, youngest daughter of Frank W. Sykes, esq.

At Cookham House, Berks, aged 46, Sarah, wife of Richard Tull, esq.

Near Grimston-park, Lord Londesborough's seat, aged 81, Mr. Chas. Armstrong, of Manchester, principal cornet-a-piston in his lordship's private band, and also of Mr. Kohler's band.

Aug. 23. In Denbigh-st. aged 57, George Beckham, esq. one of Her Majesty's State Pages.

At Wincanton, aged 53, William Keal Biging, esq. solicitor.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Frances Harriet, Countess of Caithness. She was the youngest dau. and co-heir of the Very Rev. William Leigh, Dean of Hereford, and was in 1813 married to the Earl of Caithness, by whom she leaves issue two sons.

At Sible Hedingham, aged 36, Frederick Nunn Fitch, esq. surgeon (M.R.C.S. 1838), President of the Colchester Medical Society, 1854-5.

Aged 78, Amelia, relict of Richard Gott, esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich, and formerly of Shrubbs-hill House, Sunning-hill.

At Great Bookham, Elvina-Rainier, wife of the Rev. W. Heberden.

At Broughton, Kent, aged 65, Solomon Knight, esq. of the Wandsworth-road.

At Forston, aged 33, James Harold Blair Sandon, esq. son of B. Sandon, esq. of St. James's, Medical Superintendent of the Dorset County Asylum.

At Long Witton, Edward Spencer Trevelyan, third son of the late Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. of Wallington, Northumberland. He married in 1833 Catharine-Anne, dau. of John Forster, esq.

Aug. 24. At Hayes-park, near Uxbridge, aged 76, Capt. William Baker, formerly of H.M.'s 34th Foot.

At Dunmow, aged 71, John Barnard, esq. Olives-farm.

At Thornton, near Pickering, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. Bellerby, of York, bookseller.

At Walton-park, Stewartry of Kirkcubright, James W. Campbell, esq. of Walton-park.

Near Varna, of cholera, aged 28, Capt. George Duckworth, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of William Duckworth, esq. of Beechwood, New Forest.

At Stoekwell, Lieut.-Col. Folch, eldest son of the late Field-Marshal Folch, of the Spanish Army, Governor of West Florida.

At Margate, aged 9, Charlotte-Blundell, fourth dau. of Lord Marcus Hill.

At Buckhill House, Wilts, Elizabeth, wife of William Hodgson, esq. of Lewisham, and Great James-st. Bedford-row.

At Clifton, Jane, widow of Edward Kentish, esq. M.D. of Bristol, dau. of the late Robert Rankin, esq. of Newcastle.

Aged 67, Thomas Parker, esq. of Hanover-cottages, St. John's-wood.

At Weston Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, aged 66,

Francis Hutchinson Synge, esq. a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Somerset. He was the second son of the late Sir Robert Synge, Bart. by Margaret, dau. of Theobald Wolfe, esq. uncle of Arthur Lord Kilwarden; and married in 1819 Mary-Anne, dau. of John Paget, esq. of Cranmore Hall, Som. who is left his widow. Mr. Synge had resided more than twenty years at Weston-super-Mare, and contributed much to its prosperity; and two years ago a silver candelabrum was presented to him by his fellow-townsmen.

At Prittlewell, Essex, aged 54, Lieut. George Walter, R.M.

Aug. 25. Aged 77, Mary, relict of Henry Aglionby, esq. of Nunnery, M.P. for the Eastern division of Cumberland. She was the 2d dau. of John Matthews, esq. of Wigton Hall, was married in 1814, and left a widow in 1840, having had issue three daughters.

At Edinburgh, aged 61, Dandeson Coates Bell, late Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals at Bombay.

At Tunbridge Wells, Julia, dau. of the late Charles Borradaile, esq.

At Eastfield, near York, aged 88, Isabella, relict of the Rev. James Britton, D.D. Vicar of Boscall and Acllam, Yorkshire.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 82, Mary, widow of Stephen Child, esq.

At Bicester, aged 43, Mary-Ann, wife of William Foster, esq.

At Kingillie House, Inverness-shire, Josephine, 2nd dau. of W. H. Hyett, esq. of Painswick, Glouc.

Aged 50, John Matthews, esq. sol. of Oxford.

Henrietta-Walker, wife of the Rev. G. H. Parker, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green, dau. of the late W. Moore, esq. of Kirby-Muxloe, Leic.

Aged 32, Harriet, wife of Edward W. Plowright, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.

At the house of his son-in-law Mr. J. T. Adey, Devides, aged 81, R. I. Weston, esq.

In Dorset-sq. aged 61, Henry Worsley, esq.

Aug. 26. Surviving his brother only seven weeks, aged 28, Edward-Henry, eldest son of Edward Robert Butler, esq. of Cromwell Hall, Finchley.

At the Manor-house, Ottery St. Mary, aged 59, Francis George Coleridge, esq.

In Pimlico, aged 52, W. F. Eaton, esq.

At Balham, Ann-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Gaitskell, esq.

At Axwell-park, aged 20, John-Henry, third surviving son of Joseph Lamb, esq.

At Llandidno, N.W. drowned while bathing, aged 17, James-Falconer, fifth son of the Rev. George Pearson, Rector of Castle Camps, and brother to Mr. Pennant Pearson, who succeeded, on the decease of Lady Feilding, to a part of the estates of the late David Pennant, esq. in Flintshire. He had greatly distinguished himself as a scholar of the Charter House.

At Sandgate, aged 60, Susanna, wife of John Allen Shuter, esq.

At Crediton, aged 58, Mary, wife of George Tanner, esq.

Aug. 27. In Thurlow-sq. aged 93, Frances, widow of Capt. Dickinson, R.N.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 71, Mary, widow of Henry Hepworth Doughty, esq. and relict of Thos. Chippen Faulconer, esq. of Newhaven, Sussex.

Aged 70, James Dunford, esq. Great Newport street, Leicester square.

Aged 37, Mr. Robert Macfarlane, of Byersgreen, co. Durham, surgeon, in consequence of being thrown from his dog-cart.

At his residence at Castaniotiza, in Negropont, murdered by Greek brigands, aged 30, Henry Leeves, esq. British consular agent in that island, and his wife, the daughter of Samuel Fletcher, esq. of Broomfield, Chichester, near Manchester, to whom he was married about eighteen months ago. He was the son of a former chaplain of the British mission at Athens.

In Palace-st. Canterbury, Mr. Henry Palmer, Professor of Music, and for many years leader of the orchestra of the Canterbury Catch Club.

At Camden-road villas, aged 85, Robert Poultney, esq.

In Gerrard-st. Soho, aged 34, Charles Watkins Tilly, surgeon, eldest son of the late Charles Tilly, esq. Comm. R.N.

In France, Paymaster Charles Fox Turner, R.N. late of the Vulture.

In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 63, Thomas Weatherall, esq.

At Gravesend, aged 73, Benjamin Williams, esq. late of Whitehall.

Aug. 28. At Homburg, John Henry Cochrane, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At the Green, Richmond, Surrey, aged 52, Edward Collins, esq.

George Cowley, of Winslow, Bucks, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A.

In Euston-pl. aged 57, Stephen Geary, architect. At Tipton, Devon, aged 66, Elizabeth-Anne, widow of Major R. B. Hunt, R.A. eldest child of the late Samuel Archer, esq. of Trelaske.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 75, Miss Hurle.

James Laurie, esq. author of "The Universal Exchange Tables," and other similar works.

At Paddington, at an advanced age, James Pyke, esq. chief accountant of the Great Western Railway Company.

In Bayswater-terrace, Miss Eliza M. Nichol, last surviving child of the Rev. John Nichol, Warneford, Northumberland.

At Ramsgate, aged 37, Ellen, wife of Thomas Sharwood, esq. of Aldersgate-st. and dau. of Benjamin Kennedy, esq. of Surbiton-hill, Surrey.

At Hatfield Peverel, Essex, of cholera, aged 17, Mary-Anne, youngest dau.; on the same evening, aged 42, Charlotte, eldest dau.; Aug. 29, aged 64, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Shelley; and on Aug. 31, aged 67, Mr. Shelley, grocer.

At the rectory, Hanwood, Salop, Charlotte Gertrude, wife of the Rev. Edward Warter.

At Battersea, Sarah, wife of A. A. White, esq. H.M. Customs, and eldest dau. of the late George Nevile, esq. of Skelbroke-park, Yorkshire. Also, within a fortnight previous, their two youngest children, Arthur, aged 2, and Herbert, aged 2 months.

Aug. 29. At Ramsgate, Matilda-Dorothy, wife of Henry Ridley Beal, esq. of Stoke Newington, and Bedford Row.

Aged 67, Mr. Samuel Chitney, many years training-groom and jockey, of Newmarket.

At the vicarage, Pucklechurch, Glouce. the residence of her son, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Coney, of Batcombe, Somerset.

At Hampton Wick, aged 71, Major-Gen. John Edward Jones, Colonel-Commandant of the 13th Battalion of the Royal Artillery.

At East Woodhay House, aged 59, Cuthbert Johnson, esq. late of Wallington, Berks.

At Birkenhead, aged 27, Hamilton Laird, esq.

At Bere Regis, Dorset, aged 16, Sarah-Jane-Carrington, only dau. of the Rev. Carrington Ley, Vicar.

At Hillingdon-grove, Middlesex, aged 77, Major Charles Stuart.

At Dover, aged 71, Charles Vardon, esq. formerly of Battersea-rise, and Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

At Rugby, Mary, wife of D. Torrance, esq. M.D.

At the seat of the Marquis of Sligo, Westport, Augusta-Vesey, the second dau. of Col. Hugh Baillie, of Red Castle, Ross-shire.

Aug. 30. George Leeke Baker, esq. of Hyde-park-sq. and Hartley Grange, Hants.

At Brentford, aged 72, Thomas Brunt, esq. late of the Royal Horse Guards.

At Edinburgh, Eliza-Anne, dau. of Rear-Adm. Ferguson, of Pittouf, by the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Rowley, dau. of Clotworthy first Lord Langford.

At Petworth, aged 72, the relict of the Rev. W. Fry.

At Woodstock, aged 20, Benjamin, eldest son of Benjamin Holloway, esq. solicitor.

Ada-Susannah, dau. of Augustus Samuel Perkins, esq. of Chipstead, Kent.

Suddenly, aged 51, Henry George Read, esq.; and on the 31st, aged 73, George Read, esq. both of Northumberland-pl. Commercial-road East.

At Scott's Lodge, Knockholt, near Sevenoaks, Charles Ronalds, esq. of Guildford-st.

At Sandgate, aged 27, Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Westlake, esq. of Lostwithiel, and afterwards of Cambridge.

At Hovingham, Yorkshire, aged 87, Anne, relict of the Rev. George Worsley, M.A. Rector of Stonegrove and Scawtor, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart. of Brompton.

At Kennington, Frances, wife of John Wright, esq. Malta.

Aug. 31. At Barnes, aged 49, the wife of Thomas Allom, esq. architect.

At Dover, Alicia-Arabella, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Cockburn. She was the dau. of the Rev. Richard Sandys, by Lady Frances-Alicia, dau. of Charles 3d Earl Tankerville.

At Noranside House, Forfarshire, aged 77, Mary, widow of Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch and Invereschie, the first Baronet. She was the eldest dau. of Thomas Carnegie, esq. of Craigo, co. Forfar; was married in 1803, and left a widow in 1846, having had issue Sir John the late Baronet, two other sons, and three daughters.

At Lucker, near Belford, aged 27, Maria-Louisa, wife of the Rev. George Prince Hall.

At Dover, Mabella, dau. of the late Richard Salisbury, esq.

Aged 65, Joseph Shaw, esq. of Thornhill-square, Islington.

At Clifton, aged 55, Frances-Westby, widow of Lord William Somerset. She was the daughter of Henry Brady, esq. of the county of Clare; was married first to Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. of Ballynahinch, and in 1844 became the second wife of the Rev. Lord William Somerset, who died in Jan. 1851.

Aged 54, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Spencer, esq. surgeon, Earl Shilton.

At Greenwich, John Griffith Williams, esq. surgeon R.N. second son of the late William Williams, esq. of Cefn-y-Cwmwd, Anglesea, Wales.

Lately. In the Isle of Wight, W. Bardwell, esq. LL.D., C.E.

At Chicago, United States of America, George Lomax Brown, esq. only surviving son of the late J. R. Brown, esq. of Camberwell.

Aged 47, of cholera, James Dearman, landlord of the Old Darnall Cricket Ground Tavern, near Doncaster. He commenced his cricketing career in 1826. At one time he was considered champion of England at single wicket. Having beaten all the players in the neighbourhood of his native town (Sheffield), a challenge was issued for him to play any man in England. The gauntlet was taken up by Mr. A. Mynn, who beat the Sheffield champion. This was the first time he had had to succumb in a single match.

At Port Louis, Mauritius, of cholera, George Fitzgerald, esq. M.R.C.S.

At Adelaide, Australia, aged 24, William-Platt, last surviving son of William Smith, esq. Mount Alyn, Denbighsh. formerly of Beechwood, near Liverpool.

Sept. 1. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 24, Elizabeth-Anna-Sybill, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Anderson, esq. late of Thornton.

At Lambeth, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Boulton, sculptor, &c. and only child of the late Mr. Thos. Bellerby, of Warwick.

At Camberwell, aged 35, Josiah E. Denham, esq. of the firm of Deniam and Smith, shipbrokers, eldest son of the late Rev. David Denham, of Margate and Southwark.

Aged 39, Montague Denys, esq. late 77th Regt. second son of Sir George Denys, Bart.

Franklin, youngest son of Edwin Hill, esq. of Bruce-castle, Tottenham.

At Therapia, aged 52, Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, esq. of the Old Palace, Richmond.

At Hackney, aged 61, John Pearson, esq.

At Crick, Northamptonsh. aged 81, Mrs. Swainson, widow of John Timothy Swainson, esq. formerly Secretary to H.M. Board of Customs, and mother of the Rev. C. L. Swainson, Rector of Crick.

At Clifton, aged 78, Mary, widow of John Symonds, esq. late of Oxford.

At Ealing, aged 68, Louisa Charlotte Walter; also, on the 2d Sept. aged 19, Marian Charlotte Walter, niece of the above.

At Bisham, Bucks, Elizabeth-Burne, wife of R. W. Weedon, esq. youngest dau. of George Clavering Redman, esq. of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet.

Of cholera, aged 49, John Wright, esq. of Noel-st. Soho, and Fulham; and, aged 23, his nephew, William Wright Hammond, son of Mr. W. F. Hammond, of Limehouse.

Sept. 2. At Knightsbridge, Elizabeth-Ann, widow of the late Capt. James Askey, R.N.

At Avening-lodge, Stroud, Glouc. aged 46, James Harrison Cholmeley, esq. formerly Major 8th Hussars, second son of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. of Easton Hall, Linc. brother of Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart. and brother-in-law of the Rev. R. Abercrombie Johnstone, Rector of Ingrave, Essex.

In Berwick-st. Soho, aged 29, Charles Harrison, esq. surgeon.

Aged 83, Richard Porter, esq. of Ipswich.

At Lucerne, Switzerland, aged 33, Thomas Edward Rendall, of Trinity college, Oxford.

At Blackwater, Hants, aged 78, Jno. Scovell, esq.

At Lancaster, aged 89, Lazarus Threlfall, esq.

Sept. 3. At Stamford-hill, the widow of James Browne, esq.

James Courtney, esq. of the Grove, Clapham-road, and Water-lane, City.

At Westerham, Meliscent, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Drinkwater, esq.

At Reigate, George Drummond, esq. of Brighton, surgeon, brother to Messrs. John and William Drummond, solicitors, Croydon.

At Buckland, Dover, aged 70, Sophia, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. A. Fielding, Vicar of Hackington.

At Brighton, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Jackson, esq. of Lewes.

At Deal, Philip Kingsford, esq. late of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Nov. 19, 1847.

At Little Chelsea, aged 66, Miss Mary Ann Sophia Lovett, youngest dau. of the late Richard Lovett, esq. of Tyler-street.

At Shurland House, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppy, aged 42, Jno. eldest son of the late Jno. Pratt, esq. In Grove-road, St. John's-wood, aged 84, Robert Pyper, esq. M.D. late 4th Dragoon Guards.

In Great Pulteney-st. Mr. John Shorman, who, with his father before him, was Collector of Taxes in St. James's parish, for at least 40 years, and a devoted friend and officer of the Sunday School Union.

At Cambridge, Sarah-Pomfret, wife of Elliot Smith, esq.

In Southwark, aged 63, Joseph Pouget, esq.

At Clifton, Harriett-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late John Paine Tudway, esq. M.P. for Wells.

At Havant, Hants, aged 34, James Thomas Walker, esq. H. M. Acting Consul, Foo-chow-foo, China.

In London, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wood, esq. eldest dau. of the late Wm. Goffe, esq. of Pitt House, near Romsey.

Sept. 4. Aged 48, Charles Bentley, esq. of Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, Member of the Water Colour Society.

Aged 30, Mary, wife of Henry D. Davies, esq. of Springgrove House, Hounslow.

At the vicarage, Loose, Kent, Charlotte-Farish-Dornford, youngest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Boys, late Senior Chaplain at St. Helena.

At Southampton, aged 90, Mrs. Esther Gardiner. Aged 79, Capt. C. T. Hall, Albany-st. Regent's-park, riding-master.

At Bromley, Middlesex, aged 43, Robert-Henry, third son of the late Thomas Whitty Hallett, esq. of Axminster.

Aged 79, Thomas Moore Musgrave, esq. post-master of Bath.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 58, Miss Maria North, late of Leven Hall, Garth, Yorkshire.

At Lubeck, of cholera, Frances, wife of Wm. John Pawson, esq. of Shawdon, Northumberland. She was the dau. of the late William Fife, esq. and sister of Sir John Fife. She has left two children, a son and a daughter.

At Noirmont Manor House, Jersey, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Commissary-General Pipon.

Of cholera, aged 28, Augusta-Harriett, wife of Mr. C. J. Smith, of Wardour-st.; also, on the 6th Sept. her mother, the wife of J. W. Childe, esq. of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

At Honiton, Mr. William Woodgates, for more than 30 years proprietor of the Honiton Classical and Mathematical Academy.

Sept. 5. At Brighton, aged 66, Deborah, widow of Hananel De Castro, esq.

At Worcester, Matilda-Ann, eldest dau. of S. P. Denning, esq. of Dulwich, and sister to the Rev. S. P. Denning, Head Master of Worcester College School. She was seized with sudden illness whilst attending a concert in the College Hall, and before its termination she was a corpse. She had been present in the Cathedral in the morning, and excitement of the brain induced apoplexy.

At Dunoon, Argylesh. aged 69, Mrs. Margaret Marshall Duff, late of Queen Ann-st.

At Hessele, near Hull, aged 22, Emily-Cornwell, wife of Joseph Lewis Eamonson, esq.

At New-cross, aged 76, Donald Grant, esq. late of H. M. Ordnance Department.

At Bayswater, Madame HARRIQUET. She possessed property to the amount of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* for which there are no claimants, as she had no relatives or friends. At the time of her death there were found bank-notes and other available securities to the extent of 16,000*l.* the bank-notes being stitched in various parts of her dress. Two or three years ago she had a large hotel in Paris, and more recently was engaged in dressmaking in Park-st. Grosvenor-square. An inquest was held, suspicions being excited as to the cause of her death, when it was proved to have been the result of extravasation of blood on the brain.

At Sherbourne, Dorset, aged 71, John Nettle-ship, esq. late of Tickhill, Yorksh.

At Ipswich, aged 24, Fanny-Mercy, wife of Arthur S. Ridley, esq. of Newgate-st.

At Southampton, Mrs. J. A. Vanrenen, relict of Col. J. Vanrenen, Bengal Army.

At Bathford, aged 76, George Yeeles, esq. the oldest member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Sept. 6. At Canterbury, aged 51, Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. J. Abdy, Rector of St. John's, Southwark.

At Stepney, aged 81, John Baldey, esq. late of H. M. Customs.

At Ipswich, M. de Saint Felix, professor of languages, and late French master at the Colchester Royal Grammar School.

Joseph Flemming, esq. of Camden Town.

Aged 50, Arthur W. Hyde, esq. only son of the late Robert Hyde, esq. of the Stand House, Fermoy, co. Cork.

In Battersea-fields, aged 72, Thomas William Kilsby, esq. late Governor of Clerkenwell Prison.

At Ampleforth, aged 51, Ellin, wife of John King, esq. surgeon, and dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Germain, Vicar of Ampleforth.

At Pond House, Dulwich, aged 65, Mary, wife of John George Marzetti, esq.

At Reading, Anne, wife of Lieut. Thos. Rogers, R.N. only child of the late John How, esq. of Lymington, Hants.

At Mount Falinge, Lanc. aged 68, Clement Roysd, esq. justice of the peace for Lancash. and Yorksh.

In Northwick-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 32, Henry Keith Stewart, esq. second son of the late Hon. James H. K. Stewart, C.B. and grandson of John 7th Earl of Galloway.

At Portsea, aged 48, Robert Tenant, esq.

At Notley-place, near Braintree, aged 26, George, eldest surviving son of R. C. Tomlinson, esq. R.N.

At Workop, Notts. aged 29, Maria-Lister, wife of Wm. Henry Wilcockson, esq. and second dau. of the late Rev. Henry White, Rector of Cloughton, Lanc.

At the rectory, Sutton Mandeville, Wilts. Caroline-Delia, wife of the Rev. J. Wyndham.

Sept. 7. In Burton-cresc. aged 64, Catherine-Margaret, wife of Thomas Burgon, esq. of the British Museum, and only dau. of the late Chevalier Ambrose Hermann De Cramer, Austrian Consul at Smyrna.

At Gravesend, aged 51, Eliza-Hope, wife of Dr. William Cox.

At Gledstone, Yorkshire, Eleanor-Hannah-Richardson-Currer, youngest dau. of the Rev. D. R. Roundell.

At Southport, Lanc. Mary-Anne, widow of Hy. Gaskell, esq. Southworth House, near Wigan.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, John Harwood, esq. M.D., F.R.S., &c.

At Cardiff, aged 18, Eustatia-Donnelly, only dau. of the late Antonio Homfray, esq. M.D.

At Manderston, Berwickshire, Jane, widow of Gen. the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, uncle to the present Earl of Lauderdale. She was the dau. of the Rev. Thomas Walker, and wife first of Dalhousie Watherston, esq. of Manderston. She was married secondly, in 1810, to General Maitland (to whom she was second wife), and was left his widow in 1841.

At Sandgate, of cholera, aged 58, after 24 hours' illness, Susannah, relict of Joseph Nalder, esq. of Grove-pl. Hackney; also, on the 5th Sept. aged 22, after 12 hours' suffering, her younger dau. Annie; on the 6th Sept. aged 26 months, Percy Nalder, grandchild and nephew of the above; also, on the 8th Sept. after lingering five days, and removal to her parents' residence, aged 13 months, his sister, Frances-Eveline.

Aged 61, William Churchey Major, esq. of Marlborough-pl. St. John's-wood, Major H.E.I.C.'s.S.

At Putney, Flora-Fanny, eldest dau. of Sir Erskine Perry, M.P.

At Camberwell, aged 79, Joseph Rainbow, esq. many years secretary to the London Life Association, and to the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Aug. 26 .	965	775	298	1	2039*	1022	1017	1638
Sept. 2 .	1066	1073	357	19	2515†	1254	1261	1625
„ 9 .	1357	1528	523	5	3413‡	1655	1758	1606
„ 16 .	1127	1239	464	9	2839§	1375	1464	1505
„ 23 .	1009	1056	436	3	2504	1194	1310	1628

* From Cholera 847. † From Cholera 1287. ‡ From Cholera 2050.

§ „ 1549. || „ 1284.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 5	29 2	25 11	36 11	45 10	36 10

PRICE OF HOPS, SEPT. 25.

The supply at market is very moderate, and the quantities are very short of expectation. The sales made have been from 18*l.* to 21*l.* The imports from abroad have been very extensive.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 25.
Mutton 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 4,668 Calves 248
Veal 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 31,190 Pigs 420
Pork 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, SEPT. 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 18*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 16*s.* 0*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 64*s.* 9*d.* Yellow Russia, 65*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	64	72	65	30, 35	cloudy, fine	11	56	69	54	30, 18	fine
27	66	71	69	, 41	do. do.	12	62	77	62	29, 99	do.
28	70	79	68	, 46	fine	13	63	70	65	, 93	rain
29	70	79	65	, 43	cloudy	14	59	67	59	, 79	do.
30	70	81	67	, 26	fine	15	63	71	66	, 96	do.
31	65	70	54	, 21	do.	16	65	72	67	, 91	fine, rain
S. 1	58	69	54	, 29	do.	17	65	72	56	, 96	do. cloudy
2	61	71	54	, 37	do.	18	65	72	62	30, 04	do. do. rain
3	64	74	56	, 40	do.	19	59	68	56	29, 99	rain
4	65	76	59	, 35	do.	20	50	59	53	, 94	cloudy, rain
5	59	66	55	, 43	do. cloudy	21	53	64	49	30, 09	do. fair
6	59	71	58	, 33	do. do.	22	53	63	53	, 30	do. rain
7	60	74	59	, 26	do. do.	23	53	63	57	, 21	do. do.
8	56	65	54	, 21	do.	24	57	67	55	, 05	do. do.
9	57	65	54	, 18	do.	25	53	62	52	, 26	do. fair
10	56	65	54	, 18	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

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29	210	95	94	95½	4¾			3 5 pm.	1 2 pm.
30	210½	95⅞	95	96¼	4¾		226		par. 3 pm.
31	211	96	95	96¾	4¾		226	3 pm.	1 3 pm.
1	211	95½	95	96		115	229		2 4 pm.
2		95½	95		4¾		226		2 5 pm.
4	211	95½	95		4¾		226		5 6 pm.
5	211	95¼	95		4⅞			4 pm.	4 6 pm.
6	210½	95¼	95		4⅞			4 7 pm.	4 6 pm.
7			95¼				228	8 pm.	4 5 pm.
8			94¾				229		4 6 pm.
9			95						6 pm.
11			95					1 8 pm.	5 pm.
12			95						6 9 pm.
13			95				225	6 pm.	6 8 pm.
14			95					9 pm.	6 9 pm.
15			95					10 pm.	6 9 pm.
16			95				228	11 pm.	5 9 pm.
18			95					8 pm.	6 9 pm.
19			95						6 9 pm.
20			95					7 pm.	6 9 pm.
21			95					7 pm.	6 9 pm.
22			95					7 pm.	6 9 pm.
23			95						6 pm.
25			95				226		9 6 pm.
26			95					7 pm.	6 9 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. T. M. asks whether it is known who is the author of the popular "Clavis Homérica." It generally goes by the name of Patrick, but he was only an editor. The earliest edition mentioned by Mr. Moss, in his "Classical Bibliography," is that of Rotterdam, 1655, but Brunet mentions one of Gouda, 1649.

OLD CHINA.—The well-known mark of china made at Chelsea is an *anchor*. I have heard it stated that an earlier mark of the same manufacture was a *fish-hook*. I have recently seen a butter-boat, of somewhat elegant design, which has this mark ρ and I should be thankful if any correspondent of Mr. Urban would tell me whether it may be assigned to Chelsea, or to any other place. I do not find any such mark noticed in the first volume of Mr. Marryat's History of Pottery. The butter-boat is designed of lettuce-leaves, with the stalk turned back to form a handle, and the mouth has a peculiar and elegant twist. The ground of the ware is white, studded with flowers and butterflies, which were apparently printed on in the first instance, and afterwards coloured. A larger butter-boat, in my own possession, of exactly the same pattern, has no fish-hook or other mark.

I have recently seen a pair of inkstands, said to be of Lowestoffe ware. Their form is octagonal, having a large cavity in the centre for ink, and four holes around it for pens. The sides are painted with flowers, and the tops with birds, in blue. At the bottom of one is inscribed—

John Mill
July the 4
1766.

At the bottom of the other—

S. A. Curties
th
July. 4. 1766.

These parties were married, it is supposed, at the date which is given: and the inkstands are still in the possession of their descendants. I should be glad to be informed of the preservation of any other similar memorials.

L. N.

NEVILLE'S CROSS (see p. 356).—Mr. Longstaffe's History of Darlington, which we review in our present Magazine, suggests to us that Neville's Cross had existed on the spot long before the battle of the Redhills, and refers us to the following passage in the Rev. James Raine's Legend of St. Cuthbert: "A cross was the usual boundary or march stone between lord and

lord, and most especially where three lords might have met and shaken hands with each other from their respective estates. The Nevilles were owners of Brancepeth, and in all probability the old cross might have taken its name from the fact, that it stood upon the precise spot at which a man who was bound to my Lord Neville, of Brancepeth, would quit the great and much-frequented ecclesiastical way between Durham and Bearpark. The cross of the Nevilles, I dare say the very saltire of their shield, would remind a young Lumley, or a Hilton, of the place to which he was going, and would prompt him to spur on his steed till he had reached the side of the Prior of Durham, in whose suite he had ascended the hill, and wish him solace at Beaurepaire, gently bidding him farewell."

MR. URBAN,—In your note to Mr. Noakes's letter relative to the iron grave-slab, you refer to Mr. Mark Antony Lower's paper in the Sussex Collections, and mention one dated as *early* as 1621; surely you had forgotten the one in Burwash Church,

ORATE P. ANNEMA
JHONE COLINE

mentioned in page 178, supposed from its general appearance and the Longobardic character of the letters of the inscription to be of the 14th century. The following is Mr. Lower's remark upon it:—"A curious specimen of the iron manufacture of the 14th century, and as far as my observation extends the *oldest existing* article produced by our foundries, occurs in Burwash Church. It is a cast-iron slab, with an ornamental cross, and inscription in relief. In the opinion of several eminent antiquaries, it may be regarded as unique for the style and period." Yours, &c.

Lewes.

WILLIAM FIGG.

The Worcestershire grave-slab (noticed in p. 366) was probably cast in the South-Staffordshire iron district, the trade of which had been developed in a surprising manner by the celebrated Mr. Foley, in the middle of the seventeenth century.—In the same page, *for caviet read capiet*.

A FREQUENT READER asks for information respecting an ancient mansion called New House at Elmley Lovett, in Worcestershire. There is a tradition that it was built for the nephew of a Bishop. It formerly belonged to Mr. John Reynolds, who, having no male heir, sold it, and it is now divided into tenements, and partly destroyed.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of Celebrated Characters. By Alphonse de Lamartine. 2 vols. 1854.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, we are told, had just completed the last sentence of his History of the World, the composition of which had beguiled the weary hours of his imprisonment, when he rose from his seat to recreate himself after his labours of the pen with gazing on the busy scene below. Before long he saw two young gallants approaching from opposite quarters, one of whom in passing the other, either inadvertently or of malice prepense, jostled and bespattered him with mud. The injured person on the instant drew his sword, and running the other through the body, without more delay betook himself to his heels. A hue and cry was raised, but Sir Walter's position necessarily prevented him from seeing the result. The turmoil in the street had scarcely subsided, when a friend came to visit the imprisoned historian. No sooner had salutations been exchanged, than Raleigh eagerly inquired whether the homicide was taken. "What homicide?" inquired the friend. Raleigh narrated the incident that had just occurred. "You must be dreaming, Raleigh," replied the visitor, "or want of air and exercise has turned your brain. I have been sitting in the cutler's booth opposite for the last half hour, and have seen no disturbance of any kind, though from my position nothing that occurred in the street could have escaped me." Raleigh expostulated with him, but in vain, he persisted in maintaining his assertion. At last, in despair, the Historian took up the work on which he had expended years of labour and anxiety, and cast it into the fire that was blazing on the hearth. "If you and I," exclaimed he, "cannot agree as to an incident which

took place before our very eyes within the last ten minutes, how futile is it in me to suppose I can narrate with any certainty events that occurred thousands of years ago in countries thousands of leagues from hence." The MSS. thus destroyed are said to have contained the second and third books of his History, which he promised to his readers in the closing words of his first book, and thus it is that his promise has remained unfulfilled.

It may be remarked that this anecdote, while sapping the authority of all History and Biography, undermines also itself: if we disbelieve everything, we shall not be inclined to make a solitary exception in its favour, so that on reaching the end of it we find ourselves pretty nearly where we were at the beginning; but, be that as it may, every one must have remarked in the little incidents that have come under his own observation in his passage through life, that it is all but impossible to arrive at any certainty as to the facts, and quite so as to the motives of the persons concerned. Arguing from small things to great, it is evident that the conduct and feelings of those who play principal parts in the world's drama are still more liable to misinterpretation, the spectators in this case being more numerous, each of whom tells his tale as passion or interest guides him, so that in the conflict of statements certainty is quite unattainable. In spite, however, of the ambiguity which thus casts a dark cloud over History and Historical Biography, it must be admitted that no study is more generally seductive.

To the principle implied in the anecdote we have narrated, M. de Lamar-

tine is manifestly a convert. Having satisfied himself that Truth is in a well, he heartlessly leaves her in her damp abode, without making the faintest exertion to drag her to the upper air. Facts that have hitherto been unanimously received as authentic, he silently sets aside to substitute for them the sports of his lively imagination. In fairness to his readers, indeed, he should have entitled his sketches the Romance of Biography, or something of the kind, that might prepare them to meet the rude shock they receive in finding all their long recognised notions trifled with and set at nought. These fallacious Memoirs, we learn from the Introduction, owe their origin to a generous wish on the part of their author to elevate the moral condition of the lower orders of his countrymen. The influence of literature in this respect he has set forth in a passage, the sentiments contained in which will, we think, gain general assent and approbation:—

It has been remarked with reason that the medium in which we live physically, no less than morally, never fails within a certain period to modify our constitutions and our minds. If, then, you allow a people to live in habitual and exclusive communion with the superficial philosophy, the low instincts, the false heroes, and the impure literature with which it is flooded in the workshop and cottage, what can you expect from your rising youth? Generation will succeed generation in vice, with stupidity stamped on the forehead, unbelief on the heart, a sneer on the lips, prurient stories on the imagination, impure couplets on the tongue; taking success for justice, cupidity for their god, and sedition for liberty; a curse to themselves, the shame of their country and their time.

The evils which our author has thus graphically portrayed he has bestirred himself vigorously to counteract, and

has set two engines at work for this purpose. In the first place, he has founded, he tells us, “a popular journalism; grave, philosophical, and political, in the highest acceptance of the term, endeavouring to inspire the country with monthly ‘counsel,’ with true perceptions of its moral dignity, and of its social duties.” Secondly, if we rightly understand the Introduction, which is here a little obscure* [vol. i. p. xxvi.], he has either founded, or designs to found, an association of wealthy persons “for the purpose of publishing at their common expense a select, cheap, and corrected edition, with notes, in one small volume, on cheap paper, and with cheap type, of Homer, Tasso, Plato, Tacitus, Cicero, St. Augustin, Bossuet, Fénelon, Racine, Corneille, Rousseau, Buffon, Pascal, Bernardin de St. Pierre, Chateaubriand, and others who have done honour to the human race in all countries and in all ages; philosophers, poets, historians, orators, politicians, moralists, and novel-writers.”

In the “*Civilisateur*,” one of the journals started as above mentioned, and which now, we believe, is in the fourth year of its existence, the memoirs first appeared which are the subject of our notice; that they found favour in the eyes of French readers, we may infer from many of them having been reprinted in separate numbers in the *Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer*; and now, having been collected, and translated into English, they have been so well received by the British public,—an insatiable devourer of this kind of lore,—as already to have reached a second edition. The biographies selected, as the name of the journal might lead us to expect, profess to be those of the great men who have in different ways chiefly con-

* It is to be regretted that the translator has not stated in few words the name of the journal in which, and the circumstances under which, these sketches first appeared. His neglect to do this has placed M. de Lamartine in a position nearly similar to that in which Lord Brougham stood after writing to the papers an announcement of his own death. In the introduction to these volumes, which introduction is taken from the *Civilisateur*, M. de Lamartine has spoken of its being his last literary effort, or something of the kind; meaning, we presume, that the *Civilisateur* will be so. His words, however, have been caught up by some reviewers, and applied by a not unnatural mistake to the volumes before us; hence pathetic expressions of regret, and entreaties to reconsider his cruel decision—regrets and entreaties, which, as the *Civilisateur* yet lives and flourishes, and seems likely to do so for many years more, are wholly unsuited to the occasion. The first volume of a *Histoire de la Turquie*, emanating from the same prolific pen, has also just been published, so that the fear expressed above may be deemed utterly groundless.

tributed to the advance of civilization ; but the list,† it seems to us, does not do much credit to the judgment of the author ; the memoir of Roostam the Persian, indeed, we owe to the fact of Madame de Lamartine's finding a *dé-lassement* from her household cares in translating the Shah-Nameh or Book of Kings, and most of the others are doubtless assignable to some similar accident ; in any case, the selection can hardly be considered as the result of deliberate choice.

There being then little or no connecting link between the different memoirs, our remarks upon them will necessarily appear somewhat loose and disjointed. One observation we may make which is common to most of the sketches in these volumes, which is, that our author, in addition to his general carelessness about facts, makes no scruple of sacrificing both truth and probability for the sake of dramatic effect. Thus, in the episode of Strafford's death, which he introduces in his Memoir of Oliver Cromwell, not satisfied with the misfortunes that overwhelmed the ill-fated Earl, and which one would think were in all conscience heavy enough, he adds to them a novel invention of his own, with the view, we presume, of setting before his readers a picture of perfect desolation. The beautiful and ambitious Lady Carlisle, he informs us, to whom scandal attributes an intrigue with Strafford, on finding the Bill for her lover's attainder was likely to pass, forthwith transferred her affections and her person to Pym, as being, after Strafford, the most rising man in the state. The Biographer is thus enabled to introduce one of those touches of pathos in which his soul delights, by representing the Earl as "abandoned by the two beings he had most loved and served on earth." Now, though this lady's character has been hardly dealt with by many of her contemporaries, it must always remain doubtful whether her intrigues were not rather political than those of gallantry. She has, indeed, paid the penalty which those of her sex must be prepared to pay who venture to dabble in state affairs ; for

out of that fiery furnace few men's characters for honesty, and few women's for chastity, emerge entirely unscathed. For our own part, we have always been inclined to give Lady Carlisle the benefit of the doubt, and have attributed all appearances of guilt to the indulgence of a meddling disposition ; but, however that may be, for the extraordinary levity imputed to her by M. de Lamartine, there is, so far as we are aware, no evidence whatever ; and we can only say that she must have been a "merry Greek indeed," compared with whom Cleopatra was temperate, and the matron of Ephesus a model of prudence and discretion, if, in the short interval between the bringing in of the Bill of attainder and the execution of Strafford, she embittered the last hours of her lover by living in open adultery with the man who had been one of the most active in hunting him to his grave.

Another instance of this straining after effect we find in the Memoir of Gutenberg, to whom the Biographer thinks fit to attribute a sense of honour and delicacy more exalted than is ordinarily to be met with. In illustration of this, he tells us that Gutenberg having, when in prosperous circumstances, entered into a contract of marriage with a young lady of station and fortune named Annette of the Iron Gate, found himself reduced to penury by the numerous experiments he tried before he could bring to perfection his newly invented printing press. Under these trying circumstances, what does the reader suppose was the conduct of this pattern of honour and delicacy ? He released the lady from her engagement, will be the reply. This indeed would be the behaviour prescribed by most moralists, but is not nearly exalted enough to satisfy the high-flown conceptions of M. de Lamartine. Gutenberg, he tells us, thought it his duty, in spite of the most earnest suggestions on the part of the lady, absolutely to refuse the fulfilment of his own part of the engagement ; upon which Annette of the Iron Gate had no resource left but in the law-courts of her native city of

† Vol. I.—Nelson, Heloise, Christopher Columbus, Palissy the Potter, Roostam, Marcus Tullius Cicero. Vol. II.—Socrates, Jacquard, Joan of Arc, Oliver Cromwell, Homer, Gutenberg, and Fénelon.

Strasburg; the result being, that judgment was given in her favour, and the model of honour and delicacy was dragged a reluctant victim to the altar. There is a story of the well-known Colonel Görgey, that when a young man, and residing in Vienna in indigent circumstances, he supported himself by giving lessons in drawing and mathematics. One of his pupils—we presume in the former branch only—was a young and wealthy heiress, and the result which has so often happened in such cases did not fail to occur in this: the pupil fell in love with the tutor, and, having no one to consult but herself, made no secret of the state of her feelings, little expecting, as may be supposed, a refusal. The future Commander of the Hungarian forces, however, explicitly declined the honour intended him, on the sole ground that the woman he married must owe everything to her husband. On hearing this anecdote, it struck us that Colonel Görgey carried his *ferté* as far as it could possibly go; but now we confess that in this point he must yield the palm without a struggle to Gutenberg, of whom indeed, if the facts are as M. de Lamartine represents them, we cannot conceal our opinion that his behaviour was that of a very shabby fellow.

Another charge we have to make, which however has no great weight with ourselves, and yet we are loath entirely to pass over.

It has been laid down, and is, we believe, generally accepted as a law of biographical writing, that nothing shall be introduced which does not tend either directly or by contrast to set off the main figure of the piece. This law M. de Lamartine altogether ignores; any will-o'-the-wisp, however faint and flickering, being sufficient to lure him from the straight path that lies before him. Thus, in his Memoir of Cromwell, he rambles into the episode we have already alluded to of Strafford's trial and execution; and again, in that of Cicero, he entirely deserts the orator for many pages to follow the fortunes of the fugitive Pompey. The present age, however, is one in which laws of all kinds are subjected to revision, and frequent recurrence is had to first

principles: thus, some of our readers perhaps may object, "Provided, from the episode you complain of, I derive either profit or pleasure, what care I how far it deviates from the matter in hand? If an episode is held to be an ornament to an epic poem, why should it be deemed a blot on a biography?" If pressed for an answer, we confess that, though more may be said in defence of this than of many rules that for centuries have cribbed, cabined, and confined the pen of the writer, yet we cannot find a reply altogether satisfactory.

Turning from these general remarks to the individual Biographies, we first come to that of Nelson, which has gained great applause on this side of the Channel, for the impartiality with which justice is done to the merits of our great naval hero: and for this we admit that all praise is due to M. de Lamartine. We must, however, express our regret that through inadvertence he has revived the idle tale, derogatory to the good sense of the subject of the memoir, that on the day of his last battle he wore on his breast the stars of four orders, thus making himself a conspicuous mark for the riflemen posted in the tops of the French vessels. Dr. Arnold, in his Lectures on History, has cited this as an instance of the groundless fables that have obtained universal acceptance and belief,* and we had hoped that having once been exploded it had withdrawn from the stage never to shew its unwelcome face again.

Passing on to the memoir of Heloise, we venture to remark that though Abelard, as impersonating the spirit of inquiry in that age, may fairly lay claim to a place among the Heroes of Civilization, we have yet to learn what exertion on behalf of humanity has entitled his mistress to admission among that illustrious assemblage; in any case it excites our astonishment that the brainsick fancies of that unhappy woman should be deemed by our Biographer fit moral *pabulum* for the French artizans and peasants for whom his work was originally intended; the mixture of religious emotion and erotic feeling displayed in her epistles reminds us indeed of nothing so much

* Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, p. 380, n.

as of the outpourings indulged in at the camp meetings of New England, or still more closely perhaps of the disclosures made at the trial of the murderer Rush, which called forth the groans and hisses of a thickly crowded court; and it certainly appears to us that if the lower orders of France remain sunk in the sensuality which M. de Lamartine so feelingly laments till the example of Heloise reclaims and amends them, we may as well despair altogether of their moral regeneration.

The Memoir of Roostam, which, as we stated, is the production of the pen of Madame de Lamartine, and consists of little more than a summary of that part of the Shah-Nameh which relates to that hero, is interesting, as giving the reader some faint idea of the great Persian epic, which in this country is almost utterly unknown. The high tone of morality which it represents as pervading the admonitions of dying Shahs to their expecting heirs, sometimes reminds us of the maxims of the wise son of Sirach, and even of Solomon himself. Like most admonitions, however, they seem to have gained but little attention, for the history of Persia is almost unrivalled in the frauds and atrocities that stain every page of its annals.

In Roostam's career there is one passage, his combat with his son Zohrab, each unknown to the other, and which terminates in the death of the latter, that has gained notoriety even in the Western world: a similar scene may be found in the Third Part of King Henry the Sixth, the writer of which drama gives an animated picture of the horrors of civil war, by introducing on the field of Towton, first a son who has killed his father, dragging in the dead body, then a father who has killed his son, with the corpse in his arms (Act ii. scene 5); but with these two exceptions, if we may trust Mr. Keightley, there is no instance of this particular situation* to be met with in the whole range of history and fiction. We might have expected that Macpherson, who, in his *Ossian*, has presented us with every other variety of this kind—friends slain by friends, brothers by brothers, disguised virgins by their

lovers—would also have hit upon this combination; but somehow it has escaped him. With respect to the death of Zohrab, however, it has lately been celebrated by Mr. Matthew Arnold* in strains not unworthy of the theme, and we think that our readers will peruse it with more pleasure in his verse than in Madame de Lamartine's prose. Before parting with this lady, we may remark that she has made no attempt at sifting the few grains of truth which the narrative contains from the huge mass of fable in which they are enveloped. It is manifest that wherever the mantle of Niebuhr may have fallen, it is not on the shoulders of the fair writer whom we now have before us, who finds in Mesmer's magnetic pail an apt comparison for the magic mirror in which Bijen, at the bottom of his stone prison, is discovered to the wondering eyes of Guin. Proceeding on this principle, her readers must unhesitatingly accept every part of the story; for, having swallowed such tough morsels as magic mirrors and magnetic pails, it would be mere affectation to strain at such trifles as babes brought up by eagles, or a Dive summoned by the scent of burnt feathers, who with more than the skill of a modern accoucheur performs successfully the Cæsarean operation.

We now turn to the Memoir of Cicero, from which we shall cite a passage, as giving the reader a favourable specimen of the kind of reflection which from time to time ornaments our author's pages, and as at the same time expressing an idea that has evidently taken strong hold of the writer's mind, for he introduces it a second time in his *Biography of Fénelon* (vol. ii. p. 343):

Poetry, the only flower of the soul, was the first to engage him [Cicero]. Poetry is the morning dream of great minds, foreshadowing all the future realities of life; it evokes the phantasms of all things before the things themselves appear; it is the prelude to thought, and the precursor of action. Overflowing intellects, like Cæsar, Cicero, Brutus, Solon, and Plato, begin by imagination and poetry—the exuberance of mental vigour in heroes, statesmen, philosophers, and orators. Sad is his lot who once at least in his life has not been a poet.

* The converse case of a son killing his father may be found in Tacitus, *Hist.* iii. 25.

† Poems by Matthew Arnold. London, 1853.

Cicero was a poet always ; early, long, and late. He became a transcendent orator only because he was a poet. Poetry is the orator's arsenal. Open Demosthenes, Cicero, Chatham, Mirabeau, Vergniaud : whenever these orators are sublime, they are poetical. The fragments of their oratory, which we retain for ever, are images and sentiments worthy of being sung and immortalised in verse. (vol. i. p. 348.)

Thus far we have no fault to find ; but when our author goes on to assure us that Cicero was a great poet, and in that line surpassed all his predecessors of his own country, we beg leave to demur to his decree. Mr. Landor, if we mistake not, coincides in this opinion of M. de Lamartine ; but, in spite of these high authorities, we can only say that the few remains of the orator's efforts which are left to us seem rather to require excuse than to merit approbation.

Oliver Cromwell next attracts our attention, and here we cannot help perceiving that in the course of writing this memoir our author has wavered in the view which he takes of this much debated character. His sketch commences with these words : "The name of Cromwell up to the present period has been identified with ambition, craftiness, usurpation, ferocity, and tyranny : we think that his character is that of a fanatic." (ii. 131.) In accordance with this, our biographer goes on to tell us that "Robert Cromwell, the father of Oliver, brought up his family in poverty on a small estate on the banks of the river called Ely ;"* then, laying down the proposition that "fanatics generally proceed from such sterile countries," by way of proof he makes a hasty induction, drawn from the instances of Mahomet, Luther, and Calvin,† and winds up with the conclusion that "as is the place so is the man : the mind is a mirror before it becomes a home." From all this and more of the same kind, we inferred that M. de Lamartine regarded his hero as a man of one idea, and was

going to deal with him accordingly, and we perused many pages without finding any reason to suppose we were mistaken ; but latterly, as events become more complicated, a new light seems to break in upon our author, and, after giving some extracts from what he aptly terms the "rambling jumbles of incoherency" that served Cromwell for speeches, he conveys to us in the following passage an opinion entirely inconsistent with that which he originally expressed.

These speeches (says he) lasted for hours. It is very difficult to follow their meaning. In the same voice we recognise Tiberius, Mahomet, a soldier, a tyrant, a patriot, a priest, and a madman : we perceive the laborious inspiration of a triple soul which seeks its own idol in the dark, finds it, loses it, finds it again, and keep its auditors floating to satiety between terror, weariness, and compassion.

Here we find that the soul, which at first was one and undivided, has suddenly become triple, and, if the term used had been octuple or more generally *multiple*, perhaps a nearer approximation would have been made to the truth. Now between these two conceptions, the ill-considered one of an entirely simple character, and that of a character mixed and complex in no ordinary degree, which was the result of his more mature deliberation, M. de Lamartine, to borrow his own felicitous expression, "floats to satiety" throughout the whole course of his narrative. If we may be permitted to contribute our mite to the huge store of argument that has been expended on this subject, we would say that the character of Cromwell is one we not unfrequently meet with, the leading feature that marks it being a love of excitement. Mr. Cobden tells us that everybody must have excitement, and will have it one way or another. Oliver Cromwell required it in an eminent degree. This craving for excitement he in early life attempted to satisfy by sensual indulgence, being for many years what

* The reader, however slightly acquainted with the topography of Cambridgeshire and Hunts, will immediately discover here some mistake. From the translation it is difficult to say whether it is to the estate or the river that the name of Ely is applied, but in either case the writer is in error.

† It would not be difficult, if we contented ourselves with three instances only, to make an induction with a directly contrary result. The fanaticism of George Whitefield was, if we mistake not, nursed in the sadness and sterility of the tap-room of an inn at Gloucester.

is now called in colloquial language a "fast man:" then, finding this career weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable, he next sought to fill up the aching void by strict observance of the requirements of an austere form of religion; but, this being equally insufficient for his restless spirit, he plunged into the turmoil of state affairs, having certainly the interests of his country at heart, but as certainly not unmixed with aims of personal aggrandizement. That he was at least at one time sincerely devout, and that latterly he himself very deeply suspected he had ceased to be so, we think clearly appears from the conversation which on his deathbed he held with his chaplain.* Thus in our opinion he was not merely an ambitious man, a religious man, or a patriot, but all of them at once: sometimes each of these feelings predominating in turn,—sometimes all of them conspiring and acting in concert, and sometimes conflicting and causing an appearance of uncertainty and vacillation in his conduct. Every one of our readers, we think, must have more than once come across persons of a character like this, who probably being of capacity infinitely inferior to Cromwell's, and not being equally favoured by opportunity, have not succeeded, indeed, in affecting the welfare of nations, but, nevertheless, for the most part contrive in their own little circles to exercise a sway hardly less arbitrary than that with which Cromwell ruled the destinies of his country, and influenced, in no slight degree, those of all Europe.

We must quit, however, this tempting theme, and will only further say of this Memoir that, of all in the collection, it is most thickly studded with trifling blunders.

This heap of small absurdities, however, quite sinks into insignificance compared with one large one that comes next in the book, and passes under the title of a biography of Homer. Such a farrago of childish fables as this presents to us, it has seldom been our lot to peruse. Of the author of the Iliad and Odyssey nothing whatever is known with any certainty, neither his age nor his country, nor whether he was one man, or, "like Cerberus, three gentlemen at once," or three hundred; every point is in doubt and obscurity; yet here M. de Lamartine gives us a detailed and particular account of his loves and his hatreds, his wanderings and his sufferings, as minutely as if the bard had held a portfolio in the Provisional Ministry of '48, and had made a bosom friend and especial confidant of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. If we are to take this sketch as a specimen, historical criticism is indeed at a low ebb in France. To enable us, however, to swallow this unctuous morsel, the writer has supplied us with one grain of salt, in a spirited passage (ii. 267), in which he enumerates the qualifications necessary for him who aspires to play the lofty rôle of the true poet, of whose duties and responsibilities M. de Lamartine evidently entertains an exalted opinion, regarding him not in the light of one who amuses our leisure hours, but rather as a moral and religious instructor,—in fact, assigning to him the place which the Greeks gave to their *αοιδῶν*, the Romans to their *vates*,† and the Celtic nations to their *bard*. This is certainly a *purpureus pannus*, but even here we are not sure that the French writer can sustain a comparison with our own Dr. Johnson, who, in his *Rasselas*, puts a

* In one of his lucid intervals, he asked his chaplain, Sterry, if it were possible to fall from grace. On his replying in the negative, "Then," said he, "I am safe, for I am sure I was once in a state of grace."—Keightley's *Hist. of England*, vol. ii. p. 248.

† The distinction between the *poeta* and *vates* is frequently marked by Virgil. Thus the shepherd Thyrsis (*Ecol. vii. 28*) speaks of himself as one who is already a poet, and may hope in due time to grow into a *vates*,—

Pastores, hederà crescentem ornate puetam,
Arcades, invidià rumpantur ut ilia Codro:
Aut si ultra placitum laudarit, baccare frontem
Cingite, ne *vati* noceat mala lingua futuro.

See also *Ecol. ix. 32*; and we may remark that in the sixth book of the *Æneid* the *vates* only is admitted into the Elysian fields amongst the benefactors of the human race.

Quique pii vates et Phœbo digna locuti.—vi. 662.

similar description into the mouth of the enthusiast Imlac.

Having up to this point had divers occasions to find fault, we rejoice to turn to something upon which we can bestow praise. Whatever may be said of some in the collection, the Memoirs of Columbus and Fénelon will assuredly be found pleasing. From the former the reader will gain as clear an idea of the adventures of the discoverer of America, as he would from the lengthier work of Washington Irving, which, in some parts, runs too much into detail for ordinary readers; besides which, the semi-poetical diction of M. de Lamartine is peculiarly well suited to the narration of events which, though real, are so wonderful as to seem almost to exceed the bounds of reality.

We now come to the memoir of Fénelon, and our author's *critique* on his great philosophical romance. By a painful perusal of the ornamental passages of Telemachus—passages not a little childish and *fade*—the English reader was probably introduced to his knowledge of the French language, and is therefore hastily inclined to regard that work as neither intended nor adapted for minds of mature growth. He will, therefore, be surprised at the mighty influence which M. de Lamartine (ii. 366) attributes to it in bringing about the great events which, during the last three-quarters of a century, have convulsed not only France but the whole world. To the writings of Rousseau, indeed, it is well known that much of the good and something of the ill may be traced, that were effected by the first French Revolution; but that Rousseau himself was inspired by the lucubrations of the Archbishop of Cambrai, we confess never entered into our mind. This, however, is a subject on which M. de Lamartine's opinion will have more weight than those which he expresses on the "honesty and fidelity" of our own Charles the First (ii. 140), or on the "handsome and majestic countenance" of his profligate son (ii. 210, 215).

There is, as we said, in this Memoir much to praise: there is, however, something to regret. The young Duke of Burgundy, who is described to us as originally little better than a wild

beast, was put under Fénelon's tuition, who, in a few years, our author tells us, had "remodelled this rude nature, at first sterile and unproductive, but afterwards ductile and fruitful, into the Germanicus of France." The process, however, by which the remodelling was effected the biographer passes over in silence, being of opinion that "the recital of the endeavours and successes by which the master achieved the transformation of his pupil, belongs rather to the studies of philosophy than the records of history." Now here we cannot but lament that M. de Lamartine, who, on many occasions, as we have shown, takes pleasure in deviating from his path, should persist in plodding on straight forward. Indeed, we may go further, and say we cannot see in what respect a most minute account of the transformation of a wild beast into a Germanicus by the subject of his Memoir, would be found inconsistent with his plan. Education is surely the proper province of divines, and it was especially so in the case of Fénelon, who is chiefly known to posterity as the tutor of the Dauphin, and the writer of a work for the institution of his pupil in the elements of moral and political science. It would seem, then, that an account of the process he employed—and employed so successfully in education—would not only not be superfluous, but would be absolutely indispensable to give a complete idea of the man, which we take to be the true aim and object of biography. On the whole we fear we must class this Memoir, interesting as it is, in the same category with the celebrated performance of the tragedy of Hamlet in which the part of the Prince of Denmark was omitted. Now, as we hinted before, episodes, however superfluous in our view, may be pardoned; we can skip over them, if so inclined, and be none the worse; but what shall we say of omissions? We know not how they can be dealt with: where we look for a whole, we find a mutilated object, and have no means of supplying the missing member. There is no law, so far as we know, that excuses them; and, judging them without law, they are equally without defence.

To conclude our remarks on these volumes: as Socrates brought Philosophy down from heaven, and made

her converse with men, so it seems to be M. de Lamartine's object—and a high and noble one it is—to bring Literature down to daily converse with the peasant and artizan. We do not, indeed, suppose he has succeeded in one aim which he seems to have proposed to himself, that of conveying a specific knowledge of the facts of History to the minds of his readers. The working man surely does not for the most part carry away any definite idea of the literature with which he solaces his leisure hours. Exceptions to this rule there are we know. Many mechanics subject themselves to a course of mental training no less systematic and laborious than any pursued at the universities, either of England or France; still, as a class, all that the lower orders look for in literature of any kind is relaxation and pastime, and nothing else. Under these circumstances a general impression only of what is read remains upon the mind, and in this respect we fear that M. de Lamartine will share the fate of other less eminent caterers for the amusement of the many, and that these sketches will pass away from the memory of his readers almost like the baseless fabric of a dream. Notwithstanding all this, how vitally important is it that the general impression produced should

be one of decency, refinement, and order, and not that of coarseness and discontent! If the French proletarian will but read what M. de Lamartine has provided for his perusal, instead of reading that it was intended to oust and replace, he will read something that may perhaps do him good, and abstain from much that will certainly do him harm. True it is that besides the little inaccuracies in matters of fact to which we have already alluded, M. de Lamartine has—at least in our opinion—given an entirely false colouring to his narrative of the civil wars both of England and Rome. These passages of history are, however, “still vexed,” like the Bermoothes; the expression of contrary views does no harm to the cause of Truth, and if our author can but once inspire his countrymen with a taste for this kind of reading, we feel sure there will be no lack of pens, almost as eloquent, and guided by somewhat better judgment, to give a fairer account of these portions of history. But to inspire a taste of this kind is the difficulty. This once effected, we will not fear for the result; and if M. de Lamartine can effect it, even though he effect nothing else, he will indeed be entitled to boast that he has deserved well of his country.

A CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

THE CASE OF SIR PIERS CROSBIE, BART.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR B. ROWAN, D.D., M.R.I.A., &c.

(Continued from p. 329.)

ANOTHER instance of Strafford's arbitrary proceedings and of the readiness with which Sir Piers Crosbie countenanced and aided all parties opposed to, or oppressed by him, appears in the following transaction.

The Lord Deputy made a progress into Connaught, and held a Commission of Inquiry into the titles by which the lands in that province were held. This measure was intended partly to raise money for the King's use, by taking a fine in the way of composition where any defective title was found to exist, and partly with a view to settle the

tenure of property and quiet the minds of the owners through the kingdom. There was an ulterior but unavowed object of establishing a plantation in Connaught similar to that in Ulster, which, if it had succeeded, might have had incalculable influences on the after destinies of Ireland, but Strafford found himself baffled in his projects by the obstinacy of “the men of Galway.” In Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo his plans met with good success, the juries without hesitation “finding a title in the King to all the lands granted in these districts;” but in Galway, where

the natives greatly dreaded "a plantation," the result was different. A jury empannelled of the principal gentlemen of the county, met at Portunna, August 13, 1635, and found a verdict against the King's title (a curious and interesting deduction of which is to be found in the Strafford Letters). When called on to declare by their verdict "in whom if not in the King the freehold of the lands vested;" they declined to declare this. The Lord Deputy, thus baffled, took his usual "thorough" course with these sturdy recusants: he at once instituted a prosecution against both jurors and the sheriff* who empannelled them, for a "conspiracy to defeat the King's right," and on the 27th May, 1636, they were "fined 4,000*l.* each! to be imprisoned until paid, and to make public confession in court of their offence in not finding as they ought to have found on the evidence." Had Strafford's policy triumphed, among other results it might have followed that Britons would no longer have had to boast of their right to "trial by jury."

This extreme sentence was afterwards remitted through the influence of Ulick Marquess of Clanricarde, then living as Lord Tunbridge (his title of courtesy during his father's lifetime,) in much favour at the English court; but, pending the prosecution, the Galway gentlemen sent over three agents to plead their cause with the King, and in this matter, with which he had no apparent personal concern, we find the restless and revengeful spirit of Sir Piers Crosbie involving him. This appears from the Lord Deputy's reply to the communication of Secretary Cooke with which the former part of this memoir concluded. He writes in the following satirical terms:—

I remember I was spoken to by somebody, for Sir Piers Crosby's going over, being purposed as I was told to achieve some great matters in foreign parts; which I assented unto, it being in my opinion *not at all considerable whither he went*, and if he had desired, he might have had my warrant also. Since his departure I

have neither heard of him, nor from him, more than that he vouchsafed, *with his pretty composed looks*, to give the Galway agents countenance and courtship before the eyes of all the good people that looked upon them, gracing and ushering them to and from their appearances before the Lords—there is no more to be added in his case, but these two lines of old Jeffrey Chaucer,

a busier than he none was,

And yet he seemed more busy than he was.

Perhaps it had been better for all parties, if Strafford and his friends had acted on his words, "no more is to be added in his case." Sir Piers, as we gather from the foregoing, at this time purposed to push his fortunes in foreign parts: it appears subsequently that he offered to engage his services to the French King; but the evil destiny of Charles and his luckless minister prevailed; and with the same fatality in which an embargo was laid on the ship which was on the point of conveying some of the most troubled spirits of the kingdom to the new world, so, on the 18th of April, 1636, Sir John Temple writes to Lord Wentworth,

An intended journey of Sir Piers Crosby into France was suddenly staid by a warrant from Mr. Secretary Cooke, and good security taken for his appearance at your Lordship's arrival hither.

Better had it been for master and minister to have acted on the prudent counsel which prescribes "a bridge of gold for a flying enemy."

The ground of this arrest was what Rushworth subsequently entitled

The great cause in the Star Chamber between the King's Attorney-General, at the relation of the Lord Deputy Wentworth, against Lord Mountnorris, Lord Esmond,† *Sir Piers Crosby*, Marcus Cheevers, and others.

These gentlemen were charged by information for "raising and divulging scandals of the Lord Deputy of Ireland, giving out that he was guilty of the death of one Robert Esmond;" and the transaction out of which this charge grew, was so curiously characteristic of Strafford, that I give the details at length.

* This was Mr. Martin D'Arcy of the family of Kiltolla. Hardeman's Galway.

† Lord Esmond's enmity is accounted for by the 16th Article of Strafford's Bill of Indictment by the Commons, which charges him with refusing to allow subjects to go out of the kingdom: "He refused Lord Esmond leave to come to England to defend a suit."

One Robert Esmond, who seems to have been master of a small merchant craft, was required by the Lord Deputy to carry a load of "the King's timber," but declined to do so, upon the ground that his bark was already laden with timber belonging to the Chief Justice, as also "that the King's timber was too long for his vessel," whereupon (according to the "scandal" and as testified by some witnesses for the defendants who were not credited,) the Lord Deputy called him "*Sirrah, sirrah,*" *struck him two or three or four strokes on the head and shoulders, and committed him to prison, where, during a sickness of which he ultimately died,* Esmond daily complained (according to some) of the blows the Lord Deputy had given him, and told one of the witnesses "that the Lord Deputy had made him '*Knight of the Cane.*'"* That Esmond died is certain, and his wife, Margery, "*making her moan to Lord Esmond,*" her husband's kinsman and patron, he being discontented, with Sir Piers Crosbie, and Marcus Cheevers (probably one of "*the men of Galway*") spread the report, or persuaded the widow to do so, that Esmond had died of the strokes given him by the Lord Deputy. Sir Piers Crosbie was said by one of his judges (the Earl of Manchester) to have "*carried himself very closely in the affair;*" in fact, the only part of the evidence which appeared to touch him at all was the statement of one "Walter Fitzharris," who, while he was admitted a witness against him, was at the same time sentenced to lose his own ears † in the pillory for his share in the

transaction, and his testimony was to this effect, "*that he delivered a message from Sir Piers to Margery Esmond, that her complaint would be well received in England, and that she should have a thousand pounds to come over:*" whence we may collect that the storm was already gathering, which shortly after burst on the Earl's devoted head.

Strafford seems at once to have laid this "scandal" at Sir Piers Crosbie's door. His letter complaining of it to the King is not come down to us; and, from the tenor of Secretary Cooke's reply, we might judge that he was disposed to take no further notice of a libel circulated by one whom in a subsequent communication he styles "that trifle Crosby;" but here the obstinate pride of Charles came in to edge his minister's resentment. Cooke writes,

Your request for Crosby is noble in your own particular, but cannot comport with the interest of government and justice; and therefore it being not impossible that he was the *author*, and proved that he was the *publisher* of that scandalous libel, besides his other carriage, his Majesty requireth you to proceed against him.

It appears also, from a letter of the Earl of Nithsdale, that that nobleman, in an audience with the King, had told his Majesty that, so far as he could conjecture, Sir Piers Crosbie was a principal author of the libel.

Sir Piers was arrested by warrant of July 8th, 1636, issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms,

To apprehend Sir Piers Crosbie, Kn^t and Baronet, against whom an information was exhibited in the Star-Chamber for scandal-

* In the Star Chamber trial, the Attorney-General rested his rebutting case to the evidence of the defendants, on the *improbability* that the Lord Deputy would demean himself so as to strike Esmond as they described; but a reference to Strafford's own account of his demeanour in the case of Annesley, his servant, mentioned hereafter, will show that there was no violent improbability in the statements made against him. His words are: "that which was pretended by the Lord Mountnorris to be the disgrace or affront to his kinsman was this, that his said kinsman being one of the Horse Troop commanded by us the Lord Deputy, in the time of exercising the said troop was out of order on horse-back to the disturbance of the rest then exercising, for which he the Lord Deputy then reprov'd him, in a mild manner, but as soon as we had turned aside from him, we observed him to laugh and jeer us for our deserved reproof of him, which we disliking returned, and laying a small cane we then carried on his shoulder, yet without any blow or stroke then given him therewith, told him if he did serve us so again, we would lay him over the pate."

† The view taken of this man's character may be gathered from the terms in which one of the judges delivered his sentence. Lord Suffolk, in the Star Chamber, declared, "Fitzharris to lose one ear in England! another in Ireland!! and a third, *if he have it, in Scotland!*"

ising the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and who had withdrawn himself, and to deliver him up to a messenger of His Majesty's Chamber, there to remain until he should have answered the said information and interrogatories.*

Sir John Temple, writing to Wentworth about the same period,† mentions the great interest Sir Piers was making:—

He works strongly for his indemnity, and leave to depart according to the pass he hath had in his hands this month from his Majesty. The power of the Queen's Court he hath already engaged to intercede for him; and the King hath been earnestly moved, that in regard to the great charge he hath been at in his preparation, and the powerful recommendation he hath obtained from her Majesty to the French King, his journey may not be disappointed and frustrated, upon bare suspicions and groundless surmises of his miscarriage here. His Majesty's answer was, "*that he would have him stay*;" and that he would take it into his care, that he should receive no prejudice thereby." Thus it stands for the present.

This note mentions "the powerful recommendation" which Sir Piers Crosbie had obtained from the Queen to her brother Louis XIV.; and a letter‡ from Wentworth himself to King Charles informs us of the undertaking upon which the adventurer had embarked. After writing of the discontents in Galway, and a rumour that they meant to rebel, and call the Irish regiments out of Flanders to their assistance, Wentworth adds, "If Sir Piers Crosby, according to his undertaking, persuade those regiments into the pay of the French, that door will be shut upon them." Crosbie's good faith in this project was possibly suspected: and he might be thought capable of negotiating on the part of the Galway "discontents" rather than on that of the French King.

It was at this period that Wentworth himself repaired to England, hoping by personal intercourse with his Royal Master to dissipate the hopes of those who were offended with his administration, and to gather fresh strength for his future career. He had, in fact, already conceived some alarm in the threatening aspect of the enmities he

had provoked. In the letter which he wrote from Wentworth Wodehouse in Yorkshire, on the 23rd August, 1636, to ask permission to "wait at Court a day or two on his passage to Ireland, to offer, among other things,—some for the prosperity of the King's affairs, some for his own defence and safety,—all fitter to be discoursed than written," he mentions, among other complaints, that he was "*charged by Sir Piers Crosby with a horrid murder*—the silly man daily countenanced and fomented by some at Court in his senseless calumnies;" and that he himself was, "in a word, reported to all the world rather for a Basha of Buda, than the Minister of a pious and Christian King."

About this time Sir Piers Crosbie, seeing the ruin of his projects in the protraction of this Star-Chamber suit, would seem to have sought to appease Wentworth, and to have offered submission. This I collect from a letter written by the Lord Deputy to the Chief Justice Wandesforde, his confidential friend in Ireland:—

Crosby hath laboured, by the means of the Lord Holland and Harry Jermyn, to get off the business; offers me a submission, which I refuse; hereupon he kept out of the way. I could not get a subpoena served on him 'till I got him arrested by a Serjeant at Arms, in whose custody he must remain 'till he hath answer'd and been examined. FITZHARRIS hath done both, and upon his oath set forth the whole matter, as in his former Confession was said. Crosby hath only pleaded Not Guilty,—and the Interrogatories are ready: and there you have the state of that matter.

From this time the suit appears to have proceeded with that "deliberate despatch" for which the law is so famous. Sir Piers Crosbie was kept, if not in arrest, at least under serious bail, to answer the charge against him, and doubtless suffered in the delay great losses, both pecuniary and personal, as the subjoined documents from the Crosbie MSS. testify. He seems to have been reduced to great pecuniary straits, and on this occasion parted with valuable estates in Kerry, consisting of the Abbey of Odorney, or *Kyrie Elieson*, with its dependencies, including several valuable advowsons,

* Rushworth.

† Strafford's Letters, vol. ii. p. 4.

‡ Strafford Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 34.

which now form a principal part of the Crosbie estates in that county. These, under the subjoined cautiously granted permission, he sold to his kinsman Colonel David Crosbie, the second son of Bishop Crosbie; and we shall see in a subsequent part of this narrative with how little scruple he endeavoured to regain possession of the lands he had parted with in the hour of his distress. The following is his petition to King Charles for liberty to sell his estates:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
The Humble Petition of SIR PIERS
CROSBIE, Knight and Baronet, Your
Majesty's Servant,
Most Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas by Your Majesty's Reference of the Petition annexed, Mr. Attorney was left to do any thing for the Petitioner's relief, altho' the petitioner did offer him to assign some of his lands to the Value of £500 per Annum, to be made liable to a fine in case he should be censured in the Star-Chamber.

May it now please your Sacred Majesty, to be now graciously pleased to give special orders that Mr. Attorney shall take assurance of the said lands to be liable to a fine as aforesaid, And to cancel the Petitioner's former bonds, whereby he may, with your Majesty's license, dispose of the rest of His Estate, to the payment of his debts, the freeing of his Sureties, and the relief of his present necessities. And as in duty bound he will

Pray.

Resolution on the foregoing at the Court of Greenwich, 19 June 1638.

"His Majesty is pleased to license the Petitioner to dispose of part of his land for the paiement of his dettes to the Value in the Annexed petition desired, if hee can

satisfie H. M. Attorney General, that he hath such other lands in his possession worth £500 per Annum at least, free from Engagements, that will be lyable to a fyne, in case he should be censured in His Majesty's Court of Star-Chamber. And for the Bond in the Petition mentioned, M^r Attorney is to Certify his Majesty whether Any other Defendant in the like case hath been bound to appear at the hearing or not. Whereupon his Majesty will Signify his further pleasure in that particular.

"FRANCIS WINDEBANKE."

Upon this permission Sir Piers Crosbie disposed of the Abbey of Odorney,* together with the lands of Anlane, Killahin, and Ballybromin, in the county of Kerry, then valued at £300 per annum, to his cousin David Crosbie of Ardfert, for the sum of £2800.

A new actor now appears in this transaction, and a new feature of Star-Chamber practice is exhibited to us, shewing the terrible power with which this engine could, in "*thorough*" hands, put every confidence and privacy of life to the torture, in order to obtain evidence against any obnoxious person. In a former letter, Lord Holland is mentioned as an ineffectual suitor to Strafford for Crosbie; he is now brought personally into the Star-Chamber affair, by a monstrous attempt of Strafford to force him to give evidence as to the confidential communications which may have passed between him and Crosbie.

Clarendon, in one of his spirited sketches, gives us a portrait of Henry Rich, Lord Holland, whom he describes as "A very handsome man, of a lovely, winning presence, and gentil conversation." He appears to have been statesman, soldier, courtier. The secret,

* This suppressed abbey did not come to the Crosbie family immediately on its dissolution, in the 43 Elizab. (A.D. 1601). It is described as consisting (in a lease among the Crosbie papers) of "One Chancel, one Church Yard, one Steeple, one Cloister, with divers Doctors' Chambers, and other chambers, built with lime and stone. One Water-Mill, with Course of Water, the Town of Odorney, consisting of twenty-four Tenaments and Gardens, ten plough-lands of one hundred and twenty acres Arable, with the Parsonages, Rectories, and Tythes of Odorney, Molahiffe, Dysert in Clam-Maurice, Aglesh-na-Mannah, and the moiety of the parsonage, Rectory, and Tythes of Moglagh, all came first to the Crosbie family."

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated 22nd Feb. 33rd of her reign (A.D. 1589), granted these with divers other things to John Champion (alias Chapman) of Dingle.

John Champion, by deed dated 15th February, 41st of Elizabeth (A.D. 1599), conveyed all his rights to Sir William Lovelace, knight, in consideration of £100, good and lawful money of Great Britain.

Sir William Lovelace, of the Grey Friars in the city of Canterbury, by the above lease of 43 Elizabeth (1601), assigned his right and title to Patrick Crosbie of the Maryborough, *Gent.* in consideration of £130 good and lawful money, half in hand, and half to be paid.

intricate, may we not add *fatal** treaty for the marriage of Charles and Henrietta Maria was committed to his management; and the details† of his diplomacy in the affair are exceedingly curious. It was probably from this negotiation that he gained that intimate relation in which he afterwards stood in the Queen's Court, as one of her most confidential advisers. The causes of discontent and dissatisfaction between him and Lord Strafford are somewhat obscure, at least at this day it is difficult‡ to trace them: some jealousy Lord Holland appears to have felt at the Earl of Northumberland's being preferred to himself for the place of Lord High Admiral; and there is a mysterious allusion§ in one of Strafford's letters, which gives reason to conjecture that personal rivalry in some love affair may have widened the breach, and embittered the enmity between them.

With Crosbie his relations are more apparent and intelligible. He had a command at the isle of Rhé, where Sir Piers had done such "good service," and not improbably it was through Holland's influence that Sir Piers obtained the good offices of the Queen's party to protect him against Strafford; and we now find the proceedings against the accused merging somewhat in the questions which arose upon an attempt to compel Lord Holland and

"Harry Jermyn" to give evidence in the Star-Chamber against their *client* Sir Piers Crosbie.

Strafford seems to have been provoked to cite Lord Holland to give testimony by some document, satirical or malicious, which fell into his hands as circulated by the latter; this he forwarded to the King, and the next mention we find of the affair is in a letter from Sir William Pennyman, an officer of the Star Chamber, who informs Lord Strafford that he "finds Sir Piers Crosbie's interest at

court not a little, and his boasting great, as if he were so closely guarded that your lordship could not possibly hit him in your Star Chamber suit. The Earl of Holland storms extremely that he should be examined on any private conference between him and Sir Piers Crosby, and *hath spoken something to my Lady Moore*, which your lordship shall hear of as soon as I get into Yorkshire.

The course which Strafford, under the King's sanction, adopted in this matter, seems so contrary to all modern ideas of the honourable confidence which should be respected between man and man, that we may, or rather must, suppose the rules of honour, and the standard to which such matters were referred, to have been very different in those days. There is no reason to think that Wentworth, with all his faults, was not an "honourable

* I use this word "fatal" in reference to its effects upon the destinies of the house of Stuart. The Article (xix.) of the Marriage Treaty giving Henrietta Maria the tuition of her children to the age of 14 years, sowed those seeds of Romanism which bore their fruit in after years,—in hypocrisy, or, where honest to their secret convictions, in their ruin. No one who has read Carte's Ormond (vol. i. p. 254) can doubt that Charles the Second was a Romanist at his restoration.

† "All the while He (Lord Holland) was at Paris his observations were minute and particular, His addresses wary and reserved, his Workings on MADAM's affections close and artificial, his Counterplots to the Spanish insinuations nimble and effectual."—Loyd's State Worthies, p. 988; for his Correspondence see the "Cabala."

‡ "Strafford had two professed Enemies, the Earl of Holland and Sir Henry Vane. The first could never forget or forgive a sharp sudden saying of his (for I cannot call it counsel or advice), when there had been some difference a few years before between his Lordship and the Lord Weston, in the managing whereof the Earl of Holland was confined to his house, 'that the King should do well to cut off his head,'—which had been aggravated (if such injury were capable of aggravation) by a succession of dis-countenances mutually performed between them to that time."—Clarendon, book ii.

§ Referring to some matter in dispute between Lord Holland and himself, Strafford writes thus bitterly: "Methinks his Lordship should desire to clear his hands of it, that at more leisure, and freer of thought, he might one day write a character, and another day visit *Madame Chevreux*—[a French favourite of the Queen's]. He sure was lapped in his Mother's Smock,—which sure enough was of the finest *Holland*, indeed,—that hath thus monopolised to himself, as his own peculiar, the affections and devotions of that whole sex."—Strafford Letters, vol. ii. p. 174.

high-soul'd man:" and the unhappy Charles, though his failings were not few, yet seems to have been "every inch a king,"—the fountain of human honour; yet here we find King and noble concurring in an attempt to get at a species of evidence, which would be something tantamount to requiring a counsel to expose the confidences of his client; nay, more monstrous still, we see Strafford making calculations of advantages to be obtained* from compelling Lord Holland to undergo an examination, a proceeding wholly subversive of the fundamental axiom of British law and justice, that "no man is compelled to criminate himself;" in a subsequent letter, we find him actually speculating upon the possibility that Lord Holland's examination might even "*administer matter enough to make his lordship a defendant in the cause!*" †

Even Laud, ordinarily such an admirer of "*thorough,*" and so unfavourable to half measures, seems to have been startled at this attempt of his friend. His view of the matter appears in the following letter:—

I would I had been of your counsel before you sent to the King for leave to examine the Earl of Holland in your case against Sir Piers Crosby. I find many men of quality relish it ill, and above the rest Holland is very much netled; and tho I know your lordship weighs not this, yet two exceptions take many; one, that you would offer this without a fair civil letter to my lord himself to show some necessity you had to examine him,—the other, that the interrogatories were much too general, and too much pressing upon him as a Privy Councillor. It was moved in the *inner* Star-chamber by my lord himself, and the interrogatories found unfit by the common consent of the lords.‡

This opinion of Laud is confirmed by a letter of the same date from the Earl of Northumberland.

A long and elaborate letter which Wentworth addressed to the King on the 12th February, in which he sought to justify the proposed examination of the Earl of Holland by a recent pre-

cedent in which Secretary Cooke had been examined in a cause of the Bishop of Lincoln against the King himself, does not appear to have produced the desired effect. Probably Charles felt that the privileges of his councillors required to be protected as external barriers to his own; and Wentworth's interrogatories were left as amended by the Privy Council to his great dissatisfaction, so that he seems to have made a virtue of necessity, and declined to examine Lord Holland at all; but, with considerable adroitness, he made a merit of it to the Queen, as a resolution taken in deference to her.

Matters standing thus, it would seem that about this time Sir John Wintour, a servant of the Queen's, had writ to Strafford to signify her displeasure at the course he had adopted towards her especial servants and favourites. This letter lying long unanswered is at length acknowledged by Strafford, with many apologies for the delay, among the rest "that he had laid it up in a box where he kept letters most esteemed, and soonest answered," and then proceeds—

In that letter it was whereby I found her Majesty not fully satisfied with the desire I had to examine the Earl of Holland and others, through the misrepresentations of the persons interested; the truth being, for all that, that there was nothing unusual desired of me, nothing which could in justice be denied me, or in any sort prejudicial to them in point of crime; and yet, in good faith, presently in contemplation of her Majesty's, I gave orders not further to press the examination of Mr. Henry Jermyn, which else, to confess a truth, of all the rest I should not have done, as well knowing the intelligences that had passed between him and *that trifle Crosby.*

And here that I meet his name, I beseech you favour me so far as humbly to certify her Majesty from me, that I understand that gentleman pretends to raise a regiment for the service of His Most Christian Majesty. If such an action be really well-wished unto by her Majesty, it will be necessary to put the trust of it under some better qualified person for

* See Banks's "History of Corfe Castle, and many who lived there," as reviewed in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1853, p. 358, for a letter from Strafford to his counsel, Sir J. Banks, on the subject of compelling Lord Holland to give evidence.

† See Wentworth's letter to the King of the 12th Feb. 1638, and the same repeated in a subsequent letter to Secretary Windebanke.

‡ Strafford's Letters, vol. ii. p. 230.

command than this gentleman, who is not only altogether desperate in his private fortune, but of very mean judgment, held for very mean and slight by as many as truly and inwardly know him; all which is spoken out of my duty to her Majesty's service, and the honour of the business itself, not with any aspect to him, being a THING to whom I shall never vouchsafe a controversy: so as, this much said, my faith is discharged, it is the most indifferent thing in the world to me how or which way it goes.

This is the last notice of the affair which we can trace in Strafford's correspondence, except an incidental allusion in a letter to Laud, which fixes the conclusion of the Star Chamber trial to the 10th of May, 1639, for in a postscript to a letter of that date he adds,

By this time, were I near you, your lordship could tell me how I have sped *this morning* in the Star Chamber, after all the malice expressed to my contrary, and all possible encouragement given to those that persecute me continually, howbeit unjustly and wickedly as ever was.

Strafford's cause was as favourably "sped" in the Star Chamber as he could desire. The details are given at length in Rushworth,* as are also the censures of the judges, to which reference has been before made, and among which that of Laud was remarkable for its diffuseness, and as being enlivened by a quotation from Gregory Nazianzen! The opinion of the Lord Keeper (Finch) discloses the fact that

Sir Piers Crosbie had desired a summons to the Lord Deputy to appear at his suit in a cross cause, but was put off, and ultimately refused. The evidence offered on each side was completely contradictory, and the defence taken was what would now be called a "plea of justification," namely, an attempt to justify the scandal, by sustaining the *fact* of Esmond's death being the consequence of the Lord Deputy's treatment of him. This course of proceeding is generally considered imprudent, because, in case of failure of evidence, or disbelief of witnesses, such an attempt is considered an aggravation of the original offence.

The sentence of the Court of Star Chamber was—

Sir Piers Crosbie to pay a fine of 4,000*l.*

Lord Esmond † to pay a fine of 3,000*l.*

Marcus Cheevers ‡ to pay a fine of 1,000*l.*

All three to pay the Lord Deputy *five thousand* pounds damages: the two first to give such satisfaction to the Lord Deputy as the court shall direct; § the latter to acknowledge his offence. Walter Fitzharris, a minor accomplice, otherwise infamous, who was admitted a witness against Sir Piers Crosbie, was, nevertheless, for his share in the transaction sentenced to lose his ears in the pillory. Here terminates the first act of this curious drama.

(*To be continued.*)

MASTER GUY.

THE christian name of Guy was once an exceedingly popular name in the county of York. I have never heard a reason assigned for this, but I think it may have originated in admiration of the deeds and the man whose appellation is pertinent to the season, and whose reputation has survived to our times. I do not allude to Guy Faux; *that* young gentleman was

the father of perverts, but by no means the first of the Guys.

The "Master Guy" of whom I am treating here, or rather about to treat, was a youth whose family originally came from Northumberland. That family was, in one sense, more noble than the imperial family of Muscovy, for its members boasted not only of good principles but of sound teeth.

* Historical Collections, A. D. 1639, vol. iii. p. 888.

† Also declared unfit to serve the Lord General.

‡ The first publisher of the report.

§ On the 26th of June, A. D. 1639, "all three severally made their acknowledgments at the bar of the Star Chamber, as pen'd by the judges." Rushworth.

The teeth and principles of the Romanoffs are known to be in a distressing state of dilapidation.

Well, these Northumbrian Guys having lived extremely fast, and being compelled to compound with their creditors, by plundering the latter and paying them zero in the pound, migrated southward, and finally settled in Warwickshire. Now the head of the house had a considerable share of common sense about him, and, after much suffering in a state of shabby gentility, not only sent his daughters out to earn their own livelihood, but, to the intense disgust of his spouse, hired himself as steward to that noble gentleman the Earl of Warwick. "My blood is as good as ever it was," said he to the fine lady, his wife. "It is the blood of an upper servant," cried she, "and my father's daughter is the spouse of a flunky."

The husband was not discouraged, and he not only assumed his office in his patron's castle, but he took his only son with him and made him his first clerk. This son's name was Guy, and he was rather given to bird-catching, hare-snaring, and "gentism" generally. He had been a precocious youth from some months previous to his birth, and had given his lady-mother such horrid annoyance that she was always dreaming of battles, fiery-cars, strong-smelling dragons, and the wrathful Mars. "Well," she used to remark to her female friends while the gentlemen were over their wine, "I expect that this boy—(she had made up her mind to that)—will make a noise in the world, draw bills upon his father, and be the terror of maid-servants. Why, do you know —," and here she became confidential, and I do not feel authorised to repeat what she then communicated.

But Master Guy, the "little stranger" alluded to, proved better than was expected. He might have been considerably worse, and yet would not have been so bad as maternal prophecy had depicted him. At eight years,—but I hear you say, "When did all this occur? Let us start from a chronological station, and then you may proceed like greased lightning." Well, it was in a November morning's "Morning Post" that announcement was made of the birth; and, as to the year, Master

Guy has given it himself in the old metrical romance—

Two hundred and twenty years and odd,
After our Saviour Christ his birth,
When King Athelstan wore the crown,
I lived here upon the earth.

At eight years old, as I was about to remark, young Guy was the most insufferable puppy of his district. He won all the prizes for athletic sports, and by the time he was sixteen there was not a man in all England who dared accept his challenge to wrestle with both arms against him, using only one.

It was at this time that he kept his father's books and a leash of hounds, with the latter of which he performed such extraordinary feats, that the Earl of Warwick invited him from the steward's room to his own table; where Guy's father changed his plate, and Master Guy twitched him by the beard as he did it.

At the head of the earl's table sat his daughter, "Phillis the Fair," a lady who, like her namesake in the song, was "sometimes forward, sometimes coy," and altogether so sweetly smiling and so beguiling, that when the earl asked Guy if he would not come and hunt (the dinner was at 10 A.M.), Guy answered as the Frenchman did who could not bear the sport, with a *Merçi, j'ai été!* and, affecting an iliac seizure, hinted at the necessity of staying at home.

The youth forthwith was carried to bed. Phillis sent him a posset, the earl sent him his own physician, and this learned gentleman, after much perplexity veiled beneath the most affable and confident humbug, wrote a prescription, which, if it could do the patient no good, would do him no harm. He was a most skilful man, and his patients almost invariably recovered under this treatment. He occasionally sacrificed one or two when a consultation was held, and he was called upon to prescribe *secundum artem*, but he compensated for this professional slaying by, in other cases, leaving matters to Nature, who was the active partner in his firm, and of whose success he was not in the least degree jealous. So, when he had written the prescription, Master Guy fell a discouraging of the passion of love, and

that with a completeness and a variety of illustration as though he were the author of the chapter on that subject in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. The doctor heard him to the end, gently rubbing one side of his nose the while with the index finger of his right hand, and when his patient had concluded, the medical gentleman smiled, hummed "Phillis is my only joy," and left the room with his head nodding like a Chinese mandarin's.

By this time the four o'clock sun was making green and gold pillars of the trees in the neighbouring wood, and Guy got up, looked at the falling leaves, and thought of the autumn of his hopes. He whistled "Down derry, down," with a marked emphasis on the *down*; but suddenly his hopes again sprang up, as he beheld Phillis among her flower-beds, engaged in the healthful occupation which a sublime poet has given to the heroine whom he names, and whose action he describes, when he tells us that

Miss Dinah was a walking in the garden one day.
Guy trussed his points, pulled up his hose, set his bonnet smartly on his head, clapped a bodkin on his thigh, and then walked into the garden with the air of once young D'Egville in a ballet, looking after a nymph; which indeed was a pursuit he was much given to when he was *old* D'Egville, and could no longer bound through his ballets, because he was stiff in the joints.

Guy of course went down on one knee, and at once plunged into the most fiery style of declaration, but Phillis had not read the Mrs. Chapone of that day for nothing. She brought him back to prose and propriety, and then the two started a-fresh, and they *did* talk! Guy felt a little "streaked" at first, but he soon recovered his self-possession, and it would have been edifying for the young mind to have heard how these two pretty things spoke to and answered each other in moral maxims stolen from the top pages of their copy-books. They poured them out by the score, and the proverbial philosophy they enunciated was really the origin of the book so named by Martin Tupper. He took it all from Phillis and Guy, whose descendants of the last name were so famous for their school-books. This

I expect Mr. Tupper will (not) mention in his next edition.

After much profitable interchange of this sort of article, the lady gently hinted that Master Guy was not indifferent to her, but that he was of inferior birth, yet of qualities that made him equal with her; adding, that hitherto he had done little but kill other people's game, whereas there were nobler deeds to be done; and then she bade him go in search of perilous adventures; winding up with the toast and sentiment, "Master Guy, eagles do not care to catch flies."

Reader, if you have ever seen that prince of pantomimists, Mr. Payne, tear the hair of his theatrical wig, in a fit of amorous despair, you may have some idea as to the intensity with which Master Guy illustrated his own desperation. He stamped the ground with such energy that all the hitherto quiet aspens fell a shaking, and their descendants have ever since maintained the same fashion. Phillis fell a-crying at this demonstration, and softened considerably; after a lapse of five minutes, she had blushing directed Master Guy to "speak to papa."

Now, of all horrible interviews, this perhaps is the most horrible. Nelson used to say that there was only one thing on earth which he dreaded, and that was dining with a mayor and corporation. Doubtless, it is dreadful; but *what* is it compared with looking a grave man in the face, who has no sentiment in him, and whose first remark is sure to be, "Well, sir, be good enough to tell me—what can you settle on my daughter? What can you do to secure her happiness?"

"Well," said Guy, in reply to this stereotyped remark, "I can kill the Dun Cow on the heath. *She's* killed a tarnation many herself who've tried the trick on her; and last night she devoured three crops of clover, and twice as many fields of barley, on your Lordship's own estate."

"First kill the cow, and then —," said the Earl, with a smile; and Shakspeare had the echo of this speech in his ear when he began the fifth act of his Othello. Now, Guy was not easily daunted. If I cared to make a pun, I might easily have said "cowed," but in a grave and edifying narrative this loose method of writing would be ex-

tremely improper. Guy, then, was not a coward,—nay, nothing is hidden under the epithet. He tossed a little in bed that night as he thought the matter over; and the next morning, made sheets of paper as crumpled as the cow's horns, as he rejected the plans of assault he had designed upon them, and sat uncertain as to what he should do in behoof of his own fortune. He at length determined to go and visit the terrible animal "incognito." It is the very word used by one of the biographers of Guy, an anonymous Northumbrian who published the life on a broad sheet, with a picture of "Master Guy" which might have frightened the cow, and which is infinitely more ugly. Neither the black-letter poem, the old play, nor the pamphlets or ballads use the term *incognito*, but all declare that Guy proceeded with much caution, and a steel cuirass over his jerkin. I mention these things because without correctness my narrative would be worthless. I am not imaginative, and would not embroider a plain suit of fact upon any account.

Guy's carefulness is to be praised. Here was a cow that had been twenty times more destructive than ever Red Riding Hood's wolf was,—that wicked Count Wolf who used to snap up young maidens, and lived as careless of respectability as was to be expected of a man attached to a "marching regiment." The cow was twelve feet high from the hoof to the shoulder, and eighteen feet long from the neck to the root of the tail. All the dragons ever heard of had never been guilty of such devastation to life and property as this terrible cow. Guy looked at her, and did not like her. The cow detected him, and rushed at her prey. Guy was active, attacked her in front and rear, as the allies did the forts of Bomarsund; very considerably confused her by burying his battle-axe in her skull; hung on by her tail as she attempted to fly; and finally gave her the *coup de grace* by passing his rapier rapidly and repeatedly through her especially vulnerable point behind the ear. In proof of the fact, the scene of the conflict still bears the name of Dunsmoor Heath, and that is a wider basis of proof than many "facts" stand upon to which we are required by plodding teachers to give assent.

Besides there is a rib of this very cow exhibited at Bristol. To be sure, it is not a rib, nor of a cow; but out of reverence to the antiquity of the assertion which allegedly makes them so, I think we are bound to believe what is thus advanced. Not that I do myself, but that is of no consequence. I have a strong idea that the cow was not a cow, but a countess (not a Countess Cowper), who made war in her own right, lived a disreputable life, was as destructive to wealthy young lords as a *Lorette*, and won whole estates by cheating at *écarté*. Guy took a hand and beat her.

Poor Master Guy, he was as hardly used as ever Jacob was, and much he meditated thereupon in the fields at eventide. The stern Earl would by no means give his consent to the marriage of his daughter with the young champion, until the latter had performed some doughtier deeds than this. The boy—he was still in his teens—took heart of grace, divided a crooked sixpence with Phillis, and straightway sailed for Normandy, where he arrived after meeting as many thieves by the way as if he had walked about for a month in the streets of Dover. But Master Guy killed all he met: there is a foolish judicial, not to say social, prejudice against our doing the same with the bandits of Dover. I cannot conjecture why: perhaps they have a privilege under some of the city companies, whereby they are constituted the legal Skinners of all sojourners among them carrying filthy lucre.

Guy met in Normandy with the last person he could have expected to fall in with; no other than the Emperor of Almayne, a marvellously ubiquitous person to be met with in legends, and frequently encountered in the sea-ports of inland towns. The historians are here a little at issue. One says that Master Guy having found a certain Dorinda tied to the stake, and awaiting a champion who would stake his own life for her rescue, inquired the "antecedents" of the position. Dorinda, it appears, had been as rudely used as young lady possibly could be "by the Duke of Blois his son," and the Duke was so enraged at Dorinda's charge against his favourite Otto, that he condemned her to be burned alive, unless a champion appeared in time to rescue

her by defeating the aforesaid Otto in single combat. Guy of course transacted this little business successfully; spoiled Otto's beauty by slashing his nose; and so enchanted Dorinda, that she never accused her champion of doing aught displeasing to her.

Anxious as I am touching the veracity of this narrative, I have recorded what biographers state, though not in their own words. But I must add, that in some of the histories this episode anent Dorinda is altogether omitted, and we only hear of Master Guy appearing in panoply at a tournament given by the Emperor of Almayne in Normandy,—which is much the same, gentle reader, as if I were at your cost to give a concert and ball, with a supper from Farrance's, and all not in my house but in yours. Nevertheless, in Normandy the tournament was held, and the paternal Emperor of Almayne, having then a daughter, Blanche, of whom he wished to get rid, had set her up as the prize of the conquering knight in the tournament.

I think I hear you remark something as to the heathenness of the custom. But it is a custom sacred to these times; and our neighbours (for of course neither you nor I could condescend to such manners) get up evening tournaments of whist, quadrilles, and a variety of singing,—of every variety but the good and intelligible; and at these modern tournaments, given for the express purpose which that respectable old gentleman, the Emperor of Almayne, had in view, when he opened his lists, the "girls" are the prizes of the carpet-knights; so, gentlemen, *faites votre jeu*, as the philosopher who presided at Frescati's used to say,—*faites votre jeu, Messieurs*, and go in and win. Perhaps, if you read Cowper, you may be the better armed against loss in such a conflict.

I need not say that Master Guy's good sword, which gleamed like lightning in the arena, and rained blows faster than ever Mr. Blanchard rained them in terrific Coburg combats upon the vulnerable crest of Mr. Bradley, won for him the peerless prize,—to say nothing of a dog and a falcon thrown in. Master Guy rather ungallantly declined having the lady, though her father would have given him *carte-blanche*. He looked at her, muttered her

name, and then murmured, "Blanche as thou art, yet art thou but a blackamoor compared with my Phillis," and with this unchivalric avowal,—for it was a part of chivalry to say one thing and think another,—he returned to England, carrying with him the "Spaniel King's Charls," as French authors write it, and the falcon, with a ring and a perch, like a huge paroquette.

Master Guy entered Warwick in a "Brougham," as we now might say, and sorely was he put to it with the uneasy bird. At every lurch of the vehicle, out flapped the wings, elongated was the neck, and Master Guy had to play at "dodge" with the falcon, who was intent upon darting his terrific beak into the cavalier's nose. At length, however, the castle was safely reached; the presents were deposited at the feet of Phillis the Fair, and Guy hoped, like the Peri, and also like that gentle spirit to be disappointed, that the gates of paradise were about to open. But not so. Phillis warmly praised his little regard for that pert minx, Blanche, all *Blanc d'Espagne*, as she wickedly added, and she patted the spaniel, and offered sugar to the falcon; and, after the dinner to which Guy was invited, she intimated in whispers that they were both "too young as yet," (not that she believed so,) and that more deeds must be done by Guy ere the lawyers would be summoned by her papa to achieve some of their own.

The youthful Guy went forth "reluctant but resolved," and he *would* have sung as he went along,

Elle a quinze ans, moi j'en ai seize,

of Sedaine and Gretry, only neither poet nor composer, nor the opera of *Richard Cœur de Lion*, had yet appeared to gladden heart and ear. But the sentiment was there, and perhaps Sedaine knew of it when he furnished the words. However this may be, Master Guy, though soft of heart, was not so of arm, for on this present course of errantry he enacted such deeds that their very enumeration makes one breathless. His single sword cleared whole forests of hordes of brigands, through whose sides his trenchant blade passed as easily as the sabre, when held by Corporal Sutton, through a dead sheep. Our hero was by no means

particular as to what he did, provided he was doing something, nor what cause he fought for, provided there were a cause and a fight. Thus we find him aiding the Duke of Louvain against his old friend the Emperor of Almayne. He led the Duke's forces, slew thousands upon thousands of the enemy, and, as though he had the luck of a modern Muscovite army, did not lose more than "one man," with slight damage to the helmet of a second.

Master Guy, not yet twenty, surpassed the man whom M. Thiers calls "ce pur Anglais," Mr. Pitt, for he became a prime minister ere he had attained his majority. In that capacity he negotiated a peace for the Duke with the Emperor. The two potentates were so satisfied with the negotiator, that out of compliment they offered him the command of their united fleet against the pagan Soldan of Byzantium. They did not at all expect that he would accept it; but then they were not aware that Master Guy had much of the spirit which Sidney Smith, in after years, discerned in Lord John Russell, and the enterprising Guy accepted the command of the entire fleet with quite as entire confidence.

He did therewith, if chroniclers are to be credited, more than we might reasonably expect from Lord John Russell, were that statesman to be in command of a channel squadron. Having swept the seas, he rather prematurely, if dates are to be respected, nearly annihilated Mahometanism,—and he was as invincible and victorious against every kind of pagan. It was in the East that he overcame in single combat the giant Colbron and his brother Mongadora. He was resting after this contest, and leaning, like the well-breathed Hotspur, upon his sword, at the entrance to his tent, when the Turkish governor, Eskalante, approaching him, politely begged that he might take his head, as he had promised the same to an Osmanlie lady, who was in a condition of health which might be imperilled by refusal. Master Guy as politely bade him take it if he could, and therewith they went at it "like French falconers," and Guy took off the head of his opponent instead of losing his own. This little matter being settled, Guy challenged the infidel Soldan himself, putting Chris-

tianity against Islamism on the issue, and thus professing to decide questions of faith as Galerius did when he left Olympus and Calvary to depend upon a vote of the Roman senate. Master Guy, being thrice-armed by the justness of his quarrel, subdued the infidel Soldan; but the latter, to show, as we are told, his insuperable hatred for Christianity, took handsfull of his own blood and cast it in the face of his conqueror.—And no doubt here the writer had in his mind the true story of Julian insulting the Galilæan. We thus see how history is made to contribute to legend.

And now the appetite of the errant lover grew by what it fed upon. He mixed himself up in every quarrel, and he could not see a lion and dragon quietly settling their disputes in a wood, by dint of claws, without striking in for the lion, slaying his foe, and receiving with complacency the acknowledgments of the nobler beast.

He achieved something more useful when he met Lord Terry in a wood, looking for his wife, who had been carried off by a score of ravishers. While the noble Lord sat down on a mossy bank, like a gentleman in a melo-drama, Guy rescued his wife in his presence, and slew all the ravishers "in funeral order, the youngest first." He subsequently stood godfather to his friend Terry's child, and, as I am fond of historical parallels, I may notice that Sir Walter Scott performed the same office for a Terry, who if he was not a Lord, often represented one, to say nothing of monarchs and other characters.

Master Guy's return to England was a little retarded by another characteristic adventure. As he was passing through Louvain, he found Duke Otto besieging his father in his own castle, "governor" of the castle and the Duke. Now nothing shocked Master Guy so much as filial ingratitude, and despite all that Otto could urge about niggardly allowance, losses at play, debts of honour, and the parsimony of the "governor," our champion made common cause with the "indignant parient," and not only mortally wounded Otto, but, before the latter died, Guy brought him to a "sense of his situation," and Otto died in a happy frame of mind, leaving all his debts to his

father. The legacy was by way of a "souvenir," and certainly the governor never forgot it. As for Guy, he killed the famous boar of Louvain before he departed for England, and, as he drew his sword from the animal's flank, he remarked, there lies a greater boar, and not a less beast than Otto himself. However, he took the head and hams with him, for Phillis was fond of both; and, as she was wont to say, if there was anything that could seduce her, it was brawn!

When Master Guy stepped ashore at Harwich, or where that amphibious town now lies soaking, deputations from all quarters were awaiting him to ask his succour against some terrible dragon in the North, that was laying waste all the land, and biting in two all the waists which the men there wished to inclose. King Athelstan was then at York, hoping to terrify the indomitable beast by power of an army, which in combat with the noxious creature made as long a tail, in retreat, as the dragon itself.

Now whatever this nuisance was which so terribly plagued the good folks in the North, whether a dragon with a tongue thirty feet long, or anything else equally hard to imagine, it is matter of fact that our Master Guy assuredly got the better of it. On his return, he met an ovation in York; Athelstan entertained him at a banquet, covered him with honours, endowed him with a good round sum, and then all the new-born male children in the county became Guys. At least two-thirds of them received the popular name, and for many centuries it remained in favour, until disgrace was brought upon it by the proctor's son, whose effigy still glides through our streets on each recurring 5th of November.

I will not pause on this matter; I will only add that the Earl of Warwick, finding Guy a man whom the King delighted to honour, accepted him for a son-in-law, and then, ever wise, and civil, and proper, he discreetly died. The King made Guy Earl of Warwick, in his place, and our hero being now a married man, he of course ceased to be *Master Guy*.

And here I might end my November legend, but that it has a moral in it. Guy did a foolish but a common thing,

he launched out into extravagant expenses, and suddenly he found himself sick, sad, and insolvent. Whether therewith his wife was soured, creditors troublesome, and bailiffs presuming, it is hard to say. One thing, however, is certain, that to save himself from all three, Earl Guy did what nobles often do now, in the same predicament, "went abroad." Guy, however, travelled in primitive style. He went on foot, and made his inn o' nights in churchyards, where he colloquied with the skulls after the fashion of Hamlet with the skull of "poor Yorick." He had given out that he was going to Jerusalem; but, hearing that the Danes were besieging Athelstan at Winchester, he went thither, and, in modest disguise, routed them with his own unaided hand. Among his opponents he met with the giant Colbron, whom he had previously slain in Orient lands, and the two fought their battles o'er again, and with such exactly similar result as to remind one of the peculiar philosophy of Mr. Boatswain Cheeks.

This appearance of Colbron in two places is a fine illustration of the "myth," and I mention it expressly for the benefit of the next edition of the Right Reverend Doctor Whately's "Historic Fallacies." But to resume.

Guy, imparting a confidential statement of his identity and intentions to the King, left him to take up his abode in a cave in a cliff near his residence; and at the gates of his own castle he received, in the guise of a mendicant, alms of money and bread from the hands of his wife. I strongly suspect that the foundation of this section of our legend rests upon the probable fact that Phillis was of that quality which is said to belong to grey mares, that she led Guy a life which made him a miserable Guy indeed, and that the poor hen-pecked man took to bad company abroad, and met with small allowance of everything but reproaches at home; and so he died!!

A dramatic author of Charles the First's reign has, however, resuscitated him in "A Tragical History of Guy Earl of Warwick," enacted several times in presence of that monarch, and professedly written by a certain "B. J.," whom I do not at all suspect of being Ben Jonson. The low comedy

portion of this tragic drama is of the filthiest sort, dealing in phrases and figures which I can hardly conceive would now be tolerated in the lowest den in St. Giles's, certainly not out of it. If Charles heard this piece more than once, as the title-page intimates, "more shame for him." If his Queen was present, she haply may not have understood the *verba ad summam cavendam spectantia*, and if a daughter could have been at the royal entertainment, why then the very idea revolts one, and pity is almost lost in indignation. That the author himself thought well of the piece, which he printed in 1661, is proved by the defiant epigraph, which says,—

Carpere vel noli nostra vel ede tua.

I must not devote much space to a retrospective review of this piece, particularly as the action begins after Guy has ceased to be "Master," and when, on his announcement of going to Jerusalem (perhaps to the Jews to do a little business in bills), Phillis makes some matronly remarks in a prospective sense, and with a liberty of illustration which would horrify even a monthly nurse.

However, Guy goes forth, and meets with a giant so huge, that his squire Sparrow says, it required four-and-twenty men to throw mustard in his mouth when he dines. From such giants Oberon protects the errant Guy, and with a troop of fairies wafts him to Jerusalem. Here he finds Shamwath of Babylon assaulting the city; but Guy heaps miracle on miracle of valour, and produces such astounding results that Shamwath, who is a spectator of the deeds and the doer, inquires, with a suspicion of Connaught in the accent of the inquiry, "What divel or man is this?"

The infidel is more astonished than ever when Guy, after defeating him, takes him into controversy, and laying hold of him as Dr. Cumming does of Romanism, so buffets his belief that the Soldan, fairly out of breath and argument, gives in, and declares himself a Christian on conviction.

During one-and-twenty years Guy leads a restless life through the five acts of this edifying tragedy, and when he is seen again in England, overcoming the Danes, he intimates to Athelstan that he has six years more

to pass in disguise ere a vow, of which we have before heard nothing, will be fulfilled. Athelstan receives all that is said in confidence, and promises affably, "upon my word," not to betray the secret. Guy is glad to hear that Phillis is "pretty well," and then he takes up his residence, as I have before told, according to the legend. He and an angel occasionally have a little abstruse disquisition, but the most telling scene is doubtless where the bread is distributed to the beggars by Phillis. Guy is here disguised as a palmer, and Phillis inquires if he knew the great Earl, to which Guy answers, with a wink of the eye, that he and the Earl had often drank at the same crystal spring; but Phillis is too dull or too melancholy to trace her way through so sorry a joke.

And now, just as the hour is at hand for the completion of the vowed time of his disguise, Guy takes to dying, and in that state he is found by Rainhorn, the son, who knows him not. He sends a token by the young fellow to Phillis, who begins to suspect that the palmer, who used to be so particular in asking for "brown bread" at her gate, must be the "Master Guy" of the days of sunny youth, short kirtles, and long love-making. Mother and son haste to the spot, but the vital spark has fled. Phillis exclaims with much composed thought, not unnatural in a woman whose husband has been seven and twenty years away from home, and whose memory is good: "If it be he, he has a mould wart underneath his ear," to which the son as comedly remarks, "View him, good mother, satisfy your mind." Thereupon the proper identification of the "party" is established, and the widow is preparing to administer without will annexed, when Rainhorn bids her banish sorrow as the King is coming. The son evidently thinks the honour of a living King should drown sorrow for a deceased parent; just as a Roman family that can boast of a Pope in it does not put on mourning even when that Pope dies; the *having had him* being considered a joy that no grief should diminish.

Athelstan is evidently a King of Cockayne, for he affably expresses surprise at the old traveller's death, "seeing," says his Majesty, "that I had appointed *for* to meet Sir Guy;" to

which the son, who has now succeeded to the estate, replies in the spirit of an heir who has been waiting long for his inheritance,—that the death has happened, and it cannot now be helped.

But the most remarkable matter in this tragedy is that uttered by Time, who plays prologue, epilogue, and interlude between the acts. Whatever Charles may have thought of the piece, he was doubtless well-pleased with Time, who addresses the audience in verse, giving a political turn to the lesson on the stage. I dare say the following lines were loudly applauded, if not by the King, by the gallants, courtiers, and cavaliers generally.

In Holy Land abroad Guy's spirits roam,
And not in Deans and Chapters' lands at home.
His sacred fury menaceth that nation
Which hath Judæa under sequestration;
He doth not strike at surplises and tippets,
To bring an olio in of sects and sippets,
But deals his warlike and dead-doing blows,
Against his Saviour's and his Sovereign's foes.

How the royalist throats must have roared applause, and warrantably too, at these genial lines; and how must the churchmen in the pit have stamped with delight when "Time" subsequently assured them that Guy took all his Babylonian prisoners to Jerusalem, and had them properly christened by episcopally-ordained ministers. If the house did not ring with the cheers of the Church and King audience then,—why they were unworthy of the instruction filtered to them through legend and tragedy.

Such is the story of "Master Guy;" a story whose incidents have doubtless meaning in them, but which were never turned to more practical purpose than when they were employed to support a tottering altar and a falling throne.—Reader, let us drink to the immortal memory of MASTER GUY.

J. DORAN.

MEMORANDA ABOUT OUR LADY NOVELISTS.

IT is not very long ago since the subject of the Lady Novelists of England came before us,* and furnished more than sufficient matter for speculation and cordial interest. Since that article was penned, several excellent works of fiction, by English women, have appeared, together with some of a doubtful, and here and there one of a really bad, kind. We are anxious not to let this subject drop. Our lighter literature is exercising prodigious influence at this time. Our well-furnished railway book-stalls, our cheap reprints of novels, which, till lately, could scarcely reach even the middle classes, except through the circulating library and book-club, testify to the rapid and enlarged circulation of these works; and though we cannot if we would, and would not if we could, keep pace with them, a few pages may not be misemployed in giving a brief sketch of some of the most noteworthy of such productions.

In the article to which we have alluded notice was taken of "The Heir of Redelyffe," an anonymous tale, generally believed to be the work of a

young lady. Though far from faultless, the book is one of great promise. It contains many whole scenes of extraordinary beauty and power. Its deeply religious tone,—the manner in which some of its characters wind their way into the heart of the reader, and, still more, the experience we have since been happy enough to acquire of the deep root which its truths have taken in young minds, makes us recur to it here. It is certainly not one of those fictions which will be allowed to die; and its striking success has occasioned many inquiries after other and briefer works from the same pen. It is gratifying to find the last decidedly the best. The two tales, entitled "Henrietta's Wish," and "The Two Guardians," have merit, but of an inferior kind; and there is also an occasional painful impression of religious narrowness. Another, however, and far more worthy companion of "The Heir of Redelyffe," has just appeared in the shape of a novel called "Heart's Ease, or the Brother's Wife." Not so painfully pathetic as its predecessor, it is more conversant with varieties of

* In July, 1853.

life. There is nothing extraordinary in the story, but much of exquisite perception, and many delicate shades of moral beauty, are displayed in the unfolding of its different characters. First of our favourites is an uncle John, who, to the reader's mortification, is dismissed to the West Indies far too early, in order, we suppose, that other people may get into mischief, unhindered by his manly and Christian influence. Then there is his friend, Percy Fotheringham, rough, satirical, clever, and magnanimous, who comes in to the rescue from any possibility of dulness. Of the female characters, Violet, the gentle heroine, is perhaps rather too blameless. Her extreme youth renders the anxiety and timidity imputed as faults utterly unavoidable. Theodora, though we dare not call the character unnatural, is too glaringly unamiable—inconsistently so, we hope: for we do not like to contemplate the spectacle of a woman perseveringly joining in the humbling and soothing prayers of the English Church every morning of her life, and remaining long so totally unimpressed for every practical purpose:—her heart, for years, hardening under, or, at all events, in spite of such influences;—her temper becoming less kindly, her jealousy amounting almost to hatred. The thought will occur to many a mind,—if such an absence of practical good effect can take place when the character is honest, generous, and free from hypocrisy, how will the worldly and careless triumph! and how deeply would such a result tell on minds already inclined to question, even in seriousness, the value of prescribed ordinances, and to expatiate on the greater efficacy of extempore and irregular services!

But the author, no doubt, will appeal to the final change, and impute it, perhaps, to the gradual operation of causes intimately connected with Church ordinances. Unfortunately, however, such will not, we think, be the ordinary impression. Love, and the influence of an amiable relation, are the marked agents in the matter; the rest can hardly, by general readers, be considered as more than accessories. If we hesitate to give the preference to "Heart's Ease" above "The Heir of Redclyffe," it is chiefly on account of this one character; but we

also consider the two ultra-Puseyite ladies as displeasing and uninteresting; and Mrs. Nisbet is wholly and unredeemingly painful. In fact, we could have wished the volumes reduced by one-fourth, which might have left room for all the excellence, and omitted every defect, and enabled us to speak with entire approbation of a very beautiful novel.

We now come to Miss Sewell's charming "Katharine Ashton." A comparison between two authors so similar in general characteristics is almost unavoidable. Yet, amid the general similarity of principle, sentiment, and talent, there are considerable differences. We incline to consider Miss Sewell's as the most thoughtful and logical mind—her contemporary as enlisting our sympathies by a mixture of wit and of tenderness rarely equalled; Miss Sewell reasons out her characters better, but rarely renders them engaging. Had she been the constructor of "The Heir of Redclyffe," she would have found means of making the self-righteous and prudent Philip less difficult to read, less contradictory—the noble Amy less (if we may so say) a happy accident, and in her hands Theodora would have been both more natural and less offensive. But *genius* is not characteristic of Miss Sewell's mind. The character of Aunt Sarah in "The Experience of Life" is one which perhaps best exemplifies her peculiar merits. The quick observation, the well-blended kindness and keenness, the sense, the spirit, and the deep faith by which the world and herself are overcome, are all peculiar to herself, and we doubt whether there is another living female writer who could have drawn such a portrait. In "Katharine Ashton" we have three principal figures, each admirable in its kind—the heroine herself, the too timid and oppressed Jane, and the proud husband; these are really master-pieces, and the incidents by which all are called forth and displayed are well contrived. Yet still there is not the power of Miss Sewell's contemporary.

We have taken note in the first instance of these two striking books, as they well deserved; of others, we have not very much to say. One, however, has come to us from America which de-

serves a fuller notice. The Shady Side, by a Pastor's Wife, though brim full of local peculiarity, is much better written than most of these new-world Tales. It comprises the experiences of a good and laborious Christian minister and his wife in three several congregational churches in the United States. A painful experience it is—though redeemed by some fine traits and touches of character; the selfishness of some members of the congregations being relieved by the excellence of others. Apart from the interest awakened by the view of trials so conscientiously borne and so well improved, there is much that is life-like, and highly curious, though sad, in the conflicts to which a state of manners and ordinary usages with respect to ministers among the congregationalists of New England give rise. All that is of universal experience among voluntaries is rendered more oppressive by the absorbing spirit of money making, so prevalent in America; the meanness, hollowness, and self-deception of the people bidding fair to ruin the usefulness of an excellent pastor. Surely

such cases are not of ordinary occurrence—we are unwilling to contemplate them as being so—but that they may and do sometimes occur, we can hardly doubt.

We are sorry that we can say little in praise of *Clouds and Sunshine*, by Mary Alicia Taylor. It is an unfair attempt to get rid of High Church views by representing them in the most exaggerated and odious light. Neither is it well written.

The *Village Millionaire*, by Miss Lamont, is another novel of the season, and very clever are its occasional sayings; but it fails in connected dramatic interest, and the perpetual shifting of the scene from India to England is of injurious effect.

Meanwhile Mrs. Gaskell's *North and South* contributes its weekly portion of strong sense and good writing to the *Household Words*. These are but a selection from the gifts of our *Lady Novelists* within the present year. There are several of considerable merit which for the present we must leave unnoticed.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE POET COWPER.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the published letters of Cowper are addressed to his friend Joseph Hill, esq. a barrister in London, who frequently acted for him in matters of business. Mr. Hayley says,

Mr. Hill has kindly favoured me with a very copious collection of Cowper's letters to himself, through a long period of time; and, although many of them are of a nature not suited to publication, yet many others will illustrate and embellish these volumes. The steadiness and integrity of Mr. Hill's regard for a person so much sequestered from his sight gives him a particular title to be distinguished among those whom Cowper has honoured by addressing to them his highly interesting and affectionate letters. (*Letters of Cowper*, vol. i. p. 35.)

We have been favoured with a copy of the following letter,* which is now

in the possession of Mr. Mason of Chichester. Whether it was one of those addressed to Mr. Hill which were seen and omitted by Mr. Hayley it is not in our power to say; but we think that a portion of its contents are too important for him to have purposely passed them over, had that been the case. The price said to have been given by Johnson the publisher of *Paternoster Row* for the copyright of *Dr. Darwin's Loves of the Plants*, is worthy of remark, as well as Cowper's expression of satisfaction in his former transaction with the worthy biblioplist:—

(*A receipt cut off, the amount of which was 40l.*)

My dear Friend,—You heap kindness on kindness, and all on the head

* We may take the opportunity of mentioning that the biography of Cowper by Mr. Bell, prefixed to his *Works* recently published in the *Annotated Edition of the English Poets*, contains two original letters addressed by him to Mrs. Balls, of Catfield, Norfolk (communicated by Wm. Bodham Donne, esq.), one of which, as it happens, was written only three days after the letter which we now publish.

of a pauper, who will never be able to make you any other return than the lean one of acknowledgments. I shall be glad to keep the nest-egg, if it can be kept, but I apprehend rather that the approaching summer will go near to addle it. I will not however make free with that precious deposit unless constrained to it by necessity; a supply perhaps may in the meantime arise from some other quarter, and it is even possible that Homer himself may yield it, for the negotiation about price can hardly be a long one. You may depend on my doing nothing without first consulting Rose.* Apprized as I am of my own insufficiency in the art of bargain-making, I am myself the last man in the world in whom I would place confidence on such an occasion. This, you will acknowledge, implies some prudence, and even some discern-

ment. As to Johnson, I am still inclined to think well of him, I mean as to the liberality of his character. He certainly dealt handsomely with me in undertaking to print my Task at his own risque before he had seen a line of it. Then again, he has a good report from all who know him; and thirdly and lastly he gave a handsome price, viz. 800£., to Dr. Darwin for his Loves of the Plants. All these things put together make me hope well of him. A short time however will ascertain the question clearly.

With my best respects to Mrs. Hill,
I am,

Most sincerely yours,

WM. COWPER.

Indorsed on outside,

27 April, 1791.

Wm. Cowper.

40 0 0

A COUNTRYMAN'S VISIT TO YORK, IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH OR JAMES I.

THE following verses have not, so far as we are aware, been ever printed before: nor are they entitled to publication for their elegance, or even for their satire, which is of the humblest quality. They are, however, remarkable as a picture of the manners, but slightly exaggerated, of the time when they were written, which was either in the closing years of the reign of Elizabeth or in that of James I. The hero of the tale is a youth who, although he had attained a beard, had never left his mother's side; but now, having, like Don Quixote, read several romances of Knight Errantry, he determines to set out on his travels. He lived far in the North Country, and was resolved to visit London; but he rides no more than one day's journey, and gets no further than York. When walking about the northern metropolis, the object which strikes him as most wonderful is a monkey tied up at the Lord Mayor's door, "mowing at his clog;" but, after drinking a penny pot of red wine at a tavern, he presently goes into a barber's shop, and here we have a curious and faithful picture of the usages and manners then in vogue at such places of general resort. The professor boasts of the variety of "new cuts" which his art enabled him to place at the choice of his customers, and inquires whether his new employer would choose the French cut or the Dutch, the swallow-tail, the spade, or pic-au-devant.*

Not understanding all these fantastic devices, the rustic declares he will have none of them; and the artist, in indignant revenge, resolves to shave off the young man's beard altogether,—that being the most ridiculous trick that could at that time be played upon a person of his age. "He knew not what that shaving meant, yet durst he nothing say; but prayed him for to make some haste, for he had haste away." The barber, however, was determined to treat him *secundum artem*; and too much enjoyed his practical joke, to bring it to a premature conclusion. He polled his head; washed him with sweet-balls, rubbed and salved him, and then brought forth a terrible razor. To calm the fears of his victim, who now thought his throat was about to be cut, the barber bids his wife to bring a glass of *aqua vita*, which was usually sold in such places, and the attendant boy was ordered to play one of his liveliest tunes upon his cittern, then a constant part of the furniture of a barber's shop. All however is in vain; for the bumpkin falls to the ground in a swoon; and, having given much additional trouble, he relinquishes his design of more distant travel, and returns to his mother for consolation.

* See the learned paper upon Beards by John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. in the *Archæologia*, and the accompanying figures of these several fashions, since copied into the *Pictorial History of England*, and other popular works.

We derive this trifle from the Birch and Sloane MSS. in the British Museum, No. 1489, art. 2, where it is headed "The trimming of Tom Nashe." This title is the mere adoption of one already popular, from a well-known book, "The Trimming of Thomas Nashe, gentleman, by the high-titled patron Don Richardo de Medico Campo, Barber Chirurgion to Trinity College in Cambridge, 1597," 4to. a publication which was directed against a celebrated dramatic author and satirist by his opponent Richard Leichfield. Our poem has clearly nothing more to do with Nash than that it is of contemporary date, and that its author was desirous to attract attention by the assistance of his popular name.

THE TRIMING OF TOM NASHE.

(From Birch and Sloane MSS. fo. 1489, Art. 2.)

Harke, harke, my Masters, and give eare, give eare, &c.

Harke, hark, my masters, and be still, be still and give good eare,
 And I will singe as merrye a jeast as you have hearde this yeare.
 For mirth me thinkes this merrye tyme, shold not come out of season,
 If any then fynds any faulte, he lacks both wit and reason.
 Yet sing I not of Lorde or Knight, nor Squire of lowe degree,
 But of a warye Greeke who dwelt far hence i' th' North Countrey.
 Far hence i' th' North Country he dwelt, his name I have forgot,
 But sure he was foole neere akin to Mounsieur Don Quixot,
 And like him too as like could bee, in bodye, mynde, and face,
 And for his doughtye deedes in fight, not bating him an ace;
 And he as many authors read, as ere Don Quixot had,
 And some of them colde say by harte, to make the hearers glad.
 The valyand deeds 'i th' Knight of the Swan, and Rossileer so tall,
 And Palmarinde of England, too, and Amadis of Gaul.
 Bevis of Hampton he had read, and Guy of Warwick stoute,
 Nuon of Bordeux, though so long, yet he had read him out.
 The 100 Tales and Scogging's Jeasts, and Arthur of the Round Table,
 The 12 wysemen of Gotam too, and Ballads innumerable.
 But to proceed and not to make the matter long or garrishe,
 He was the onely onely youth that was in al our parishe.
 This gallant livde foole 20 yeares under his mother's wing,
 And for to see some countryes straunge he thought to have a flinge.
 He saddled then his good gray mare, his mare as gray as glasse,
 The which cold carrye sakes to th' mill far better than a asse.
 He tooke his leave of all his frends, but chiefest of his mother,
 Who swoare of al the barnes she had, she had not sike another.
 He mounted then upon his mare, and, shorte tale for to tell,
 His father's bootes and an old spur did serve him passing well.
 His mother's girdle for a scarfe did make him fine and gay
 With rustye morglay* by his syde, full brave he went away.
 He had not ridden halfe a myle, good lucke may him betyde,
 But he askte the way to London towne, for thether wolde he ryde.
 Yet was it never his good lucke, his good lucke to come there,
 Disastrous fortune kept him backe, as you shall after heare.
 But when he had ridden 20 myles, myles 20 at the moste, (Ellerby) †
 He at an ale-house did dismount, and thus began to boaste:
 "If England bee as big each way, as I have come," he sayde,
 "Then of the Spanyard, Turke, nor Pope, we neede not be afrayde."
 But then to his Ostis spake he, "Let me have for my money
 "A daintye dish which likes me well, men call codlings and honey."
 "In truth, Sir," quoth she, "I have neither cake, nor pye, nor custarde,
 "But I have a dish, a daintye dish, men call stew'd pork and mustard."

* Morglay. "The sword of Sir Bevis of Southampton; so famous that it became a general name for a sword."—Nares's Glossary.

† Ellerby. There are two places of this name in Yorkshire; one in the parish of Swine, 7¼ miles north-east by north from Kingston-upon-Hull, the other in the parish of Lythe, 7½ miles west north-west from Whitby.

But when his penny he had spent, and was aboute to paye,
 He spyde by chance, by chance he spyde, some riding on the way,
 To whom with cap in hand he said, "Praye whither are you boune?
 "We ryde, fayre Sir," quoth one of them, "to Ebor's ancient towne."
 "And thether wold I ryde," quoth he, "if you ryde not to faste."
 But to be breife, at Ebor's towne, they alighted at the laste.
 He to an Oastler gave his mare, and bade him take some paynes
 To set hir up, to give her lay, and half a peck of graynes.
 The while he went about the towne, some marvailles for to spye,
 But first of all he wondred that the houses were so hie.
 But then he saw the strangest sight that ere he saw before,
 A monkey mowing at his clog tyde at my Lord Mayor's doore.
 He blest himself, and then did aske, what country man it was,
 "A monkey, Sir." "A monke," quoth he, "why then he can sing masse?"
 "Nay, Sir, he's neyther French nor Dutch, nor Protestant nor Papisite,"
 "Why then I am sure, I'm sure he is some slye outlandish Atheist."
 But when he had gazed at each shop, and gazed at each signe,
 He at the taverne needs must drinke his penny pot of wyne.
 When he had dranke the wyne so read, he was so animated
 That he wold to the Barber's goe to be matriculated.
 But when unto the shop he came, the Barber neat and trim
 Did bid him welcome heartylye, and thus he spake to him.
 "Of what new cut wil you be cut, the French cut, or the Dutch?
 "For of the new cuts I have such store few in this towne have such.
 "Wil you be cut the swallowtayle, the spade, or piccadaunte?
 "For all thes cuts to pleasure you upon my fingers haunte.
 "Of other cuts I have in store, if you mislike of thos,
 "The lovely cut unto your frends, or cruel to your foes."
 So much of cuts the Barber talkt my youth did like him worse,
 For why! he fearde one of thes cuts was he wold cut his purse.
 "I praye you clippe my hayre," quoth he, "none of your cuts I crave."
 "It shall be done," the barber said, "your bearde I'll also shave."
 He knew not what that shaveinge meant, yet durst he nothing say,
 But prayde him for to make some haste, for he had haste away.
 He set him downe then in a chayre upon a cushen warm,
 And put a cloath about his neck; al this was yet no harme.
 He polde his heade, and washte his face with bals that sweet did smell,
 He rubde and saued, he snipt and snapt, al this did like him well.
 Which being done the barber then prepares to shave his face,
 And with a razor sharpe and keene began to scrape apace.
 He being fearde, the barber said, "I'll warrant ye, for a pin;"
 But as he talkt he whitled stil juste underneath his chin,
 Which brysied him so to th' harte, that this I praye you note,
 Before he feared but his purse, but now he feard his throat.
 "Plucke up your harte," the barber said, "let nothing here afright ye,
 "And, wyfe, bring hyther quickelye, quick, a little aqua vitæ.
 "And you, Sir boy, come hither now, and on your citron play
 "Some merrye hunting or Scotch jig to drive his feare away."
 But yet before the water came my youth was in a swounde,
 Nor musicke then cold banish feare, for he faulde to the ground.
 The barber swore, the wyfe cryed out, the neighbours in came running,
 And everye one to save the man did shew their skil and cunning.
 Some held burnt feathers to his nose, caste water in his face,
 Pourde aqua vitæ in his mouthe, and some did praye apace.
 But yet when all was done and said, their hope was almost past,
 Until by giving him some ayre hys lyfe retyrnde at last.
 But oh! the shop was so perfumde, each one did stop his nose,
 And he for feare, for feare alas! alas! had * * * * *
 Some laught, some smilde, and some sayde fye! but all made haste away,
 And he with shame and greefe, poore man, did for his trimming pay,

And went from thence unto the place from whence he came before,
 And vowde to God, to God he vowde, never to travel more.
 So home unto his mother came, and there you need not doubt
 But of all his travels made a rime, but of his cuting out.
 Thus have I done the best to please, the best that I was able,
 Which if it please, then bid me drinke, and joy be at your table.

FINIS.

ON THE ARCHITECTURE AND MOSAICS OF WILTON CHURCH.

By JAMES E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq.

(Read at the Meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society at Wilton.)

In an ordinary way there would be little to connect a body of Archæologists with a newly-erected church, but in the present instance we have the type of a style of architecture seldom seen in the North of Europe, and scarcely at all in England, except in that modified form known as the Norman style, and which preceded the introduction of the pointed arch.

Accustomed as we are to the different phases of Gothic architecture—the offspring of the North—comparatively little is known of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles which are found in Southern Europe. Now as we have in Wilton Church a well developed example of the latter style, differing so materially from our Northern Gothic—although both came originally from the same source—I think it will be no loss of time if we take advantage of this building in the way of illustration of early Christian architecture, especially as it contains, besides ancient stained glass, some of the old Italian mosaics, specimens of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere in this country.

During the first three centuries of the Christian æra, churches can scarcely be said to have existed. The ordinary places of worship of the early Christians were confined to catacombs and other secret places. During this same period the architecture of the heathen Romans had gradually deteriorated; and this followed so regular a course that when the Emperor Constantine, in the year 323, embraced the Christian faith, Roman architecture was at its worst.

An entirely new order of sacred architecture now arose. The Christian ceremonies required large spaces for the assemblage of the congregation at certain periods. The heathen temple was simply the shrine of the image of the Deity; the mass of worshippers assembled in front of the temples where sacrifices were offered upon the altars in the open air.

But there was in use at Rome at that time another species of building whose design seemed better calculated for the exi-

gencies of Christian worship, besides avoiding the form of the pagan temple. This was the Hall of Justice—the Basilica. If the buildings themselves were not actually used for Christian worship, their forms and general arrangement were so well adapted to the purpose that they were imitated with little change.

These buildings were oblong, and divided by a double range of columns into a central avenue and two lateral aisles. At the extremity was a transverse aisle or transept, containing the semi-circular recess, called the tribune or absis, with a ceiling rounded off like the head of a niche.

This part was raised a few steps above the rest of the interior; in front stood an altar, and behind it sat the judge with his councillors.

If we divest Wilton Church of the campanile or bell-tower, we have, so to speak, an ancient basilica adapted to the purpose of Christian worship. The form of the central avenue allowed it to be easily converted into the nave or ship of St. Peter, the great characteristic of a Christian church; one of the lateral aisles, as in the courts of justice, was set apart for the males, the other for the females.

The raised absis or tribune, which was peculiarly the seat of justice, became the presbytery or receptacle of the superior clergy. In its centre stood the throne of the Bishop, who might thence, like a true *Episcopus*, look down upon the congregation. Between the tribune and the body of the nave was the choir, surrounded by its *cancelli* or inclosures; on either side of the choir arose the *ambones*, the pulpits, from whence the epistle and gospel were respectively read. The elaborate pulpit in Wilton Church may fairly represent one of these. In later times, when altars, no longer insulated, did not permit the bishops and clergy to be seen behind them, the presbytery was removed from the absis at its back to the choir in front. All the examples and fragments of these early ritual arrangements, which still exist in the

venerable church of San Clemente at Rome and elsewhere, are of richly worked marble, very generally adorned with mosaics, partly of glass and partly of precious marbles. The basilica, thus modified and adapted to Christian worship, contained the germ of the Ecclesiastical architecture of all Christendom.

Another style of Christian architecture, however, arose almost simultaneously with the adoption of the Basilica at Rome. The Emperor Constantine having transferred the seat of empire to Byzantium, there immediately sprung into existence a new form, which to this day is prevalent in the East.

The Eastern Christians seemed to have taken the models of their churches from the great domed halls of the public baths. Instead of the long nave and transverse presbytery of the Roman basilica, four naves or pillared avenues of equal length and breadth were disposed at right angles to each other, so as to form the figure of a cross; a dome or cupola was raised in the centre, resting on four pier masses; and in the more sumptuous Byzantine churches, smaller cupolas were reared at the extremities of the four limbs of the cross.

Another peculiarity consisted in the squareness of their buildings; they did not delight in vistas; the exteriors were imposing only from the numerous domes which formed the roofs, and the multitude of curves and semi-circular arches in every direction. The capitals and columns of earlier buildings were used oftentimes with incongruous effect; and, where new capitals had to be restored, no attempt was made to copy the classic examples. They became little more than square blocks, tapered down to the shaft, and decorated with foliage in low relief, or with a sort of basket-work, peculiar to the style.

The Mosque of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople, as rebuilt by Justinian, in the 6th century, may be considered the model of Byzantine architecture. The church of San Vitale, at Ravenna, also built by that Emperor, is interesting, as marking the first appearance of the Byzantine cupola in Italy; to which may be added St. Mark's, at Venice, which was mostly built by Greek architects, during the 11th and 12th centuries.

This style, under various names and modifications, has flourished to the present day wherever the Oriental churches or Mohamedanism exist. The Arabs adopted it from the first. The Kremlin of Moscow, the Alhambra of Granada, the Saracenic remains in Sicily, and the tombs of the Memlook kings near Cairo, all claim the same unmistakable origin. These two new Christian styles, then, which had risen

at Rome and Constantinople, were each destined to a long and uncontested supremacy, respectively in the East and West, and, in their combination, to become the parents of the architecture of Lombardy, and ultimately of the Pointed or Gothic.

The influence of the Lombards in Italy, and the iconoclastic rupture of the 8th century (by which a multitude of Greek artists were scattered over the continent), gave a new impulse to Western Europe. Italy became politically independent of the Byzantine Empire, and the Church of Rome thenceforward independent of that of Constantinople. A more advanced style of architecture, with a complete and connected system of forms, soon prevailed wherever the Latin Church spread its influence, and the associated body of free-masons powerfully contributed to its diffusion over Europe. It has been called Lombardic, or, perhaps, more conveniently Romanesque, connecting the Basilica of the Western Empire with the buildings destined for the same purpose in the East; it forms a connecting link between the Classic and Gothic styles of architecture.

It retained the cupola as well as the cruciform plan of the Byzantine style, not, however, in the form of a Greek cross of four equal limbs, but by an elongation of the nave opposite the sanctuary, now distinctively called the Latin Cross. The absis or tribune is retained, but generally pierced with windows, narrow in proportion to their height, as at Wilton. The columns of the nave round and plain; at a later date, no longer isolated, but clustered so as to form compound piers. The smaller and more ornamental are frequently polygonic, or fluted, or twisted together spirally or in zig-zags, as in the beautiful example of the cloister at Wilton, connecting the campanile with the main building. Another characteristic of the Romanesque is the use of the arched window, subdivided by a small central column into two smaller arched openings, as in the clerestory at Wilton. The capitals in general become compositions of scrolls and foliage, or combinations of animals and human beings, sometimes simply imitated from nature, in other instances monstrous and grotesque. A series of these elaborate capitals is found decorating the columns of the nave in Wilton church.

The narthex or portico of entrance becomes a highly decorated canopied porch supported by slender pillars resting on sculptured monsters; of which we have a fine example at Wilton, as well as of the usual Katharine-wheel window above, inclosed in a richly circled rosette. The oldest Latin churches subsequent to the

basilica generally represent in their front the figure of our Saviour, or the Virgin, or patron Saint, in a niche or projecting canopy : at Wilton this is seen in the form of an angel giving benediction. The four figures emblematic of the Evangelists, usually disposed round this figure, are found in the frontispiece of Wilton church surrounding the wheel window below. I need scarcely add that the round arch is exclusively employed in pure Romanesque architecture.

The campanile or bell tower is an important adjunct to the Lombard churches, and forms a fine feature in the church at Wilton.

This Romanesque style was never entirely superseded in Italy till the revival of Classical architecture, and, generally speaking, so many schools and styles had a concurrent existence, that the data by which we judge of a building in England lose much of their certainty when here applied.

On this side of the Alps the Romanesque is seen in most perfection at Cologne and along the banks of the Rhine; it gradually spread over the North of Europe, undergoing serious modifications or curtailments; it reached England about the time of the Conquest, when it became what we usually term the Norman style. We have fine examples in the cathedral and church of St. Cross at Winchester, Romsey Abbey, and at Christchurch Priory, as well as in St. John's and St. Mary's at Devizes.

The commencement of the 13th century brought with it a violent and remarkable change in the Ecclesiastical architecture of Northern Europe; the heavy ponderous forms and details of the Northern Romanesque suddenly sprung up into the light and elegant lancet, the pointed arch succeeded the round, and then took place a complete deviation from, and contrast to, the whole spirit of Christian architecture. The most remarkable point of distinction was the substitution of the vertical for the horizontal principle.

Instead of heavy massive members, square-edged projections, and the pilasters, cornices, and entablatures of the Roman style, we have elongated pillars variously clustered and combined, prolonged by corresponding mouldings along the arches, and running continuously into the vaulting;

also the use of strongly projecting buttresses, which shoot upwards and terminate in pinnacles, with a constant tendency to the predominance and prolongation of vertical lines.

The question of the causes of the transition from one of these styles to the other has been much canvassed. The origin of the pointed arch has generally been put forward as the most important branch of the inquiry; this, however, by no means embraces the whole question, for it is possible for a building to be decidedly Gothic in character, while it has scarcely a single detail which can be pronounced purely Gothic. The church of St. Eustache in Paris is an illustration of this. Besides, the pointed arch existed several centuries before Gothic architecture was known. I saw not long since in Egypt a fully developed series of pointed arches in a curious building at Old Cairo, called the Nilometer, probably of the ninth century; and again, the mosque of Tailoom at Cairo has completely formed pointed arches in abundance; this was built A.D. 879.

The predominance of the vertical line, then, is the great distinguishing feature of Gothic architecture: it would be impossible to have a more apt or beautiful illustration of this principle than in the glorious exterior of the cathedral under whose shadow we are now assembled.*

Gothic architecture seems to have required, as a condition of its existence and vitality, the principle of perpetual change. It will not be necessary to follow the different beautiful phases of this style which succeeded each other so rapidly, till, after the brief but brilliant period of the cinquecento, it ceased altogether in the 16th century.

Gothic architecture never took root in Italy. Several varieties and distinct schools may be found, and capable of certain rules and arrangements, as Professor Willis has shewn; but they never seem to have succeeded wholly in throwing off the influence of classical examples. The great cathedral at Milan, magnificent as it is, will scarcely bear the test of the principles of genuine Gothic; whilst the really fine Gothic church at Assisi—that storehouse of Christian art—is known to have been built by a German, Jacopo Tedesco.

* The ground-plan of the Cathedral at Salisbury, like several of the large churches in England, is that of a Greek Cross with double transverse arms. This is more decidedly Oriental and Byzantine than the ordinary Greek Cross of four equal limbs; it is found at Athens and in Mount Athos on buildings of a very remote period. Nothing analogous exists in France. M. Didron cites this fact as another proof of the existence of a certain Byzantine influence to be found in monuments in England. See "*Manuel d'Iconographie Chrétienne*," pp. 371, 382; and "*Christian Iconography*," p. 380. (Bohn's Ed.) Similar Byzantine traditions have been traced in monuments of an earlier period in Ireland.

As the architecture of the early Christian churches was an adaptation of a style previously existing in ancient Rome, so too was the origin of their peculiar decoration, namely Mosaic. The tessellated pavement was popular throughout Rome and its colonies; many fine examples have been found and still exist in this country: at Thrupton and at Cirencester, both on the borders of this county, magnificent specimens have been brought to light.

From the time of Constantine down to the 14th century this art seems to have been practised almost entirely by the Greeks. A distinguishing feature in the churches of the Byzantine school is the profusion and splendid display they present of mosaic work: the most gorgeous is the glass tessellation usually applied to walls and vaults; the groundwork is almost invariably of gold; figures, architectural forms, and conventional foliage are formed of irregular pieces of glass of all tones of colour. There are many churches in Rome, and in other parts of Italy, where these mosaics still exist in great perfection; but it is in Sicily where they are seen in still greater splendour, in the Capella Palatina at Palermo; and at Monreale every part of the interior is coated with this magnificent decoration.

The parts, however, usually covered with this sumptuous incrustation consist of the semi-dome of the apse and the adjacent walls of the sanctuary within the triumphal arch. In the middle ages, when every part of a church had a symbolic meaning, this was figurative of the transition through death from the Church militant on earth to the Church triumphant in Heaven. Here, then, was usually represented our Saviour in Glory, a colossal seated figure, giving the benediction, and surrounded by his Prophets, Apostles, and Saints.

At the commencement of the 14th century the rapid improvement of painting under Giotto, and the superior resources of fresco, superseded what may be called the high art of the mosaicist.

It is true we have none of this elaborate kind of mosaic at Wilton, but there are some good specimens of the same material as applied to the decoration of ambones, columns, &c., and usually called *Opus Grecanicum*. It will be found in and about the chancel in the form of twisted marble pillars, ornamented with a spiral branch of mosaic, also some panels of the usual geometrical pattern; some smaller pillars are also used in the pulpit. It is formed of small cubes of variously-coloured and gilded "Smalto," inserted to the depth of about half-an-inch into grooves cut in white marble; these simple forms are

arranged in such geometrical combination as to compose the most elaborate patterns. The modern additions will easily be distinguished from the old work; they are interesting, however, as shewing something like a revival of the art.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of this kind of decoration as seen in the rich profusion of some of the Italian churches, the most charming of all perhaps being the pillars of the cloister of St. John Lateran at Rome.

The Wilton mosaics, however, have a considerable interest from their date and history being known. They originally formed part of a shrine set up in 1256, in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome. In the course of some alterations made there during the last century, they were purchased and sent to this country by Sir W. Hamilton, and remained at Strawberry Hill till Walpole's collection was dispersed a few years since.

There exist also in Westminster Abbey some mutilated remains of a similar date and character, in the shrine of Edward the Confessor, finished in 1270, and in the tomb of Henry III., who died in 1272. Walpole supposes that these latter works in Westminster Abbey, and possibly the mosaics now at Wilton, were made by Pietro Cavallini, the well known mosaicist and painter, and pupil of Giotto; this, however, could not have been the case, as Cavallini was not born till 1259. The very interesting but dilapidated relics still in Westminster Abbey, were in all probability made by Italian artists.

There is still another kind of mosaic of great antiquity—the *Opus Alexandrinum*, ordinarily used for the pavement of churches, and composed solely of the three materials—porphyry, serpentine, and white or slightly coloured marble; these are embedded in grooves cut in marble slabs, allowing a white line to develop the geometrical base of the pattern.

A small but perfect example will be found in Wilton Church of the *Opus Alexandrinum*; it has been laid down in the pavement of the entrance porch, and was brought from Italy.

A larger piece of this kind of mosaic, but of modern Italian manufacture, will be found in the pavement at the foot of the steps of the chancel, between the pulpit and the reading desk.

The use of mosaic is unquestionably one of the most beautiful as well as the most enduring modes of church decoration. The variety of composition is endless, from the simple square and circle to the most intricate labyrinth of interlaced work; they display almost every variety and combination of colour, from the most retiring drab

or gray to the gorgeous splendour of gold and purple.

Some very interesting Glass of several different periods will be found in Wilton church. The windows of the central apse are mostly fitted with glass of the 13th century; in the smaller apses are some curious pieces of the decorated and later periods; several whole-length figures are remarkable for their good drawing and brilliancy of colour. In the side aisle win-

dow nearest the campanile, are arranged two portions of earlier windows of good cinque-cento work.

I must now offer an apology for this imperfect treatment of a subject which I dare say many of the members are more fully acquainted with than myself, and add one word in honour of the founder, who has so nobly dedicated the gifts he has received,

Ad majorem Dei gloriam.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND MR. CROFTON CROKER.

In the memoir of Mr. Crofton Croker, which we gave in our last month's Obituary, his personal introduction to Sir Walter Scott was mentioned as having taken place at a breakfast-party given by Mr. Lockhart, in Pall Mall, on the 20th October, 1826. The incident was noticed by Scott in his own Journal, who placed the "author of the Irish Fairy Tales" foremost in his record of the party then assembled, describing him as "little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy prepossessing manners, something like Tom Moore." "Here were also (he adds) Terry, Allan Cunningham, Newton, and others."

We have been allowed to transcribe, from a letter written by Mr. Croker at the time to his sister, his own account of this breakfast-party: and have now the pleasure to place it before our readers, as an interesting scene in the great novelist's visit to the metropolis. Mr. Croker, after stating how much his time had been recently occupied by writing and preparing for the Adelphi Theatre a Christmas pantomime from the renowned adventures of Daniel O'Rourke, by two or three meetings with Sir Walter Scott, and by some anxious experiments in lithography "under the direction of Mr. Coindet, one of the partners of Englemann's house at Paris, who has lately opened an establishment here, which will be of the utmost importance to the advancement of the art in this country," thus proceeds—

"To tell half the kindness I received from Sir Walter Scott would be impossible. The breakfast-party at Lockhart's consisted of Allan Cunningham, Terry (the actor), Newton (the artist), a Dr. Yates of Brighton, Captain, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Scott, Mr. Hogg, and your humble servant. We had all assembled when Sir Walter entered the room. Maclise's sketch does not give his expression, although there is certainly a strong likeness—a likeness in it which cannot be mistaken; but I have a very

rough profile sketch in pen and ink by Newton, which is admirable, and which some time or other I will copy and send you. When I was introduced to the 'Great Unknown' I really had not the power of speaking; it was a strange feeling of embarrassment, which I do not remember having felt before in so strong a manner, and of course to his 'I am glad to see you, Mr. Croker, you and I are not unknown to each other,' I could say nothing. He contrived to say something neat to every one in the kindest manner, a well-turned compliment, without, however, the slightest appearance of flattery, something at which every one felt gratified. After speaking a few moments to Mr. Terry and Mr. Allan Cunningham, he returned to where I stood fixed and 'mute as the Monument on Fish-street Hill;' but I soon recovered the use of my tongue from the easy manner in which he addressed me, and no longer seemed to feel myself in the presence of some mighty and mysterious personage. He spoke slowly, with a Scotch accent, and in rather a low tone of voice, so much so, indeed, that I found it difficult to catch every word. He mentioned my Fairy Legends, and hoped he should soon have the very great enjoyment of reading the Second Volume. 'You are our—I speak of the Celtic Nations (said Sir Walter)—great authority now on Fairy Superstition, and have made Fairy Land your Kingdom; most sincerely do I hope it may prove a golden inheritance to you. To me (continued Sir Walter) it is the land of promise of much future entertainment. I have been reading the German translation of your Tales, and the Grimms' very elaborate Introduction.' Mr. Terry mentioned having received from me Daniel O'Rourke in the shape of a Christmas pantomime. 'It is an admirable subject,' said Sir Walter, 'and if Mr. Croker has only dramatized it with half the skill of tricking up old wives' tales which he has

shown himself to possess, it must be, and I prophecy, though I have not seen it, it will be as great a golden egg in your nest, Terry, as Mother Goose was to one of the greater theatres some years ago.' He then repeated by heart parts of the conversation between Dan and the Eagle with great zest. But really I blush, or ought to blush, at writing all this flattery: yet I must confess it was most sweet from such a man. But breakfast waits," &c.

We may take this opportunity of relating the origin of Maclise's illustrations to the Fairy Legends. The artist, who had not then quitted his native city of Cork, was a frequent visitor to Mr. Sainthill (the author of "Olla Podrida"), at the time that the first edition of the work appeared. Mr. Sainthill read the tales aloud, from time to time, in the evening, and Maclise would frequently on the next morning produce a drawing of what he had heard. These were not seen by Mr. Croker until his next visit to Cork: but when he did so, he was so much pleased with them that he prevailed upon Mr. Sainthill to allow them to be copied for his forthcoming edition; and this was done by Mr. Maclise, and the drawings were engraved by Mr. W. H. Brooke, who, however, translated them too much into his own manner, and Maclise's name was not attached to them, but merely mentioned by Mr. Croker in his Preface (in the terms quoted in p. 399). Maclise's original sketches are still in Mr. Sainthill's possession.

Besides the whole-length portrait of Mr. Croker, drawn by Maclise for Mr. Sainthill, in March, 1829, which we mentioned in p. 401, Mr. Sainthill has also a

profile portrait of him in wax by the late W. Wyon, R.A. a beautiful specimen of medallion portraiture. There is an etching in Fraser's Magazine of "A few of the F.S.A.'s" in which the figure of Crofton Croker will be easily distinguished.

The "Irish verses" which we mentioned, at p. 398, as having been obtained by Mr. Croker at Gouganebarra in 1813, and as having subsequently attracted the notice of the poet Crabbe, were a Caoine or Coronach, the first of the collection which Mr. Croker afterwards edited for the Percy Society in 1844, under the title of "The Keen of the South of Ireland." Mr. Crabbe's attention to this poem was, in fact, given at the request of Richard Sainthill, esq. now of Cork, who was then in correspondence with Crabbe on other subjects. The original translation,* as transmitted by Mr. Sainthill to Mr. Crabbe, was as follows:—

"Cold and silent is thy repose. Damp falls the dew of Heaven; yet the sun shall bring joy, and the mists of night shall pass away before his beams; but thy breast shall not again vibrate with the pulse of life at the return of the morning; nor shalt thou wander more on thy native mountains, amid the scenes of thy childhood, where first were awakened thy friendships, where first thou smiled in the playfulness of infancy. Cold and silent is thy repose.

"Thou wast dearer to me than the rays of the declining sun; and, when I turn my eyes on him, the thoughts of thee bring sorrow on my soul. Thou rose like him in thy youth, with the soft blush on thy cheek; like him at midday, thou shone in

* In Mr. Croker's publication for the Percy Society, a version materially different is given. It is still more simple and more strikingly pathetic than the above, and apparently adheres more closely to the sense of the Irish original. Mr. Croker wisely followed Crabbe's advice, to prefer such a translation to any in a more modern rhythmical form. We append it for the purpose of comparison:—

"Cold and silent is thy bed. Damp is the blessed dew of night; but the sun will bring warmth and heat in the morning, and dry up the dew. But thy heart cannot feel heat from the morning sun: no more will the print of your footsteps be seen in the morning dew on the mountains of Ivera, where you have so often hunted the fox and the hare, ever foremost among young men. Cold and silent is now thy bed.

"My sunshine you were. I loved you better than the sun itself; and, when I see the sun going down in the west, I think of my boy and of my black night of sorrow. Like the rising sun, he had a red glow on his cheek. He was as bright as the sun at midday; but a dark storm came on, and my sunshine was lost to me for ever. My sunshine will never come back. No! my boy cannot return. Cold and silent is his bed.

"Life-blood of my heart! For the sake of my boy I cared only for this world. He was brave; he was generous; he was noble-minded; he was beloved by rich and poor; he was clean-skinned. But why should I tell you what every one knows? why should I now go back to what never can be more? He who was everything to me is dead. He is gone for ever; he will return no more. Cold and silent is his repose."

When Mr. Croker first wrote down this keen, in the year 1813, he was told that it had been composed some fifteen years before—that is, about the time of the Rebellion in 1798, by the mother of one Flory Sullivan, who had been hung,—for nothing in life, as was said, but singing some treasonable songs,

the splendour of manhood; but early was thy fate clouded with misfortune, and thou sank beneath it; nor shalt thou rise again like him. No! thou shalt return no more. Cold and silent is thy repose.

"Thou wert to me as the nerve of my throbbing heart. For thy sake only was this world dear. Thou wert brave; thou wert generous; thou wert just; thou wert loved by all. But why look back on thy virtues? why recall those scenes to memory that are no more to be beheld? He whose they were has passed away. He is gone for ever—to return no more. Cold and silent is thy repose."

Mr. Sainthill has now kindly favoured us with a copy of Crabbe's letter, containing his reply upon this occasion:—

Trowbridge, 13 May, 1817.

MY DEAR SIR,—You flatter me by mentioning my absence from London as a disappointment to yourself. I am not yet prepared as I wish to be when I take that journey; but whenever it be taken, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you. The interest you are so obliging as to take both in my verses and in my small pecuniary concerns, demands my gratitude, and has it.

I thank you, too, for the translation from the Irish Lamentation; it is pathetic I agree, and the more because there is none of the Christian consolation, none of the meeting again in some quiet country—though quiet is not in the Heaven of such heroes—but this is all unqualified grief, and certainly more deeply melancholy on that account. I doubt much if it would be improved by any versification. It is verse, at least it is in a certain degree measured; the sentences are of nearly equal length, and the close is uniform. No! I do not think it improveable; but you have proof one way or other, and can judge. At any rate its simplicity must be in part sacrificed.*

The writer you speak of has (no question) abilities. The Bridal of Triermain is surely a very fanciful, pretty poem. Such a poet should not strive to imitate any one.† I thank you for mentioning Chalmers' Discourses. I had heard of them, and will now order the book.

Do you think Spenser is so little read? Where he once takes hold he adheres

closely; but I grant the kind of stanza, though very musical (yet being somewhat tedious), the uninteresting subject, and the allegorical personages, all tend to keep readers from an intimacy with the poet, for where that really commences he gains wonderfully, and creeps on like the influence of his own Despair, whom he has made a very marvellous personage.

Heaven bless you, my dear Sir! I thank you for this renewal of your kindness. I dare not fix any period for my movements in this year; but, having a call into Suffolk, I shall try and get for myself a few days in town, before the purposed journey which will confine me there, and which, though I can think of as probable and even likely, yet can I assign no date to its commencement or its termination. But I make too consequential my own purposes, and must entreat your pardon for the egotism. Believe me, dear Sir, truly and gratefully yours,
GEO. CRABBE.

I will attend to Harold the Dauntless, or any thing from that author. I should much like to know him. The Address to his Lucy is surely very well done.

Addressed, Richard Sainthill, Esq. 70, Borough, London.

The "pecuniary concerns" mentioned at the commencement of this letter were highly characteristic of the amiable disposition of the writer. Mr. Crabbe had most benevolently assisted a perfect stranger with money, to save him from gaol. The rascal subsequently denied the debt, and refused repayment. Circumstances enabled Mr. Sainthill to recover the money for Mr. Crabbe: and, when he had received it, he wrote the following acknowledgment of its remittance, in which another instance occurs of the poet's kindness and benevolence:—

Trowbridge, 19 May, 1818.

MY DEAR SIR,—I was perfectly acquainted with your kind purposes, and, knowing your wishes to do me service, I had concluded that my claim on . . . , had been by some means of which I was not informed rendered invalid, and nothing remained for me but to sit down and be thankful that my loss was no greater, and to return my best acknowledgements to you for the friendly solicitations and trouble which you must have taken to procure the

* In this anticipation, Mr. Crabbe was perfectly correct. I have before me eight versifications of this Coronach; several are truly beautiful as poems, but not one of them gives any idea of their original.—R.S.

† It will be remembered that *The Bridal of Triermain*, and *Harold the Dauntless*, were published by Sir Walter Scott anonymously, and as an imitation of the style of his own previous publications. There was also in the same volume with the first-named work an imitation of Mr. Crabbe's style, entitled, *The Poacher*.

payment of this bill. Your letter therefore brought me not only satisfaction but surprise. In truth I felt so much profited, and willing to give comfort to one who stood more in need of that kind, I paid into the hands of an astonished Vendor of Pork and Sausages (to whom . . . was in debt,) 25s. and the man blest the friendly power which so miraculously in his idea had enabled him to set down in his humble ledger so much on the Cr. side of

an account which he had many times turned over with anger against the debtor and lamentation for himself. Be assured that I am grateful, though I do not feel the gladness of the poor cook, to whom 25s. was an important sum; and you will feel, if I mistake not, no trifling pleasure in the consideration of the benefit so unexpectedly conferred upon one who probably wonders how such things come to be.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Highlanders in Northamptonshire in 1743—Irish State Records—Liber Munerum Hiberniæ—Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester—Proposed Yorkshire Glossary—Chaderton Family—Baguley Family—Places of Execution marked on Old Maps.

THE HIGHLANDERS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, IN 1743.

MR. URBAN, — During the present month the following letter has appeared in the Times newspaper, to which I beg to reply in your more permanent and accessible pages :—

“ Sir,—An intelligent old gentleman, who died some time about the year 1822, at nearly 90 years of age, a resident at the village of Brigstock in the county of Northampton, was accustomed to tell me, when a child, that he well remembered a volunteer regiment of horse, raised by the Duke of Montagu, having marched through Brigstock in order to receive a party of Charles Edward’s forces, which had penetrated into Northamptonshire, and were then encamped on a heath on the borders of the great forest of Rockingham, called Sudborough-green, distant about four miles from the small market-town of Thrapstone. I have frequently thought that I must be in error, or that my intelligent old friend’s memory must have been at fault, and that no portion of the Pretender’s army could have been so far in advance of the main body, which it is well known did not advance further south than Derby. Being, however, on a visit a few weeks since in the neighbourhood of Thrapstone, I learned from a gentleman born in that vicinity, that he had frequently in his youth heard old people tell of their having seen the Duke of Montagu’s regiment march through Brigstock, and of their having made prisoners of the ‘rebels,’ who had encamped on Sudborough-green, adding that the force consisted almost entirely of gentlemen, who were treated very cruelly by the royalist troops. Probably some of your historical readers, if you think the inquiry worth notice, may be able to tell us what portion of the Pretender’s army it was which penetrated so

far southward, at so great a distance (not less than fifty miles) from its head-quarters, and what could be the object of such an unsupported movement, as no history with which I am acquainted makes any mention of such an incursion into Northamptonshire. The tradition in the locality is that this detachment consisted entirely of Highlanders.

“ I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
“ WILLIAM KNIGHT.

“ Tamworth, Oct. 1853.”

The circumstance to which this inquiry alludes took place not in 1745, but on the 13th of May, 1743. A regiment of Highland soldiers which had been raised by the Earl of Crawford in the preceding year, had been required to march into England: an order which they received with extreme repugnance, having esteemed themselves to be a militia corps destined to serve in Scotland, or rather in the Highlands, and nowhere else. The manner of raising them seemed to countenance this. In order to secure the peace of the Highlands, the Jacobite Clans had been disarmed; when their arms were given to those Highlanders the Government thought they could rely upon, whence this newly raised corps inferred they were to be the Guards of the Highlands. “To what purpose (they argued) are we to be clothed like Highlanders, if we are not constantly to be employed in the Highlands? here indeed the dress is equally fit and commodious; it has a martial air, and enables us to do our duty better; but all these reasons will cease elsewhere, and instead of looking like soldiers, we should in another country be gaped at as savages,” which they improved into an argument that it could not be intended that they should be employed in any other country. These sentiments

were manifested when they first received orders for marching into England, and it was with difficulty that they were persuaded to comply. Even then it was published in some foreign gazettes that they had mutinied on the Borders, killed many of their officers, carried off their colours, and returned into Scotland.

In their march through the northern counties of England, Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, they were so hospitably treated that they continued in perfect good humour, and it was believed that their love of their country was a little worn off; but when they drew nearer London, the scoffs and jeers of the English peasantry made them more gloomy than ever. The ignorant rustics gazed with astonishment, mixed with aversion, at the wild appearance, unknown language, and singular garb of the Scottish Clans.

The Highlanders had fixed great hopes and built mighty expectations on their being present at the review before the Royal Family, May 14, 1743, where they were reviewed by Marshal Wade and several persons of distinction, who were extremely delighted with the readiness and cheerfulness they expressed in the performance of their military exercises; however, from that moment they determined to return to their own country, as they had picked up a story that they were to be sent to the West Indies, so opposite a climate to their own native plains. Assembling in the night on the Wednesday following the review at Highgate, they began their march northward, keeping as near as they could between the great roads, and passing from wood to wood in such a manner that it was not well known which way they moved.

The lords justices, for the King was at Hanover, issued their order to the commanding officers of the forces quartered in the counties between them and Scotland, and the Secretary at War published an advertisement, for encouraging civil officers to do their duty in making a vigilant inquiry after them. All this, however, proved to no purpose for longer time than could well have been expected, since it was five o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, May 19, before any certain account was obtained of them, and then they had got as far as Northampton, and were thought to be marching to Nottinghamshire.

General Blakeney, who commanded at Northampton, immediately dispatched Captain Ball of General Wade's Regiment of Horse, a man extremely well acquainted with that part of the country, to make inquiries and find them out; this the Captain took great pains to do, and with a squadron of horse pushed as far as Stilton

and so got beyond them, but he had scarce reached that place before he received an express from the General, with advice that at three o'clock in the afternoon the Highlanders had passed the River Nyne, not far from Wellingborough. Captain Ball from this rightly conjectured that they were marching towards Rutlandshire, and therefore continued his route towards Uppingham, from whence he dispatched a keeper of Lord Gainsborough's to discover how far they had advanced, being sensible that now he must be very near them.

The Highlanders by this time had got into Lady Wood, which is between Brigstock and Deanthorpe, about four miles from Oundle, somewhere about the spot mentioned by the Times' correspondent, where they were discovered by Major Creed, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county, who immediately sent a despatch to Captain Ball, and the next morning, being Whitsunday, he went early in the morning and had a conference with the Highlanders, whom he persuaded to lay down their arms, and promised to intercede for a pardon. They received him with great submission, only insisting that as their lives were at stake they might be secure of a pardon before they parted with their arms. Major Creed promised to intercede with the Duke of Montagu, Master-General of the Ordnance. The letter states, "the Duke of Montagu's regiment marched through Brigstock;" which was likely enough, as Captain Ball, in his interview with the mutineers, said they were entirely surrounded by the King's forces, and if they continued obstinate an hour longer, and refused to surrender, they should all be cut to pieces, and assured them, for his part, he would positively grant quarter to none, when shortly after the whole body, ninety-eight in number, the rest being scattered through the country, laid down their arms and submitted.

The letter mentions they were almost all gentlemen, and were cruelly treated by the royalist troops. This must be a mistake; the highest among them was Corporal Samuel McPherson, who, being looked upon as the ringleader, with three of his companions, were brought to trial before a court-martial composed of the officers of the Guards, General Folliot being president, and condemned to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution on the Tower Green, July 18, 1743. As to their being cruelly treated beyond the above conviction of the four looked on as ringleaders, the account given is that they marched cheerfully to London, keeping up their spirits, and showed no marks of terror, even when brought to the Tower; but when the four, conjectured to be prin-

cipals, were put into close custody, they appeared much dismayed.

There is an engraved portrait of Samuel Macpherson, and also a plate, which sometimes may be picked up at old print-shops, of the execution of the four Highlanders, muffled in their plaids, on the Tower Green.

The march of the Highlanders from Highgate to Oundle has been compared by some of their countrymen to the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks through Persia, by which, for the honour of the ancient kingdom of Scotland, Corporal Macpherson, who certainly was the most active in the expedition, was considered a second Xenophon.

Surely this affair with the Highlanders must have had some influence with the rebels that penetrated into England as far as Derby in 1745, two years later, under the young Pretender, when at a council of war, held there on December 5, they determined to return to Scotland, greatly to the dissatisfaction of their young and daring leader; this retreat being a virtual resignation of his lofty and towering hopes.

Yours, &c.

R. S. W.

Note.—We are obliged to our correspondent for this curious narrative; but

regret that he has not stated the sources from which he has derived it. We find in our own volume for the year in question the following sequel to the history, under the date of the 6th Sept. :—“The Highlanders in the Tower were escorted to Gravesend, to be shipped for the following places, 30 for Gibraltar, 20 for Minorca, 20 for the Leeward Islands, 28 for Jamaica, and 38 for Georgia, which last had leave to marry and carry their wives with them.”

It appears from this that the banishment they so much dreaded was fully carried into effect. It is not wonderful that service in the West Indies was then regarded with so much dread, as it appears in an earlier page of the same volume that four soldiers of the Guards, sentenced to die for desertion, had been ordered to serve in the independent companies in Jamaica.

Only three of the Highlanders were shot, two corporals named Macpherson, and Shaw, a private man. This sentence was executed within the Tower on the 18th of July. (*Ibid.* p. 388.)

The men, on their way to London, “were at first secured in a church at St. Alban’s, and at Barnet in a barn.” (*Ibid.* p. 273.)
—EDIT.

IRISH STATE RECORDS.

MR. URBAN,—As a reader of the Gentleman’s Magazine, I have always considered its information on subjects of antiquarian research to be of authority. I trust, therefore, you will permit me to correct the erroneous statements, so far as this Court is concerned, that “the records of any particular Court are not to be found in any one place or department;” and further on, that “those of the Common Pleas are kept partly at the Record Tower, partly at the Rolls Office, and partly in the Common Pleas Offices.” In truth, the records of the Common Pleas, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth downwards, are in the record room of this Court. They are imperfect from Queen Elizabeth’s reign down to Charles the Second’s, but from that period to this day all our records are “carefully preserved from injury,” and their “safe-keeping is enforced” under my *constant* superintendance and the special care and custody of a record assistant (an active and experienced officer), and they are made “accessible to all men,” not, as your paper suggests, “on payment of reasonable fees,” but *without*

fee or reward of any kind. I beg leave to add that in these offices are contained records of judgments, fines, and recoveries, together with several deeds relating thereto, which are of the utmost consequence to the title of all the landed property of this country, all in perfect order, with books of reference thereto; and every information is given to the public on every day in the year, excepting some half-dozen holidays.

I have inquired, and find that none of the records of this Court of any sort are in the Rolls Office. Some very ancient ones are, I believe, in the Record Tower. No locality can be more suitable than the present for the records of the law courts, and no greater attention could, in my opinion, be paid to the past and present records of this Court than they now receive.

Yours, &c.

CHAS. GRANBY BURKE, Master of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Common Pleas Office, Dublin,
October 16, 1854.

LIBER MUNERUM HIBERNIÆ.

MR. URBAN,—As publishers of the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, we beg you will permit us to correct the statement of “F,” in your Sept. number (p. 266) with *re-*
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ference to its publication, by a statement of the facts.

The *Liber Hiberniæ* was first published on the 7th June, 1852, at the price to the

public at which it has ever since been sold, of two guineas; and we are quite unaware that it has ever fetched a higher sum. We are therefore surprised to find your Correspondent stating that "till lately it was usually sold for twenty pounds!"

All the copies intended for Ireland must in the first instance pass through our hands, and, the booksellers there being supplied on the usual terms as with other record publications, there is certainly no plea or justification for the trade charging other than the price of two guineas, any more than there is any reason in your Correspondent using the term "favoured few," as applied to the possessors of copies of a work so commonly known and so readily obtained at so moderate a price as the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*.

These are matters within our own knowledge and province, and of these alone we would speak. We admit at the same time we have no means of ascertaining what number of editor's copies, if any, perfect

or imperfect, were delivered to the late Mr. Lascelles, the editor of the work; or what number of presentation copies were sent out prior to the period of publication; and how far the probable dispersion of the same at the death of such parties may have influenced the rare prices quoted by "F." in your Correspondence of September.

Yours, &c. BUTTERWORTH & SON,
*Publishers to the Public
Record Department.*

Note. We conceive that our former correspondent referred entirely to the prices given for the book at *second hand*, before the Government were pleased to publish it. On inquiry we find that a copy belonging to the late Mr. William Lynch was sold at an auctioneer's in Anglesey-street, Dublin, for 20*l.*—the exact sum mentioned by F. Mr. Lynch was one of "the favoured few" who had obtained this book, not by purchase, but by donation, or other private arrangement with Mr. Lascelles.—EDIT.

THE ITINERARY OF RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—Your Magazine for August contains (among the Minor Correspondence) a letter from Mr. Britton, announcing an intention of producing a series of letters in his possession from Bertram to Dr. Stukeley relating to the nominal work of Richard of Cirencester.

I quite coincide with Mr. Britton's remarks, that "it is high time all doubts" as to "the origin and authenticity" of this work should "be settled;" but I would submit to the consideration of that gentleman whether any number of *letters from Bertram himself* will "settle" the question. With regard to any evidence, wherewith the world has hitherto, so far as I am informed, been favoured, of the existence of a genuine ancient manuscript of Richard of Cirencester, beyond the unsupported assertion of C. J. Bertram, such a manuscript is as completely apocryphal, as are the fabulous inscribed golden plates, upon the professed authority of which the clever, but unscrupulous American, Joseph Smith, founded his extraordinary, and extraordinarily successful, "Mormon" imposture.

What is desired and demanded by those, who hesitate in giving credit to the history of the so-called Ricardus Corinensis, is, that some satisfactory testimony should be brought forward to corroborate the statements of Bertram. If the existence of an original manuscript and the nature of its contents are not confirmed by other evidence than the declaration of the nominal transcriber, I imagine that such facts would by no means be admitted in a court

of law; and surely we not only may, but ought to, be similarly scrupulous as to the authenticity of our recognised historical documents. At an earlier period antiquaries as a class were ridiculed (not undeservedly, it may be acknowledged) for their credulity; at the present day much has been effected towards wiping off this stigma. Do not let us expose ourselves to the continuance of the reproach by reluctance to test the validity of any pretensions which lie under grave suspicion; and such, in the estimation of many, is decidedly the case with respect to the alleged discovery at Copenhagen of about a century ago.

I have formerly urged, that we must admit *either the whole, or none*, of the so-named Richard of Cirencester; but since Mr. Britton speaks of "The *Itinerary*" alone, I will briefly revert to this matter.

Does Mr. Britton then, like Mr. Hatcher, abandon the defence of the *History*? and if so, by whom does he suppose the forgery (for such it will be) of the latter was perpetrated? And what probable explanation will he offer of the intimate association of the fictitious History with the genuine *Itinerary*? Moreover, as to the general rule for ascertaining the character of any literary performance, is it admissible to adjudge it to be, like the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Daniel ch. 2.), partly of iron and partly of clay? Must we not rather, all being derived from the same source, and it being presented as one entire whole, pronounce that the several portions must stand or fall together?

I trust the assurance will be unneces-

sary, that in the preceding observations no slight is intended to Mr. Britton, whose opinion, as that of a veteran in archæological pursuits, will be always entitled to respect. But he must himself agree with me, that the establishment of the TRUTH

is of paramount importance, and that, in the investigation thereof, something beyond mere authority is to be relied upon.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR HUSSEY.
Rottingdean, 11th October, 1854.

PROPOSED YORKSHIRE GLOSSARY.—OLYPRAUNCE—MANTLETREE.

MR. URBAN,—In your notice of Miss Baker's Glossary of Northamptonshire Words, you say (p. 356), "There are many old words in this book whose etymology has never been properly ascertained. What, for instance, can be made of *olyprance* for a merry-making? Why was the shelf above a fireplace called the *mantlepiece*?" I have just finished a Glossary of Yorkshire Words, current in Whitby and the neighbourhood, amounting to about 2,170, among which I have—

HOLY DANCE, "We have been at a holy dance;" the lively proceedings of certain modern religionists are so termed. We suspect, however, that the word may have a much older application, and may probably refer to the "sacred mysteries" which were dramatically represented at certain seasons by our Catholic forefathers.

HOLLY DANCE, a dance at "holly time," or Christmas. We have the expressions *Bull dance*, *Do-dance*, on a foregoing page.

MANTLETREE, the beam for the mantle-piece to the wide fireplaces of old-fashioned farm houses. See the description of *Neukin*; also *Riggen-tree*.

RIGGEN-TREE is stated to be the long wooden spar which forms the ridge of the roof against which the rafters lean. "The man astride the riggen-tree," the person

who holds the mortgage on the premises. The term *Mantle-tree* and *Riggen-tree* may have arisen from the length of beam required in the construction of both—the trunk of a whole tree.

Thus far what I have written for my Glossary.

May not, then, *olyprance* and *holy dance*, or perhaps *holly dance*, be the same? to prance and to dance being analogous all the world over.*

As to mantlepiece or mantletree being so called, may it not have reference to the capaciousness of the fireplaces in old-fashioned farm-houses, which form a recess with the long mantel-beam overhead sufficient to contain the whole family seated round the fire, which with us in many cases is still upon the hearth? As, then, the common word "mantle" is an envelop or covering for the whole body, so does the old mantletree structure, as one covering or inclosure, hold the whole family within its warm embrace.†

This last interpretation may be too fanciful or far-fetched; but, if any of your Correspondents can supply a better, I shall gladly receive it.

Yours, &c. FRAS. K. ROBINSON.

Whitby, Oct. 18.

* It does not appear unnecessary to caution our correspondent that something more is necessary in these inquiries than mere facility of conjecture. It is only when this is combined with careful research and judicious etymological comparison that it is likely to lead to decisive results. In Halliwell's Dictionary we find only one quotation of *olyprance*, and that from an ancient romance, where it seems to have nothing to do with anything *holy*:

Of rich atire es ther avavance,
Prikkand ther hors with *olyprance*.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 64.

† We observe in Richardson's Dictionary that the term *manle-piece* is supposed to be derived from the Italian, because Sir Henry Wotton says that "From them [the Italians] we may better learn, both how to raise fair *mantles* within the rooms, and how to disguise gracefully the shafts of chimneys abroad (as they use) in sundry forms." (Reliquiz Wotton. p. 37); and again, speaking of plastick, he says, "The Italians apply it to the *mantling* of chimneys with great figures, a cheap piece of magnificence," (Ib. p. 63,) whereby they contrived to "convert even the conduits of soot and smook into ornaments." These passages, however, will not prove that we derived the term from Italy, both because we had our mantle-trees before we began to care for Italian architecture, and because we find the Italians themselves using a different term. Baretti gives, "The mantle-tree of a chimney, *la cappa del camino*." (Dictionary, edit. 1829, ii. 297.) After all, the French seems to furnish the real derivation, as Palsgrave has it, "Mantyltre of a chymney, *manteau d'une cheminee*." The *manteau*, or mantle, descended, like a "cloak," to cover, to some extent, the column of smoke, which had formerly ascended to the chimney or louvre of the room as it best

THE CHADERTON FAMILY.

MR. URBAN,—In “Notes and Queries” of 12th Sept. 1852, the descent of this family, whereof William Chaderton, Bishop of Chester and afterwards of Lincoln, was a member, is asked for, and a pedigree from Cole’s MSS. in the British Museum, vol. xi. p. 223, is there set forth.

It is also stated that Browne Willis gave the Bishop the following arms: “Argent, a chevron gules between 3 Z sable, on the chevron a mullet of the 2nd.” But Cole says this is a mistake; and that, in a MS. book of heraldry belonging to King’s College Library, written by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, in 1604, they are “Gules, a cross bottony nowed or; 2nd and 3rd, A. a chevron gules inter 3 Z sable.”

I have been always led to understand that Lawrence Chaderton, the first and famous Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was of the same family as the Bishop, and was descended from the eldest branch. He died at the age of 104 in 1640, and was one of the translators of the Bible.

In Ayscough’s Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum, No. 4275. 46. amongst the “Letters of Divines,” is one from Lawrence Chaderton to Lady Vere, dated Jan. 11, 1618. This letter is sealed with a crest, a demi-griffin rampant; and another addressed to Sir Thomas Hobie is sealed with the arms of Chaderton of Chaderton, quartering with those quartered by Bishop Chaderton of the family of Nuthurst.

In a curious MS. in the handwriting of Abraham Johnson (the son of Archdeacon Robert Johnson, the founder of Oakham and Uppingham Schools) and written in 1638, it is set forth that Abraham Johnson was placed by his father, the archdeacon, at the new College of Emmanuel, Cambridge (founded by his neighbour and friend, Sir Walter Mildmay), whereof Lawrence Chaderton was Master; and that, being a widower when he was 28 years old, he (Abraham) married Elizabeth Chaderton, the sole child and heir of Lawrence Chaderton, by Cicely his wife. The MS. thus proceeds:—

“Lawrence Chaderton was then (in 1605) but Bachelor of Divinity, but some four or five and twenty years since made Doctor, and now living (1638) about c.

years old, y^e famous worthy Master of Emmanuel College, (made choice of by y^e honourable founder,) who is a Lancashire gentleman of the auncientest or best house of y^e Chadertons, of an auncienter house than was Dr. W^m. Chaderton, that was L^d. Bp. of Lincoln.

“His father’s name was Tho^s. Chaderton, Gentleman. And they were first Chadertons of Chaderton, a very faire house, which is in Oldham parish, and had when they were at y^e best & highest about some thousand pound a year, and even his father in his time had land at Leeze, & in other parts of Oldham parish, and in Manchester and in Lichfield in Darbyshire to the value of some 300l. or 400l. a year, and he had wood so excellently growne in his lands at Lichfield, as, if he would have sold it, he mought then have had a thousand pound for it, and did intimate his purpose to have settled his lands in Manchester and in Lichfield upon this son Lawrence, though but his *third* son in birth (but by y^e death of the second, about 80 years since childless Lawrence is become the second), but that he was displeased with him for his change of the papish religion into the pure true religion, which after he came to Cambridge God opened his eyes to see and his hart to embrace, whereof he hath since been a most worthy and painful preacher and advancer, therein only (in any thing worth speaking of) having been in all his life disobedient unto him. And God hath so blessed him in that, though his father bequeathed or devised to him but poore 40s. a year during his life, he hath been better able to spare it and hath done so, than his brother that had the lands, or his son since him, hath been able to pay it, and hath not needed or received any helps thence, but hath been both willing and able to do them many curtesies, and so hath done.

“After the impairing of the lands of the Chadertons of Chaderton, the Ashtons having bought the house and the greatest part of the lands as some thousand marks a year there, it hath been ever since and now is called by the gentleman’s name that ownes it—Ashton of Chaderton, a good part of which ancient lands of

might. As for the term *tree*, it was common for most things made of timber, from *treen* platters to *Tybourn tree*: and did not necessarily imply “the trunk of a whole tree,” as our correspondent suggests. We may further observe that Mr. Halliwell, in his Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, quotes what he terms a strange phrase from Wily Beguiled, 1623, “as melancholy as a mantle-tree.” The passages from Wotton furnish the probable explanation,—that the carved statues or demi-statues (also called *termini* or *terns*), which were sometimes sad specimens of sculpture, were themselves called mantle-trees.—EDIT.

the Chadertons of Chaderton is Leeze, whereupon they were & are still called Chadertons of the Leeze.

"And his (Lawrence C's.) mother was Mrs. Joan Tetloe, a gentlewoman, daughter to Lawrence Tetloe of the Chamber, gentleman, in Oldham aforesaid; and his (viz. Abraham Johnson's) wife's mother was Cicely Culverwell, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Culverwell of London, Queen Elizabeth's Merchant for Wines."

The present William Augustus Johnson, esq. Lieut.-General in the army, of Wyt-

ham on the Hill, Lincolnshire, is, as heir of his ancestor Archdeacon Johnson, hereditary patron of Oakham and Uppingham schools: and as heir of Lawrence Chaderton, from whom he is eighth in lineal descent, he now represents the family and quarters the arms of Chaderton (a cross bottonée), and he lately represented the town of Oldham in Parliament, where his ancestors the Chadertons held their property.

Yours, &c. W. H.

Stamford, 27 Sept.

THE BAGULEYS OF MANCHESTER.

MR. URBAN,—In the Stanley Papers, or rather Derby Household Books, which were noticed at some length in your Magazine for September, is a note upon the Baguleys, whom I have there styled "a family of ancient descent and good standing in Manchester."

I am desirous to know what connection existed between this Manchester family and the Rev. Humphrey Baguley, the confidential friend and highly honoured chaplain of James seventh Earl of Derby. He accompanied that virtuous nobleman to the scaffold at Bolton-le-Moors in 1651, and is the author of the graphic and touching narrative of his lordship's heroic conduct whilst in the hands of his enemies, and of his devout and sober Christian behaviour in the near prospect of death. (Brydges' Peerage, vol. iii. p. 84, *et seq.*) But nothing seems to have been preserved respecting him. Hulme, the founder of the valuable exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford, bearing his name, is stated to

be the kinsman of these Baguleys (Derby Household Books, p. 202), and I wish their presumed collateral kinsman could be identified.

At p. 200, Dr. Rutter is mentioned; and it is worth while to observe that he is the good archdeacon alluded to by Baguley (Peerage, vol. iii. p. 87), and to whom the Earl of Derby "drank a cup of beer," and to whom he also sent a message by his chaplain that his lordship had "said *the old grace* which the archdeacon always used." It would be very gratifying to know the *ipsissima verba* of this "old grace," which would assuredly be something widely different from the "long prayers" used by the Bradshaws and Okeys, and was probably akin to the daily grace of old Wesley, the Rector of Epworth, in which both "Church and King" were prominently introduced.

Yours &c. F. R. RAINES.

Milnrow Parsonage, Rochdale.

PLACES OF EXECUTION MARKED ON OLD MAPS.

MR. URBAN,—In his description, given in your Magazine for July last, of "The Map of London a Hundred Years ago," Mr. Waller seems to have fallen into an error. If I understand him correctly, he supposes all the gallows drawn on the map to indicate places of common execution, whereas I conceive some, probably most, of them to point out the spots where the bodies of deceased criminals were permanently suspended in frames of iron as warnings to their surviving fraternity. Tyburn Turnpike was long a recognised place of general punishment, but that could not have been the case in all the other instances mentioned by Mr. Waller. "Hanging in chains" was a portion of

the sentence awarded to notorious offenders considerably later than a hundred years ago, as I can myself testify. About a mile and a half beyond Farnborough, on the Weald of Kent and Sussex road, a man was thus served close to where he had robbed the mail, not very greatly, I believe, anterior to the year 1802, when I first travelled that route to and from school, and the *timber* was standing at a period long subsequent. Similar spectacles were to be found, I know, in various directions, though I am not now able to name any other from *personal* recollection; and they would be especially numerous in the vicinity of London.

Yours, &c. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

An Architectural and Historical Account of the Church of Saint Mary, Bury St. Edmund's. By Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. Hon. Secretary to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History. Post 4to. pp. 208.—Some ten years ago the magnificent church of St. Mary at Bury was placed under the architectural superintendence of the late Mr. L. N. Cottingham, to undergo some very extensive repairs. The book now before us was suggested by that circumstance, Mr. Cottingham and his son undertaking to furnish drawings for its illustration: but the non-performance of their promises has hitherto delayed its completion. The deficiency having now been supplied by other hands, the fourth and last Part is placed before us. The literary portion has been executed with exemplary fidelity and diligence: and it will be obvious that a complete history of one of the two great churches of Bury is no mean contribution to the general history of the town, not merely as regards the church in its material structure, but also as affecting the history of the inhabitants, whose family memorials are embraced within its walls. Mr. Tymms has systematically discussed the several divisions of his subject under the following arrangement: 1. Churches before the present; 2. the Church before the Reformation; 3. persons buried in the Church; 4. the Church since the Reformation; 5. Ecclesiastical History; 6. description of the Church; and 7. Monumental memorials.

Ascending into the very mists of antiquity, Mr. Tymms devotes his first four pages to show that Mercury was worshipped in Bury under his Celtic name of Teith or Tot; founding the idea upon the fact that Martin of Palgrave in 1720-1 speaks of two hills called Tutles hills, which at that time were removed from the abbey garden. Our author appears to have placed his confidence in the poetical notions broached by the Rev. W. L. Bowles in his *Hermes Britannicus*; and to imagine that "in almost every part of England the name Tot, in connection with some hill, attests the extent to which the worship of Teutates prevailed in Celtic Britain." The argument would require a much longer discussion than we have room for in this place; and we can only say for the present that we do not believe a word of it.

Neither do we give any credit to the fanciful etymology that has been suggested for Bedericworth, the Saxon name of the vill in which the abbey of Saint Edmund

was founded, viz. *bede-ric-worth*,—"the chief place of public worship;" for it is quite as clear that Beoderic was the personal name after which the *worth* was called, as that Brighton was the *tun* of a Saxon proprietor named Brighthelm. It may be generally remarked that the proportion of places which derive their names from early proprietors is not sufficiently estimated in local etymology.

The ecclesiastical history of subsequent times is traced by Mr. Tymms from more authentic evidence, and he has derived much interesting illustration of his subject from the wills preserved in the Court of the Commissary of Bury, a selection of which Mr. Tymms has already edited in a volume printed for the Camden Society. One of these, the singularly minute will of John Baret, made in the year 1463, affords a very remarkable example of the religious devotion of the middle ages, and reflects much interest on some of the most curious relics of those times which now remain in St. Mary's church. We are not directly informed what was the trade or occupation of John Baret; but from certain passages in his will we conclude that he was a dealer in the precious metals or banker, and that he had acquired very great wealth. His ambition appears to have been to devote this to a great variety of religious purposes, and, in the true spirit of the age in such matters, to provide that his wealth should be expended for the benefit of his own soul and the perpetuation of his own name through the period of a long futurity, if not in perpetuity. It seems that he was a principal benefactor to the magnificent timber roof of the nave of the church, at the end of which, over the spot where the Rood then stood, are still to be seen his "resons" or mottoes, "God me gyde," and "Grace me governe." Near this, at the east end of the south aisle, was placed an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was commonly known as "the lesser altar of our Lady," to distinguish it from the high altar, which, in compliance with the rule of dedicating the high altar to the saint in whose honour the church was built, was also dedicated to the Virgin. John Baret desired that this Lady Chapel should be converted into a chantry for his special behoof. He directed that his body should "be beryed by the awter of Seynt Martyn, namyd also our Ladyes awter, in Seynt Marye chirche at Bury, under the parcloos of the retourne of the candilbeeme, before the ymage of oure Savyour, and no stoon to be steryd of my grave, but a pet



ORNAMENT OF THE ROOF-PANELLING,
OVER THE MONUMENT OF JOHN BARET,
in St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's.

to be maad under the ground-sille there my lady Schardelowe was wont to sitte, the stoolys removyd, and the body put in as neer undyr my grave as may be with-out hurt of the seid grave."

The monument appears to have been already erected by Baret in his life-time. It was placed between the piers of the last arch of the nave, being a table tomb surmounted by the figure of a corpse in a winding-sheet, whose feet, agreeably to invariable custom, pointed to the east. This monument is still existing; but was removed, at some unknown period, to the opposite window recess; and its very curious inscriptions were consequently placed out of sight. During the repairs of 1844 the effigy was turned round in order to admit of these inscriptions being read, and the feet are now consequently placed towards the west. The winding-sheet is laid open to exhibit the havoc which disease and death have made upon the body; and upon the head is inscribed, "Ecce nūc in pulvere dormio." Under the head and along the side of the body is a long scroll thus inscribed in red letters with blue initials:—"D'ne secundū actū meū noli me judicare. Nihil dignū ī conspectu tuo feci. Ideo deprecor magestatē tuā ut tu deus deleas liquitatē meam. Iohn Baret." On the end of the stone are these verses, in blue letters with red initials:—

Ho that wil sadly beholde me with his ie
May se his owyn merowr ā lerne for to die.

And underneath are these verses:—

Wrappid in a schete* as a ful rewli recche,
No mor of al myn good to me ward wil strecche.
From erthe I kam, and on to erthe I am browht,
This is my natur, for of erthe I was wrowht.
Thus erthe on to erthe to gedir now is knet,
So endeth each creature Q'd Iohn Baret.
Qwerfor ye pepil in weye of charite
Wt yo^r good payeris I prey yu help me,
For lych as I am right so schal ye all be,
And God on my sowle have m'cy & pite. Amen.

The front of the tomb is divid'd into seven panels, the first and last of which contain the monogram of the deceased, a blue j crossing a red h; the second and sixth a shield of arms, from which the brass plates have now been removed; and

in the three central ones John Baret himself is represented, standing attired in his ordinary costume, wearing the livery collar of the house of Lancaster, and holding a scroll of his motto, *Grace me governe*. He was very proud of that livery collar, and it either implied that he had been in some capacity employed in the royal service, or that he had been created an esquire by its imposition.† In the wall to the east of his tomb is a piscina, under a rich canopy, and its back is painted with the monogram jh encircled with the same collar. The same device is repeated in the roof-paintings of the chapel.

The east end of the tomb has three panels; in the centre of which is the holy Lamb, elegantly designed, within a scroll disposed as a quatrefoil, which bears these words, alternately blue and red: *Deus propitiu esto michi peccatori*.

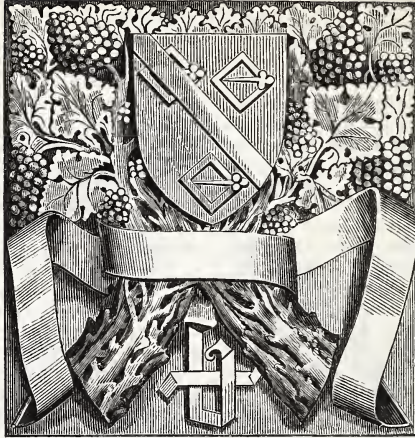
John Baret was not satisfied without redecorating the roof of the chapel in which his body was to be deposited, and it remains a very interesting example of that species of church decoration. It is divided into six panels, each of which is diapered with stars of lead gilt, and the monogram jh and collar of esses, as shown in the opposite engraving.

The motto *Grace me governe*, in large characters, is disposed diagonally from north-west to south-east, the initial being of gold. At the intersections of the ribs are bosses with the arms of Baret, Argent, a bend sable between three buckles gules; and at each corner of the foliated border within the panel was a tinsel star nailed to the wood-work. On the eastern face of the north-western principal of the roof is the text, *In d'no gaudebit aīa mea*; and on the western face of the north-eastern principal: *Laudens d'n'm gloriose*. On the front of the north-western principal; *Que sursum sunt querite*. Over the arch separating the nave aisle from the choir aisle, *Orate pro anima Johanis Baret*. Over the south window, *Alleluia. Soli Deo Honor et Gloria*; and over the nave arch, *Nos cum prole pia benedicat Virgo Maria. Amen*. The spandrels of the arch are powdered with collars of esses inclosing the monogram jh.

The arms of Baret, as shown in the an-

* This word has been misread "selure," and Mr. Tymms seems to have supposed that it referred to that part of the shroud around the head. We lately saw the inscription, and the word is clearly "schete." The word "Ego" in Mr. Tymms's book is also to be corrected to *Ecce*.—*Rev.*

† Mr. Tymms states that when Henry the Sixth visited the abbat of Bury in 1433, and passed some months between the palaces of Bury and Elmswell, John Baret was one of the gentlemen assigned to attend the king. It is not improbable that he was made an esquire by imposition of a silver collar on this occasion. He is known to have been previously a gentleman of the household of the lord abbat of Bury.



nexed cut, are from a panel which formerly belonged to the parclose or screen of his chantry chapel.

We must now return to the will in order to describe some other curious portions of this mausoleum which are no longer in existence. Baret desired that there should be written on the fore-part of iron about his gravestone these verses,—which are of not unfrequent occurrence in other places :

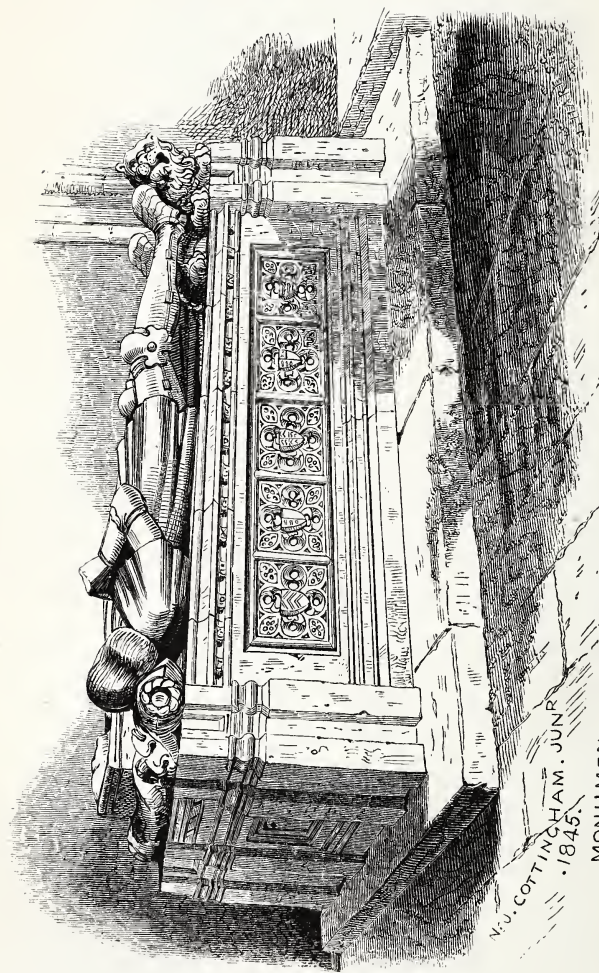
Sis testis Xpe tumulus non hic manet iste
Corpus ut ornatur sed sp'us ut memoretur :

and, in some convenient place near, the day and year of our Lord of his departing from this world, and the pardon which he had purchased, were also to be commemorated therewith. He further directed that the bull and the bishops' seals which he had got should be placed in a locker made of board, so that the seals might not be broken, made uniform with another locker that already stood near containing the leaden weights of the chimes,—in order that the same might be read and well known, “to exorte the pepill rathere to prey for me.” He further bequeathed “ten marks that the reardos and table of Saint Mary's altar should be painted with the story of Magnificat,” and “in the inner part of the lowkys withinne there be wretyn *the balladys I made therfore*, and the pardon wretyn there also, with other things which I graunte to seynt Marye preest, his chargees and his rewardys expressed as folwith aftyr in writing, that hereafter it may be knowne for an evydence in the seid tabyll there.” It would seem from this that, besides his other

good deeds, Baret was a maker of “balladys,” but perhaps it will be difficult to decide whether the verses we have already copied were made by himself or by deputy.

In the chancel of this church are two other ancient monuments, which are of considerable interest, inasmuch as they exhibit effigies of a date subsequent to the year 1500, at which period Mr. Gough limited his “Sepulchral Monuments,” and because they are works of considerable art, at a time when excellence in sculpture was becoming rare.

One of these is the monument of Sir William Carew, who died in the year 1521, and Margaret his wife who died in 1525. Its general appearance is shown in the accompanying woodcut. The effigies, which would probably have embellished Mr. Tymms's book had he not been disappointed by the Cottinghams, we may hereafter receive from the hands of the Suffolk Archæological Society. The knight is represented in a full suit of plate-armour with his surcoat or tabard over it. His head rests on one of the ponderous tilting helmets of his time, and his feet upon a lion. The lady is habited in a flowing kirtle and a mantle, and her head-dress resembles that seen in the portraits of Queen Katharine of Arragon. Her head rests on a pillow, and at her feet are two dogs at play, a talbot and a greyhound, each wearing a collar. This Sir William Carew was the fifth son of Sir Nicholas Carew, by Jane daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnoc, and afterwards wife of Robert de Vere, brother to John Earl of Oxford. He was made a



N. J. COTTINGHAM. JUNR.
1845.

MONUMENT OF SIR WILLIAM CAREW AND HIS LADY

Knight Banneret by King Henry the Seventh. His first wife was Jane, daughter and sole heir of Henry Drury, esquire, of Ickworth in Suffolk; and his second Margaret, daughter and heir of Chedworth, by whom he was ancestor of the Carews of Crowcombe in Somersetshire. The female effigy belongs to the latter lady: as is proved by an inscription, of which copies exist, though it is now no longer remaining. John Carew, son of Sir William, and Margaret his wife, were formerly commemorated by brass plates on a gravestone near his father's tomb.

The corresponding tomb on the south side bears the recumbent effigies of Sir Robert Drury, Knt. who died in 1535-6, and his first wife Anne daughter of Sir William Calthorpe. The knight is in a complete suit of plate-armour, with puckered lamboys representing drapery, worn as a skirt, over the thighs, an instance of rare occurrence on monumental effigies. His gauntlets are under his legs, and at his feet is a now headless greyhound. The lady is habited in the same style as Lady Carew, but the dress is more ornamented. Around her neck is a massive chain with a suspended cross; and around her loins a girdle from which hangs an aumonier or purse. At her feet are two dogs at play.

Before we close this book we may remark that the chapter on Ecclesiastical History includes a passage of considerable importance, describing the origin of the remarkable sect of the Brownists, in the sixteenth century, from the preaching of Robert Browne, a minister of Bury.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Darlington, in the Bishoprick. By W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, esq. *F.S.A.* 8vo. pp. 374, cxxxiv.—This book is one of the fullest and most comprehensive in every department of information falling within the province of the local historian that it has been our business to examine. If ever the homely but expressive comparison which speaks of "an egg full of meat" might be justly applied to a book, it fairly belongs to these close compacted and richly-stored pages. Nor is the arrangement of their contents less commendable than their copiousness: whilst a pleasant stream of entertaining anecdotes so percolates the more grave and dry details as will render the book at once agreeable and attractive to general readers. Mr. Longstaffe has caught the true spirit of our North-Country historians. The learning, research, and accuracy of Whitaker and Hunter, of Surtees and of Raine, have not in vain irradiated the paths in which he has undertaken to follow the historic muse. At the same time, the

local field of his labours has been hitherto very inadequately illustrated: so that, in fact, the contents of his book have in great measure the value of originality.

Dr. Dibdin, in his *Literary and Bibliographical Tour* to the North, says that "Upon the whole the county of Durham all through cannot boast, I think, a large aggregate of riches. *Darlington would be nothing if it were not a post-town.* Hartlepool is a poor inconsiderable fishing-town; and, if it were not for the clerical revenue and patronage of Durham, I should think that Sunderland might buy the whole county." This passage, as our author remarks, only shows how little Dibdin knew about Darlington. "It is true (he adds) that the new mode of transit has brought great wealth to some of its inhabitants; but, independently of that, its markets and manufactures have ever made it a place of some consequence. In Leland's time it was 'the best market-town in the Bishoprick, saving Duresme;' and in later times 'the most noted town in England for the linen manufacture, especially hugabacks;' nay more, if we adopt another writer's zealous assertion (*Universal Magazine*, 1749), for such manufactures it was 'the most noted place in the whole world!' Thoresby, the antiquary, writing in 1703, attributes the prosperity of the trade of Darlington to the late Queen: "where, by the encouragement of the late Queen Mary, is settled the linen manufacture; they make excellent huckaback and diaper, and some damask, &c."

The commercial history of the town is more gravely detailed in another place:—

"At one time upwards of 1500 looms were employed in Darlington and the neighbourhood. Steam has changed the tune. Darlington and its collieries, however, are still no dwarfs in manufactures. In the Great Exposition of 1851, the material of the flags which from the exterior of the Crystal Palace fluttered a welcome to all, was made here by Messrs. Pease and Co.; the very iron was smelted by Pease's coke; Mr. Pease's fire-bricks gained a prize; patent fuel made at Middlesbrough, a council medal; and the Coburg cloth, manufactured here by Henry Pease and Co. carried away a prize against Halifax competitors, and numerous old houses which had considered themselves unapproachable."

In the sixteenth century Darlington was the only place of any substance between York and Berwick-upon-Tweed. In 1545 the Earl of Hertford states that the Lieutenant and Council of the North, with their trains, had lain there almost continually for these three years past. Provisions, however, had in consequence grown

so dear, that on that account, and because the plague had recently broken out in the town, the Earl could not then expect to find any long rest there, on his way from Berwick, "where most part of the people of the town were dead of the same" disease, nor until he should arrive at York. This state of the country is confirmed by a letter which was written not ten years before. In 1536 Henry VIII. proposed to have a meeting with his royal brother-in-law of Scotland, and Lord Howard told the Scots that the meeting must necessarily take place at Newcastle, because his sovereign could not be furnished to his honour, either with sufficient carriage, or with victuals or lodging, betwixt York and Newcastle.

After all, the country north of the Tees will naturally strike a stranger, as in the case of Dr. Dibdin, with a contrast to the densely-peopled and busy manufacturing districts of Yorkshire: though the mines of "black diamonds," and the improved agricultural advantages enjoyed since our final peace with Scotland, have formed almost a new creation since the days of bluff King Harry.

Our historian admits that the advantages of railway traffic have materially advanced the modern prosperity of the town. But how extraordinary are the changes, not only there but everywhere, which the abridgment of time and travel in our means of internal communication has effected, since those days when Darlington was chiefly remarkable as the best resting-place between York and Newcastle! It is not in the mere act of locomotion, but in all the transactions and manners of daily life, that these changes, in their ramified and varied results, are strikingly perceptible: leaving past customs and usages, as wrecks upon the shore of time, the objects of curiosity and wonder to a new generation. To select, with judgment, those minute vestigia of the past which stamp a character upon the age, is now the office of the domestic historian; and this is peculiarly the business of one who undertakes to relate the history of a town, and not the mere descent of manors and territorial property. In these respects Mr. Longstaffe has shown himself alive to every possible source of information. Not only does he place in his alembic those local records which are the undeniable materials for such a work, but he has skilfully availed himself of the hints that may be gleaned in the perusal of historical and biographical literature. He has not disdainfully rejected the incidental remarks of any passing traveller on the Great North Road, but, pardoning the partial ignorance and misapprehension which are natural to strangers, he has contrived to extract even

from their remarks some of the most interesting traits in his historic picture.

We cannot refrain also from passing an encomium upon his research in respect to the once unaccountable pools of the Hell-Kettles, of which so many marvels have been told by our early writers: all of these he has searched out and detailed with singular perspicuity, and they form a curious chapter in the history of by-gone philosophy. The account of the old chroniclers, which, though it has been treated with incredulity, there now appears to be no reason to doubt, is that these pools were formed by the sudden subsidence of the earth in the year 1178. After all the uncertain and marvellous conjectures that have been formed respecting these pits, a wider inquiry has now ascertained that they are by no means unparalleled, but that similar phenomena have occurred in other places, and some within the memory of man. About a century ago, near Leeming the ground gave way, and a deep pond took its place. At Littlethorpe, near Thirsk, is the pool of Gormire, which was formed in like manner about 56 years ago; and another was formed at Bishop Monkton about 26 years ago.

We need only allude to the care with which Mr. Longstaffe has compiled a summary account of the rebellion of the Northern Earls in the reign of Elizabeth, as well as of every other historical event which has affected the locality of Darlington. We have already said that he is full and copious on every branch of his subject: but it is in his genealogies that he appears to place his chief boast. Listen to the enthusiasm with which he speaks of his labours on the knightly family of the Clervaux. "The race for generations slept in happy ignorance of the real glories of their ancestors. Heralds contented themselves with a tall, wormlike, miserable adumbration of a pedigree, in which a long file of misty warriors peeped from the gossamer webs of fraud in which the heralds had enveloped it. Yet the Clervaux gave the most extended and knightly state of any of the families on the Tees. Surtees and Baliol, Aslakby and Conyers, after a brilliant but transient succession of important representatives, departed like the thin shades of the morning; but from the time of Henry III. to the present day the heritage of Croft has passed in only two names, [Clervaux and Chaytor], and in but one blood. It has been my privilege, and I feel it to be a proud one, to be the first man who has dared to sweep away the brilliant but false covering from the history of Clervaux. If I have knocked off two centuries from the dull list of dateless names, I have, I trust, given an interest

of a more abiding and of a much more important character to the subject. It has been my luck to be favoured with a lengthened use of a fine chartulary, containing copies of every document in existence at the period of Henry VI. which referred to the title of the widened estates of Clervaux at that time; and by the aid of the splendid array of evidences contained in that beautiful volume, and a huge selection of other family records, the wretched skeleton is now being clothed with healthy sinews."

The Clervaux who made the chartulary above mentioned was "one whose veins flowed with the blood of the turbulent Nevilles and rash Percys," and who yet "conciliated all dynasties and changes of advisers in six reigns of the Roses." He appears to have made large additions to his estates, probably to have rebuilt his mansion at Croft, and adorned it with the stained glass which is described in the County Visitation of 1666; and at last he was buried under a ponderous grey-marble tomb, which still displays his arms surrounded by the Lancastrian collar of esses, and an inscription boasting not only that he was esquire for the body of King Henry the Sixth, but also of kin in the third degree to the fourth Edward and third Richard.

Mr. Longstaffe has other elaborate pedigrees of the families of Hilton, Allan of Blackwell Grange (the present owner of which has, with hereditary zeal for historical antiquities, largely contributed to the promotion of this and other works of a kindred character), Barnes (bailiffs of Darlington, one of whom was a Bishop of Durham,) and many others. Among his biographies are those of the antiquaries Allan and Cade, the mathematician Emerson, a very full and interesting one of William Bewick the painter, and several other persons of more or less merit or notoriety: including the two Countesses of Darlington, the favourite ladies of James II. and George I., and the beautiful Mary Clements, daughter of the Postmaster of Darlington, and grandmother of the late Duke of Gloucester.

Collectanea Antiqua. Etchings and Notices of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages. By Charles Roach Smith, H.M.R.S.L. &c. &c. Vol. III. Part IV. 2vo.—We are happy to announce the completion of the Third Volume of this interesting and valuable series of archæological records. It commences with some account of a visit to the Roman Castra at Risingham and High Rochester, on the Roman Wall, made in the company of Dr. Bruce,

the historian of that great work of our first civilisers. The next article relates to the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, upon which Mr. Smith is now preparing a distinct publication. This paper contains some stringent and well-directed animadversions upon the unpatriotic conduct of the Trustees of the British Museum in regard to that collection. The next describes a Romano-Gaulish vase now in the Louvre, and which probably came from Tournay, which is inscribed GENIO TVRNACENSIV.; and an inscribed fragment of Roman pottery found at Leicester, and now preserved in the museum of that town. This bears the names of VERECUNDA LVDA . LVCIVS GLADIATOR, and, having a hole bored through it for suspension, is regarded as a love-token given by Lucius the gladiator to Verecunda Ludia, or Lydia. Next follows a plate of fourteen Roman seals of lead, the greater part of which were found at Brough upon Stanmoor in Westmerland, and the rest at Felixstowe in Suffolk. They appear to have been fastened by strings to certain articles of merchandise. Half of them have engraved devices on one side only; the others on both sides.

The longest paper in the Part consists of the continuation and conclusion of the late Mr. Crofton Croker's Notes on various discoveries of Gold Plates, chiefly in the South of Ireland: a valuable compilation, from the attention of that gentleman having been for so many years alive to the subject. We may remark, *en passant*, that his account of the Irish crown presented to the "Liberator" does not say much in confirmation of its historical accuracy: "A cap or crown of gold, as it is called, is figured in the preface to Dermot O'Connor's translation of Keating's History of Ireland (1723). In form, this cap *perfectly resembles that of a Chinese mandarin*; and the famous repeal cap of O'Connell was modelled in felt, by a clever Scotch manufacturer, after this golden crown." Mr. Croker gives some particulars of the great find of gold made last spring at Newmarket-on-Fergus (see the report in our present number of the meeting of the Kilkenny Archæological Society), and more full particulars of the former great find at New Grange in Dec. 1842, of which the proceeds are in the possession of Lord Londesborough, and were exhibited at the Dublin Industrial Exhibition in 1853. He concludes with some account of the Wicklow gold-mines, which were worked for a short period at the close of the last century. They are stated to have produced gold to about the value of 3,500*l.* during the two months they were managed by government, though it was stated that the

peasantry had previously extracted ore to a much larger amount,—chiefly from the mud and sand of the Ballinvalley stream. The largest “nugget” was one of twenty-two ounces.

The closing pages of the book are occupied by brief notices of recent researches and discoveries, chiefly of Roman antiquities, made in various parts of this country and of France since Mr. Smith’s last volume. At p. 218 is a remarkable account of a Gallo-Roman fortress or castrum discovered at a place named Larçay, which we find is only six or seven miles from the city of Tours. Its walls are described as solidly built, very thick, and at intervals strengthened by semicircular towers. This mode of construction shows a close resemblance to the Roman castra on our own shores, at Pevensey, Richborough, Lyme, and Burgh, and we are surprised to observe in the *Atheneum Française* (Feb. 13), that the Institut of France, through M. Quicherat, has disputed the opinion of its Roman origin expressed by its discoverer M. Boilleau, and has declared it to be the ruin of a mediæval castle or chateau.

Another notice relates to the recent excavations made in Pevensey castle, of which Mr. M. A. Lower has already published a report in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, but of which Mr. Smith proposes to render further account to the subscribers to the excavations, so soon as he has completed some comparisons between the Pevensey castrum and others in France.

We are also rejoiced to find, towards the end of the volume, an announcement of “a projected work, illustrative of Roman London.” This would be an undertaking worthy of the talents and opportunities of Mr. Roach Smith, and which would perpetuate to posterity the reputation which he already enjoys among his contemporaries. We will not say it would be his best monument: for we cannot resist the anticipation that it might lead, before the antiquarian community is finally deprived of his services, to a more complete review of the whole subject of our Roman antiquities, in the form of a *BRITANNIA ROMANA*.

We observe that, in his title-page to this volume, Mr. Roach Smith no longer styles himself a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and that in the Preface he defends himself from the charge of having withheld from that Society the communication of various discoveries, the details of which would have found their appropriate place in the *Transactions* of that body. He refers to the experience of former years, when he was kept waiting for many months together in uncertainty as to the possible publication of papers,

and their subsequent appearance without adequate engravings, or even their rejection on the question of expense. He adds that the first paper in the present volume was offered to the Society, and refused because the Council could not afford the artist’s expenses, estimated at ten pounds. “In no way (Mr. Smith adds) have I deserted the Society; the Society has simply been unable to assist and keep pace with me.” Admitting to their fullest extent Mr. Roach Smith’s complaints of procrastination and neglect, and of an unwise parsimony during a period of the Society’s administration which is now passed by,—we really cannot perceive how he can maintain his assertion that he has not deserted this Society, when he has wholly discontinued his communications to it, and even dropped his designation as a Fellow. That many of the best and most efficient members of the Society have not deserted him, is proved by his own list of Subscribers: and we feel assured that any further communications he might make would now be received with the respect due to his great erudition in archæology and his acknowledged reputation: and, moreover, that they would be published, and illustrated, with a liberality commensurate with their value, and with the present renewed prosperity of the financial status of the Society. We devoutly hope to see a speedy close to the state of feeling which is betrayed in Mr. Smith’s closing remarks on “The Society of Antiquaries of London;” and we should rejoice to witness hereafter a cordial co-operation of the resources of the one and the talents of the other in the production of the *BRITANNIA ROMANA* to which we have already alluded.

The Battles and Battle-Fields of Yorkshire; from the earliest times to the end of the Great Civil War. By William Grainge. *Post 8vo. pp. 204.*—This is a compilation of much local interest, and as such will be welcomed, we are sure, by the large number of persons of literary and historical taste which must exist among the teeming population of Yorkshire. It appears to have been suggested to the author, not in the mere spirit of book-making, but in the honest desire to gratify his own curiosity; and his present offer to impart the like satisfaction to his countrymen deserves their grateful reception. The historical portions of the book are compilations wholly, as may be imagined, from printed sources; but the battle-fields themselves are described from actual observation, and the traditions and anecdotes regarding them have been mostly collected on the spots where they are said to have happened. Professor Phillips, in

his recent work on the Rivers and Mountains of Yorkshire, has made the following remarks on the copious military memorabilia of the ancient city of York: "Innumerable battle-plains surround her Roman camp, and from her walls we may see three decisive fields, where Hardrada fell at Stamford Brig, and Clifford died in Towton Dale, and Rupert fled from Marston Moor—sixteen centuries of historical renown dignify the winding streets and narrow pavements by which we reach the feudal walls, the Benedictine abbey, the Northumbrian church, the camp of the Victorious Legion."

The principal subjects of Mr. Grainge's attention are the following nine great Battles:—

1. The battle of Stamford Bridge, fought in 1066, in which the Norwegian Harold, and Earl Tosti the brother of the English Harold, were both slain. The great struggle was at a bridge, which was long defended by a Norwegian giant, but he was at length slain by an Englishman from a boat; and an annual boat-like cake is still, after nearly eight centuries, the village memento of this patriotic feat.

2. The battle of the Standard, fought near Northallerton in 1138, which resulted in the total defeat of David King of Scots and his invading army. Its only existing memorial is a place called Scot-pit Lane.

3. The battle of Myton-upon-Swale, in which the invading Scots were victorious, in the year 1320.

4. The battle of Boroughbridge, where the insurrection of Thomas Earl of Lancaster was defeated in the year 1322. Under this head we find the following statement in reference to that great man, who, after the battle, was taken to Pontefract, and there beheaded: "The remains of this noble Earl are, from circumstances connected with his death and burial, fairly presumed to have been discovered by two labourers, on March 25, 1822, in a field called the Paper-Mill field, lying near St. Thomas's hill in Pontefract. On the removal of the earth, an antique stone coffin was discovered; the lid was ridged, and projected over the sides about two inches, and on being raised presented a complete skeleton, of large dimensions, in a complete state of preservation; a rough stone was laid in the place of the head, which rested between the thigh-bones, a proof that the occupant of this narrow mansion had suffered decapitation. The coffin is of the dimensions of six feet five inches in length, and nineteen inches in width within, with sides about six inches thick; it has been cut out of the solid stone, and is supposed to weigh a ton and a half." We may confidently state that this

conjecture is erroneous. It was not likely that the Earl should have been interred in unconsecrated ground; and, though it may not perhaps have made its way into ordinary books, we have authentic evidence that "the blissyd and holy Erl" was "honorably tumylat and restyng within the priory of saint John th' appostill at Pontefract." (Act of Resumption 34 Hen. VI. in Rot. Parl. v. 308.)

We are inclined to think that the solid coffin found in 1822 may have been of the Roman age, of which its ridged lid is characteristic. In the next page we notice a misnomer, the lord Thomas Mandute, for Mauduit; and in p. 22 the royal favourite should be called Hugh le Despenser instead of "de Spenser," and the castle of Dedington near Banbury should be Doddington.

5. The battle of Byland Abbey, in the same year (1322) in which the English were defeated by King Robert Bruce; and in which Sir Andrew Harcla, who had obtained the earldom of Carlisle as his reward for the defeat of the Earl of Lancaster, entirely lost his military credit, and in consequence his dignity and his life, by sentence of court-martial.

6. The battle of Haslewood, in 1408, in which the Earl of Northumberland, the father of Henry Hotspur who had died on the field of Shrewsbury, was slain in rebellion to King Henry IV.

7. The battle of Wakefield, in 1460, where Richard Duke of York was slain.

8. That of Towton, which, only three months after, placed his son Edward upon the throne.

9. And last, the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644.

Having concluded his narratives of these nine great battles, the author devotes the latter portion of his book to a chronological precis of the military history of Yorkshire.

In p. 134 it is stated that King Richard II. was imprisoned in "three Yorkshire castles" before his final and fatal captivity at Pontefract, namely, Leeds, Pickering, and Knaresborough. But we believe the first to have been Leeds castle in Kent.

We will add one more extract, as an example of the author's gleanings among the traditions of the battle-fields. "The spot where the Duke of York fell at Wakefield is yet pointed out by the villagers as close to the old road from Wakefield to Barnsley, a little above the toll-bar, about a mile from Wakefield bridge, in a hollow piece of wettish ground, near two large willow-trees. Tradition says the trees were there at the time of the battle; though this may be giving them too long a term of life, they bear undoubted marks

of hoar antiquity about them, being large and much decayed, a great part of one of them having long since returned to dust, though some branches yet grow vigorously from one side; the other is quite entire, hollow, and many of the branches quite dead, the living mixed with the withered and lifeless wood giving it quite a picturesque appearance. From the tenacity of life in the willow, and their moist situation, they are calculated to endure for some ages yet. They are looked upon with reverence, and shown with great pleasure by the inhabitants.'

Life and Landscapes, from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile. By Bayard Taylor, Author of "Views Afoot," &c.—This very clever and good-tempered and enterprising traveller deserves a recommendation to those numerous readers who can appreciate descriptions evidently faithful and impressions unobscured by affectation. Learned and scientific Mr. Bayard Taylor is not, and he is not free from American boastfulness, and more than a tinge, we believe, of a slave-holding country's prejudice. But there is thorough freshness in the record of his journeyings. Travelling over a track now so well known (up to the Cataracts at least) as Egypt is, he has yet a great deal to say that inspires us with a feeling absolutely new. There is no puppyism and no pretension to dilettanteism, but a hearty and glowing love of nature and of ancient relics, much less as matters of art, however, than as wonderful proofs of national vigour of thought and hand. We should judge from Mr. Bayard Taylor's enjoyment of animal life, from the high health which pervades all he writes, that he has a peculiar sympathy with that which is strong, and of manly and giant proportions. You meet with little, if any, speculation as to faiths and philosophies—that is not the author's line. His is the bold energy of an enterprising nature, and one feels quite a sympathy in his bitter regrets at having to turn back from the unexplored to the more familiar regions of Africa. It seems a pity that one so clad in the armour of a courageous spirit, so vigorous in body and full of clever resource, could not penetrate further into the haunts of wild beasts and wilder men. How often have such regions fallen to the lot of worn-out travellers—of those who were doomed before they started on the enterprise!

It is true that, in examining the great deeds of many of these men, of all times and countries, we cannot but feel that there has been a previous sacrifice of bodily aptitudes for laborious undertakings, in the cause of that very science or art, a pro-

found knowledge of which has constituted the high mental qualification. It seems as if the unformed spirit must precede the accomplished investigator; and, though too often we have had to correct the serious mistakes of the latter, he should not be undervalued. If he is a clear-sighted, sensible man, using his own senses aright, and not easily scared by fancies, there is much to be said for the information he brings, and for the impression he makes on the wild races among whom he sojourns. Only once do Mr. Taylor's spirits seem to have led him to an act of wantonness, which it is but justice to say occasioned him no little remorse. The freak of setting fire to a tropical jungle was certainly no joke. No one but an American would have thought of it, and no one else perhaps would so keenly estimate the extent of evil he might have caused. We are tempted to give the passage, but on the whole prefer extracting another, in which there is a strong appreciation of the peculiarities of the scenery, which is that of the White Nile, considerably beyond Kartoum.

"The scenery had changed considerably since the evening. The forests were taller and more dense, and the river more thickly studded with islands, the soil of which was entirely concealed by the luxuriant girdle of shrubs and waterplants in which they lay imbedded. The *ambac*, a species of aquatic shrub, with leaves resembling the sensitive plant, and winged, bean-like blossoms of a rich yellow hue, grew on the edge of the shore, with its roots in the water, and its long arms floating on the surface. It formed impenetrable ramparts around the islands and shores, except where the hippopotamus and the crocodile had trodden paths into the forest, or the lion and leopard had come down to the river's margin to drink. Behind this floating hem of foliage and blossoms appeared other and larger shrubs, completely matted together with climbing vines, which covered them like a mantle, and hung from their branches dangling streamers of white and purple and yellow blossoms; they even stretched to the boughs of the large mimosas or *sont* trees, which grew in the centre of the islands, thus binding all together in rounded masses. Some of the smaller islands resembled floating hills of vegetation, and their slopes and summits of impervious foliage, rolling in the wind, appeared to keep time with the rocking of the waves that upheld them. The profusion of vegetable life reminded me of the Chagres river. If not so rich and gorgeous, it was on a far grander scale. The river had still a breadth of a mile and a half, where his current was free, but, where island crowded on island in a vast

archipelago of leafy shores, he took a much wider sweep. The waves danced and glistened in the cool north wind as we glided around his majestic curves, and I stood on deck watching the wonderful panorama unfold on either side with a feeling of exultation to which I gave a free vent. In no other river have I seen landscapes of larger or more imposing character.

"All the rich animal world of this region was awake and stirring before the sun. The wild fowls left their roosts; the *zek-zaks* flew twittering over the waves, calling up their mates, the sleepy crocodiles; the herons stretched their wings against the wind; the monkeys leaped and chattered in the woods; and at last whole herds of hippopotami, sporting near the shore, came up, spouting water from their nostrils in a manner precisely similar to that of the grampus. I counted six together, soon after sunrise, near the end of an island. They floundered about in the shallows, popping up their heads every few minutes to look at us, and at last walked out through the reeds and stood upon the shore. Soon afterwards five more appeared on the other side of the river, and thenceforth we saw them almost constantly, and sometimes within fifty yards. I noticed one which must have been four feet in breadth across the ears, and with a head nearly five feet long," &c. (p. 330.)

With this quick eye and ready pen, Mr. Bayard Taylor does not revel in sportsmanlike adventures. He depends upon little for enjoyment beyond his powers of observation. He is neither artist, naturalist, nor antiquary; but his various difficulties and deficiencies are carried off with much of mother-wit. His book will, we incline to think, be read with forbearance, interest, and pleasure.

Music as an element of Education: one of a series of lectures delivered at St. Martin's Hall, &c. July 24th, 1854. By John Hullah.—Often as we have admired the results of Mr. Hullah's conscientious, careful endeavours to familiarize his hearers and pupils with good music, we never feel so thankful to him as when we find him putting forth, in clear and manly language, the ideas that have been ripening in his mind for so long a time on the subject of music as an educational element. Making a very little allowance for that honest excess of love which any true-hearted man will be sure to feel for the pursuit to which his days and years have been devoted, there seems to us nothing but what is simply and fairly true in Mr. Hullah's views on the whole subject of music and its moral and mental instrumentalities. It

is, moreover, the expression of the mind of no mere musician, but of a remarkably well-informed man; a practical, sound habit of reading and thinking is about one of the most characteristic of Mr. Hullah's qualifications. He thoroughly knows many collateral subjects: he has high principle, too, and brings it into earnest and conscientious exercise, and thus we look forward with certainty to his achieving a considerable portion of imperishable success. Among the collateral remarks thrown out almost accidentally in the course of the present lecture is one with which we are particularly glad to meet in such a connection. It is much needed for the correction of a mischievous tendency of some calling themselves "practical persons," who are labouring to turn education into apprenticeship, by seizing on the few and precious moments of time which can be consecrated to mental improvement by the children of the poor, for the purpose of what they deem useful training in certain manual occupations. We would no more in the humbler ranks teach plastering to a schoolboy, though he may very probably be a mason hereafter, than we would teach anatomy to the young gentleman intended for the surgical profession. We must, and we ought, to use Mr. Hullah's words, "to spare a few years for the non-professional foundation, to the rearing of the kindly, truthful, and intelligent man." We must again cordially recommend this lecture to general perusal. It is really worthy of the highest praise—as to tone, sentiment, historical accuracy, and sound and judicious statement.

A New Greek Harmony of the Four Gospels. By W. Stroud, M.D. 4to. pp. ccxvi. 384.—The author of this work is favourably known by his "Dissertation on the Physical Causes of the Death of Christ," which, with some peculiar opinions, contains many valuable thoughts. In the present instance, he cannot be charged with a neglect of Horace's rule (*Non-num, &c.*), for his first attempt was made more than thirty years ago, in a new arrangement of the scriptural narratives of the resurrection. He says less on the subject of Harmonies and their compilers than might have been expected, but this is intentional on account of space, and the reader must therefore have recourse to Horne and Orme for the merits of particular writers.

Some eminent critics, and Gilpin among the number, have argued against Harmonies, from the difficulty of producing a complete one. Archbishop Newcome has vindicated their use; yet we cannot help thinking that no very great success ap-

pears to have attended the compilers. Lightfoot, who is enthusiastic on the subject, admits that, if Harmonies illustrate some points, they obscure others, and drive the student to expository (we might say emendatory) criticism. Besides, the compilers often treat the gospels with undue freedom, and, rather than submit to difficulties which inspiration has left, they attempt to remove them by a violent process, which only substitutes others in their room. The late Rev. Peter Roberts carried the idea so far as to compile a Harmony of the Epistles, which testifies to his industry, but has never come into general use. Mr. Orme's remark on that work, that "the inspired writers will be best understood when allowed to speak according to their own arrangement of their thoughts," (Bib. Biblica, p. 376,) applies to Harmonies in general, in a great measure.

The text adopted by Dr. Stroud is virtually that of Tischendorf.* To apologise for departures from the authorised version was unnecessary in a work of this kind; they must rest on their several merits. Since we differ from him as to some of the grounds on which he proceeds, we are hardly entitled to pronounce on the results at which he arrives. We shall merely say, that we have felt alternate sensations of disagreement and assent. We bear our willing testimony to his diligence; and we may add, that those parts of the Introduction which form an analysis are often happy in giving the meaning of passages. The student will learn much from it, but he must not always commit himself implicitly to it.

The Gentile Nations. By George Smith, F.A.S. 8vo. 2 vols.—This is the third part of the author's "Researches into the History and Religion of Mankind;" the first of which comprised "The Patriarchal Age," and the second "The Hebrew People."† The delay in its following the former parts was owing to a laudable wish of the author's to avail himself of the recent important discoveries in the East, and to incorporate their result in his account of Assyria and Babylon. The work is a summary of a history of the great ancient empires, or rather a running commentary on their history; and perhaps this is the reason why so few references are given to

ancient historians. There is an excellent remark at ii. 699, on the legend of Tarpeia, that the casting away of their shields by an invading force, at the very moment when they would most need them, seems very improbable. The Roman History ends with the accession of Octavius. Indexes, general and chronological, are appended, and greatly facilitate the use of these volumes. So much information is combined from various sources, that the student will find the work a valuable supplement to the ordinary ones on ancient history, which his prescribed course of reading includes.

Remarks on the Education of Girls. (John Chapman.)—Certain idiomatic peculiarities in this little pamphlet lead us to the conclusion that it is either the English writing of an intelligent foreigner, or the translation from what may have been written in a familiar foreign language. Be that as it may, it is a well arranged and thoughtful work of its kind. Erring, occasionally, in too strong a statement of the supposed grievances of women, but offering many really sensible, unexaggerated, and very unobjectionable suggestions for the improvement of the education of girls. Among these we venture to note the following, which seems to us to contain much practical truth:—

"More important than any book-teaching is the education of life—the education of responsibility. Everybody who talks at all on the subject is for ever repeating this; yet real participation in life is placed far out of the reach of the majority of girls. They never (?) have money—they are responsible for the welfare of nothing and nobody. . . . We should ever preach to the young that they are responsible, not so much for the state as for the use of their own souls, and then give them all practical scope for the employment of time and money, and, likewise, the time and money to employ. Why do we see the eldest daughter of an orphan family so constantly mature, in purpose and action, at an age when other girls are the most frivolous of God's creatures? They have been "brought out by circumstances," say the bystanders. Very likely: everybody can see that. Then why take such anxious pains to ward off parallel circumstances in the case of other girls?" p. 16.

There is no occasion, as the author further says, to violate any natural relationships: and we agree that girls who are in a more subordinate and restrained position than this should be allowed all the liberty possible—liberty to earn money and to expend it—instead of being, as is too frequently the case, drawn into a family

* Not invariably, for his reading of John xiii. 2, is rejected as absurd, and the common text retained.

† Mr. Smith has also published, "The Religion of Ancient Britain," and a volume entitled "Perilous Times," on the dangers and duties of the age.

vortex, in which there is scarcely any exercise of the faculties for the general purposes of life, and in which they are rendered incapable of any general views or sustained action for any purpose extraneous to home. We therefore subscribe to the justice of these views, while it may be permitted us to doubt whether the authoress has made good use of her opportunities (for we presume that we are reviewing a woman) of giving counsel on another point. It is not our opinion that the "state" of the soul is less important than its "use," as here seems to be stated, and therefore we think that a little more should have been said on the difficulty of securing such a sufficiency of family accord as will promote the purposes of union in families, when each female member of those families pursues an independent vocation. We cannot believe the thing to be impracticable; but women should be educated in Christian unselfishness, and then, and with due spiritual humility, we need not fear. Only along with the careful cultivation of the soul as to its "state," can the question of its "uses" be admissible. Without a high dedication to the service of God as well as of our fellow creatures, we believe that a series of jarring uncomfortable households would be created by the means proposed.

On several other subjects essential to the good and happiness and full development of the female character the author has our sympathy. Still, however, there is a want of fullness and depth.

It is too eager a plea for liberty, as if that alone were needed to produce moral renovation; and the author dwells on the elevation to which women have attained who certainly did not possess the facilities she advocates, overlooking the fact that the previous wrestling with difficulty had perhaps much to do with the results she admires. For instance, during an age in which the female mind was rigorously repressed, it did most certainly rise to the level of the times, and assisted materially in working out the Reformation. We do not use this as an argument against enlarging the sphere of woman; but we think it should be allowed that there is no insuperable barrier to her attainment of a high form of excellence, and that there may even now be a danger of our placing means in the position of an end.

On Pain after Food; its causes and treatment. By Edward Ballard, M.D. 8vo.

—This book, upon one of the most common ailments that flesh is heir to, is not written by a tyro in the profession, but by a physician already distinguished in its ranks as the author of a standard work on

the diagnosis of abdominal diseases. As might have been expected, he has not permitted himself to be led by the conventionalism with which the subject of dyspepsia is usually handled; but, taking a solid scientific position, he has succeeded in placing before the reader, tersely but clearly, the views which he entertains respecting the nature and causes of the important symptom of "pain after food." His treatment of the affection, based upon inquiries into its origin in every individual case, appears rational and judicious, and bears the stamp of reflection and experience. Doubtless the profession will appreciate the work as it deserves; but, if we mistake not, Dr. Ballard has also struck a chord which will be responded to by those who alone can estimate the distress of "pain after food."

THEOLOGY.—1. *A Help to the Profitable Reading of the Psalms.* By E. Walter, B.A. fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. and Sig. Q 2.—

This volume does not profess to be an explanation of every verse in the Psalms, but to present the main character and leading feature of each Psalm, as a subject for practical and devotional thought, in connection with the doctrines of the New Testament. As such it resembles in prose the plan of Dr. Watts's version, by combining the Gospel with the Psalms. Sometimes the remarks are made in the form of a commentary, sometimes in that of a prayer. A more uniform plan would have been preferable, but works of this kind are not to be examined too critically. On the whole, much may be gained from it; nor will it prove useful to private persons only, but divines will find it occasionally so, in supplying hints for composition. A work of this kind, we may here observe, was published at Paris in 1691 (8th edition), entitled, "Le Psautier de David . . . avec des notes courtes, tirées de S. Augustin et des autres Pères," and apparently of a Jansenist character. We give a practical specimen from Ps. ii. 1. "Vainité des entreprises des hommes, lorsqu'elles combattent les desseins de Dieu." A MS. note in our copy says, with a query, "Par M. Courtin?" but it seems rather, by an advertisement at the end, to be the production of M. Le Tourneux, the friend of Sacy, whose "Année Chrétienne" was condemned by Innocent XII. in 1695. A similar work (to which we cannot now refer) was published about the same time, in the form of prayers; but our impression is, that it was inferior to the former.—2. *Parish Sermons.* By the Rev. J. Aspinall. 12mo. pp. xvi. 287. The author informs us that these sermons were "preached in his own pulpit," which we might have supposed. The preface is

too egotistical. Many, who can say what they please to a congregation in preaching, believe they can do so to the public in print. The late Bishop Kaye was so well aware of the difference, that he declined a request for publishing a Visitation Charge for that very reason. However, these sermons do not fall below the contemporary average. They do not display the eloquence of the "Rhetorical School," but what is more useful, that of parochial experience. If we were asked to recommend a sermon on the subject of "Lot's Wife," we should refer the inquirer to this volume, and particularly to the suggestions at p. 209.—3. *A Course of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer.* By T. Hugo, M.A. 12mo. pp. xvi. 347. This is a lengthened commentary on the Lord's Prayer, in the form of sermons.* It is accompanied "with illustrations from the Fathers," in which respect it resembles the "Psaultier" described above, but with this material difference, that the passages are here quoted in

full. But we doubt the expediency of the practice, or indeed of drawing the notes from one source; for it looks too like exalting the commentator above the text. And surely the Lord's Prayer is the last foundation on which a structure ought to be raised to the praise of any set of men. Besides, if the author wishes to elevate the character or promote the study of the Fathers, will he do so by the citation of a few passages, when an opposite selection may be made from the pages of Barbeyrac, Osburn, and Isaac Taylor? The most likely result will be a superficial boast of acquaintance with *their* writings, by persons who are only read in those of Mr. Hugo. After all, the sermons do not need the support of these references, but might have stood on their own ground. At p. 86, the author seems to mistake the causes of dissent, for those which he assigns are not the ones which are usually alleged by dissenters themselves.

THE LATE MARQUESS OF ORMONDE.

(See a *Memoir* in our present *Month's Obituary.*)

HOARSELY around Rinduan's † rugged verge
 The Ocean moans—sad echo of our thoughts :
 One short week since how blithely on its shores
 The glad waves broke. Oh! many-voicéd Deep,
 Thou changest ever with our joy or grief ;
 And well may'st thou be sad, for thou hast seen
 The father struck down in his pride of strength,
 The widow'd mother, and the orphan'd babes.

Oh, Ormonde! worthy son of that fam'd line,
 Whose deeds, like bright stars, light up the dim past,
 Thine early death in bitter grief we mourn.
 Ours is the loss, not thine ; God often takes
 The good man from the evils that may cross
 His pathway here ; and so it was with thee.
 Thy cup of joy was full—'tis *ours* to drain
 The brim-full cup of sorrow to the dregs.

Oct. 1, 1854.

JAMES GRAVES.

* A volume of the same kind was published by the Rev. H. Horlock, Vicar of Box, near Bath, in 1837. It is an able work of the kind.

† Rinduan was the ancient name of the promontory of Hook, the place of the late Marquess of Ormonde's death.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Election of the New Council of Oxford University—Law Prize at Cambridge—Educational Museum—Liverpool Meeting of The British Association—Mr. Wright's Lecture on the Faussett Collection—Acquisition of M. d'Orbigny's Collection of Shells by the British Museum—The Ray Society—The Philobiblon Society—Works of the French Committee of History—Archives of France—MSS. relative to the Poet Cowper—Excavations resumed by the Novomagian Society at Holwood Hill—French Researches at Babylon and at Khorsabad—Report of the Decoration of the New Palace of Westminster—News in Literature and the Fine Arts—Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin and his Companions.

On the 24th October the election of the New Council for the government of the *University of Oxford* was held in the Convocation-house. The number of members of Congregation present was 220, and the election was made in three sectional lists. On the first poll the following Heads of Houses were declared duly elected:—

	Votes.
Dr. Williams, Warden of New College	126
Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College	106
Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College	101
Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church	93
Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke	74
Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham	70

For Professors the numbers were—

	Votes.
R. Hussey, B.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History	146
E. B. Pusey, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew	104
G. B. Daubeney, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry	100
E. Cardwell, D.D., Camden Prof. of Anc. Hist. (Princ. of Alban Hall)	99
J. M. Wilson, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy	79
W. F. Donkin, M.A., Savilian Professor of Astronomy	79

For the third section an equality of votes occurred between the persons sixth and seventh upon the list. The Vice-Chancellor, after some consultation, determined that neither could be returned, and declared the poll as follows:—

	Votes.
H. L. Mansel, B.D., St. John's	82
J. B. Mozley, B.D., Magd. College	71
J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College	64
R. Michell, B.D., Magdalen Hall	60
O. Gordon, B.D., Christ Church	60

The two next upon the list were the Rev. C. Marriott, B.D., Oriel College, and the Rev. M. Pattison, B.D., Lincoln College, who had each 56 votes.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Chancellor, has signified his intention to give annually a prize of a gold medal for the encouragement of Legal Studies in the *University of Cambridge*. A syndicate has been appointed to draw up a scheme of regulations for its institution.

At the suggestion of the Society of Arts the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have decided that it will be desirable to establish a permanent *Educational Museum*. The nucleus of such a museum has been already contributed by a large proportion of the exhibitors at the recent Educational Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall. The receipts at the doors and the special subscriptions in aid of the Exhibition are still considerably below the actual expenditure, but the council naturally hope that, this most important result having been gained, further voluntary subscriptions will be made, so that the deficit may be met without the ordinary income of the Society being trenching upon.

The Liverpool meeting of the *British Association*, a gathering equalled by few and surpassed by none of its predecessors in the extent, variety, and usefulness of its labours, was brought to a close on Wednesday, Sept. 27, with the gratifying announcement that the number of members who attended its proceedings was 1891, and the amount of subscriptions 1855*l*. This sum, added to the property of the Association in consols and stock of publications, and deducting its liabilities, would leave them a balance of upwards of 7000*l*. The Committee of Recommendations voted 500*l*. for the maintenance of Kew Observatory, which has rendered such signal service to navigation in connexion with the Board of Trade; 100*l*. to assist in the publication of a valuable work on ornithological nomenclature, left in manuscript by the late Hugh Strickland, esq. whose life was accidentally sacrificed while making some geological sections in a railway-cutting at the last meeting of the Association at Hull; 50*l*. for Mr. Mallet's inquiry into earthquake movements; 25*l*. for the Committee on the Physical Aspects of the Moon; 15*l*. for a Tabular View of the Strata of the Earth; 10*l*. for the Registration of Periodic Phenomena; 11*l*. for continuing experiments on the Vitality of Seeds; 10*l*. for Typical Specimens for Museums, under the direction of Professor Henslow; 10*l*. for the Dredging Committee formed at Belfast; 15*l*. for Map of the World; and 5*l*. towards the solution of

certain Ethnological Queries. Applications were proposed to be made to Government for the use, rent free, of two acres of land, adjacent to the Observatory at Kew, on the expiration of the present lease; for the laying on of gas to Kew Observatory; for early publication of the heights of ground determined by the Trigonometrical Survey; and for accelerating the expedition to North Australia. At the close of the meeting Mr. Mayer exhibited the Faussett Anglo-Saxon relics at a very crowded soirée, given to the members of the Association by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; and a descriptive Lecture delivered on the occasion by the accomplished antiquary Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. has since been published, under the title of "A Lecture on the antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the Ages of Paganism." The meeting of the British Association in 1855 is to be held at Glasgow, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll.

Dr. Gray has secured for the *British Museum* the valuable collection of Shells, chiefly land and freshwater, formed some years ago in South America by M. Alcide d'Orbigny, Professor of Palæontology at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. M. d'Orbigny, during his researches in South America, collected a large number of shells not before known, and described and figured them in a grand folio work, published under the auspices of the French Government, entitled, "Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale;" and it is believed that the collection in question contains the types of those figures.

During the late meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, the *Ray Society* held its eleventh anniversary:—Sir Charles Lyell in the chair. The Report stated, that a volume of Botanical and Physiological Memoirs, including Alexander Braun's profound treatise on "Rejuvenescence in Nature," had just been published. The following works were on the table, and ready for distribution:—Part VI. of Alder and Hancock's "Nudibranchiate Mollusca," for 1851,—the second volume of Darwin's great work on "The Cirripedes," with thirty plates, for 1852,—and the fourth volume of the "Geological and Zoological Bibliography," for 1854. It is the intention of the Council to publish a Supplement and Index to the last work.

A new club has been established for the purpose of printing and reprinting works which would not repay the expense of publication, under the title of the *Philobiblon Society*. One of its members, Mr. Beriah Botfield, recommends to its attention "the

editing and reprinting of the prefaces of the Greek and Latin classical authors." He has had these "prefaces," sometimes more properly termed dedications, transcribed, and offers the transcripts to the Philobiblon Society. In the course of his introduction to a list of these essays, which he has already privately printed, Mr. Botfield enters into various curious particulars respecting the *éditions principes* of classical writers in Greek and Latin, and lightly touches upon the interesting question, how far, and in what way, the employment of the art of Printing contributed to the Reformation?

The Committee of French History, Arts, and Language, first appointed in 1834 by M. Guizot, has made its report for 1852-3. Its labours for the past year have included Augustin Thierry's second volume entitled "Récueil des Documents inédits de l'Histoire du Tiers-Etat," and the sixth volume of the "Lettres Missives de Henri IV." Twelve new works are in course of publication. The principal of these are the "Correspondence of Catherine de Medicis," "The State Papers of Cardinal Granville," "Military Memoirs relative to the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.," "A History of the War of Navarre in 1276 and 1277," by Guillaume Anelier, and "Monastic Architecture," by M. Albert Lenoir. The Memoirs of Cardinal Granville will occupy thirteen quarto volumes. This eminent churchman left no less than eighty quarto volumes of manuscripts, which T. B. Boisot, an abbot of Saint Vincent de Besançon, spent ten years in deciphering and arranging. The philological section of the Committee has resolved to publish the works of Chrestien de Troyes. MM. T. Desnoyers and Chabaille are appointed editors of the "Trésor de Toutes Choses," written in Paris in the thirteenth century, by the Italian refugee Brunetto Latino.

The collection and arrangement of the *Archives of France* has for some time engaged the attention of the government. In the Great Revolution a vast number of the provincial and other archives were collected at Paris, but they were left in utter neglect until the Restoration, when it struck some economist that, as they were in parchment, they would cut up admirably for bags to contain powder and shot. For this ignoble purpose they were applied with great industry until about a year ago, when a *savant* pointed out the scandalous profanation, and it was put an end to. But the loss of valuable records is considerable, and can never be replaced. As a proof of this, it may be stated that a gentleman some time ago had the cu-

riosity to undo one of the parchment powder-bags which happened to fall into his hands, and, on putting the pieces together, he found that they formed part of an account of the revenue and disbursements of the Queen of Charles VII. in the year 1457, throwing great light on the domestic manners and customs of royalty at a most interesting period of French history. In a garret of the Mairie at Troyes have lately been discovered between 7,000 and 8,000 documents which belonged to the Abbey of Villeneuve, some of which date so far back as the ninth century.

Since the remarks which accompany the letter of *the Poet Cowper* which appears in our present Magazine were printed, we learn from the Athenæum that our friend Mr. Robert Cole, F.S.A. has lately become possessed of a number of Cowper MSS., of great interest—including nine unpublished letters of the poet himself—three written by his brother John, three by Dr. Cotton, thirteen by Lady Hesketh, two by Mary Unwin, several by Joseph Hill, Mrs. Hill, Ashley Cowper, General Cowper, Lady Croft, Lady Austen, Dr. John Johnson, Samuel Rose, Bishop Madan, Jekyll, Charles Chester, and others; together with a MS. catalogue of the poet's library, taken after his death. Here is a treasure for the future biographers of Cowper! We have quoted from Hayley's "Life and Correspondence of Cowper," published in 1803, the passage in which he makes his acknowledgments that "Mr. Hill has kindly favoured me with a very copious collection of Cowper's letters to himself." In one of the letters now in Mr. Cole's hands, occurs this passage, written by Hill,—“His letters (Cowper's letters) were wrung from me most reluctantly, and much against my approbation.” This is an odd comment on the kindness and the favour so gratefully acknowledged, and from the facts now disclosed it would seem that a great many were kept back.

In the memoir of the late Mr. T. Crofton Croker, in our last month's Magazine, we had occasion to notice *the Novomagian Society*, founded by him in the year 1828 on the discovery of remains of certain Roman buildings, tombs, and graves with stone coffins, at Keston, near Bromley, in Kent, of which an account was given by Mr. A. J. Kempe to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the 22nd volume of *Archæologia*. We have now the pleasure to state that that Society has revisited the scene of its birth, and has been engaged during the past month in further researches on the same spot; and that in the field called the Lower Warbank they have opened the foundations of some extensive buildings,

the most interesting of which is a villa almost perfect, and very similar in general arrangement to that at Bignor and others; but no tessellated pavements nor inscriptions have been discovered. The villa is 60 feet in length by 32 feet in width, and the foundations are built of flints (the material of the country), with courses of bonding tiles. In connection with the sepulchral remains previously discovered, and the large camp called Cæsar's Camp, still existing in the park of Holwood Hill (now the residence of Lord Chancellor Cranworth), these remains of inhabited buildings, which have lain for so many ages under the surface of arable fields, and every year subject to the action of the plough, are highly interesting; and, although they add nothing to the long-disputed question of the site of Noviomagus, they tend to show that there was a considerable station in connection with the military works still remaining on that spot. The foundations of another building, having walls four feet thick, and appearing to belong to some edifice of a public character, were also laid open, but not fully explored; and it is believed that further investigation will disclose much more extensive evidences of the town or station to which tradition gives a locality in the War Bank field and that adjoining it, and which is said to have been destroyed in the early period of the Saxon settlement in Kent. Robert Lemon, esq. John Richards, esq. G. R. Corner, esq. and other members of the Novomagian Society and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, conducted these researches, with the able assistance, during the latter part of the excavations, of J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. During the progress of the works the scene was visited by the Lord Chancellor, Lady Cranworth, and by many gentlemen and ladies from the neighbourhood and from London, who took much interest in the discoveries; and it is to be hoped that what has been found will give encouragement to further researches next year. The present discoveries will form the subject of a report to the Society of Antiquaries at an early period of the ensuing Session.

M. Jules Oppert has just returned to Paris from the exploration of ancient *Babylon*, to which he was commissioned by the French government. He first made excavations of the ruins of the famous suspended gardens which are now known by the name of the Hall of Amran-ibn-Ali; and he obtained in them a number of curious architectural and other objects, which are destined to be placed in the Louvre. He next took measures for ascertaining the precise extent of the ancient

city,—a matter which has always been open to controversy. His opinion is, that even the largest calculations are not exaggerated; and he puts down its vast extent at 500 square kilometres, or very nearly eighteen times the size of Paris. Large tracts of cultivated lands and gardens, for supplying the population with food in the event of a siege, were comprised within the walls. On the limits of the town, properly so called, stands at present the flourishing town of Hillah. This town, situated on the banks of the Euphrates, is built with bricks from the ruins, and many of the household utensils and personal ornaments of its inhabitants are taken from them also. Beyond is the vast fortress strengthened by Nebuchadnezzar, and in the midst of it is the royal palace—itsself as large as a town. M. Oppert has also been able to distinguish the ruins of the Tower of Babel; they are most imposing, and stand on a site formerly called Borsippa, or the Tower of Languages. M. Oppert has brought with him a vase of the time of a Chaldean sovereign named Narambel, about 1600 years before Christ; also a number of cuneiform inscriptions, which he expects to be able to decipher.

M. Victor Place, who is charged with the excavations at Khorsabad, has found a dozen large earthen vessels in the form of casks, each containing from seventy to eighty lines of inscriptions. He has also found a large square vase, on the lid of which is an inscription; and in this vase are sheets of ivory, lead, copper, silver, and gold, each containing inscriptions.

The Fine Arts Commissioners for the New Palace of Westminster have issued their Tenth Report. They announce that the series of eight fresco paintings in the Upper Waiting-hall is now completed. In the House of Lords eleven of the eighteen metal statues of barons and prelates are placed in their niches. In St. Stephen's-hall, three of the twelve marble statues of eminent statesmen, proposed in the Fourth Report, have now been erected, and commissions given for five others, each to be executed by a distinct artist. In the Prince's Chamber, which it is proposed to decorate with statues, bas-reliefs, and other works, John Gibson, R.A. has been commissioned to execute a statue of her Majesty, with figures of Justice and Clemency, and bas-reliefs on the pedestal; and Mr. William Theed is employed to prepare a series of bas-reliefs, to be cast in metal, for the panels on the walls. Of the frescoes intended for her Majesty's Robing-room, undertaken by William Dyce, R.A., illustrative of the legend of King Arthur, four have been completed. John Rogers Herbert, R.A., is to prepare a series of designs for frescoes to be

executed in the Peers' Robing-room; but the room itself is not yet built. The principal corridors connecting the Central Hall with the two Houses of Parliament are to be ornamented with paintings in oil. Edward Matthew Ward, A.R.A., is commissioned to undertake the Commons' Corridor, and Charles West Cope, R.A., the Peers' Corridor. Daniel Maclise, R.A., is to paint in fresco, in the Painted Chamber, or Conference-hall, the marriage of Strongbow and Eva, from an oil picture of the same subject executed on his own account, and which has been purchased (as stated in our last number) by Lord Northwick.

Sir Edwin Landseer is painting a portrait of the Duke of Devonshire, on a commission from the Duke's tenantry in Derbyshire, whose attachment to him has been strikingly called forth by his late illness.

The Rev. James Stephen Hodson, M.A., of Balliol college, Oxford, son of Dr. Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, has been appointed Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, one of the most important educational posts in Scotland, last held by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, and previously by the Rev. John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

Mr. Peter Tait, of Cambridge, Senior Wrangler of the year 1852, has been appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics, Queen's college, Belfast.

Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., has nearly completed a volume of 750 closely printed pages, entitled "*Curiosities of London*," for which he has been forming collections during the last twenty-five years. It consists of a series of detached articles, the subjects of which include the more celebrated localities and associations of the town; its existing antiquities, collections of art, libraries, and museums; its public buildings and royal and noble residences; its exhibitions and amusements; manufacturing and commercial establishments; its manners and its great events; and, in short, every object of prominent interest, whether past or present.

We have received a Prospectus of what we fear we must designate as a wild and visionary scheme, although the advantages it proposes are undeniable. It is nothing less than an Index to the whole of our literature, whether in miscellanies or in distinct works; and this to be accomplished by a voluntary association of members, each subscribing ten shillings annually, and each contributing his quota to the *General Literary Index*. It is imagined that, in quarterly parts, the design may thus gradually be accomplished—at any event, that it will not be anticipated by the *Classed Catalogue of the British Museum Library*. We can only say we

should be truly glad to see it. The Hon. Secretary of the scheme *pro tem.* is H. C. Nisbet, esq. 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields. This reminds us of an undertaking which we would seriously recommend to any one industriously disposed—an index of reference to all our printed Pedigrees. Mr. Sims's Handbook to the British Museum presents a key to vast genealogical stores; but there are more of equal if not greater value already in print, if it were always known where they might be found.

Intelligence, which may be fairly considered decisive, has at last reached this country of the sad fate of *Sir John Franklin* and his brave companions. Dr. Rae, who was not employed in searching for Sir John Franklin, but in completing a survey of the west coast of Boothia for the Hudson's Bay Company, during his journey over the ice and snows last spring, met with Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, from one of whom he learnt that in the spring four winters past (1850), a party of white men, amounting to about 40, were seen, travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux, who were killing seals near the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island. None of the party could speak the Esquimaux language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ship, or ships, had been crushed by ice, and that they were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. They were then getting short of provisions, and they

purchased a small seal from the natives. Later in the same season the bodies of some 30 persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey to the north-west of Back's Great Fish River. None of the Esquimaux with whom Dr. Rae conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the bodies were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and who had seen the party when travelling. The star of the Bath belonging to Sir John Franklin has been recovered from the Esquimaux, and several silver spoons and forks, with initials of the following officers,—Captain Crozier, Lieut. G. Gore, Assistant-Surgeons A. M'Donald and J.L. Pedder, and Second Master G. A. M'Bean. It would seem that both Sir James Ross and Lieut. Bellot must have been within a few miles of the spot to which our unfortunate countrymen had struggled after their ships had been lost in the ice.

Capt. Sir Edward Belcher and Capt. Kellett have both returned from the Arctic Seas, having been compelled to leave their ships in the ice: the former has left the Assistance and her tender in Wellington Channel, and the latter the Resolute and her tender 28 miles south-west of Cape Cockburn. Records of her Majesty's ship Enterprise, Captain Collinson, have been found down to Aug. 27, 1852; but the hope now becomes but faint that he and his crew will escape the fate of Franklin.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual congress was held at Chepstow, commencing on the 21st of August, and extending to the 26th inclusive. It was to have been held under the presidency of Ralph Bernal, esq. M.A. President of the Association, but a severe illness, terminating in his lamented decease on the last day of the congress, prevented his attendance, and threw a gloom over the proceedings. Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, F.R.S. F.S.A. one of the Vice-Presidents, ably conducted the entire business of the congress.

At the opening meeting held in the Assembly Room of the Beaufort Arms on Monday the 21st, Mr. Pettigrew delivered an introductory discourse on the several objects which were to engage attention during the congress. After some general observations on the establishment of archæ-

ological congresses, which originated in Normandy in 1834, he observed "Monmouthshire unites in itself Welsh and English antiquities. It may be considered as a county belonging both to England and Wales, and was not classed among those of England until the time of Henry VIII., upon the abolition of the government of the lords marchers, and the arrangement of Wales into twelve shires.

"The position of Monmouthshire may account for the great number of its castles, the remains of several of which are to be found to this day. They formed the points of protection and defence betwixt the English and Welsh, from the time of the Normans, who built them along the banks of the Monnow, the Wye, and the Severn. And we may perhaps be disposed to agree in what has been expressed by two local antiquaries, Mr. Octavius Morgan and Mr.

Wakeman, that no castles are to be found in Wales which date beyond the time of the Normans.

"This county forms part of three dioceses, those of Llandaff, St. David's, and Hereford. Belonging to the former of these is the ancient episcopal palace at Matherne, now a farmhouse, but still retaining some peculiarities of its pristine condition worthy of our notice. Leland styles it "a pretty pyle in Base Venteland, longging to the bisshop of Llandafe." It has not been the habitation of a bishop since the time of William Beaw, who died in 1706. Its construction was effected by different bishops. The manor was given to the see by Maurice, King of Glamorgan, in the sixth century. He was the son of the martyr Theodoric, who was buried in the church. Bishop Godwin repaired his tomb, and composed an epitaph for him, which was placed on the north side of the chancel.

"Moynescourt, close to Matherne, is worthy of a visit. The gateway is older than other parts of the building. To the Roman antiquary this place is interesting, as in the walls which inclose the court-yard are two inscriptions which, according to Bishop Gibson in his Additions to the Britannia of Camden, were removed from Caerleon. One of these records the restoration of the temple of Diana by T. Fl. Postumus Varus, the other belonged to a votive altar dedicated to the Emperor Severus and his two sons Caracalla and Geta Cæsaris, having been, in the opinion of Mr. Coxe, erased after his assassination.

"Monmouthshire is known at the time of the Roman invasion as part of the territory inhabited by the Silures. Caerwent formed a Roman station, and is known as the Venta Silurum, and formed the capital, whilst Caerleon constituted the Isca Silurum. The Romans occupied the county from the time of Vespasian to their evacuation of Britain A.D. 408, being a period of 330 years. The conflicts which followed between the petty sovereigns who ruled over their several portions of territory, and with the northern tribes, are subjects still unsatisfactorily treated of by historians, and will most likely remain in obscurity.

"In speaking of the early history of this county, the name of Geoffrey of Monmouth will doubtless occur to you. His stories are generally regarded as fabulous. The study he is said to have occupied is still at Monmouth; but it belongs to a much later period than that in which this extraordinary man lived.

"It is doubtful whether the whole of Monmouthshire was conquered by the Saxons; historians are at issue upon this point, though the Saxon Chronicle seems

to support the opinion by asserting that the kings of England subdued *all* Wales, took hostages, and levied tribute. Harold penetrated into the county with a numerous army and defeated Griffith, sovereign of North Wales, gave a prince to South Wales, and built a palace at Portscuit. The native writers of Monmouthshire, however, boast that their county was subjected only to Roman dominion and not subdued by Saxons, Danes, or early Normans; and Rogers, the author of the Secret Memoirs of Monmouthshire, supports this in some verses which, as Mr. Coxe says, 'prove his patriotism rather than his taste.'

"Most of the places selected for our visits during this congress were occupied by the Saxons, a circumstance necessary to be borne in mind in the examination of their antiquities. The Normans retained the places formerly held by the Saxons, and to them chiefly must be attributed the strong fortresses, the remains of which continue to this day. Pennant asserts that there were no less than 143 castles in Wales, of which Monmouthshire had a very large number, as the remains of nearly thirty may still be observed.

"The traces of Roman occupation in Monmouthshire are various. Besides the capital and stations already alluded to, there are the remains of various forts and encampments, of which a very succinct notice may be found in Mr. Coxe's history of the county, and drawings from surveys made by Mr. Morrice."

Mr. Pettigrew then adverted to Caerleon the *Isca Silurum*, Caerwent the *Venta Silurum*, and Usk *Burrium*. He then alluded to the numerous encampments found in Monmouthshire, most of which have been ascribed to the Romans, and followed the notices of these by noticing the castles which would become objects of investigation to the meeting, namely, Chepstow, Caldicot, Newport, Usk, Llangibby, Raglan, Llanvair, Penhow, and Pencoed. He then successively reviewed the monastic institutions and churches, including the abbey of Tintern, Chepstow Priory, St. Kynemark's Priory, Usk Priory, the churches of Malpas, Chepstow, Matherne, St. Pierre, Portskewit, Caldicot, Roggiet Major, Caerleon, Usk, Caerwent, Penhow, and St. Woollos at Newport.

"The churches of Monmouthshire (he observed) are distinguished by some peculiarities; they are mostly simple in their character, small in point of size, and shaped rather like to a barn. In some there is no distinction in the breadth or height between the nave and the chancel, and these have no belfry. All, however, are not in accordance with this descrip-

tion; variations must occur in buildings which belong to different periods; many are very picturesque, standing in the midst of fields, or on the banks of rivers, and removed some distance from any habitations, a circumstance which, in my opinion, always enhances the solemnity of their appearance. Few, if any, are entitled to be considered earlier, and most of them are later, than the Norman period; but the church of SCENFRETH has been looked upon as presenting Saxon features, or at least early Norman, so difficult is it to distinguish, or rather to pronounce, as to the precise time denoted by their structure.

"The churches of Monmouthshire present much of early English and more of the perpendicular. The former is chiefly plain in its character, often, indeed, rude. Three examples of the larger churches with aisles, formerly arranged in a cruciform shape as in conventual buildings, occur at Tintern, Chepstow, and Usk. From Mr. Freeman's examination (published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*) we learn that the clerestory is exclusively confined to the largest buildings, namely, those of Tintern, Chepstow, and Newport. He thinks the absence of the clerestory may have arisen from there being only a single aisle, but most of the aisled churches he has examined in South Wales are without clerestories, from which we may presume that it was a preferred and accepted form of arrangement in the locality. The chancels of some of the churches of Monmouthshire are of considerable size, as at Roggiet and Caerwent, where it is as large, or indeed larger, than the nave. The towers are of the perpendicular period, but, according to Mr. Freeman, with little of the perpendicular about them. Matherne presents the best specimen of the perpendicular steeple. The internal arcades of the churches are of the same character, though in detail far inferior to their Somersetshire models. Of earlier arcades, not to mention either the splendid Norman instances of Chepstow and Newport, Matherne and Usk must be cited as early English."

Thanks having been voted by acclamation to Mr. Pettigrew for his paper, the Association proceeded to visit the castle remains, where considerable discussion took place as to the purposes to which the several portions had been devoted. Differences of opinion were expressed by the members as to the probable uses to which, in the time of its integrity, the inner court, popularly considered to have been the chapel, was applied. By some few the traditional application was regarded as the correct one; but others insisted that there were evident traces of there having been a

flooring, which would not have existed had it been a chapel, and which favoured the theory that it had been either a banqueting-room or a kitchen, probably the former. The presence of a range of Roman tiles in the wall gave rise to a good deal of perplexing consideration; and it seemed to be generally admitted that the build of the lower part of the castle was unique, and that the erection might have been of Norman, or of anterior origin.

The members and visitors next proceeded to Chepstow church, which has been discussed by Mr. Freeman in the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The site of Chepstow Priory was also visited. It is now occupied by a wine-merchant, and very trifling traces of apparently original structure could be detected. On the subject of the priory and church, Thomas Wakeman, esq. of Graig, communicated the following observations:

"Neither the founder's name, nor the era of the foundation of this house, are known. Dugdale and Tanner inform us that it was a cell to the Benedictine abbey of Corneilles, in Normandy, and was in existence in the reign of King Stephen. We have evidence, however, that it existed in the reign of Henry I.; for a charter of Henry II. without date confirmed the church of Strugul to the abbot and convent of Corneilles, '*as they held it in the reign of King Henry my grandfather.*' A curious charter of Badaron lord of Monmouth to the priory there, recites his marriage, at Strugul, with Rohais daughter of Gilbert the consul, at which Odo Prior of Strugul and Godfrey Prior of Monmouth were present and officiated, and as Godfrey was prior from 1125 to 1130 the date of this must have been between those years. The abbey of Corneilles, to which this was a cell, was founded by William Fitz Osbern, who was also lord of Chepstow or Strugul; and, if the church of Strugul had been mentioned in Domesday as then belonging to the abbey, it might have been fairly inferred that he had also founded this cell, but as that is not the case, it must be referred to one of his successors in the lordship, probably one of the Clares. If, as is not unlikely, Odo was the first prior, Gilbert Strongbow, called De Tonbridge, who was lord of Strugul at the time of Badaron's marriage, about 1129, was probably the individual.

"The original church was a cruciform structure, with a tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts, which fell down at the beginning of the last century, carrying with it all but the nave and side aisles, which were used as the parish church; and a new tower was erected over the west front, which was commenced on 14th May

1705, and finished 13th July 1706. Recent alterations in exceedingly bad taste, have left nothing remaining of the conventual church, except the western doorway and window above. The monastery stood on the south side of the church; but there are no remains of it, the spacious wine vaults on the site having no pretensions to antiquity.

“Strugul is not mentioned in the list of alien priories seized by Edward I. In the patent rolls, 1 Hen. IV. is the confirmation of a pardon granted to Sir Benedict Cely, knt. in 22 Ric. II. for having purchased the alien priory of Chepstow from the abbot and convent of Corneilles without the king’s licence. The nature of this transaction is not very intelligible, as it continued to belong to the abbey; and in 2 Hen. V. is mentioned among other alien priories suppressed in the parliament holden at Leicester. In this document both Strugul and Chepstow are mentioned, as if there had been two priories here. This is probably a clerical error, as there is no reason whatever to suppose there ever was more than one, called indifferently Strugul or Chepstow. King Edward IV. by two patents, in second and ninth years of his reign, gave it to God’s House in Cambridge. At the dissolution Robert Shrewsbury the prior, and Robert Tewkesbury, subscribed to the supremacy. The clear yearly value of its possessions was returned by the former at 32l. 3s. 4d. The whole was granted on lease to Morgan Wolfe, of London, goldsmith. The principal part of the lands was granted to different parties by Queen Elizabeth and James I.; but the site of the monastery, and the gardens and lands immediately adjoining, remained in the hands of the crown till 12th Charles I. when they were granted to Francis Braddock and Christopher Kingscote.”

At an evening meeting Mr. Wakeman made some observations in relation to Chepstow town and castle, upon which Mr. Planché observed that, like Mr. Wakeman and others, he had been struck by the word *Estrighoiel*, and had endeavoured to comprehend it, and he had arrived at a theory with a good deal of confidence, that it was no Welsh word at all, but pure Saxon. It was known that Howell was king of all Wales. Now, *Est-reich-howel* would mean the east kingdom of Howell, and his view therefore was that the word was corrupted from a Saxon term by which the Saxons described the portion of Howell’s territory abutting on their own. He agreed with Mr. Wakeman that there was a good deal of folly in attempting to translate words and torture them from all sorts of derivatives, but, as

it had struck him that the word in question was a Saxon one, he ventured to throw the suggestion out. (On this point papers by both gentlemen will appear in the forthcoming part of the Transactions of the Association.)

On *Tuesday, August 22*, the Association proceeded upon an excursion. Matherne was the first place visited, to view the church and the remains of the episcopal palace. The church was inspected under the guidance of Mr. Freeman. He said it was less characteristic of the Monmouthshire district than many others, being larger and having a more perfect arrangement of nave and aisles. It showed how little they ought to dogmatize about the form of an arch, for here they had round arches upon Early-English columns, and adjoining them a pointed arch. The latter probably referred to an older period, and might have been part of an older church, or the remains of something begun and never finished. He considered that there was nothing Saxon or even Norman in the church, but that it was Early-English of the thirteenth century. On the outside the English style could be clearly traced all round. The windows show the influence which the Somersetshire models had on the architects of this district, and the Perpendicular tower is of the Somersetshire type. In the chancel of this church is a plain mural tablet commemorative of Theodoric king of Glamorgan, stating that Theodoric was slain in a battle fought at Tintern, on his way home, and that his son built a church where the body was buried; but Mr. Wakeman considers this tale highly improbable. Theodoric resided at Tintern, and therefore could not have been killed there “on his way home.” Besides, there is no spot in the neighbourhood of Tintern where such an important battle is likely to have been fought. The battle in which Theodoric was killed or mortally wounded was fought on the other side of the Severn, near Bath, and while the body was being conveyed home by water, the vessel became a wreck, and it was washed ashore near this spot.

The party then proceeded to the Episcopal Palace, inhabited by the bishops of Llandaff for about three centuries. Bishop John de la Zouch, 1403-1425, built a considerable part of this mansion. On the sides of the entrance gate, which was taken down about the middle of the last century, was cut in the stone “Anno regni regis Henrici v^o 7^o,” and opposite, “Anno Domini 1419.” Bishop Miles Salley, 1499-1516, rebuilt the chapel, hall, dining-room, and kitchen. Browne Willis in 1717 says, speaking of the palaces belonging to the see of Llandaff, “And

lastly Matherne; which last is at present in great measure kept up as having been, till within these few years, the constant place of residence of the bishops." Four bishops are known to have been buried in the church of Matherne, but there is no monument to either of them. Bishop Anthony Kitchen died in 1566; Hugh Jones, 1574; William Blethyn, 1590; and William Murray, 1638-9. In 1650 the palace and estate were sold by the Parliament to Edward Green for 977*l.* 2*s.*, but they were restored to the see by Charles II.

The Association proceeded to visit Moynes or Moinscourt, an interesting old house now used for a farm. The entrance is through a gate-house having a turreted gallery standing some distance from the house, but which in all probability was formerly joined to it by other buildings. The interior has been modernised, but the exterior walls are in good preservation, and are of the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Wakeman, who gave an account of the descent of the estate, showed that it derived its name from Sir Thomas le Moigne, who held it in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Knowille.

(To be continued.)

WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society, which held its inaugural meeting in January last, and has subsequently met in conjunction with the Oxford Architectural Society at Coventry, held its first annual meeting on the 25th and 26th of September at Worcester and Malvern. The first assemblage took place at noon in the Natural History Room, Foregate-street, Worcester, where had been arranged an interesting collection of drawings and other articles connected with the Society's pursuits. Among them were relics of sculpture discovered in pulling down the old church of St. Michael, Worcester, in the year 1839: they are made of either alabaster or marble; one of them represents the annunciation, and others are figures of the Virgin, and angels, saints, &c. They were found imbedded in very strong cement in the south-west wall of the old church, against the bell-tower. A metal plate, taken from the old Stanford bridge, with the inscription,—"Pray for the soul of Humfrey Pakington," &c. was exhibited by Sir T. E. Winnington; a carving in alabaster, being a head, supported by an angel, and a lamb underneath, formerly belonging to Little Malvern church, by Mrs. Benson; an hour-glass stand, formerly fixed to the frame of the pulpit at Shelsley Beauchamp

church, and a chain and padlock, which fastened Fox's Book of Martyrs, were shown by the Rev. Mr. Melville; and a curious wood carving, by Mr. Williams.

Lord Lyttelton, having been called to the chair, opened the business of the meeting; and the Hon. F. Lygon read the report of the committee for the past year. It stated that their position as a Diocesan Society has been fully recognised by an important resolution of the Board of the Diocesan Church Building Society, that all plans submitted for grants should be forwarded to the committee of the Architectural Society for their approval and advice. All portions of the diocese of Warwickshire and Worcestershire fall within its operations; and it is in contemplation to hold a meeting at Warwick next year. The Society has been admitted into union by the Oxford Architectural Society, the Exeter, the Northampton, and the Ecclesiological Societies, and from all these bodies has received presents of their publications.

A synopsis of the principal features of interest in the cathedral had been prepared for this meeting. This, it is hoped, may eventually expand into a hand-book. A sub-committee was appointed some time since to report on the state of the ancient Guesten Hall, and it is hoped that some arrangements may be effected with the Dean and Chapter by which that interesting and beautiful structure may be preserved to future ages.

The Bishop then rose to move that the reports be received and adopted. He did not profess to have that knowledge of detail which was necessary for those whose duty it was to instruct others, but he possessed a general admiration for splendid buildings, and was therefore very happy to support an institution whose object was to prevent such buildings being desecrated as they had been. He would, however, venture to give a caution to the promoters of this Society, to endeavour to restore what was beautiful in mediæval art, but not to think that everything that was mediæval was consequently beautiful. For instance, he should not wish to see such specimens as were then exhibited in that room imitated and reproduced in modern churches. Why should such grotesque forms be adopted simply because they were the work of old times? Then as regarded painted windows, nothing was more beautiful than the colouring of those of the Middle Ages, but the designs and drawings of their figures were distorted, and ought not to be imitated now that more correct principles of drawing and of design had been arrived at. He hoped, moreover, that nothing would be done by this Society to run counter to

the feelings or prejudices of any section of the Church.

J. H. Markland, Esq. then proceeded to read an admirable paper on "The Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, as it has been affected by the taste and feeling of past and present times." Having glanced at the growing popularity of archæology as a study, and at the utility which was likely to be experienced therefrom, he went on to speak of the lamentable state of architecture in England during the last century: "And we shall not feel surprised (he remarked) that buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil, in the last century should have been poor, often positively ugly. What were the confused ideas of one of our most distinguished architects, Inigo Jones, when he planned the chapel of Lincoln's Inn? We are told, in so many words, that this particular structure 'shows the skill of that famous architect, he having therein adapted the old Gothic way of building to the manner of the Tuscan order.' What could be anticipated from this ill-assorted union? The flower-pots and vases that still surmount some of our church towers may probably be ascribed to this building, and to Jones's great authority. When himself regarded the height of our cathedrals as a defect; he agreed with his friend Evelyn, that these glories of our land were 'congestions of heavy, dark, melancholy, and monkish piles, without any just proportion, use, or beauty, compared with the truly ancient.' But not only were the architects blind to all the beauties of mediæval art, and unable to give us such buildings as are yearly rising around us, but where were the patrons of real taste to call forth talent? True it is that immense houses, vast, imposing fabrics, were built—Blenheim, Castle Howard, King's Weston, and others, though they furnished subjects for epigrams on Vanbrugh, unquestionably possess a certain degree of heavy grandeur, and were vindicated by no less a man than Sir Joshua Reynolds, as displaying originality of invention and skill in composition. But, supposing the owner of one of these palaces had sufficient piety and right feeling to place a church near it, what was the style of that building? Two specimens before us will suffice to show us that over the many works executed through the reigns of Queen Anne and the first two Georges we had better throw a veil. These are taken from Plot's Staffordshire, and they are accompanied by remarks which still further illustrate the taste of the age. Plot tells us that 'The ancient family of Okeover, of Okeover, have built them a beautiful oratory, or house of prayer, adjoining their seat; whereof, if the reader

please to look back to tab. 18, he may have a prospect.' [The drawing was produced, and excited some amusement.]

"The same writer becomes enthusiastic when he treats of another church, in the same county, which he describes as follows:—'But he that has exceeded all, in a benefaction of this nature, is the worthy Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestre, Esq. who, being patron of the place in anno 1676, rebuilt the church in the form of a parish church, not great, but uniform and elegant, the out walls being all of squared freestone, with a well-proportioned tower at the west end of the same, adorned round the top with rail and ballister, and flower-pots at each corner. The chancel within paved throughout with black and white marble; the windows illustrated with the armes and matches of the Chetwynds, in painted glass; and the ceilings with the same in fretwork; the side walls beautified with funeral monuments of the family, curiously carved in white marble; and the whole vaulted underneath for a dormitory for it. The *navis* or body of the church is separated from the chancell with an elegant screen of Flanders oak, garnished with the King's arms and a variety of other curious carving; at the south corner whereof stands the pulpit, made of the same wood, adorned in like manner with carved work, and the iron work about it is curiously painted and gilt.' 'The seats,' he adds, 'are made of Flanders oak, all of an equal height and goodness through the church; the lord himself not sitting in a finer seat (only somewhat larger) than the meanest of his tenants; so humble is this truly wise man in the midst of all this magnificence.' I give this last extract with no possible wish to hold up to ridicule the good work of the worthy gentleman, Mr. Chetwynd, who evidently loved his tenants, and 'built them a synagogue;' but it is impossible to pass over the particular style of that synagogue and not to compare it, as we may with thankfulness, with some of the latest churches that have been erected in this country by Mr. Scott, Mr. Ferrey, and others, prints of which are now before us.

"The absence of true feeling for the sublime and beautiful in architecture a century ago may be detected in various ways. I attach much weight to the silence of our best writers both in poetry and prose, in the Georgian age, as proving clearly that they could not appreciate the solemn glories of our cathedrals—those wondrous and hallowed piles. At a somewhat earlier period, poets were susceptible of the great beauties of mediæval architecture. Milton's love for the 'high embowed roof' and 'antique pillars massive proof,' was doubtless impressed upon his mind by being

educated under the shadow of the old cathedral of St. Paul's; and the lines of Congreve, so highly praised by Johnson, show that a wit, the author of 'Love for Love,' and 'The Old Bachelor,' had not paced the aisles of a cathedral without emotion :

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arched and ponderous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immoveable.

"How changed was the feeling of a later age! I most unwillingly allude to Gray in any other terms than those which so exquisite a poet may be thought to merit, but it can scarcely be believed that when he first visited York, instead of breaking forth into raptures with the Minster, and the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, he simply notices the cheapness of walnuts in that city. He subsequently made atonement by describing Kirkstall Abbey with all the feeling of a poet and a painter; and from his chronological arrangement of many of our cathedrals and other buildings, it is obvious that Gray carefully studied Gothic architecture, and exercised upon it his correct taste and acute discrimination. Walpole (to whom I have already referred), regarded as the 'admirable Crichton' of his day, as a man of superlative taste, 'the observed of all observers,' makes tours, and visits various cities,—and what are his comments? They are really worth quoting, as being the opinions of an English gentleman of high birth, educated at Eton and Cambridge, a hundred years ago. Speaking of Bristol cathedral, he says,—'It is very neat, and has pretty tombs, besides the two windows of painted glass, given by Mrs. Ellen Gwyn.' (Letters, v. 165.) Of Malvern Abbey—'It is situated half-way up an immense mountain of that name. The mountain is very long in shape, like the prints of a whale's back; towards the larger end lays the town. Nothing remains but a beautiful gateway, and a church, which is very large.' This is all that is said of that fine building. (Letters, iii. 21.) Of Worcester Cathedral—'It is pretty' (again this appropriate epithet!), 'and has several tombs, and clusters of light pillars of Derbyshire marble lately cleaned. Prince Arthur's tomb, from whence we took the paper for the hall and staircase' (at Strawberry Hill; rather an undignified appropriation of this fine monument), 'to my great surprise, is on a less scale than the paper.' (Letters, iii. 21.) Of Gloucester Cathedral, when writing to Bentley, he says—'The outside of the cathedral is beautifully light; the pillars in the nave outrageously plump and heavy. Kent designed the screen, but

knew no more than he did anywhere else how to enter into the true Gothic taste. Sir Christopher Wren, who built the tower of the great gateway at Christchurch, has caught the graces of it as happily as you could do; there is particularly a niche between two compartments of a window, that is a masterpiece.' We will not criticise this octagonal tower, erected for the abode of 'the mighty Tom,' on his translation from the tower of the cathedral; but, with all the partialities which the members of that famous college may entertain for it, they will scarcely join with Walpole in this encomium. Again, in speaking of Gloucester Cathedral, Walpole adds—'But here is a modernity which beats all antiquities for curiosity: just by the high altar is a small pew, hung with green damask, with curtains of the same; a small corner cupboard, painted, carved, and gilt, for books, in one corner, and two troughs of a bird-cage with seeds and water. It belongs to a Mrs. Cotton, who, having lost a favourite daughter, is convinced that her soul is transmigrated into a robin redbreast; for which reason she passes her life in making an aviary of the Cathedral of Gloucester. The chapter indulge this whim, as she contributes abundantly to glaze, whitewash, and ornament the church. A little way from the town are the ruins of Llanthony Priory. There remains a pretty old gateway, which G. Selwyn has begged to erect on the top of his mountain, and it will have a charming effect.' (Letters, iii. 23.) So that the proprietor of a picturesque ruin, like the citizens of Bristol with respect to their beautiful cross, made no difficulties as to the removal of it to the grounds of the first applicant.

"In their way these remarks, we must admit, are characteristic of the taste of the age; and what was the fruit of Walpole's observation? Why the erection of a card-paper house at Twickenham, with what Macaulay calls pie-crust battlements, after the most approved examples of Batty Langley. A portion termed 'the cloister' was really nothing more than three low arches, more fitted to hold dogs or birds than for an ambulatory. A man might in six strides have compassed it. Yet it was of that building that Gray says—'There was a purity and propriety of Gothicism in it that I have not seen elsewhere.'

"It will scarcely be believed, but I quote it as another fact illustrative of the darkness of feeling at this period, that when General Wolfe's monument was erected in Westminster Abbey, the fine tomb of Aylmer de Valence was actually removed for its reception. An offer was subsequently made by an amateur antiquary for the purchase of De Valence's monument; but the

worthy Dean, Dr. Pearce, though he had permitted Mr. Wilton's modern sculpture to usurp the place of the ancient tomb, was staggered by this bold proposal, and placed it in the situation which it now occupies."

The following were among the objects held out by Mr. Markland for this and kindred societies:—

"1st. It would be important to ascertain what books, especially old copies of Bibles, martyrologies, &c. are still in existence in church libraries, or in parsonage houses left to particular incumbencies. There are very many such scattered about, little known, and occasionally very ill taken care of.

"2nd. In private houses old MSS. and documents of great antiquarian interest are to be found, which the possessors care little about, and which they would doubtless permit to be examined.

"3rd. As colouring and polychrome is now often introduced in churches, it is desirable to preserve and to have correct drawings of all ancient remains of such colouring when discovered under white-wash, &c.

"4th. Any interesting and curious specimens of church plate, with the names of the donors, might be noticed, with the inscriptions on them.

"5th. All traditions of each parish, as to particular usages, *e. g.* ringing the curfew, the ringing at funerals, marriages, &c. The church at Sonning, in Berkshire, and various others, are dressed with yew on Easter Sunday as an immemorial custom. The setting up of palms upon Palm Sunday, as at Ambleside church: rules about gleanings and gleaners, wakes, and fairs. Indeed all local peculiarities are interesting.

"6th. We should, by our inquiries, ascertain how far the schoolmaster has been abroad by traces of ancient superstitions still lingering by the existing belief in witches and other gross absurdities. The last witch tried was, I am told, a resident of Tewin, Herts. In Surrey, a clerical friend of mine informs me that he had two witches in his parish, who were charged with bewitching children, coming through the walls of obnoxious cottages at night, and performing various other feats. Another clerical friend tells me that in Devonshire he has known both a witch and a wizard: the latter is frequently consulted by the common people, and is paid for his opinion. Do such people still exist in popular opinion in this county?

"7th. The treatment both of human beings and of animals in sickness and from accidents would oftentimes present curious pictures of gross ignorance and credulity, even in this boasted age.

"8th. Lastly, if a clergyman or some intelligent inhabitant would take the history of his parish, as given in Nash's County History, and add to it whatever discoveries have been made, and whatever important alterations in the church and the buildings in the parish may have taken place, correct whatever statements are erroneous or imperfect, supply whatever is defective, or the events of later years would furnish, good service would be rendered by that man to the cause of topography, and the best materials would be provided, as already stated, for a general History of the county."

The meeting then adjourned to the Cathedral, where Mr. W. White, architect, explained its principal features; and at five o'clock an ordinary was laid at the Star and Garter Hotel, of which about forty gentlemen partook, Lord Ward in the chair, and Mr. Lechmere Vice-President.

At an evening meeting, Mr. Norris Deck read his paper "On Rebuscs and the Punning Mottoes and Devices of the Middle Ages" (see our August Magazine, p. 177); and Mr. White read some remarks on the architecture of Worcester Cathedral.

The next day was spent in a visit to Malvern, where, at ten o'clock, the meeting commenced at the Lyttelton School-room, Lord Ward presiding.

Edward Freeman, Esq. M.A. delivered an extempore discourse upon the Priory Church. He characterized it as a Norman cruciform building, transformed into the Perpendicular. The tower is central, between the two transepts; and although the south transept is gone, there are still fragments showing its former existence. The foundation of the Priory took place in 1085, but no considerable portion of the church was built till some years afterwards. He attributed the earliest portions to the time of Henry I. (about 1120); those portions are the pillars and arches of the nave. As the ancient masons worked from east to west, the oldest portion would be of course at the east end, but that is now gone. Behind the high altar and reredos are traces of what had been thought to be an apse, being a wall in the form of the segment of a circle. These apses were usual in conventual churches of that period. At Worcester and Leominster there had been apses; but this at Malvern, being a segmental one, appeared to him to have been an external wall of the apse of a chancel which had aisles, the width of which was included in the span of the semi-circle. He would not lay that down dogmatically; but if there were no apse, he knew of no clue to the eastern arrangement of this church, as shown by the discoveries

recently made. The Norman work of this church, as also the Perpendicular engrafted upon it, are singularly like those of Gloucester Cathedral, a structure which was being raised at the same time. The original height of the Norman church is not apparent, but he was of opinion that it is shown by the present height of the north transept. The height was much raised at the time of the Perpendicular work, and the church now appears too lofty in proportion to its length. He saw no reason to suppose that the Norman church had western towers, or anything more than a central tower as at present. The eastern portion was certainly very difficult to explain; but it seemed probable that there had been a crypt, under the Lady Chapel, of transitional date, or towards the end of the 12th century. There is great localism apparent in the Norman and transitional work here, similar to the style which had prevailed in South Wales and Somersetshire, the appearances of which he explained by a specimen of a transitional capital dug up at the east end of the Priory Church. The Perpendicular work of this church was commenced about the middle of the 15th century, in the time of Bishop Carpenter, or from 1450 to 1460. The works at Gloucester were going on at the same time; but while the masons at the latter place overlaid their Norman choir, at Malvern they rebuilt it altogether, and hence avoided much of that bungling work and dovetailing of the two styles which are seen at Gloucester. Still there is a weakness and poorness of detail, and a lack of depth and vigour in the mouldings of the Perpendicular work. At Winchester may be seen specimens of good Norman turned into good Perpendicular: at Malvern, bad Norman into bad Perpendicular. The ornaments of the tower here have the appearance of being stuck on, and are widely different from the beautiful towers of Somersetshire. It had been said that the fine Somersetshire Perpendicular had been imitated from Gloucester, but he did not think so. Glastonbury was no doubt the centre and cradle of that beautiful style. He then noticed certain peculiarities in the legs of Malvern tower, especially the greater width of panelling shown on the western pier than on the eastern one, which he thought was intended to give greater importance and beauty to the site of the rood-loft. The later Perpendicular work of the nave clerestory had been unsatisfactorily done; the innovators should either have left the Norman clerestory, or produced something of their own more agreeable than the present range of windows with the large blank spaces between them and the Norman arches beneath. He saw

no traces of the nave ever having been vaulted, as was the case in the choir. Battlements and low leaded roofs appeared to have been originally put up, but these had given way to later work, and when the roof was raised the battlements were taken away and tiles were used. The conventual buildings stood on the south side, which, although the most usual custom, was by no means general; those at Gloucester, for instance, were on the north. But little remains of these buildings at Malvern. The old refectory is one of the finest specimens of timber roofing in England, and is remarkably distinguished by the bold and solid treatment of its timbers. This was the prevailing form of roofs in Wales, where, though the churches were generally mean in stonework, they usually contained very beautiful wooden roofs. The same style would likewise be found there in domestic buildings, while in Somersetshire it was seen in domestic work only, and not in the churches. This at Malvern, however, was the finest example he had seen.

The Rev. J. Rashdall, the Vicar, expressed his willingness to receive the co-operation and advice of the Society in the restoration of the church.

The Rev. F. Dyson next gave a description of his researches at the east end of the church, where he had discovered the remains of what he considered a crypt, upon which the Lady Chapel had been erected. These remains he had found in the soil of an adjoining garden, rented by him for the sole purpose of pushing his interesting discoveries. Archdeacon Sandford proposed, and Mr. Markland seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Dyson, the seconder alluding incidentally to the fact that Malvern Priory was the only one for the preservation of which Bishop Latimer had interested himself by entreating the Lord Cromwell to save it from destruction. This portion of England being at that time a comparatively deserted district, abounding in forests, the existence of the Priory was deemed of great importance for the purpose of education.

Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect, to whom the present restorations of the Priory Church are confided, spoke of the discoveries at the east end, and of the difficulties which beset a satisfactory solution of the appearances there. It seemed that, for some unexplained reason, popular prejudices in old times were greatly against the existence of apses, for, in a large number of cases, those apses were either removed, or squared, soon after their erection. Perhaps there had been some old British tradition opposed to the use of apses. The late parts of this church had been attributed to Sir Reginald Bray, but he found

no proof of it whatever, and thought these works must have been completed as early as 1460. He also read an extract from the Gentleman's Magazine, showing the state of the church in 1788, as deposed to by John Carter, calling himself "surveyor by inclination of the various styles of architecture in England." At that time there was a school close to the church, and the boys amused their spare hours by throwing stones at the windows; a kennel of hounds was also hard by; a pigeon-house was erected in Jesus Chapel; rubbish of all sorts was collected, and lots of old glass had been removed from various windows in order to fill up one window in kaleidoscopic variety. Mr. Scott took the opportunity of remarking on the much disputed origin of the pointed arch, that it seemed to have arisen from the necessities of proportion. The low massive Norman pillars and arches seen in Malvern Church were in good proportion; but as the genius of our religion taught our forefathers more elevating and aspiring ideas, they sought also to raise their sacred buildings from the low, grovelling, horizontal features of Pagan architecture; but to run up immense Norman pillars to the height seen at Tewkesbury and Gloucester, and to surmount them by the little semicircular arch, as before, was at once perceived to be so inconsistent and out of proportion, that it was found necessary to raise the arch as well as the pillars, and hence arose the pointed arch, being the segments of two circles. With regard to the south transept, it seemed that at the time of the suppression of the Priory, the church would have been destroyed, and a beginning had actually been made by the removal of that transept, when the inhabitants of the place mustered the sum of 200*l.*, and thus saved it from annihilation. He thought the inhabitants would do well to complete and carry out that purchase now, by trying to get back that transept, and making the building perfect.

The party next returned to the interior of the south chapel, where Mr. Norris Deck described the three painted windows, 1. the Crucifixion window, which contains figures of angels bearing shields and emblems of the crucifixion, &c.; 2. the Noah window, with the events incident to the deluge; and, 3. the Creation window; pointing out what was peculiar, among which was the human face of the serpent tempting Eve. He took the opportunity of deprecating the mixture of all sorts of glass in one window by collecting it from others. It was much better to leave these interesting specimens, even if fragmentary and broken, in their original position, than to destroy all clue to their meaning by

heaping them all together, heads and swords, legs and shields, arms and faces, breasts and heavenly bodies, drapery and foliage, in such confusion as was apparent here, chiefly in the east window of the chancel. Next he pointed out the valuable and deeply interesting windows in the north clerestory of the chancel, containing the legend of St. Werstan, the founder of the original cell at Malvern, which led to the ultimate establishment of the Priory. This pictorial representation of the legend was discovered a few years ago by Mr. Albert Way, and was duly published at the time, creating much interest by the original light it threw upon the origin of this now fashionable watering-place. The site of the old cell is supposed to have been on a spot well-known till recently by the name of The Hermitage. The martyrdom of the hermit is depicted in the glass, and Mr. Deck threw it out as a probability that the perpetrators of that atrocity were Danes, who sailed up the Severn in that troublesome period, and, as customary* with those heathens, destroyed all monasteries, churches, and devout men, that came within their reach. Next he pointed out, in the east window, some fragments of scenes in the life of our Saviour; and also a white rose, connecting the date of the window with the York dynasty, probably temp. Edward IV.

The humble little church of Newland was then visited, *en route* to Madresfield, and at the latter place the visitors, nearly forty in number, were entertained by the Hon. F. and Lady Georgiana Lygon. In the beautiful little new church of Madresfield, they greatly admired some exquisite carvings by Miers, a brass to the memory of the late Earl, and other features. From thence they drove to Little Malvern church, of which Mr. Lechmere gave a brief history, and pointed out its peculiarities.

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Sept. 28. The quarterly meeting of this society was held for the first time in the eastern division of the county, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the President, in the chair. An interesting collection of antiquities was arranged by Mr. Tymms, the Hon. Secretary, in the council chamber at Ipswich; and two papers were read, contributed by Mr. W. S. Fitch, of that town. The first was on the Corpus Christi Guild of Ipswich. It was observed that the period at which the greatest number of Guilds existed was between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The great Guild at Bury St. Edmund's was founded in the reign of Henry II. and that at Framlingham about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Guild of Corpus Christi at

Ipswich appeared to have been founded in the reign of Henry VI. This society held its meetings in the Moot Hall, and possessed extensive governing powers, somewhat analogous to those now exercised by the Town Council. The brethren went in procession once in the year to the church of St. Mary Tower, and all the parish priests in the town were enjoined to say a mass for the soul at the death of any one of the fraternity. The extracts made from its records embraced a period of some centuries, extending from the time of Henry VI. to the reign of Charles I.

The second paper was derived from the household book of Sir John Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and slain at Bosworth Field, purporting to be the costs of the election of himself and Sir Thomas Brewse, of Little Wenham Hall, when chosen Members for Suffolk to the Parliament assembled 8th Edward IV. (1467). The various items shewed treating on a grand scale. What must be thought of the consumption of eight oxen, twenty calves, twenty-four sheep, twenty lambs, thirty pigs, twelve pheasants, five score capons, twelve score chickens, six score rabbits, eight hundred eggs, seven score pigeons, thirty-two gallons of milk, two hhd. of wine, two barrels of double beer, sixteen barrels of single beer, ten loads of wood for roasting, besides flour for making "dowsetts," salt, pepper, butter, cloves, mace, saffron, raisins, cinnamon, and mustard?

A paper was communicated by Mr. Phipson, upon Sparrowe's House at Ipswich. The writer stated that all the descriptions he had met with were not only meagre, but highly erroneous. It has been customary to ascribe the date to the year 1567, but Mr. Phipson observed that the building was erected at four or five different periods. The roof of the old chapel he ascribed to the beginning of the 16th century, and the corridor forming two sides of the court-yard to the reign of Edward VI. One of the lower rooms was panelled according to the date in 1567. The building shortly afterwards came into the hands of the Sparrowe family in 1573, and has remained in their possession ever since. The exterior of the house, which is perfectly unique, was in Mr. Phipson's opinion erected in the early part of the 17th century, most probably from a design by a Dutch or Flemish architect.

The members afterwards minutely inspected Sparrowe's house, and then started upon an excursion to Little Wenham Hall, and to Wenham, Washbrook, and Capel churches.

Little Wenham Hall, now used as a granary, is a notable example that the same prin-

ciples of architecture were carried out in domestic as in ecclesiastical edifices. The doors, the windows, and the groined roof—even the mouldings and bosses—are similar to those in churches of the same period. The adjacent church presents precisely the same architectural embellishment; indeed, there seems every reason to believe that the church and hall were built at the same time and by the same masons. The hall remains now comparatively unchanged since its first erection, and is, perhaps, the most perfect specimen of a house of the 13th century now existing. Its plan is simple, and the number of the rooms small. It is very substantially built, and adapted for defence against an enemy. A paper on this interesting remain was read by Mr. Jackson, one of the Local Secretaries, and a wish was expressed that, when printed in the Institute's proceedings, it should be extensively illustrated, for which object a special subscription was liberally entered into in aid of the funds of the society. The churches of Washbrook and Capel were elucidated by the remarks of Mr. Tymms.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 20. The principal feature of this meeting consisted in the large number of Ogham monuments brought under notice, the existence of two of which were now for the first time made known. A very fine example of this class of monument has been presented to the Society's Museum by Mr. Hugh N. Nevins, of Waterford, who, in the course of some geological researches on the promontory of Hook, accidentally lighted upon it beneath the clay cliff under the ruins of St. Bricane's church, an ancient ecclesiastical ruin of very small size, at present standing within three feet of the edge of the cliff. The stone might have been thrown over; but it was more probable that it had been washed down with the greater part of the burial-ground, which was every year yielding to the violence of the waves. He had made diligent search, both on the beach and in the neighbouring farm-yards, for a missing portion of the stone, but without success. He had exhibited the stone, shortly after its discovery, four or five years since, to the Royal Irish Academy, where it had attracted the attention of Dr. Graves, and that learned gentleman had got it engraved for his forthcoming work on Oghams. Dr. Graves had deciphered the inscription, and had suggested, from its rounded oblong form, that it originally served as the pillow of the ascetic or anchorite of the neighbouring church, and was inscribed as his monument on his

death. The present ruin was certainly not older than the thirteenth century, but it probably had been preceded by an older cell. This was the only Ogham yet discovered in the county of Wexford.

Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, of Youghal, stated that, on a recent visit to the ancient city of St. Declan, Ardmore, co. of Waterford, he had discovered a fine Ogham stone, in good preservation, and inscribed on both edges, built into the east gable-end of St. Declan's oratory, a structure of the early part of the fifth century.

Mr. J. C. Tuomey, schoolmaster at Burnderrig, co. Wicklow, communicated an interesting account of his discovery of a fine cromlech and hitherto unnoticed Ogham monument near the church of Castletimon, in the parish of Kilbride, co. Wicklow. The stone, which is about five feet long, one foot high, and between one or two feet wide, is known in the neighbourhood as "the Giant's stone," but the Ogham inscription had hitherto been overlooked.

Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, communicated an account of an Hiberno-Danish coin, of which he promised an engraving for the next volume of the Society's Transactions. It was found at Fermoy in 1820, on breaking up one of the circular mounds or entrenchments called raths. It is of silver, weighing eleven grains. The reverse is evidently copied from a penny of Henry I. of England.

The Rev. James Graves gave the following interesting particulars of the extraordinary discovery of gold ornaments made in April last in the county of Clare, a portion of which, purchased for upwards of 700*l.*, at the current price of gold, he had recently seen in Dublin. He had been informed by Mr. F. Barnes, C.E. the contractor of the Limerick and Ennis Railway, that the discovery had been made about two miles north of the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus, in the following manner. Whilst ditching the line, the ganger ordered some of the navvies to straighten an inequality which had been left in the dike, bounding a portion of the line which passed close to the Lake of Mohan. Whilst they were obeying these orders, a large stone tumbled out, and revealed a small chamber, rudely built, about fifteen inches or two feet square, covered at top by a flag. The cavity was entirely filled with antique ornaments composed of the precious metal, amongst which were a few ingots. A scramble immediately took place amongst the navvies, who on dividing the treasure-trove immediately decamped, and disposed each of his share for a few pounds to tra-

velling dealers in such matters. The field in which the discovery was made had never been covered by the waters of the lake. Dr. Todd having recently given a detailed notice of the various articles composing this remarkable "find" to the Royal Irish Academy, Mr. Graves did not consider it necessary to refer further to them; but he wished to place the above facts on record, as very little appeared to be known as to the circumstances attending the discovery.*

The proceedings of the meeting were closed by the reading of the first portion of Notes on the topography and history of the parish of Hook, co. Wexford, by the Rev. James Graves. Its name, which is apparently descriptive of its appearance on the map, was traced to the dedication of its church to Saint Dowan, its ancient name having been *Rinn-dubhain*, "the point of Dubhan," and *dubhan* signifying a fishing-hook.

DISCOVERIES OF COINS.

The following is a list of Roman Silver Coins found at Hall Car, or Holme Car, near Sheffield, in March, 1854:—

Vespasian	8	3
Domitian	4	2
Nerva	5	1
Trajan	13	4
Hadrian	8	3
Antoninus	2	1
Aurelius	3	2
Faustina	4	1
Sabina	1	1

48 in all, 18

of which the eighteen specified in the second column are now in the museum of the Sheffield Literary Society.

A large quantity of silver denarii were found in the latter part of 1853, in one deposit, at Swinton near Rotherham; near the point where we may suppose the Roman road passed from "Ad Fines" to "Legeolium;" Templeborough to Castleford. I was told there were three to four hundred of them. Thirty were sent to me for examination; and I found those to be of Galba, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Severus, Julia Domna, Geta, and Commodus. They were found in excavating for the cellar of a new house.

Sheffield.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

* We may refer to a long account published at the time in the Munster News, and to other particulars collected by the late Mr. Crofton Croker, in his paper communicated to the last Part of Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*.—*Edit.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Crimea.—On the 14th of September the greater part of the infantry of the expedition landed near Old Fort, in Kalamita Bay, about 28 miles north of Sebastopol. Three regiments had landed the day before and seized the little town of Eupatoria, about 14 miles further north. The next three days were occupied in bringing ashore the cavalry and artillery, together with such stores as were indispensable. Owing, however, to the want of means of conveyance, men and officers were alike obliged to do without tents, and remained for a fortnight without any shelter.

The allied armies moved forward from Kalamita Bay on the 18th of September, leaving a garrison of marines at Eupatoria. In the mean time the Russians, about 50,000 strong, including 6,000 cavalry, and having 100 guns in position, had taken up the line of heights to the south of the Alma river, the second of four streams which had to be crossed between Eupatoria and Sebastopol. The numbers of the allies were about equal to those of the Russians, but they had only 900 cavalry and few guns.

The French army was commanded by Marshal St. Arnaud, and the English by Lord Raglan.

On the 19th of September the allied forces crossed the little river Boulganak, and a slight cavalry skirmish took place. The generals then discovered before them the Russian position, along an amphitheatre of hills, descending precipitously to the sea on one side, and sloping off to a plain on the other. These cliffs rose rapidly from the channel of the Alma to a height of about 400 feet, and formed a ridge of tableland about two miles in length and half a mile in width, along which the main body of the Russian infantry was posted. In a ravine behind this plateau, sloping down to the sea, about 2,000 Russians were kept in reserve, but they were driven from this point in the course of the day by the fire of the steamers. A plain of about four miles in breadth extended between the encampment of the allies and the position of the enemy. The Russian general relied too confidently on the natural strength of his position towards the sea, where the cliff rose steep and high above the gardens of an adjacent village, and had neglected to defend this part of

his works by masses of troops or by heavy guns. In the centre, on the contrary, redoubts had been constructed, and were strongly furnished with all means of defence. The plan of the battle was therefore formed so as to enable the French and a Turkish division, in the first instance, to turn the Russian left and gain the plateau; and as soon as this operation was accomplished the British troops and the French Third Division were to attack the right and centre. At 8 30 a.m. General Bosquet's division moved forward, and crossed the river Alma near the mouth about 11 30. This movement was unopposed. With inconceivable rapidity and agility they swarmed up the cliff, and it was not till they formed on the height, and deployed from behind a mound there, that the Russian batteries opened upon them. The fire was returned with great spirit, and a smart action ensued.

It was pre-arranged that the British forces and the French division under Prince Napoleon should not advance until the French movement on the right had been executed, and consequently it was near 2 o'clock p.m. when the first shot was fired from our ranks. The difficulties to be surmounted at the centre and on the left of our line were infinitely greater than those which had befallen the right wing.

The troops advanced in contiguous double columns, with a front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery; the 2nd division, under Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the 3rd division of the French army, under Prince Napoleon; and the light division, under Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the 3rd division, under Sir Richard England, and the last by the 1st division, commanded by the Duke of Cambridge.

The 4th division, under Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen in those directions.

On approaching near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Bourliouk, immediately op-

posite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments, part of Sir De Lacy Evans's division, had in consequence to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right under a sharp fire, while his first brigade crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their positions. The deep channel of the river had stopped the passage of our artillery, and it was not till later in the day that two guns were brought over.

In the meanwhile, the light division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles. The river is 10 or 12 paces wide, but with steep banks, and the water in the pools in some places beyond the depth of the men. Yet every man plunged in as he stood in the ranks, and crossed under a storm of shot which lashed the water into foam. Under shelter of the opposite bank the line re-formed, and then advanced as rapidly as possible over a thousand obstacles up the hill. In their front, and bearing on their line of march, were at least three batteries of from 10 to 13 guns each; and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. In this difficult operation they nevertheless persevered, succeeded in carrying a redoubt; but the heavy fire of grape and musketry to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the 1st division, under the Duke of Cambridge, had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

As the line advanced some of the men of the 95th, with an officer still bearing the colours of that regiment, which had been almost destroyed by the previous collision, asked leave to fall into the advancing line of the Guards, and, side by side with them, these brave fellows carried the redoubt.

The Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced meanwhile in admirable order up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the Guards forced the enemy com-

pletely to abandon the position. The Guards and Highlanders once above the hill, charged the dense masses of the Russian infantry with a force which utterly routed them, and no further attempt was made to withstand the allied forces. The retreating army was, moreover, fiercely assailed by the French, whose position commanded the left wing in flank; and it was not until the Russian cavalry and infantry of reserve had been brought up to cover the rear of the army that Menschikoff was enabled to withdraw in tolerable order. It seems extraordinary that under such circumstances he was able to save his guns, of which only two were taken; but the battle had chiefly been fought by the infantry of the allies, and they were wholly without means of pursuit.

The victory was, however, complete; 7 or 8000 Russians were killed or wounded, and the retreating and broken columns threw away coats, knapsacks, and firelocks, in great numbers, to facilitate their escape. They ventured to halt for a few hours in the villages on the banks of the Katscha, but a night alarm that the English were upon them caused them to resume their flight, and no further halt was made by them until a part had reached Sebastopol, and the remainder Baktchi Serai, where Prince Menschikoff endeavoured to rally and reorganise them.

Among other trophies the carriage of Prince Menschikoff fell into the hands of the Allies after the battle, and in it were found copies of despatches addressed to the Russian government, stating that he could hold the position of the Alma against any force for three weeks. So certain do the Russians appear to have been of repulsing the attack, that a considerable number of ladies from Sebastopol are said to have been present, at a safe distance, to see the battle.

The loss of the English in the battle amounted to 26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file, killed; 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1427 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers and 16 rank and file missing.

Among the killed were Capt. Cust, aide-de-camp to Gen. Bentinck; and Lieut.-Col. Chester of the 23rd. Among the wounded were Capt. the Earl of Errol; Capt. Lord Viscount Chewton, who died a few days later at Scutari, and Lieut. Lord Ennismore. Sir de Lacy Evans received a contusion on the shoulder, and Sir George Brown had his horse shot under him.

The regiments which suffered most severely were the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 19th, the 23rd, the 33rd, and the 95th. The 3rd and 4th divisions of the British army were scarcely

engaged, and the Turkish division, which formed part of the French reserve, took no part in the battle.

The French loss was 4 officers and 132 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 61 officers and 1139 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.

On the 21st and 22nd the Allied Army was occupied in attending to the wounded and burying the dead on both sides. On the 23d at 8 o'clock the march towards Sebastopol was resumed, the English holding as before the left and the French the right wing. On that night the army halted on the Banks of the Katscha river, and on the next by the river Belbek, within a few miles of the north side of Sebastopol. The original plan of attack had been to land the siege train at the mouth of the Belbek, and to direct the principal attack against the north side of the town. It was found, however, that the Russians had established fortifications which commanded the proposed landing-place and the reduction of which would cause delay. This appears to have suggested to the generals a movement which was boldly conceived and as brilliantly executed, but which would have been attended with some danger had not the Russian forces been utterly demoralised by their complete defeat at the Alma.

On the 23rd the Russians sank five ships of the line and two frigates at the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol. The passage is thus closed except a small space near the North Battery. Within the harbour eight sail of the line were moored east and west, three of which were heeled over to give their guns elevation to sweep over the land.

On the morning of the 25th the army turned to the east or left of its previous course, the English taking the lead, and, after marching through a thick and almost pathless wood for about six miles, emerged on the road from Sebastopol by Balaklava to Simpheropol at the head of the little valley of Inkerman, which is a continuation of the hollow in which is situated the town and harbour of Sebastopol. At this point Lord Raglan riding in advance with his staff and a small escort, came upon the baggage and rear guard of a Russian division said to be 15,000 strong, which was going in the direction of Simpheropol. The Russians immediately fled in a panic, leaving their baggage to the English soldiers. The army halted about four miles further on, and marched into Balaklava. The small fort at this place surrendered after a few shots, and the English army found itself in possession of a commanding situation and a small but convenient harbour, at the entrance of which

the Agamemnon, Admiral Lyons, to whom Lord Raglan had sent a dispatch from the camp at Tschernaya on the adoption of the new plan of action, appeared at their approach. The French, who followed nearly on the same route, took up a position to the west of Balaklava, where they afterwards, under some difficulties from the surf, proceeded to land their battering train, the harbour at Balaklava not being large enough for both armies. The main body, however, remained encamped on the heights to the east, where they formed an entrenched camp to guard against any attempt of the Russians to raise the siege.

On the morning of the 26th Marshal St. Arnaud, who in spite of severe illness had been on horseback during the whole of the battle of the Alma, resigned his command into the hands of Gen. Canrobert, and embarked on board the Berthollet for Constantinople. On the 29th, however, before reaching that place, he had sunk under his maladies.

A division of 1100 men has been formed by selecting 150 sailors from each three-decker, and 100 from each two-decker, to work the heavy guns used in the siege. 1200 marines have been landed from the fleet, and perform the garrison duties of Balaklava.

Several days have been taken up in landing the heavy guns and drawing them up to the heights above Sebastopol. Meanwhile a continual fire with shot and shell has been kept up by the Russians, with scarcely any effect, as the Allies were nearly out of range. Lord Raglan considered it only a waste of ammunition to reply until a large number of guns were in position; the Russian fire, however, cost the army three or four men a day. Some skirmishing also took place at the outposts. The supplies of water have been cut off from the town. The garrison have attempted several sorties, but have been always speedily repulsed.

The cholera has been more fatal to the Allies than the balls of the enemy, more than four hundred lives having fallen victims among the English alone since the arrival in the Crimea; and nearly one third of the men are on the sick list.

The strength of the Russian army in the interior is unknown. On the 7th the position of the Allies was reconnoitred by 4000 Russian cavalry and 3000 infantry, who retreated immediately on cavalry and artillery being sent out against them.

On the 17th the attack on the town of Sebastopol was commenced by sea and land. The quarantine fort was silenced, and 500 Russians killed. Among them was Admiral Korniloff. The loss on the part of the Allies was 90 killed and 300

wounded, the principal loss being on board the *Agamemnon*. The bombardment continued on the subsequent days, but nothing decisive had occurred up to the 20th.

France.—The *Moniteur* of Sept. 26 contains a decree for the organization of a new police of Paris on the same footing as that of London, which the Minister of the Interior, in the report to the Emperor on which this decree is founded, says is admirable. The report states that the present police force of Paris consists of only 750 sergens de ville, of whom 300 are employed on special service, so that the number available for the security of the public at large is only 450. It is now ordered that the number shall be increased to 2,900, who will do duty night and day by turns. The annual cost of this new police, which is to be organized and in full activity before the opening of the Exhibition in May next, will be 5,600,000 francs. The new Paris police will have two chiefs, who are to be called Commissioners, whose duties will be very similar to those of the London Commissioners.

The Emperor has released Barbès, who has been engaged in nearly every revolutionary outbreak for many years. The prisoner accepted the boon with great unwillingness, and was ultimately removed from his prison at Belleisle against his will.

Austria.—A circular on the 14th Sept. which was addressed to the Imperial Envoys in Germany, repudiates the exclusive adherence to German interests set up by the Prussian government; and declares that Austrian concurrence has been given to Turkey and to the Western Powers for European objects. Count Buol adds, that the declarations of the Russian Cabinet have nothing in them of a definitive character, and that they carry with them no sufficient valid security beyond the events of the moment, and offer no guarantees for European or German interests. That by the entry into the Principalities Austria defends European rights, and can therefore in principle not exclude others who are entitled to do the same. But she will defend the integrity of the Turkish empire, in accord with the Sultan and his allies, against any new attack on the Principalities.

In a despatch addressed by the Austrian Cabinet to that of Prussia, on the 30th of September, the Court of Vienna follows up its declarations of the 14th of Sept. in terms still more peremptory and explicit. Count Buol declares that the Court of Vienna holds the interests of Austria and of Germany not to be secured by the mere evacuation of the Principalities, but requires, in addition, complete guarantees for the future maintenance of peace. Aus-

tria has never pretended to limit the military operations of the other powers in the Principalities, nor had she a right to do so; and she utterly repudiates the attempt of the Prussian government to make the exclusive occupation of the Principalities by Austria a condition of Prussia's adherence to its former engagements. On these grounds she abandons the hope of acting in close conjunction with Prussia at Frankfort, and announces that she shall take her own course to obtain the concurrence of the Confederation in her policy. The despatch adds that Austria cannot give up her right to change her expectant attitude for one of actual participation in the war; that she cannot wait for peace, so necessary to her, from the efforts of others; nor can she undertake to bear the expense of a passive policy for an indefinite period.

Denmark.—The Diet was opened on the 1st of October, and in the royal speech, read by the Premier, the King openly declared that he would not dismiss his Cabinet, and intended to maintain the general constitution which has met with so determined an opposition from his people. The Assembly in reply resolved on an address to his Majesty expressing its want of confidence in the Ministry.

On the 16th the House of Representatives (*Volksting*) voted, by a majority of 80 to 6, the appointment of a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against the ministers for the promulgation of the July ordinance. In the address to the King they renewed the demand for a free Constitution in the whole State, as in Denmark. The address was adopted by a majority of 90 to 1.

On the 21st the King dissolved the Representative Chamber. The Royal ordinance directs that new elections shall take place, and the new *Volksting* meet on the 1st of December.

The Baltic.—The return of the French and English fleets is expected very shortly, as the ice is already beginning to form about the coasts.

The town of Memel was on the evening of the 4th of October the scene of an extensive conflagration, which has consumed the greater part of the town with its three churches. The fire originated in a flax warehouse on the *Ballastplatz*, and burnt from seven o'clock on that day till three o'clock p.m. on the following. The greater part of the shipping is safe, but all business is suspended, the custom-house, bank, and courts of justice being destroyed. The value of the property consumed is estimated at about a million sterling.

Spain.—An attempt at a further revolution took place at Madrid on the 1st of

September, consequent on the flight of Queen Christina. The government was accused of having broken faith with the people. Barricades were erected, but ultimately the disorder was repressed without bloodshed. The Ministry took advantage of their increase of strength in consequence of this success to dissolve the Revolutionary Junta, the continued existence of which was a great obstacle to the government. The result of most of the elections in Spain is favourable to the government. All the Ministers have been returned, Espartero for fourteen places, O'Donnell for three; whilst the supporters of the late cabinet will be represented by only three or four deputies.

Portugal.—The young King of Portugal, with his attendants, arrived at Lisbon in the steam frigate *Mindello*, on the 15th Sept., after being detained in quarantine for two days. His Majesty landed, and experienced a most enthusiastic reception from the people of Lisbon.

Turkey.—*The Principalities.* Prince Stirbey made his entrance into Bucharest on the 5th Oct. He was received by Count Coronini and by the Wallachian military and civil authorities; but it is said that the Porte intends to establish him as Hospodar only provisionally at present.

Galatz and Ibraila have been evacuated by the Turks, and occupied by the Austrians. Prince Gortschakoff's headquarters are reported to be at Odessa.

The Turkish ambassador at Vienna has made the official communication to the Austrian cabinet that Omar Pacha will forthwith commence offensive operations against Bessarabia. It is reported that these are to be undertaken in compliance with the urgent request of Lord Raglan.

The War in Asia.—By advices of the 12th Sept. received at Constantinople, we learn that the Circassians, commanded by Daniel Bey, a relation of Schamyl, after burning sixty villages, gave two battles to the Russians commanded by General Wrangel. In the first the Poles, who formed part of the Russian corps d'armée, deserted with two guns, and made prisoners thirty Cossacks of the regiment that pursued them. After the second combat the Russians took to flight, throwing two guns into a ravine, and the Circassians formed a junction with Schamyl at Zakatola. Ismail Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Asia, but has refused to proceed to his post until a circumstantial report regarding the wants of the troops is drawn up by men specially deputed by the Porte. For this purpose two commissioners have just been appointed. The Government has promised to send up a reinforcement of 20,000 men,

and Ismail Pacha waits until these promises are carried into effect.

A letter from Mosul of the 25th of September, reports that the Mushir of Van had attacked the Russian corps which covered Gumri and completely dispersed it, with the loss of its tents, baggage, and ammunition, and 30 guns. A Russian General was killed. The Turks then began to besiege the citadel, when the Russian Corps, which had formerly beaten the Turks at Bajazid, advanced to its relief from Erivan. It was, however, repulsed with considerable loss.

Canada.—The Governor-General opened the Provincial Parliament on the 5th Sept. by a speech in which he recommended a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council; stated that the opinion of the people was unequivocally expressed in the clergy reserve question on the late election, and recommended its adjustment in a way that will give general satisfaction; that the seigniorial tenure question could not remain unsettled without injury to all parties; and finally recommended legislation to bring the laws into harmony with the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty. On the 8th inst. three divisions on a breach of the privilege question resulted adversely to the ministry, and they resigned. Sir Allan McNab, the conservative leader, has formed a new ministry. He has made alliance with the party of French Canadians, and has consented to make the question of the secularisation of the clergy reserves a government measure, which gives him the support of Upper Canada. On the 13th the following government measures were announced, Reciprocity Treaty Ratification, Clergy Reserves Secularisation, Seigniorial Tenure Commutation, Elective Legislature, Municipal Improvement in Lower Canada, Reduction of Tariff, and School Bill. On the 26th Lord Elgin assented in the Queen's name to the Reciprocity Treaty Bill.

United States.—The substance of the Reciprocity Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States by Lord Elgin and Mr. Marcy is as follows: It concedes to the United States' fishermen the privilege of taking fish on the sea-coasts of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and the several islands thereto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and with the liberty to land for the purpose of drying and curing their fish. In return for the privileges thus conceded, the United States grant corresponding liberties to British fishermen on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the 37th parallel of north latitude.

It stipulates that grain, flour, and bread-stuffs, animals and meat, butter and cheese, hides, tallow, coal, timber, flax and hemp, with many other commodities, being the growth and produce of the British North American colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country free of duty. It concedes to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the St. Lawrence, and the canals in Canada communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic. The latter are, in return, to be permitted to navigate Lake Michigan.

The United States Mail Steamer *Arctic* was lost on Wednesday, the 27th Sept. on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, about sixty-five miles from Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland, in consequence of a collision in a dense fog with the *Vesta*, iron steamer, bound for Havre.

There were from three to four hundred persons on board, including passengers, officers, and crew, of whom only fourteen passengers, three officers of the ship, and twenty-eight seamen, are known to have been saved. Much blame is thrown on the Captain and crew for deserting the vessel and passengers.

Mexico.—Recent accounts from the west coast of Mexico represented that Alvarez was marching towards the capital, encountering on his route but little opposition from the government troops. In the northern provinces the revolution was progressing rapidly. On the 4th Sept. an engagement took place at Victoria between a party of insurgents, said to have been commanded by an American, and 900 government troops. The combat is represented to have resulted in the complete destruction of the government force.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Oct. 6. Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the worsted manufactory of Mr. James Wilson, in Hillgate, *Gateshead*, which, after raging with great fury for about two hours, ignited an adjoining warehouse, known as Bertram's Bond Warehouse, in the occupation of Mr. Sissons, containing vast quantities of sulphur, nitre, and other inflammable substances, which blew up with a terrific explosion, and most destructive consequences. Houses were thrown down, many persons buried in the ruins, and others suffocated. A large Wesleyan school, occupied by a body of the Cameronians, who were engaged with their fire-engine operating on the flames, was blown down, and some of the men killed, together with their officer, Lieut. Paynter, and about forty wounded. The interior of St. Mary's church, *Gateshead*, was entirely shattered, and there was scarcely a building within a hundred yards of the explosion which was not injured, either unroofed, or its windows broken. At the moment of the explosion large masses of blazing material flew over the Tyne like cannon balls, and set fire to several buildings on the Newcastle side, where several thousand quarters of corn in bonded warehouses on the Quay-side were destroyed, together with some thousand barrels of tar. The destruction on this spot alone is estimated at above 100,000*l.*

The explosion is supposed to have been more generally felt than any similar occurrence that has happened in this country. Its effects were felt over the

whole eastern seaboard from Blyth in Northumberland, to Seaham, six miles to the south of Sunderland. In the large manufactories on the shores of the Tyne between Newcastle and Shields the lights were extinguished. At Shields, nine miles off, it produced all the results of an earthquake, and caused the inmates to jump out of bed in alarm and astonishment; and a large water-tub was thrown over by the violence of the concussion at the Seaton Delaval colliery, 14 miles from Newcastle. A master of a sailing-vessel, on his passage to the Tyne, felt the shock ten miles off at sea.

A rigid inquiry has been made whether any gunpowder was deposited in Bertram's warehouse; but it has led to the conclusion that the explosion was occasioned by the contact of water with melted saline matter intensely heated. The lives ascertained to be lost are those of Mr. Davison, miller, Mr. Charles Bertram, merchant, Mr. Alexander Dobson, architect (see our present month's Obituary), Ensign Cranmer Hastings Paynter, Mr. Thomas Sharp of Newcastle, gentleman, and twenty-five others. The amount of claims on the various fire insurance offices will be about 140,000*l.* The Newcastle Fire-office, the principal loser, is to the amount of between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.*; the North British, 15,000*l.*; the Leeds and Yorkshire, 7,000*l.*; and the County, who are mortgagees of the Hillgate warehouse, about 5,000*l.*

Oct. 12. The Queen quitted her palace of Balmoral at 9 A.M., and arrived at 7 in

the evening at Edinburgh, where she slept, in Holyrood Palace. The next day she left her Northern metropolis at half-past ten, and, pursuing her journey southwards, stopped for luncheon in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The train was halted on the high-level bridge to enable her Majesty to view the ruins of the recent fire, and she contributed 100 guineas to the subscription for the relief of the sufferers. Shortly before six she arrived at Kingston-upon-Hull, where apartments had been provided for her at the Station Hotel. She received addresses from the Mayor and Corporation and from the Brethren of the Trinity House of Hull. The National Anthem was sung before the Queen by 12,000 children, accompanied by the band of the 7th Hussars. The Earl of Carlisle, Lord Hotham (whose ancestral annals are remarkable for having once dismissed a King of England from the walls of Hull, and

thereby originated the Great Civil War), Lord Londesborough, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Smith, had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The next morning H. R. H. Prince Albert, attended by Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, visited the new building erected for the Literary and Philosophical Society; and Charles Frost, esq. F.S.A. its President, presented to her Majesty a copy of his work, published many years ago, on the Early History of the town. Before leaving Hull her Majesty knighted the Mayor, Henry Cooper, esq. M.D. She then proceeded to Grimsby, where she was received at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 by the Earl of Yarborough, High Steward of the borough, the Mayor, and the municipal authorities: and afterwards proceeded to view the docks, attended by Mr. Rendel, their engineer. Having resumed her journey, she arrived at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 at Windsor Castle.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 11. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. sworn of the Privy Council.—The Earl of Durham sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Durham.

Sept. 19. George John Robert Gordon, esq. (Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Uruguay,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

Sept. 23. John Turner Burton-Phillipson, esq. of Bramshaw, co. Southampton, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, John Turner, esq. of Gt. Ormond st. to take the name of Turner, instead of his surnames of Burton-Phillipson.

Sept. 27. Thomas C. Harvey, esq. to be Civil Engineer and Assistant-Surveyor for the Out-Island Districts of the Bahama Islands.

Sept. 29. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. F. W. Newdigate to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—6th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. A. A. Barnes to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Col. Michel, C.B. appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; brevet Major M. Hall to be Major.—15th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Pinder to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Col. Drought, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Bruncker to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army, Capt. T. Elwyn, R. Art. & Second Capt. W. F. D. Jervois, R. Eng.

Argyll and Bute Militia, the Marquess of Breadalbane to be Colonel.—Durham Artillery Militia, Major H. Stobart to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Capt. W. Cookson, of the South Durham Regt., to be Major.—2d or North Durham Militia, Capt. E. Johnson to be Major.—2d Surrey Militia, Capt. J. H. E. Ridley to be Major.—North York Rifle Militia, Lord Greenock to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. Colling to be Major.

Oct. 6. 3d Light Dragoons, Major C. J. Foster, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major, *vice* Major H. A. Ouvry, who exchanges.—25th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Strange to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major S. B. Hamilton to be Major.—St. Helena Regt., Assistant-Surgeon J. Mullins to be Surgeon.—Staff, D. Bartlett, esq. to be Paymaster for Army Services.—Hospital Staff, Staff Surgeon D. Menzies to be Deputy Inspector-gen. of Hospitals.

Oct. 12. George Coles, Charles Young, William Swabey, James Warburton, William Warren Lord, James Hensley, and Joseph Wightman, esqs. to be Members of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.—Charles Boocock, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.

Oct. 13. 15th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. O. S. Blachford to be Major.—Brevet, Major Lord Burghersh, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Lord Raglan, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Oct. 16. Royal Engineers, brevet Col. Lewis Alexander Hall to be Colonel.

Oct. 21. Royal Marines, brevet Major John Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Hercules M'Donnell, esq. to be Secretary to the Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Forfarshire.—Viscount Duncan.

Frome.—Viscount Dungannon.

Wigan.—Joseph Acton, esq.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Captains Lord George Paulet and J. Townshend, M.P. to be Naval Aide-de-camps to the Queen. Capt. Horatio Thomas Austin, C.B. to be Superintendent of Deptford Victualling yard.

Commodore Thos. Henderson to command the Termagant 24, screw steam-frigate, at Portsmouth. Commanders F. B. P. Seymour, G. Wodehouse, Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, and R. J. J. G. M'Donald, to the rank of Captain.

Lieut. S. H. Derriman (1842), Commander of the Caradoc, who was appointed by Admiral Dundas as Lord Raglan's Aide-de-camp at the battle of the Alma, and Lieut. Fred. A. Maxse (1852), of the Agamemnon 91, who returned through the forest with Lord Raglan's despatches, and enabled the Agamemnon to reach Balaklava, to be Commanders.

Lieutenants Thomas Saumarez, Henry C. Mardenie, and George F. Burgess, to be Commanders.

Commander S. S. L. Crofton to the Rosamond 6, in the Baltic; Comm. C. T. Leckie to the Ferret 8, on West African station; Comm. A. J. Curtis to the Brisk 17, at Portsmouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Brown (V. of Kirk-Michael), Registrar of the Diocese of Sodor and Man.
 Rev. S. Douglas (R. of Fishbourne), Canonry of Gates in the Cathedral Church of Chichester.
 Rev. A. Fane (V. of Warminster), Canonry of Yatesbury in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.
 Rev. A. Huxtable (R. of Sutton-Waldron), Canonry of Torleton in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.
 Rev. C. Leslie, Vicar-General of Ardgah.
 Rev. C. M. Long (R. of Settrington), Archdeaconry of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. Mackreth (R. of Hailton), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester.
 Rev. J. F. Morton, Preachership of Cashel Cathedral.
 Rev. C. Pilkington (R. of Stockton, Warwickshire), Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of Chichester.
 Rev. H. S. Anders, Kirkby-la-Thorpe R. w. Asgarby R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. C. T. Astley, Margate V. Kent.
 Rev. H. M. J. Bowles, St. Paul P.C. Framilode, Gloucestershire.
 Rev. T. H. Britton, Manacvan V. Cornwall.
 Rev. G. Butterworth, Henbury P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. H. Caddell, St. Peter's V. Colchester.
 Rev. G. Carpenter, Stapleford V. Wilts.
 Rev. L. F. Clarkson, Molesworth R. Hunts.
 Rev. W. F. Cobb, Nettlestead R. w. West Barming R. Kent.
 Rev. J. Cooke, Frankfield, dio. of Cork.
 Rev. H. W. Cottle, Harford R. Devon.
 Rev. W. B. Coulcher, Bradninch P.C. Devon.
 Rev. J. R. Crowfoot, Southwold P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. M. Daley, Newtown R. Fertullagh, dio. Meath.
 Rev. N. Davies, West Lexham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. R. Dawkins, Weston-Zoyland V. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Drought, Gallen V. dio. Meath.
 Rev. A. A. Edwards, All Saints V. Leeds.
 Rev. B. C. Fawcett, Cappelton P.C. dio. Lismore.
 Rev. R. Gibbings, Radley D.C. Berks.
 Rev. G. R. Gildea, Kilmaine R. and V. dio. Tuam.
 Rev. E. F. Glanville, Tideford P.C. Cornwall.
 Rev. H. J. Graham, Pudsey P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. A. K. B. Granville, St. James P.C. Hatcham, Surrey.
 Rev. J. A. Hamilton, Loughcrew R. dio. Meath.
 Rev. C. Harbin, Teston V. Kent.
 Rev. C. Hensley, Cabourn V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. M. Hobson, Kilnemanagh R. dio. Ferns.
 Rev. J. Hooper, Meopham V. Kent.
 Rev. J. W. Irving, Broughton R. Bucks.
 Rev. W. O. Jackson, Kilcommon R. dio. Killaloe.
 Rev. W. Johnson, Rossmire and Fewes Union, Waterford.
 Rev. R. Jones, Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen.
 Rev. J. W. Kewley, Waterfall R. w. Caudon P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. J. Lees, Newport R. dio. Tuam.
 Rev. T. B. Lloyd, St. Mary P.C. w. St. Michael P.C. Shrewsbury.
 Rev. D. C. Mackenzie, St. Bartholomew P.C. Chichester.
 Rev. S. F. Marshall, Farnham Royal R. Bucks.
 Rev. W. Melburne, Redcar P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. A. Munro, Woodfardisworthy P.C. Devon.
 Rev. G. W. Murray, Welton-le-Wold R. Linc.
 Rev. J. Paul, St. Matthew P.C. Twigworth, Glouc.
 Rev. G. A. Perry, Sutton-Guilden P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. A. C. Pittar, Riddings P.C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. W. Prince, Pishill P.C. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. H. E. Prior, Clonmel R. dio. Lismore.
 Rev. H. F. Radford, Broughton-Astley R. Leic.
 Rev. W. F. Sanders, Watford V. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. R. Sedgwick, St. Giles P.C. Norwich.
 Rev. J. G. Slight, Taxall R. Cheshire.
 Rev. J. Strond, Bundley (or Bondleigh) R. Devon.
 Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D. Dean, Ardgah R.
 Rev. C. L. Vaughan, St. Neot's V. Hunts.
 Rev. R. V. Whitby, Lechlade V. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. T. York, Little Eversden R. Cambridgeshire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. Barrow, F.R.S. in Ordinary to H. M. Household at Kensington Palace.
 Rev. D. Boutflower, to H.M. steam-ship *Corvette*, Cossack 20.
 Rev. G. Bradshaw, to the County Gaol, Southampton.
 Rev. H. Jones, to H.M.S. the *Formidable* 84.
 Rev. E. H. Lyle, Assistant of the Free Church, Derry.
 Rev. J. O. McCargher, to the Duke of Richmond.
 Rev. A. McCreight (R. of Belturbet), to the Bishop of Kilmore, &c.
 Rev. E. G. Moon, to the Lord Mayor (elect) of London.
 Rev. E. Owen, to the Army serving in the East.
 Rev. H. Perceval, to the Bishop of Kilmore, &c.
 Rev. T. W. Roe, to the Convict Department at Bermuda.
 Rev. P. M. Sankey, to the Union, Canterbury.
 Rev. J. Shepherd, to the Army serving in the East.
 Rev. W. L. Smith, to the Union, Brackley, N'p'n.
 Rev. C. Walters, to the Union, Winchester.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. T. Abdy, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.
 R. Adams, B.A. Second-Mastership of the Grammar School, Swansea.
 Rev. J. S. Hodson, Rectorship of the Academy, Edinburgh.
 Dr. Saverio Schembri, Rector of the University and Lyceum of the Island of Malta.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28, 1853. In the Close, Lichfield, the wife of Charles Gresley, esq. a dau. (baptized *Wilhelmina-Mary*).
 June 19, 1854. At Over Seile, Leic. the wife of the Rev. John M. Gresley, Rector of Seile, a son (baptized *Roger St. John*).
 July 24. At Brussels, the wife of H. L. Styleman le Strange, esq. a son.—30. At Honore, E.I. the wife of Capt. Montague Cholmeley, 27th N. Inf. a dau.
 Aug. 27. At Claret Rock, co. Louth, the wife of Charles Hornyb, esq. a dau.
 Sept. 2. At Exton park, Rutlandshire, Lady Louisa Agnew, a dau.—9. At Bonn, Prussia, the wife of John Torriano Houlton, esq. of Farleigh castle, Somerset, a dau.—14. At Malahide castle, Lady Talbot de Malahide, a dau.—15. At Wickham pl. Essex, Lady Champion de Crespigny, a dau.—At Trabolgan, the wife of Edm. Burke Roche, esq. M.P. a dau.—16. At Chapel st. Lady Templemore, a son.—At Salisbury, the wife of L. Pleydell Bouverie, esq. a son.—17. At Marston rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a dau.—In Southwick crescent, the wife of Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart. a son.—18. At Lynchfield, near Taunton, the wife of Graham Willmore, esq. Q.C. twin daus.—19. At Marston house, Lady Emily Dunganven, a dau.—20. At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Collingwood Dickson, R. Art. a son.—At Maida hill, the wife of Stephen Cholmeley, esq. a son.—21. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a dau.—22. At Grimston, Yorkshire, Lady Londesborough, a dau.—At Langton rectory, Mrs. Arthur Shadwell, a son.—24. At Aylesbury, the wife of Capt. G. de la Poer Beresford, 16th Regt. a dau.—25. In the Strand, Mrs. Samuel Harvey Twining, a son.—26. At Ickworth, Suff. Lady Arthur Hervey, a son.—At Hams hall, Warw. the Hon. Mrs. Adderly, a son.—At Windmill hill, Sussex, the wife of H. M. Curteis, esq. a dau.—27. In Cumberland st. the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.—At Walthamstow, the wife of Henry Ford Barclay' esq. a dau.
 Oct. 1. At Bracondale, near Norwich, the wife

of Frederick Keith, esq. a son.—2. At Chiswick, the wife of John Turner, esq. a dau.—3. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Laura Palmer, a dau.—At Rutland gate, Lady Clarence Paget, a dau.—At Spains hall, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Buggles Brise, a dau.—At Draycot Cerne rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. R. E. Awdry, a son.—4. At Escrick park, near York, Lady Wenlock, a dau.—At Clifton, the wife of Herbert Mackworth, esq. a son.—6. At Dover, Lady Elizabeth Osborn, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of Heneage Dering, esq. a dau.—At Turnworth, Dorset, the wife of W. P. Okeden, esq. a dau.—10. At Winchfield, Hants, the wife of C. W. Beauclerk, esq. a son.—11. At Glastonbury, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Peel, a son.—At Longford rectory, Derb. the wife of the Rev. T. A. Anson, a son.—12. In Chester sq. Lady Louisa Dillon, a son.—14. In Wilton crescent, Viscountess Chewton, a son.—At Scarborough, the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, a dau.—15. In Grosvenor pl. Lady Alfred Paget, a son.—At Orton Longueville, the Marchioness of Huntly, a dau.—At Barton-under-Needwood, the wife of Fred. Brock, esq. late Capt. 23d Fusiliers, a son.—19. At Aldby park, Mrs. Darley, a son.—At Corpus Christi college, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Norreys, President, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 10. At St. Matthew's church, Moulmein, Morden *Carthew*, esq. 26th Madras N. I. Assistant-Commissioner in the Martaban provinces, and eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Morden Carthew, of the Madras army, and of Woodbridge abbey, Suffolk, to Maynard-Eliza-Charlotte-Rochford, only dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Archibald Bogle, Chief-Commissioner in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

13. At Penang, T. Ross *Church*, esq. son of the Hon. Thomas Church, Lieut.-Governor of Singapore, to Florence, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Fred. Marryatt, C.B.

July 4. At Benares, Lieut. George Alex. St. P. *Fooks*, Adjutant 50th N. I. to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Dodgson, of Perth.

18. At Madras, Lieut. A. G. *Tod*, Quarter-master and Interpreter 1st Light Cav. eldest son of George Tod, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Robert Hay, E.I.C.S. of Cheltenham.—At St. James's, Robert Edward *King*, esq. only son of the Hon. Robert King, and grandson of Gen. Viscount Lorton, to the Hon. Augusta Chichester, dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Templemore, and granddau. of the late Marquis of Anglesey.—At Clifton, George B. T. *Colman*, esq. Major 3d W. I. Regt. eldest son of the late G. Colman, esq. Capt. 31st Foot, to Eliza-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. M. Hoblyn, Rector of Clipsham, Rutland, and of Nanswydden, Cornwall.—At Heversham, Westmoreland, Alfred D. *Keightley*, esq. son of W. T. Keightley, esq. of Liverpool, to Margaret, youngest dau. of John Wakefield, esq. of Sedgwick, near Kendal.—At Gretna Green, Arthur *Strickland*, esq. son of the late Sir William Strickland, of Boynton, in the East Riding, to Anne, dau. of James Sawden, esq. of Langtoft.—At Pakenham, the Rev. Hubert Ashton *Holden*, M.A. Fellow of Trinity college, Camb. to Lætitia, eldest dau. of the late Robert Emlyn Lofft, esq. of Troston hall, Suffolk.—At Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, William Henry *Underwood*, esq. of Someby hall, Linc. to Cecilia-Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Nesfield, Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret.—At Bath, the Rev. A. W. Ellis *Viner*, Vicar of Badgworth, Glouc. to Lucy-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Prichard, esq. H.E.I.C.S.

—At Bath, Daniel Edward *Hamilton*, esq. third son of Capt. Hamilton, H.E.I.C.S. to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late James Bennie, esq.—At Paddington, Dashwood *Jones*, esq. Royal Art. only son of Col. W. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, Dorset, to Annie-Selina, eldest dau. of Thomas Methold Waters, esq. of Gloucester gardens Hyde park.

19. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, James Arthur *Gore*, esq. Capt. 71st Highland Light Infantry and Assistant Military Secretary, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B. K.H. commanding the forces in Nova Scotia, to Catharine-Louise, third dau. of Col. Bazalgette, late Deputy Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia.

20. At Arslay, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Alfred James *Lowth*, M.A. youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Lowth, M.A. and grandson of the Right Rev. Robert Lowth, D.D. formerly Bishop of London, to Julia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Cobbold, esq. of Colchester.—At Llandebie, Carm. the Rev. R. *Ley*, M.A. Curate of Boarstall, Bucks, to Caroline, only dau. of the late Wm. Du Buisson, esq. of Glynhir, Carmarthensh.—At Barnes, Surrey, Barrington-Stafford, only son of Major Fredk. *Wright*, late of the Royal Art. to Sarah, only dau. of Thomas Dean, esq. of the Temple, and of Barnes common, Surrey.—At Westcott, near Dorking, Surrey, the Rev. Constantine Estlin *Prichard*, late Fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland, and Preb. of Wells cathedral, to Mary-Alice, youngest dau. of Henry Seymour, esq. of Wells, Somerset.—At Maidstone, the Rev. Henry Horlock *Bastard*, of Wakehill house, Ilminster, to Anna-Catharine, dau. of the late Edward Sanders, esq. of Maidstone.—At Henfield, George Edward *Wood*, esq. M.A. of Sompting, to Hannah, relict of R. Ackerman, esq.—At Ipswich, William Alfred *Neck*, esq. solicitor, Colchester, to Matilda; dau. of Charles Gross, esq. solicitor, Ipswich.—At Claines, Robert Bruce *Willis*, esq. B.A. Brasenose college, Oxon, and Elderbeck, Westmoreland, to Frances-Penelope, eldest dau. of Major Baker, H.E.I.C.S. Britannia sq. Worcester.—At Twickenham, Chas. *Sewell*, esq. 15th (King's) Hussars, to Charlotte-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late James Stuart, esq. of Great King street, Edinburgh.

22. At St. John the Baptist in the Savoy, Benjamin Auber *Leach*, esq. son of William Leach, esq. of Blenheim house, Marlborough road, St. John's wood, to Emily, eldest dau.; at the same time and place, William *Brinton*, M.D. of Brook st. Grosvenor sq. to Mary, second dau. of Frederick Dawes Danvers, esq. of Lancaster pl.—At Kensington, William James *McCartney*, esq. of Brompton, to Elizabeth, widow of William Blucher Gumley *Sleigh*, esq. formerly of the 15th Hussars, and afterwards of the 5th Fusiliers.

24. At Lauriston castle, near Edinburgh, Andrew Rutherford *Clark*, esq. advocate, to Margaret-Anne, youngest dau. of James H. Rutherford, esq. late Royal Eng.—At St. Mary's Newington, Frederick-George, eldest son of Fred. *Thynne*, esq. of Great George st. Westminster, and Flexford, Surrey, to Ellen, third dau. of Frederick Devon, esq. of Oval house, Kennington common, Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records.—At St. James's Westminster, William Penrose *Mark*, esq. H.B.M. Consul for Granada, to Helen-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Charles Lambert, esq. of Coquimbo, Chili, and Port Tennant, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

25. At Brompton, Kent, Hermon Henry *Tribe*, esq. third son of Benj. Tribe, esq. Chatham, to Anna-Lydia, only child of the late Thomas Sutton Vinal, esq. H. M. Dockyard,

Chatham.—At Shenley, Capt. George Fearnley *Whittingstall*, 12th Royal Lancers, only son of Edmund Fearnley Whittingstall, esq. of Langleybury, Herts, to Anne-Mary, only dau. of William Joseph Myers, esq. of Porters.—At Enfield, James Whatman *Bosanquet*, esq. of Claymore, to Frances-Georgina-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord John Somerset, and grandda. of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort.—At Harlow, Robert Peel *Ethelston*, esq. second son of the Rev. C. W. Ethelston, of Uplyme rectory, Devon, and Wickstead hall, Cheshire, to Louisa-Philippa, third dau. of the late Thomas Perry, esq. of Moor hall, Essex.—At Hatchford, the Hon. George *Byng*, M.P. eldest son of Viscount Enfield, and grandson of the Earl of Strafford, to Lady Alice Egerton, eldest dau. of the Earl of Ellesmere.—At Iweruy, Aberdeenshire, Robert *Grant*, esq. of Drumminor, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Forbes, Bart. of Craigmoyer.—At Abergavenny, the Rev. W. Louis *Buckley*, B.A. to Anne-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Capt. George Stirling, and niece of Sir Samuel Stirling, Bart. of Renton and Glorat.—At St. Martin's, William Henry *Quelch*, esq. of Marlborough, to Hester-Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. H. L. Dillon, Rector of Lychett Matravers, Dorset.—At Dublin, Samuel Stephen *Bateson*, second son of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. of Belvoir pk. co. Down, to Florida, eldest dau. of Lord Castlemaine, of Moydrum castle, co. Westmeath.—At Clapham, Richard, youngest son of George *Russell*, esq. of Wilmington hall, Kent, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Craster Humble, esq. of Balham hill, Surrey.

26. At Genoa, Count Adrien *de Revel*, Envoy Extraord. and Minister Plenip. of his Majesty the King of Sardinia at the Court of Vienna, and formerly of the British Court, to Emily de Viry, widow of the Chevalier William de Viry, and dau. of the late Basil Montagu, esq. Q.C.—At St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, George *French*, esq. Capt. in the West Kent Light Inf. of Ridsen, Hawkhurst, to Anna, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Howlett, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.—At Ardwick, the Rev. Anthony *Salkeld*, M.A. Chaplain R.N. to Annie, only dau. of the late George Owen, esq. Manchester.—At Brighouse, Yorkshire, the Rev. George Anstice *Hayward*, M.A. of Nettleshed, Kent, to Annie, dau. of the late Mr. William West, of Croydon, Surrey.—At Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, W. Burnett *Ramsay*, esq. of Banchory lodge, Lieut.-Col. of the Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia, to Anne, second dau. of the late Duncan Davidson, esq. of Tilly Chetly and Inchmarlo.—At Dawlish, the Rev. William *Maycock*, Curate of Pentrich, Derb. fifth son of the late James Dottin Maycock, esq. to Ellen, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Theobald Walsh, of Grimblethorpe hall, Linc.—At Halesworth, Suffolk, Francis *Hoare*, esq. youngest son of the late Samuel Hoare, esq. of Hampstead, to Eugenia, dau. of the Rev. R. G. Hankinson, Rector of Halesworth.—At Cheshunt, William B. *Greenfield*, esq. of Porchester terrace North, Bayswater, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Robert William Kenard, esq. of Theobalds, Herts.

27. At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut.-Colonel *Carleton*, Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. Charlotte Hobhouse, eldest dau. of Lord Broughton.—At Hove, near Brighton, Wm. Powell *Murray*, esq. M.A. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Georgina-Charlotte-Days, only dau. of the late Hon. Arthur Richard Turnor, Comm. R.N. and grandda. of Edward Garth, 2nd Earl Winterton.—At St. Pancras, Thomas W. *Ranson*, esq. solicitor, second son of George S. Ranson, esq. of Sunderland, to Frances, only dau. of the late Timmouth Dixon,

esq. of New Boswell court, Lincoln's inn, and Sydenham, Kent.—At St. John's Notting hill, John *Lowdale*, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Anna-Rice, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Watson, D.D. Vicar of Ringstead-cum-Denford, and of Great Dodington, Northamptonsh.—At St. Lawrence, near Maldon, Essex, George Edward *Francis*, esq. of the Office of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. B. Carwardine, Rector of St. Lawrence.—At Finchingfield, James Heslon *Powell*, esq. of Cambridge pl. Camberwell New road, to Sarah-Ellen, fourth dau. of John Burder, esq. of Codham hall, Essex.—At Leeds, John, eldest son of John *Hanson*, esq. of Headingley, to Eleanor-Eliza, eldest dau. of Joseph Wood, esq. of Elmwood grove; also, at the same time and place, Edward, youngest son of J. *Hanson*, esq. of Headingley, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Joseph Wood, esq. of Elmwood grove.—At Peterborough, George Baydon *Baker*, esq. of Park terrace, Cambridge, to Penelope, younger dau. of William Musson, esq. of Peterborough.—At Lewes, the Rev. M. L. *Sharpe*, of Lee, Kent, to Elizabeth, dau. of F. H. Gell, esq. Lewes, Sussex.—At Petworth, the Rev. John *New*, Curate of Dunton, to Henrietta-Jane, elder dau. of James Marr Brydone, esq. R.N.

29. At Camberwell, Louis Nicholas *Choveaux*, esq. of Her Majesty's Ordnance, to Ann-Clara, dau. of Samuel Farrell, esq. of Park street, Camberwell.

30. At Newcastle, Robert *Pattinson*, esq. solicitor, Hexham, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Matthew Smith, esq. Loughbrow near Hexham.

31. At the Catholic chapel, and at Brighton, Frederick Apthorp *Paley*, M.A. late of St. John's college, Camb. to Ruth, sixth dau. of the late George Matthew Burchell, esq. of Scotsland, Bramley, Surrey.—At Paddington, William C. *Saunders*, esq. of Plymter hill house, Huntsfield, Som. to Caroline-Eugenia, youngest dau. of the late John White, esq. of Westbourne green, Harrow road.—At St. James's Westbourne terrace, Alfred Atkinson *Pollock*, esq. youngest son of the late Sir David Pollock, to Caroline-Dorothea-Hay, eldest dau. of Leonard Currie, esq. of Clarendon pl. Hyde pk.—At Jersey, Wm.-Phillips, fourth son of George Wilson *Boileau*, esq. of Woodview, Stillorgan, co. Dublin, to Louisa-Mary-Palmer, dau. of the late George Howell, esq. of Ferney, Stillorgan.—At Newbottle, Capt. Wm. *Hodgson*, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Mr. William Archbold, solicitor, Newbottle.

Aug. 1. At Richmond, Yorkshire, T. E. *Headlam*, esq. M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Ellen-Perceval, eldest dau. of the late Major van Straubenzee, R.A. of Eastfield house.—At the Catholic chapel, Leyburn, and afterwards at the parish church, Thornton Watlass, George *Prickeitt*, esq. to Anna-Maria, fifth dau. of Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart. of Thornton hall and Newland pk. Yorkshire.—At Great Bookham, the Rev. Archdale *Taylor*, to Catherine-Grace, dau. of J. H. Hardwick, esq. of Great Bookham, Surrey.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Henry Gordon *Brook*, esq. M.D. Surgeon R.N. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Edward W. Jenkyns, esq. of the Stock Exchange.—At St. Mary Abbotts Kensington, Brinley *Richards*, esq. of Torrington st. Russell sq. to Harriet, youngest dau. of Wm. Banting, esq. of the Terrace, Kensington.—At St. Mary Abbotts Kensington, Daniel *Crawford*, esq. Glasgrov, to Matilda-Douglas, only dau. of Robert Russell, esq. Pelham st. Brompton, late of Edinburgh.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. R. F. *Tompkins*, of Big-nor, Sussex, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Rich.

Blagden, esq. of Albemarle st.—At Cheltenham, Henry-Tod, eldest son of the late Charles Stuart, esq. of the Bengal Medical Service, to Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Swiney, Bengal Artillery.—At Narborough, Norf. the Rev. Charles Goodwyn Archer, M.A. youngest son of Thos. Archer, esq. of Ely, to Jessie, second dau. of Henry Chamberlin, esq. of Narborough hall.—At Old Warden, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Charles Baldock, second son of the late W. H. Baldock, esq. of Petham, Kent, to Fanny-Marie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Gerrard Thomas Andrewes.—At Saltwood, Kent, Henry-Coare, eldest son of Henry Kingsford, esq. of Littlebourne, Kent, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the Ven. James Croft, M.A. Archdeacon of Canterbury, and Rector of Saltwood.—At St. Mary Magdalene, Southwark, the Rev. William Webster, M.A. of King's college, and of Twickenham, to Eliza, younger dau. of Joseph Rutland, esq. of the Paragon, New Kent road.—At South Bersted, Bognor, Wm. Eldridge Buller, esq. of Le Court, Hants, to Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Middleton, Vicar of Barton Stacey, Hants.—At Winterton, Norfolk, Augustus J. Harvey, esq. younger son of the late George Harvey, esq. of Thorpe, to Mary-G. younger dau. of the Rev. John Nelson, Rector of Winterton with East Somerton.—At Taunton, J. F. Lester, esq. Bombay Army, to Louisa-Rose, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Theophilus Bidulph, Incumbent of St. Matthew's church, Bristol.—At Almondsbury, Charles-John, son of Charles Brook, esq. of Healey house, near Huddersfield, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Lewis Jones, Vicar of Almondsbury.—At Cullalo house, Newburgh, James, fourth son of David Dewar, esq. of Northampton lodge, Canonbury sq. and Wood st. London, to Jessie, only dau. of William Anderson, esq. of Cullalo house, Newburgh, Fifeshire.—At Holywell, Oxford, Edwin, eldest son of William Henry Butler, esq. of Oxford, to Mary, third dau. of the late Thomas Joy, esq. of Holywell st.—At Parkham, Devon, the Rev. Humphry William Toms, Rector of Combmartin, to Fanny-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis Wolferstan Thomas.—At Braintree, the Rev. Septimus Nottidge, Rector of Ashington, youngest son of the late Rev. John Nottidge, Rector of East Hanningfield, to Ellen, only dau. of John Sweeting Harrison, esq. of Braintree, Essex.

2. At Chevening, the seat of Earl Stanhope (the father of the bride), Lord Harry Vane, M.P. to the Lady Dalmeny.—At Moreton, Dorsetshire, Henry Maitland Wilson, esq. second son of Henry Wilson, esq. of Stowlangtoft hall, Suffolk, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles Wriothlesley Digby, esq. of Meriden, Warwickshire.—At Richmond, Surrey, Sir Charles G. Young, (Garter,) to Frances-Susanna, widow of Frederick Tyrrell, esq. youngest dau. of the late Rev. Lovick Cooper, of Great Yarmouth, and sister of Sir Astley Park Cooper, Bart. of Gadebridge park, Herts.—At Manchester, the Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A. Principal of the Diocesan Normal College, Durham, to Catherine, dau. of the late S. Nichols, esq. of Belmont, Peulleton.—At Tor, Devon, the Rev. S. Savory, Rector of Cameley, Somerset, eldest son of J. S. Savory, esq. of St. James's square, Bath, late of the E.I.Co.'s serv. Madras, to Catherine Anne, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. George Henderson.—At Barnstaple, William Robert Edward Brown, esq. son of the late Major Brown, 86th Regt. to Mary-Pitts, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Heywood Tucker, M.A. formerly of Keynsham, Somerset.—At St. Pancras, David Grimond, esq. of Oakbank, Blairgowrie, N.B. to Jane-Kinnear, dau. of the Rev. James

Mudie, Stronsay, Orkney.—At Ardrbraccan, the Rev. Robert Staveley, to Letitia-Sarah, fourth dau. of the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.

3. At Melcombe Regis church, James Geo. Templar, esq. of Lindridge house, Devon, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Mortimer, esq. of Weymouth.—At Lewisham, Kent, the Rev. Arthur John Biddle, M.A. of Throcking, Herts, the eldest son of John Biddle, esq. of Stratford abbey, Stroud, Glouc. to Maria-Gwynne, the only dau. of Henry Wiloughby, esq. of Blackheath, Kent.—At Ecclesfield, the Rev. Jonathan Fleetwood, Curate of Eckington, Derb. to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Fred. Dixon, esq. of Page hall, Sheffield; also, at the same time and place, William Hicks, esq. of the Bombay Fusiliers, to Sarah-Sophia, sixth dau. of William Frederick Dixon, esq. of Page hall.—At Grasmere, Westmoreland, Lorenzo Dundas, esq. of Auburn, co. Westmeath, eldest son of Major Dundas, of Holly court, Blackrock, to Jane-Anna-Maria, only child of the late T. Grimston, esq. of Ripon.—At Lund, Lanc. Thos. Chas. Thompson, esq. of the Middle Temple, late Fellow of the Dublin University, to Marianne, younger dau. of the Rev. Richard Moore, M.A. Vicar of Lund.—At Caversham, Oxon, the Rev. Wilhelm Markel, of Hochheim, Hesse Darmstadt, to Caroline, dau. of the late Geo. Cooper, esq. of Caversham hill.—At Sheering, Essex, George Henry Gauntlett, esq. eldest son of the Rev. F. Gauntlett, Rectory of Fladbury, Worc. to Isabel, eldest dau. of George Gosset Hill, esq. of Portland pl.—At Ealing, the Rev. R. Graves, M.A. Vice-Principal of the Training college, Battersea, to Mary, dau. of the late J. M. Vernon, esq. of Merton lodge, Surrey.—At Great Malvern, the Rev. Henry Thomas Rees, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Spital square, London, to Cordelia-Penelope, youngest dau. of Mr. N. J. Canton.—At Ponsobry, Cumberland, the Rev. Owen W. Davys, M.A. Rector of Stilton, Hunts, to Helen-le-Fleming, third dau. of Edward Stanley, esq. of Ponsobry hall, Cumberland.—At York, Capt. Sutton, 2nd West York Light Infantry, of Fulford, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Buckle, esq. of York.—At St. James's Piccadilly, N. Appleby Spoor, esq. 6th Royal Regt. to Dora-Anna, second dau. of the late John Oliver, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and step-dau. of Wm. Brignall, esq. Old Elvet, Durham.—At St. James's, Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Stuart, of the Bombay Army, to Adelaide, fourth dau. of Major J. Race Godfrey, of Northernhay house.—A Christ church, Virginia Water, Charles William Timbrell, esq. Bengal Art. eldest son of Major Timbrell, C.B. to Agnes-Ann, only dau. of B. Burton, esq. Englefield green, Surrey.—At Wrabness, Essex, Daniel Sewell, esq. of Little Oakley hall, Essex, to Mary-Ann-Cox, dau. of the Rev. P. Fenn, Rector of Wrabness.—At Gorleston, W. P. K. Browne, esq. East Norfolk Militia, late Capt. H.M.'s 49th Regt. to Katharine-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. M. Waters, Incumbent of St. George's chapel, Great Yarmouth.—At Blackburn, Ralph, eldest son of William Assheton, esq. of Downham hall, Lanc. to Emily-Augusta, fourth dau. of Craig Feilden, esq. of Wilton house.—At Craigh, Capt. Edward Fleming, A.D.C. 2d (the Queen's Royal) Regt. to Isabella-Murray, second dau. of William Pollok Morris, esq. of Craigh, Ayrshire.

5. At St. George's Hanover square, Robert Stayner Halford, esq. of Westonbirt, Glouc. to Mary, youngest dau. of Major General Lindsay, of Balcarras, Fifeshire.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, Charles Henry Wyndham & Court, esq. M.P. only son of Lieut.-Gen à Court, to Emily, eldest dau. of Henry Currie, esq. of

West Horsley pl. Surrey.—At Lee, James Nasmyth Arnold *Wallinger*, esq. of the Old Jewry, second son of Mr. Serjeant Wallinger, to Lucretia-Lucy, eldest dau. of Robert Wilcoxon, esq. of Blackheath, and Monument yard.—At Finchley, George Thornton *Clarke*, esq. of Rosebury villas, Tuinell park; only son of the late John Clarke, esq. of Lyon's inn, to Frances - Elizabeth - Harriette - Emily - Agath, third dau. of the late Rev. Charles James Clifton, British Chaplain at Aix-la-Chapelle.

6. At Schwelm, in Prussia, the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A. of Huntingdon, to Amelia, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Wright.

8. At Hoddesdon, the Rev. J. M. *Clarke*, M.A. Incumbent of Christ church, Forest hill, to Mary-Jane, third dau.; and at the same time, Charles-Peter, only son of Peter *Christie*, esq. of Hoddesdon, to Isabel-Constance, fourth dau. of J. G. Perkins, esq. of Norris lodge, Hoddesdon.—At St. Mary's, Birkenhead, Henry Mather *Jackson*, esq. B.A. of Lincoln's inn, eldest son of William Jackson, esq. M.P. of the Manor house, Birkenhead, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Thos. B. Blackburne, esq. of Grange mount, Birkenhead.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. David Dale *Stewart*, Incumbent of Maidstone, Kent, son of the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, Rector of Limpsfield, Surrey, to Cecilia, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Raikes, Chancellor of the diocese of Chester.

—At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. R. P. *Bent*, Curate of Burnham, and second son of Major Bent, of Wexham lodge, Bucks, to Lucy-Helen, only surviving dau. of B. Dowson, esq. of Great Yarmouth.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Warwick Reed *Wroth*, Incumbent of St. Phillip's, Clerkenwell, third son of the Rev. William Bruton Wroth, of Edlesbro', Bucks, to Elizabeth, dau. of Bernard Whishaw, esq. of Keynsham house, Cheltenham.—At Allesley, Warw. Henry *Parker*, esq. eldest son of Henry Parker, esq. of Bedford row, and East Barnet, Herts, to Clara-Alice, dau. of the late Josiah Robins, esq. of Aston Brook, Birmingham.—At Trinity church, Gray's inn road, Comm. F. *Woolley*, R.W.I.C.S. to Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. Stevens, Rector of Poringland Magna, Norf. and Vicar of Swalcliffe, Oxfordsh.—At Hythe, Kent, the Rev. Charles *Baldwin*, second son of John Barton Baldwin, esq. late of Inghorpe grange, Yorkshire, to Mary-Jane-Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Charles Lutgens, esq. Deputy Commissary-Gen. H.M.F.—At Kinver, Staffordshire, William *Parkes*, esq. C.E. of Parliament street, Westminster, to Mary-Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Eyre Lee, esq. of Birmingham.—At St. George's Hanover square, Charles William *Stoughton*, esq. of Ballynoe, son of Thomas Anthony J. Stoughton, esq. of Owlpen house, Glouc. and Ballyhorgan, co. Kerry, to Percy-Georgina-Laura, second dau. of the late George Bagot Gosset, esq. of the 4th Dragoon Guards.—At St. James's Westbourne terrace, John, youngest son of Thomas *Sowler*, esq. of Bowdon, Cheshire, to Ellen, second dau. of Bevis E. Green, esq. of Kensington palace gardens.—At Farlington, Havant, the Rev. Andrew *Nugé*, Vicar of Wymering, Hants, to Elizabeth R., dau. of the Rev. Edward T. Richards, Rector of Farlington.

9. At St. James's Piccadilly, the Right Hon. the Earl *Spencer*, K.G. to Miss Adelaide Seymour, dau. to the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, and step-dau. to Lady Clinton.—At Biddenden, Kent, Capt. Wm. Hodges Tylden *Pattenson*, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Tylden Pattenson, to Eliza-Matilda, only child of the Rev. James Boys, Rector of Biddenden.—Mr. John Thomas *Canning*, of Bishop Stortford, to Ann, only dau. of William Allin, esq. of St. Margaret's, Hertfordshire.—At Lea-

mington, Joseph *Bright*, esq. third son of the late Rev. John Bright, Preb. of Salisbury, and Rector of Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire, to Louisa-Eliza, only child of George Bateman, esq. M.D. of Leamington, Warw.—At Stone, Worc. Eyles Irwin Caulfeild *Browne*, esq. of Dudley, to Marianne-Rebecca, the eldest; and, at the same time, Sydney Gore Robert *Strong*, esq. of North lodge, Teddington, to Catharine-Elizabeth, the second dau. of Thomas Morris, esq. of Stone house.—At Aberley, Worc. the Rev. Geo. Hesketh *Biggs*, to Lucy-Amelia, eldest dau. of James Moilliet, esq. of The Elms.—At Acton, Middlesex, Thomas *Harbottle*, esq. of Higher Broughton, near Manchester, to Letitia-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Robert Benfield, esq. of De Beauvoir Town, London.—At Stratford-sub-Castle, Henry Daniel *Maunsell*, Capt. 62nd B.N.I. eldest son of the late Rev. D. H. Maunsell, to Emily-M.-W. dau. of the late Rev. J. M. Butt, Vicar of East Garston, Berks.—In Jersey, J. R. *Goodbarne*, of Queen's coll. Camb. only son of the late John Goodbarne, esq. of Tetford, Linc. to Anne-Jannette, youngest dau. of W. S. Harker, esq. of St. Helier's.

10. At St. George's Hanover square, *Aeneas Macbean*, esq. of Rome, to Eleanor-Anne, only dau. of Col. A. H. Gordon, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards.—At Trotton, Francis Douglas *Grey*, Captain in the 63rd Regt. and son of the late Hon. Edward Grey, D.D. Lord Bishop of Hereford, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Francis Mowatt, esq. of Devonshire pl. and of Trotton place, Sussex.—At St. John's Notting hill, James M. *Webb*, esq. of Park house, Letheringsett, Norfolk, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late William Collins, esq. of Lavender hill, Surrey.—At St. Marylebone, John Henry *Taylor*, esq. second son of Geo. Ledwell Taylor, esq. of Westbourne terrace, Hyde park, to Mary, eldest dau. of Frederick Dufaur, esq. of Queen Anne street, Cavendish square.—At Orsett, Essex, Rev. Alfred *Brook*, Vicar of East Retford, and son of Charles Brook, esq. of Healey house, near Huddersfield, to Harriet-Jane, the youngest dau. of the Rev. James Blomfield, Rector of Orsett; also, at the same time, the Rev. Arthur *Blomfield*, Curate of Lacock, Wiltshire, to Sophia-St. Mart, eldest dau. of Col. Willson, C.B. late of the Grenadier Guards, Romford, Essex.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry Edmund *Marsh*, esq. of Walton villas, Hans pl. to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Edward Stretch, esq.—At Leamington, Henry *Jones*, esq. of Chester square, London, third son of Thomas Jones, esq. of Llanerchrugog hall, Denb. to Elizabeth-Rebecca, eldest dau. of William Taylor, esq. of Humberstone lodge, near Leicester.—At Edinburgh, John *Landell*, esq. M.D. Brazilian Consul for Sydney, Australia, son of Sir Robert Landell, M.D. Port Alegre, Brazil, to Winifred-Caroline, dau. of the late Mr. Stewart Warren Lee, of Lewes, in Sussex.—At Warwick, the Rev. C. W. *Soden*, M.A. of Christ's college, Camb. eldest son of Thos. Soden, esq. Coventry, to Elizabeth-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late John Wilmshurst, esq. of Warwick.—At Reading, John Rogers *Jennings*, esq. of Wanstead, youngest son of the late Davie Jennings, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Mary-Adelaide, youngest dau. of Charles William Smith, esq. of Reading, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.—At St. James's Paddington, Harry William *Lobb*, esq. of Gloucester terr. Hyde park, eldest son of Wm. Lobb, esq. M.D. of Aldersgate st. and Weir hall, Edmonton, to Yda-Margaretta, fourth dau. of John Robert Thomson, esq. of Sussex sq. Hyde pk.—At St. Mary's, Kidderminster, Adam Prattintin *Trow*, esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, young-

est son of William Trow, esq. of Ismere house, Worc. to Catharine, third dau. of George Hooman, esq. of Habberley house, near Kidderminster.—At Doncaster, Capt. C. *Peters*, unatt. to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Williamson, and sister of Major Williamson, Royal Marines.—At Great Sampford, Essex, Myles L. *Ferneby*, esq. to Emma-Louisa, dau. of Gen. Sir W. C. Eustace, C.B.—At Hitchin, John-Frederick, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph *Shaw*, late Rector of High Ham, Som. to Catherine-Hannah, youngest dau. of Wm. Bentley, esq.—At Thurles, Charles Sheridan *Satterthwaite*, esq. of Orsett terr. Hyde park, to Arabella-Louisa, second dau. of John Gore Jones, esq. of John's Port, Sligo.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Turberville Picton *Williams*, esq. second son of the late Rev. David Williams, of Beadon, Som. to Isabella-Catherine, youngest dau. of Thomas Macie Leir, esq. of Uphill.—At Kingscote, Glouc. Henry Sales *Scobell*, esq. late Capt. Scots Greys, to Catherine-Sarah-Jenner, only child of the late John Yeend Bedford, esq. of the Abbey, Pershore.

11. At Hornsey, Charles John *Clay*, M.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge, Printer to that University, and eldest son of Richard Clay, esq. of Muswell hill, to Emily-Jane, fourth dau. of William Eady, esq. of Canpsbourne, Hornsey.

12. At Handley, Dorset, John Williams *Bell*, esq. Gillingham, to Helen-Lucy, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Marsland, C.B. Handley house.—At Walcot, Bath, William *Keary*, esq. of Stoke-upon-Trent, second son of the Rev. William Keary, Rector of Nunnington, Yorksh. to Mary, eldest dau. of James Spark, esq. of Rivers st. Bath.—At Belfast, Augustus Colley de Vere *Wellesley*, esq. youngest son of the late Richard Wellesley, esq. M.P. to Clara, younger dau. of the late Richard Ashmore, esq.—At St. Mary's Bryanston square, Edward *Lloyd*, esq. 6th Royal Regt. youngest son of Comm. R. Lloyd, R.N. to Maria-Louisa, only dau. of Sir Robert Stanford, late Capt. 27th Regt.—At Hornsey, Wm. *Bevan*, esq. of Crouch hill, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Wm. Bird, esq. of Crouch hall, Hornsey.

14. At St. Peter Pimlico, William *Tucker*, esq. of Coryton park, Devon, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Bradford, esq. of Newington.

15. At Turkdean, Glouc. the Rev. Edward Reed *Davies*, son of the late Wm. D. Davies, esq. Elm grove, Carmarthensh. to Diana, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Robert Gambier Middleton, of Moor house, Limpsfield, Surrey.—At the Unitarian chapel, Effra road, Alfred *Wills*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Geo. Marineau, esq. of Tulse hill.—At St. George's Hanover square, William Henry *Cheveynad*, esq. of Longdon hall, co. Stafford, to Blanche, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Talbot, of Ingestre rectory.—At Carlisle, the Rev. Edward D. *Ward*, M.A. of Tunbridge, to Rebecca-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. A. Leighton, Bombay Army.—At Barnes, the Rev. Arthur *Dendy*, Incumbent of Southwater, and youngest son of the late C. C. Dendy, esq. of Southgate house, Chichester, to Caroline-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late George Horne, esq. of St. Omer.—At Plymstock, James, third son of Wm. H. *Hawker*, esq. of Plymouth, to Helen-Frances, youngest dau. of Major Wm. Henry Hare, of the Retreat, near Plymouth.—At St. Pancras, Mr. Thos. Abbotts *Tibbitts*, solicitor, of Leamington, to Jane-Rainford, only child of the late Thomas Rainford Ensor, esq. of Gray's inn and Highgate, granddau. of the late Thomas Miles, esq. Post Captain R.N.—At Spondon, Derb. the Rev. W. *Valentine*, Vicar of Wixley, and Perp. Curate of Allerton Mau-

lever, to Emily, third dau. of Major Nixon, late of the Grenadier Guards.—At Oxford, the Rev. Henry Fortescue *Seymour*, Fellow of All Souls, and Vicar of Barking, Essex, eldest son of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, of Farringford hill, I. W. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Right Rev. C. Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford.—At Kensington, Thomas-Augustus, eldest son of W. H. *Douce*, esq. of Ryde, to Rebecca-Elizabeth-Treyer, dau. of Treyer Evans, esq. of Notting hill.—At Wrawby, Linc. the Rev. G. M. *Sykes*, M.A. Rector of East Hatley, Camb. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Edw. Mason, of Glandford Brigg.—At Hastings, the Rev. T. H. *Bushnell*, Chaplain to the Earl of Romney, to Emily, second dau. of S. Thomas, esq. late of Her Majesty's Ordnance.—At Dublin, Thomas Marcus *Brownrigg*, esq. eldest son of Henry John Brownrigg, esq. Deputy Inspector-gen. of Constabulary, to Meriel-Anna, only surviving dau. of James Duff Watt, esq. Deputy Commissary-gen.—At Beachampton, George *Budd*, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Medicine in King's college, London, to Louisa-Matilda, youngest dau. of Thos. Russell, M.D. Toulouse.—At St. Peter's Eaton square, Edward *Thornton*, esq. Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of New Granada, only son of the late Lt. Hon. Sir Edw. Thornton, G.C.B. to Mary, widow of Andrew Melville, esq. of Dumfries, and dau. of John Maitland, esq.

16. At Exeter, John-George, only son of John *Harding*, esq. of Alton Pancras, Dorset, and Dawlish, Devon, to Eliza-Frances, only dau. of the late Mather Byles, esq. of Dawlish.—At Micklelegate, Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, William, eldest son of Leonard *Simpson*, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Prest, esq.—At Scarbro', the Rev. George *Bartholomeo*, to Margaret, dau. of the late W. Campbell, esq. M.D. of Whitby.—At Whitby, Henry *Patteson*, esq. solicitor, of Sheffield, second son of the Rev. Wm. Patteson, M.A. Rector of St. James's, Shaftesbury, to Mary, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Lister, esq. surgeon, of Bradford.—At St. James's, Howard *Fetherstonhaugh*, esq. of Bracklyn, Westmeath, to Lucy-Emily-Wingfield, youngest dau. of William Baker, esq. Q.C. of Orsett hall, Essex.—At Ipswich, Lieut. John Douglas *Ramsay*, R.N. son of Rear-Adm. Ramsay, C.B. to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Benj. Young, M.A. Vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin's, Suffolk.—At Penshurst, the Rev. Augustus William *Warde*, youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B. to Catherine, eldest dau. of William Woodgate, esq. of Swaylands, Penshurst.—At Carisbrook, Thos. William *Saunders*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances-Gregory, dau. of William Galpine, esq. of Newport, I. W.—At Harston, near Cambridge, the Rev. Robert *Davis*, M.A. Vicar of Cannington, Som. to Eliza, second dau. of the late Joseph Jeanes Durbin, esq.

17. At Manchester, Frederick T. *Elworthy*, esq. of Wellington, Somerset, to Maria, third dau. of James Kershaw, esq. M.P. of Manchester.—At Llangadock, Frederick *Layard*, esq. Ceylon Civil Serv. youngest son of the late Charles Edw. Layard, esq. Paymaster-gen. in Ceylon, to Rosamond-Elizabeth, younger dau. of John William Lloyd, esq. of Danyralit.—At Craig hall, Rattray, co. Perth, Michael Foster *Ward*, esq. late of 90th Light Inf. eldest son of T. R. Ward, esq. of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wilts, to Helen-Christina, fourth dau. of the late R. C. Rattray, esq.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Oliver Haldane *Stokes*, Lieut. R. Eng. eldest son of Edward Day Stokes, esq. of Lisamore, co. Kerry, to Wilhelmina-Henrietta-M'Alister, second dau. of Maj. Robert Mackintosh, Barrack Master at Limerick.—At So-

merton, Som. Henry Stone, esq. late of 13th Light Inf. second son of George Stone, esq. of Blisworth, to Julia-Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. R. Newbolt, Vicar of Somerton.—At Clapham, Henry A. Bruce, esq. M.P. of Duffryn, Glam. to Norah, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B.—At Reading, the Rev. William Leighton Newham, M.A. Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, Leic. to Adelaide-Frances, eldest surviving dau. of Joseph Darvall, esq. of Reading.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Samuel Bicknell, esq. of Connaught terr. solicitor, to Harriet, youngest dau. of C. J. Poulden, esq. of Cumberland st.—At Littleham, Devon, William G. Barton, esq. of Bromborough, to Susan-Katharine, third dau. of Wm. H. Sheppard, esq. of Keyford house, Frome.—Major-Gen. G. C. Coffin, to Henrietta, widow of John Dimsdale, esq. of Greenham lodge, Berks.—At Stallingborough, Linc. the Rev. Richard Lee James, Curate of Little Kimble, Bucks, to Alice-Thorold, second dau. of the late W. G. Parkinson, esq.—At Leeds, George C. Stanfield, esq. eldest surviving son of Clarkson Stanfield, esq. R.A. to Maria-Field, eldest dau. of John Blackburn, esq. of Allerton lodge, near Leeds.—At Skilington, Linc. the Rev. Wm. Elmhirst, M.A. Curate of Gainsburg, eldest son of Wm. Elmhirst, esq. of Round green, Yorksh. to Anne-Elizabeth-Pasmore, second dau. of Wm. Barnard Heaton, esq. of Gainsburgh.—At St. George's Hanover sq. William Milne, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Emily, eldest dau. of Hugh Roberts, esq. of Glan-y-Menai, Anglesey.—At Canterbury, the Rev. J. B. Freer, Curate of St. John's, Newfoundland, eldest son of John Booth Freer, esq. M.D. of New Brentford, Middx. to Elizabeth-Hannah, second dau. of George Curteis, esq.

19. At Ross, Charles Richardson, esq. of Ross, son of the late R. Richardson, esq. of Capenhurst, Cheshire, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of C. E. Thomson, esq. surgeon.—At the British Embassy, Berne, Edward Enfield, esq. of Oxford sq. London, to Harriet, only dau. of the late Henry Roscoe, esq.—At the British Consulate, Geneva, James Dunlop Horrocks, esq. to Eliza-Florence, only child of the late Major Thomas Cradock.

22. At St. James's Paddington, William Henry White, esq. Lieut. 49th Madras Inf. son of the late Thomas White, esq. Bombay Civil Service, to Harriette-Bellis, second dau. of William Helder, esq.—At Walmer, Guildford, Lindsay Molesworth, esq. son of the Rev. I. E. N. Molesworth, D.D. Vicar of Rochdale, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. T. Bridges, esq. of Walmer, and granddau. of the late Sir Robert Affleck, Bart.—At Staines, the Rev. John Leslie Hatward, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. John Hallward, Rector of Swebstone and Snaresone, Leic. to Clementina, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Gouett, M.A. Vicar of Staines.—At St. George's Hanover square, Thomas Edmond, son of the Rev. Thos. Ward Franklin, to Selina-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. George Hope, R.N. and granddau. of Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.—At St. John's Paddington, Dr. Miller, of Somers pl. Hyde pk. to Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Richard Tamplin, esq. of Brighton.—At Manchester, the Rev. Edward Peche Stock, M.A. of St. John's college, and of Radcliffe, to Penelope, only dau. of Richard Cope, esq. of Ardwick.

23. At Gloucester, Edward John Woodhouse, esq. to Emily-Frances, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Jackson, LL.D. Rector of Pendock.—At Falmouth, Joseph Whitwell Pease, of Woodlands, near Dartington, son of Joseph Pease, of Southend, to Mary, third dau. of Alfred Fox, of Wode-

house place, Falmouth.—At Brighton, John P. D. Stephens, esq. of Colney Hatch, Middlesex, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Henry Francis Gadsden, esq. of Upper Bedford place, and Old Broad street.—At Hove next Brighton, James-Hugh, third son of S. R. Block, esq. of Greenhill, East Barnet, to Susan, fourth dau. of the late John Barclay, esq. of Lansdowne pl. Hove.—At King's Lynn, the Rev. James Gwynn, Curate of St. Ann's, Dublin, second son of the Rev. Stephen Gwynn, Rector of Agherton, co. Londonderry, to Harriett, fifth dau. of Elijah Eyre, esq. of King's Lynn.—At Bebington, Cheshire, John Steane Morgan, esq. of Hereford, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Bencroft, esq. Governor of Fernando Po.—At St. Pancras, Charles, youngest son of the late Mr. George Lyne, of Norwood, Surrey, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Robert Moore, 1st Life Guards, and granddau. of the late Sir W. J. Playters, Bart.

24. At Stamford Baron, Lord Brownlow J. M. Cecil, second son of the Marquess of Exeter, to Charlotte-Alexandrina-Mabella, only dau. of Edward Thompson Curry, esq. Consul at Ostend, and niece to Sir H. M. Farrington, Bart.—At Harpole, the Hon. Charles W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P. youngest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Thos. L. Dundas, LL.D.—At Heacham, the Rev. Robert Couper Black, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, to Mary-Anne-Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. S. C. E. Neville Rolfe, of Heacham hall, Norfolk.—At St. Pancras, Alexander Selwyn Stewart Willson, formerly of 95th Regt. son of late Sir Alex. Willson, of Stroath, Glouc. to Anna-Maria-Nasmyth, eldest dau. of Samuel J. Wadeson, esq. of Romford hall, Essex.—At Streatham, the Rev. Thomas Smith, M.A. Curate of St. Mary's, Cheltenham, fifth son of Richard Smith, esq. of Addestone, Surrey, to Hannah, youngest dau. of J. H. Shears, esq.—At Dublin, Fred. Rich. Clayton East, 8th Madras Light Cav. youngest son of the late Sir East G. C. East, Bart. to Caroline-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Spooner Palmer, esq. of Bayview, co. Sligo.—At Norwich, the Rev. John Hefher, Curate of Goosey, Berks, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. Michael Terry, Rector of Dummer, Hants.—At Compton, Surrey, James John Combe, Capt. 18th Bombay N. Inf. to Barbara-Eliza, dau. of the Rev. George More Molyneux, Rector of Compton.—At Walcot, Bath, William, second son of William Woodland, esq. of Shuttern house, Taunton, to Adelaide-Blanche, youngest dau. of the late George Villiers Villiers, esq. Royal Horse Guards, Blue.

25. At Dublin, W. J. Hoare, esq. Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Anna, only dau. of Fred. Lidwill, esq. of Dromard, Tipperary.—At Lymminster, L. H. Hansard, esq. Capt. Lancashire Militia, to Georgina, fourth dau. of Thos. Evans, esq. of Lymminster house, Sussex.—

26. At Kensington, the Rev. Arthur Wilkin, Rector of Bootle, Cumb. to Mary, only dau. of the late C. N. Rippin, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—At Stoke next Guildford, the Rev. Arthur Bradley, M.A. Incumbent of Hale, Surrey, to Anita, third dau. of John Clark, esq. late Consul at Bilbao.—At Crayford, Kent, Ralph Wallis, youngest son of Joseph Bishop, esq. of Bedford sq. to Rosabelle-Emma, youngest dau. of John Grantham, esq. of Crayford.

28. At Paris, Charles Patten Keele, esq. of Southampton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Leveson Gower, esq.

Oct. 3. At Amberley, Sussex, Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart. of Flixton hall, Suffolk, to Jane-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Townley Clarkson, Vicar of Hinxton, Cambridgeshire.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF ORMONDE.

Sept. 25. At Loftus Hall, co. Wexford (a seat of the Marquess of Ely), aged 46, the Most Noble John Butler, second Marquess of Ormonde (1825), 20th Earl of Carrick (1315), 20th Earl of Ormonde and Baron Arklow (1328), 12th Earl of Ossory (1527), 9th Viscount Thurles (1537), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; second Baron Ormonde of Llanthony Abbey, co. Monmouth (1821) in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, a Knight of St. Patrick, a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia; Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, Patron of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, President of the Kilkenny Literary and Scientific Institution, &c. &c.

His Lordship was born in Merrion Square, Dublin, on the 24th August, 1808, the eldest child of James the first Marquess of Ormonde of the creation of 1825, and K.P., by Grace Louisa, third daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples and the Hon. Henrietta Molesworth, daughter of the third Viscount Molesworth. His mother is still living.

He was educated at Harrow School. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, May 22, 1838. In Sept. 1841 he was appointed a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty; and, after having held that office to Feb. 1852, he was re-appointed in Jan. 1853. He was nominated a Knight of the order of St. Patrick in 1845.

It has been asserted of the deceased, in an eloquent sermon preached at his funeral by the Bishop of Ossory (Dr. O'Brien), that, "The representative and head of an illustrious house, he was fitted to grace any lineage however exalted. His mental endowments had been carefully cultivated, and, combined as they were with no common measure of sensibility and taste, they qualified him to appreciate and to enjoy everything that was beautiful in nature, or art, or literature. And the means of all such refined enjoyments were to a large extent within his reach. But his moral qualities were a source of higher happiness to himself and to others than any that the gifts either of intellect or fortune could yield. He was not merely most honourable and upright and conscientious in every relation of life, both public and private, but he exhibited in all a nature so kindly, that I believe it is no exaggeration to say, that having passed forty-six years

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in this world, and mingled with all ranks of society in it, he has not only not left an enemy behind him, but not even an individual who cherished an unkindly feeling towards him."

In confirmation of this high but faithful eulogy, we add the more discursive remarks of a writer in *The Kilkenny Moderator*: "As a resident nobleman he discharged the duties of his high position in such a manner as to call forth the admiration of all men, and excite the emulation of those who were born to the same status, but who without such a monitor had mistaken their mission and neglected the obligations of their position. As a gentleman, he set an example in his courteous bearing, and his strict regard for every moral and social virtue, such as was calculated to elevate the tone of society and refine the feelings and the disposition of every man who came in contact with him. As a relative and private friend, he was the beloved, the admired, the idolized of those who could appreciate all that is exalted, noble, generous, and confiding in the human heart. As an employer, he was esteemed by those about him, not merely as a patron but as a dear friend; for those of his dependants whose conduct earned his approval and his confidence were never lost sight of whilst their interests could be promoted or their position could be improved. As a magistrate, he was respected on the bench of justice for the firmness and the impartiality of his decisions, always tempering justice with mercy, but wisely and fearlessly upholding the law. Presiding as chairman of the Kilkenny Board of Guardians, his appearance was the signal for the real discharge of business, such as the duties of the office demanded in justice to the poor and the ratepayers; and noisy and popularity-hunting spouters at once hushed their mistimed declamation before his mandate. At the Boards of Superintendence, at the Gas Company,—at every public body and public meeting possessing the claim of public usefulness, there was Lord Ormonde found, the foremost man, and the master intellect which guided all. Truly in every relation of life, from his domestic hearth, where all was love, peace, and happiness, to his position in the legislature and the confidence of the Queen, his every act was upright, honourable, and high-principled, and he set a bright example to all. Honestly cherishing his private political and religious principles, in his

public acts or his dealings with his dependents no man knew his party or his creed. Every movement that could improve or benefit our city, or elevate the social status and refine the intellect of its people, he sustained and promoted by his personal exertions and his weighty influence. He did not disdain to become himself a public teacher, and often was he to be found labouring side by side with humbler workers in the field, delivering lectures in our own Town Hall to all classes of society, and turning the talent and the education with which Heaven had gifted him to profitable account in training the mind of the rising generation to useful and elevating pursuits. Literary and scientific institutions sprang up amongst us, and strengthened and advanced under his fostering patronage and zealous personal encouragement, until Kilkenny began to be regarded by surrounding cities with most respectful consideration, as fast taking the foremost place in intellectual progress.

“His ‘Autumn in Sicily,’ published in 18—, sufficiently stamped him as a scholar, a political economist in the best sense, and a man of observation and discernment. He had also, for his amusement, successfully translated, and suffered to be published under his name, some of the more elevated and improving French works of light literature; and within the present year his lordship printed at his private expense, and distributed as a present to the members of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, a curious life of St. Canice, which he found in the Burgundian Library, and from that circumstance was so far interested as to transcribe it whilst sojourning for a brief period in Brussels. The introduction to this work, written by himself, is a highly scholarlike performance, and contains a mass of original information on the ancient history of Ireland, which at once displays his taste and research in the science of archæology. But he contemplated and was preparing for an infinitely grander undertaking—an extensive historical work, chiefly bearing on the connection of his illustrious family with the annals of Ireland, the materials of which were to be derived from the vast mass of most valuable national records preserved in the muniment room of Kilkenny Castle. Every lover of our national literature will as deeply lament, as he will mourn for its cause, the untimely frustration of this great design, for it has truly been said that the history of the Ormonde family is the history of Ireland, and vast was the source of new information which the head of that princely house had in his power to lay before the public.”

The Marquess and his family had left

his castle at Kilkenny for the benefit of sea-bathing on the coast of Wexford, where he was renting a house belonging to the Marquess of Ely. He was much pleased with the locality of his temporary residence, and during his short sojourn had already endeared himself to his poor neighbours of the promontory of Hook. On the morning of his death he appeared in his usual health and spirits, and had eaten a hearty breakfast. At about 11 o'clock Lady Ormonde and her children went down to the sea-shore, in order that the latter should bathe. His lordship followed soon after, attired in his bathing clothes, and went into the water with his children, whom he dipped and sported with, and occupied some time in teaching Lord Ossory to swim. He had been at one time out so far as to be up to his neck in the sea, but he then returned towards the beach, and had got so close to it as that the water was not more than 18 inches deep where he was; when, whilst approaching towards the Marchioness, who remained all the time on the strand, he suddenly fell upon his face. Lady Ormonde thought at first that this was done in sport, as he had been engaged previously in various gambols of the kind with the children. The attendant maid-servant was also under the same impression; but, as his lordship remained prostrate for a few seconds, her ladyship called to him to come out, as he was too long in the water already; and seeing that this had no effect, she at once in much alarm cried out to Lord Ossory to know what was the matter with his father. Lord Ossory said, “Oh! mamma, he is only diving.” Lady Ormonde, however, immediately rushed into the water, and with the aid of the children drew the body out. He appeared then to be alive, for he opened and shut his eyes. This, and foaming at the mouth, were the only signs of life which he manifested when taken out of the water. Lady Ormonde ran in a state of distraction to the hall for assistance, and the servants and people of the locality arrived without loss of time, and bore the body to the house. A groom was despatched to Fethard for the nearest doctor, and in the meantime mustard poultices and burnt brandy were applied. Dr. Biggs, of Fethard, arrived in less than three-quarters of an hour, and resorted without a moment's delay to bleeding; the blood came freely, but Lord Ormonde was at the time beyond human aid. There could be no doubt that his standing in the water caused the sudden flow of blood to the head, which produced death. On this evidence the Coroner's jury found that the death of his lordship resulted from an attack of apoplexy.

The Marquess of Ormonde married, on the 19th Sept. 1843, Frances-Jane, eldest daughter of the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., and neice to the late Marquess of Anglesey. Her ladyship was a Lady of the Bedchamber to the late Queen Dowager from the year 1844 to 1849. She has issue four sons and two daughters. The eldest, James-Edward-William-Theobald, now Marquess of Ormonde, was born in 1844, and is a godson of Queen Adelaide.

By a will, perfected not long before his untimely death, the late Marquess has left the Marchioness his sole executrix; and has placed on record his wish and request that his heir and family should, during the minority of the former, spend a portion of each year at the castle of Kilkenny.

The funeral took place on Monday, the 2d of October, and occasioned such a demonstration of public feeling in the city of Kilkenny as had not been witnessed there for at least two centuries. The procession began to move from the Castle at half-past 11 a.m. In advance was a body of tenantry; next the military officers of the district and garrison; the officers of constabulary; the clergy of the county and city; the Body, borne on foot by tenantry specially selected for the honour, the pall-bearers being the Earls of Desart and Bessborough, Clayton Savage, esq. Joseph Greene, esq. W. Ponsonby Barker, esq. Peter Connellan, esq. Wm. Lloyd Flood, esq. J. K. Aylward, esq. Robert Langrishe, esq. Colonel Wemyss, John Walsh, esq. Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart. and Piersce S. Butler, expectant Viscount Mountgarrett. The mourners were the Hon. Charles H. B. C. S. Wandesford, uncle to the deceased; his three brothers, Lords Walter, James, and Charles Butler; his brothers-in-law, Robert Fowler, esq. the Right Hon. John Wynne, and Lord Clermont; Major Paget and Edward Paget, esq. brothers of the Marchioness of Ormonde; the Hon. George O'Callaghan, the Earl of Clancarty, the Hon. R. French, Arthur Kavanagh, esq. Capt. Middleton, R. Art. and William Archbold, esq. near connexions of the family. Next followed the household servants and dependants; and then the Corporation of Kilkenny, before whom were borne reversed, and draped in crape, the civic sword and mace presented to them by the Duke of Ormonde in the latter part of the seventeenth century; the Masonic bodies (Lord Ormonde having himself been a member of Lodge 37); the pupils of Kilkenny College, in which the deceased had taken a warm interest; almost all the gentry of the county, and the officers of every public body connected with it. The citizens of Kilkenny, and another por-

tion of the Ormonde tenantry, closed the procession. At the cathedral, the body was received by the Bishop and clergy, and the funeral sermon, to which we have already adverted, was preached by the former. A new vault was constructed for the occasion, no member of the Butler family having been interred in the cathedral since the Earl of Ossory, who died in 1680, the son of the great Duke of Ormonde, who was himself buried in Westminster Abbey. The first Butler buried in the cathedral church of St. Canice was James, the second Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1382; and the late Marquess had only last year repaired and grouped together in the south transept the various remaining memorials of his ancestors, which were previously scattered about the church.

LORD DENMAN.

Sept. 22. At Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, Baron Denman of Dovedale, co. Derby, a Privy Councillor, a Governor of the Charter House, and a Vice-President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

Lord Denman was born in London on the 23d Feb. 1779, the only son of Thomas Denman, esq. M.D. by Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie, esq. and aunt to Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. His father, one of the Court physicians in the time of George the Third, was the son of an apothecary at Bakewell in Derbyshire, a locality to which the family for successive generations has been so attached that the line of their descendants is likely to perpetuate the residence. Dr. Denman was fond of his farm at Stoney Middleton, near Bakewell, and Lord Denman improved the farm-house into a delightful residence. Dr. Denman had three children, Thomas, and two daughters, one of whom was married to Dr. Baillie, and the other to the unhappy Sir Richard Croft, who attended the Princess Charlotte in her confinement, and, being unable to get over the shock of her death, committed suicide. It is probably because he was surrounded by physicians in his family relations that Lord Denman has been reported to have been originally intended for the medical profession. This was not the case, however, his destination and choice having always been the bar. In early childhood he was sent to Palgrave school, near Diss, in Norfolk, which was then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, and he was sometimes wont to relate in after life that he had received from that accomplished lady the rudiments of instruction, and the first lessons of discipline. He subsequently became a member of St. John's

college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 9, 1806.

Mr. Denman's position at the bar became early a very honourable one, and his name was connected especially with causes and trials in which the liberty of the press was concerned. He was introduced into parliament in 1818, by Mr. Calcraft, who had him returned for the borough of Wareham; and at the general election of 1820 he was elected for Nottingham, after a contest of almost unparalleled severity, in which he and the other Whig candidate (and former member), Mr. Birch, polled 1891 votes, and their competitors, Mr. T. A. Smith and Mr. Rolleston, each 1858. In the House of Commons he immediately distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of popular freedom—side by side with Brougham and Lambton—on all the many occasions furnished by the troubled years of 1819 and 1820. In those times of a Manchester massacre, a Cato street conspiracy, Burdett letters, and prosecution of authors and printers, Mr. Denman was always found vigilant and eloquent in opposing Seizure of Arms Bills, Seditious Meetings Bills, and Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Bills, and doing his best to spoil the whole machinery of torture and restriction framed by the Eldons, Sidmouths, and Castle-reaghs of those unhappy days.

On the 8th Feb. 1820, Lord Denman was appointed Solicitor-general to Queen Caroline; and nothing could be finer, or more consistent with his subsequent career, than the fearless way in which he braved the anger of the court and the heads of his own profession, and ably discharged his duty in the memorable trial of that Princess in the House of Peers. Looking dispassionately at those events, it is now generally felt that Queen Caroline was not the person to whom a nation's sympathies would naturally have clung; but, such were the indignant feelings of the people at the treatment she had experienced from her husband, that from generous as well as political impulses they were instigated to rally to her support, and to render honour to those who had the moral courage to undertake her defence. In 1821 the freedom of the city of London was presented to Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, and Dr. Lushington, for their conduct on the Queen's trial; and on the 26th April in the following year, the city elected Mr. Denman to the office of their Common Serjeant, evidently as a mark of their sympathy for the legal defenders of the Queen, in whose affairs Alderman Wood had taken so active a part. His competitor was Mr. Bolland, who had 119 votes and Mr. Den-

man 169. Lord Eldon never forgave Mr. Denman's manly conduct in opposition to the court; and it was not until 1828, when Lord Lyndhurst first held the Great Seal, that this injustice was repaired, and the King was induced, not it is believed without difficulty, to grant the patent of precedence to which Mr. Denman had long been entitled.

At the dissolution of parliament in 1826, Mr. Denman retired from the representation of Nottingham, and he did not sit in the parliament of 1826-30.

At the general election of 1830 he again proposed himself to the electors of Nottingham, Mr. Birch and Lord Rancliffe the former Whig members having retired. The only Tory candidate, Mr. Bailey, was far out-distanced in the contest, the numbers being, for

Sir Thomas Denman . . .	1206
Sir Ronald C. Ferguson . .	1180
Thomas Bailey, esq. . . .	226

In 1830, on the formation of Earl Grey's administration, Mr. Denman was appointed Attorney-General to King William IV., Lord Brougham at the same time becoming Lord Chancellor, and he received the honour of knighthood on the 1st December.

At the election in 1831, Sir Thomas Denman and Sir R. C. Ferguson were re-chosen for Nottingham without opposition.

He continued to occupy that important post during the debates on Parliamentary Reform. On the 8th Nov. 1832, on the death of Lord Tenterden, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1834, by patent dated March 28, he was raised to the peerage. It will not be forgotten that when seated on the bench he braved the House of Commons as boldly as he previously withstood the court, and in the memorable case of "*Stockdale v. Hansard*" he maintained the supremacy of law over the pretensions of either branch of the legislature, in a manner that won the admiration even of those who thought the House of Commons right in the course which they pursued. The country wisely left the question at issue in this quarrel undecided, for it would clearly have been as impossible to define the limitations of parliamentary privilege as to draw the precise line beyond which obedience to constituted authorities ceases to be obligatory, and rebellion becomes a duty instead of a crime. Whether the House of Commons is regarded as right or wrong in this case, there can be no doubt Lord Denman's conduct was of the highest value in checking that tendency to arbitrary conduct in the popular branch of legislature, which requires to be especially guarded against as

democratic principles begin to prevail. "Most willingly would I decline," said Lord Denman in delivering judgment on that occasion, "to enter upon an inquiry which may lead to my differing from that great and powerful assembly (the House of Commons). But, when one of my fellow-subjects presents himself before me in this court demanding justice for an injury, it is not at my option to grant or to withhold redress. I am bound to afford it him, if the law declares him entitled to it. Parliament is said to be supreme. I most fully acknowledge its supremacy. *It follows, then, that neither branch of it is supreme when acting by itself.*" In those few words, and in the judicial power of enforcing that truth, lies the supreme guardianship of the liberties of England.

After having presided in the Court of Queen's Bench for more than seventeen years, (during which he was, in 1841, Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Cardigan,) Lord Denman retired, on the ground of ill health, on the 1st March 1850. His closing years, though afflicted by severe illness, were serenely devoted to that contemplation which is the worthiest termination of human life—to those acts of kindness which endear the memory of the departed—and to the exercises of religion which anticipate the final change. In his retirement he was tenderly cheered, and in due course nursed by his affectionate children, and especially by his eldest son, who was his associate when on the bench. He interested himself much in the Slave Trade question, in favour of the maintenance of our squadron of cruisers off the African coast, in which service his second son, Captain Denman, distinguished himself. As long as he could attend Parliament Lord Denman spoke annually on the subject; and then he wrote upon it.

It is understood amongst common friends that, for some years previous to his death, Lord Denman had followed the example which his ancient friend Lord Brougham had long since set him, of establishing a "cordial understanding" with the venerable Lord Lyndhurst. The youngest of the eminent trio is the first to quit the scene of his long, useful, and honourable labours.

He largely shared that ardent attachment to literature and science which has always been one of the most marked characteristics of Lord Brougham's public career. Lord Denman was not, like his friend, known for any great efforts he made as an author; but he was always amongst the foremost to encourage the institution of literary and scientific societies; and he proved, times without number, by his speeches, that he was a man of extensive

information, and of a cultivated literary taste. His speech, at the opening of the theatre of the London Institution, many years ago, gave sufficient proof of this; and he afterwards took an active part in the foundation of the London University. His last literary production was, we believe, a pamphlet published last year, entitled "Six Articles, Reprinted from the Standard, on Slavery and the Slave Trade, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Bleak House." The notice of the Times' review of Mrs. Stowe's book, and the review of a number of Dickens's Household Words, contain strictures felt from their justness and point.

While at the bar, Mr. Denman had a very respectable business, though not so large as that of Brougham, Scarlett, or one or two of the other eminent men who flourished at the same time; but it was sufficiently large and lucrative, for the last twenty years he practised, to yield him a handsome independence. As a barrister, he was not distinguished for the variety and depth of his legal knowledge; there were many of his contemporary practitioners who could boast of being far superior to him as lawyers, who had not a tenth part of his practice. He owed his success at the bar to other qualities than those of the mere lawyer. In him the man always triumphed over the advocate. He made his client's case his own. He was all sincerity and fervour in every case in which he appeared. His manner was popular, and his fine musical and powerful voice and easy manner of speaking were great recommendations to him. He had an admirable command over himself. He was not violent or declamatory where calmness and argument appeared to him most likely to serve the interests of his client. His usual manner exhibited a happy union of coolness with animation; but, when it suited his turn, he could work himself into excessive warmth, and address the court and jury with a boldness and energy which, with the single exception of his friend Henry Brougham, were seldom exhibited in the forensic efforts of any of his contemporaries. His appearance was strikingly prepossessing; his figure tall, and his head of fine and noble expression, the features massive, yet mild in their aspect, and for the most part wearing an expression of elegant suavity, which made it difficult for a stranger to believe that such a man could be ever borne away into the use of harsh invective or even intemperate language.

Lord Denman was married, early in life, on the 18th of Oct. 1804, to Theodosia-Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, Rector of Kettering, and granddaughter of Sir William Anderson, Bart.

By that lady, who died on the 22th June, 1852, he had issue fifteen children, of whom eleven, five sons and six daughters, survive him. Their names were as follow : 1. the Right Hon. Thomas now Lord Denman ; 2. the Hon. Theodosia, married in 1825 to Charles Wright, esq. of Bramcote, Notts ; 3. the Hon. Elizabeth, married in 1838 to the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D. late Provost of Eton College, and was left his widow in 1852 ; 4. Charles, who died an infant ; 5. the Hon. Joseph Denman, Captain R.N. and a Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, who married in 1844 Grace-Jane, youngest daughter of Jesse David Watts Russell, esq. of Islam hall, Staffordshire ; 6. Sophia, who died an infant ; 7. the Hon. Frances, married in 1846 to Capt. Robert Lambert Baynes R.N. and C.B. ; 8. the Hon. Richard Denman, a barrister-at-law, and member of the council of University College, London ; he married in 1840 Emma, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Jones, esq. of Lark Hall, Lanc., and has issue one son, and four daughters ; 9. the Hon. Margaret, married first in 1841 to Henry William Macaulay, esq. (brother to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay,) and secondly in 1848 to Edward Cropper, esq. of Liverpool ; 10. Robert, and 11. Lancelot, who both died young ; 12. the Hon. George Denman, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law, who married in 1852 Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Samuel Hope, esq. ; 13. the Hon. and Rev. Lewis William Denman, M.A. Rector of Washington, co. Durham, who married in 1850 Frances-Marianne, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, esq. of the Bryn, Swansea, and cousin to Lord Auckland and Lord Rodney ; 14. the Hon. Anne, who became in 1846 the second wife of Commander Frederick Holland, R.N. ; and 15. the Hon. Caroline-Amelia, married in 1846 to the Rev. John George Beresford, M.A., nephew to the late Lord Viscount Beresford.

The present Lord Denman was born in 1805. He is a barrister-at-law, and was Marshal and Associate to his father in the Court of Queen's Bench. He married in 1829 Georgina, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Roe, but has no issue.

The best portrait of Lord Denman is one, in private attire, painted by W. Ellis, and engraved in a large size in mezzotinto by W. Walker.

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

Sept. 29. At Constantinople, aged 53, A— de St. Arnaud, the Marshal Commanding-in-chief the French expedition to the Black Sea, and Grand Ecuyer to the Emperor.

The Marshal was born in Paris, of humble parentage, on the 20th Aug. 1801. At the age of fifteen he entered the Gardes du Corps, and was soon a Sub-Lieutenant in the infantry of the line ; but he quitted the army, and for some time was a performer at the little theatre of the Batignolles. He did not return to the army until 1831, when he entered the 64th regiment of the line as Sub-Lieutenant, and a month afterwards was raised to the grade of Lieutenant. He took an active part in the war of La Vendée, and, on the pacification of that province, was attached as orderly officer to Marshal Bugeaud. At this time he was charged with a mission to the Duchess de Berri, which he executed in such a way as to acquire her esteem.

In 1836 M. de St. Arnaud went to Algiers, and was there rapidly promoted to the rank of Captain. At the siege of Constantine he distinguished himself greatly, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1840, after having displayed great courage in a series of battles, he was raised to the rank of Commandant of the 18th regiment of infantry, which he quitted for the Zouaves. In 1842 M. de St. Arnaud attained the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and as such joined the 15th regiment of infantry. His services obtained for him the warm approbation of Marshal Bugeaud, and in 1844 he was made Colonel of the 32d regiment. When the country had become more tranquil, Colonel de St. Arnaud devoted himself to the task of colonization. In 1847 he was raised to the rank of Major-General, having previously been promoted successively to the rank of officer and commander in the Legion of Honour. The country becoming again the theatre of war, M. de St. Arnaud acquired a high reputation by his bravery and talent. In 1850 he was appointed to the command of the province of Constantina, and rapidly overran that immense territory, which had been disorganised by the revolt of the numerous tribes inhabiting it, re-established peace, and gained the good will and attachment of many chiefs whom no one had previously been able to subdue. The expedition which M. de St. Arnaud undertook in 1851 against the Kabyles was one of the most glorious campaigns ever gained by the French army in Algeria. At the head of an army of little more than 6,000 men, he overran the whole of that savage mountainous region, in spite of the resistance made by its warlike tribes. In 1851 he returned to France, and, as General of Division, was appointed by the President of the Republic to the command of the 2nd Division of the Army of Paris, and soon afterwards was appointed Minister of War. In 1852 he was made

a Marshal of France, nominated Senator, and Grand Ecuyer to the Emperor, and received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. The Marshal left the Ministry of War to command the Army of the East.

He was then already suffering from severe illness, said to be a chronic disorder of the mucous membrane of the bowels; nevertheless, he could not make up his mind to repose when the era of combats was recommencing for France. He had claimed as a privilege the command of the first army that should carry the eagles on a European field of battle. Every one said that he would leave his life there; he only knew that he would gain glory, and he was inexorable in his resolution. The passage from Varna to Eupatoria had brought back the malady with which the Marshal was afflicted, and he had been a prey for two days to dreadful suffering when he got on horseback to attack the enemy at the passage of the Alma. For twelve hours he could not be persuaded to take a moment's rest; he several times rode along the whole line of battle, which was nearly five miles in length, never ceasing to give his orders, and concealing from all, at the price of incredible efforts, his struggle against his malady. At length, when his exhausted strength was on the point of betraying him, he caused himself to be held up on horseback by two horsemen. For two days after the battle he still exercised his functions, and every time he left his tent, walking only by a miracle of determination, ardent and unanimous acclamations greeted him everywhere on his passage. His latest despatches were remarkable for the vigour and enthusiasm with which he described the battle, and for the generous appreciation of the conduct of the army which he led for the last time. The English will not forget the handsome tribute he paid to their own soldiers, and to the courage, "rivalling that of the ancients," exhibited by their able commander.

In a letter addressed to the Minister of War, dated from the bivouac on the Tchernaya, on the 26th of September, he announced that an attack of cholera had just been added to the evils from which he had suffered so long, and he had become so weak as to feel it impossible to retain his command, which he consequently resigned, in accordance with the Emperor's provisional orders, into the hands of Lieut.-General Canrobert. On the 27th he embarked on board the Berthollet, and he died on the 29th, on the voyage to Constantinople, where he hoped to have rejoined his wife. His body was brought to France, landed at Marseilles on the 10th October, and

on the 19th deposited in the vaults of the Invalides, with every mark of public respect short of the presence of the Emperor. A deputation of English superior and general officers was present at the ceremony. It was composed of Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith and his aides-de-camp Colonel Taylor and Colonel Holditch, sent by the Queen of England; and Lord Arthur Hay, sent to represent the Commander-in-Chief of the English Army, to whom he is Aide-de-camp.

Marshal St. Arnaud was a man of deep religious impressions, and was much courted by the French clergy. He has been engaged for the last year in building chapels and in founding masses, in portioning off the humble aspirants to a conventual life whose poverty prevented them from following their vocation (for even this profession, simple as it appears, is not to be entered upon without a certain amount of capital), and in apprenticing the orphan children of deceased actors, many of them his ancient comrades. He has left much private regret amongst the old companions of his early days, towards whom, since his rise to fortune, he has always behaved with the greatest generosity and thoughtfulness.

The *Débats* remarks that "in the severe campaigns of Africa he always made himself remarked by his bravery and talents. His name is cited in almost all the combats of the long and arduous war in that country. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, he displayed very remarkable talents and activity, notwithstanding the bad state of his health. At Varna he was attacked with malignant fever, and on two subsequent occasions with cholera. In the Crimea he heroically dominated his malady, in order to fulfil his high mission of General-in-Chief. The sentiment of military honour and the love of glory seem alone to have been able to maintain his moral energy under the physical sufferings he endured, and he commanded in the battle of Alma, saying that a Marshal of France ought to know how to die on horseback."

Marshal de St. Arnaud was tall, but a little bent by fatigue. His look was piercing, and his features conveyed with marvellous rapidity the various changes of his thoughts. He was witty and prompt at repartee, and looked at matters rather on the surface, though without losing a detail, than at any depth. He spoke rapidly, and used much gesture.

M. de St. Arnaud was twice married. By his first wife he had one daughter, married to M. de Puysigur, and a son, who was killed in one of the campaigns in Algeria.

CAPT. THE HON. ROBERT GORE, R.N.

Aug. 4. At Monte Video, of apoplexy, aged 44, the Hon. Robert Gore, Captain R.N., Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation; younger brother to the Earl of Arran.

Captain Gore was born on the 5th May, 1810, the fifth son of Colonel the Hon. William John Gore, by Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart. Together with his surviving brothers and sisters, he was raised to the same rank and precedence as if his father had succeeded to the earldom, by letters patent dated in Feb. 1837.

He entered the navy Sept. 4, 1823; passed his examination in 1829; and obtained his first commission June 13, 1832. On the 25th Nov. in that year he was appointed to the *Melville 74*, on the East India station; on the 1st Dec. 1834, to the *Andromache 28*, in the boats of which frigate he was frequently engaged in action with the Malay pirates; and on the 5th Feb. 1838, to the command of the *Charybdis 3*, employed in North America and the West Indies. He was made Commander May 9, 1839, and appointed to the *Serpent 16*, also on the North American and West Indian station, where he served the time required to qualify him for post rank, to which he was advanced on the 9th Nov. 1846.

In 1841 he was returned to parliament for the borough of New Ross, co. Wexford, for which he sat until 1847. He was then appointed chargé d'affaires and consul-general at Monte Video, from whence he was transferred as chargé d'affaires to Buenos Ayres in 1851. In the discharge of his diplomatic duties he was most assiduous, conducting the affairs of his country with zeal and efficiency amid the varied and distracting politics of South America. He was equally distinguished for many amiable and excellent qualities.

Capt. Gore was unmarried.

ADMIRAL DICK, K.C.

Sept. 10. At Southampton, aged 76, John Dick, esq. Admiral of the Blue, K.C.

Admiral Dick was born at Rochester, the son of James Dick, esq. who passed his life in the civil service of the Navy, and cousin to Sir Robert Keith Dick, Bart.

He entered the navy in 1785 as a volunteer on board the *Irresistible 74*, Capt. Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, under whom, and Captains S. Lutwidge and T. West, of the *Scipio* and *Dictator*, he served in the river Medway until 1790. He then became midshipman of the *Trusty 50*, flag in the West Indies of Sir John Laforey; he removed in Aug. 1793, to the *Carysfort 28*, in the North Sea, and after a further

servitude of six months in the Channel on board the *Phaeton 38*, and *Nonsuch 64*, was promoted to be Lieutenant on 4th Aug. 1794, in the *Victorious 74*. From the 17th March 1795 until the 28th June 1796, when he was promoted to the command of the *Bulldog sloop*, he again served under Sir John Laforey in the West Indies on board *l'Aimable 32*, *Beaulieu 40*, and *Majestic 74*. During the summer of 1797 he commanded a division of gunboats for the suppression of the mutiny at the Nore; after which, in June 1798, he joined the *Discovery bomb*, which attended the expedition to the *Helder* in 1799, where, having covered the landing of the troops, he served on shore with the army until the final evacuation of Holland. On the 18th Aug. 1800, he was appointed to the *Cynthia 18*, in which, as senior officer employed at the blockade of Alexandria, he co-operated with the Turks at the capture of *Damietta*, and was invested by the Sultan with the insignia of a Knight of the *Crescent* Oct. 8, 1801. He attained post rank on the 29th of April, 1802, and was appointed on the 24th Nov. 1804, to the *Jamaica 24*, which was employed on the Newfoundland and Channel stations. In May 1807, he was transferred to the *Penelope 36*. After conveying Major-General Sir George Prevost to Barbados, and escorting thither four regiments destined to assist at the reduction of *Martinique*, he proceeded to the latter island, and earned the particular thanks of Capt. Philip Beaver, the commanding officer, for his services in superintending the disembarkation of the troops (Jan. 30, 1809). He afterwards landed with a party of seamen and succeeded in securing *Fort Trinité* and other works on the southward side of the island. Captain Dick left the *Penelope* on the 20th Sept. 1810. He subsequently commanded the *Donegal 78*, in the Mediterranean, from July 22, 1830, to the summer of 1832. He attained flag-rank on the 10th Jan. 1837; was promoted to Vice-Admiral Nov. 9, 1846, and to Admiral Jan. 10, 1852.

He married Augusta, daughter of Bartlet Goodrich, of Saling Grove, Essex, by whom he had, with other issue, two sons, John-Goodrich, a Commander R.N. 1841, and Francis, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

REAR-ADM. W. W. HENDERSON, C.B.

July 12. At sea, on his return to England, Rear-Admiral of the *White William* Wilmott Henderson, C.B. K.H. late Commander-in-chief on the south-east coast of South America.

Admiral Henderson was one of a family which has been much devoted to the naval

service of the country. He was nephew to the gallant Capt. David Wilmott, who fell in command of the *Alliance* 36. Three brothers have died before him in the Royal Navy—Lieut. John Henderson, lost in command of the *Maria* schooner, in 1807; Benjamin W. Henderson, Admiralty midshipman of the *Leven*, who died on the east coast of Africa in 1823; and Lieut. Richard Wilmott Henderson, who died in 1836.

He entered the Navy in May, 1799, on board the *Royal George* 100, Capt. Wm. Domett, bearing the flag of Lord Bridport in the Channel; and in Oct. 1800 removed to the *Ville de Paris* 110, the flagship of Earl St. Vincent in the Mediterranean. He was next employed for three years and a half on board the *Belleisle* 74, which accompanied Lord Nelson in his pursuit of the combined squadrons, and fought at Trafalgar. On the 26th March, 1806, he was promoted, from the *Hibernia* 110, bearing the flag of Lord St. Vincent, to an acting-Lieutenancy in the *Niobe* 40, in which he assisted at the capture of *Le Nearque*, national brig of 16 guns.

In March, 1809, having been sent to Oporto with despatches, Mr. Henderson fell into the hands of the French on their capturing that city; and having accompanied them in their retreat as far as Amara, he there effected his escape on the 16th May. He then took passage home from Oporto, and on his arrival was immediately appointed First of the *Active* 46, in which he assisted in the capture of many of the enemy's vessels, and served until the 1st Aug. 1811. On the 13th March that year he was present in the celebrated action off Lissa, where a British squadron, carrying in the whole 156 guns and 879 men, completely routed, after a conflict of six hours, a Franco-Venetian armament, whose force amounted to 284 guns and 2,655 men. The *Active* lost 4 men killed and 24 wounded. As a reward for his gallantry, which was described by Captain Gordon in the warmest terms, Mr. Henderson had the satisfaction of being promoted to the rank of Commander by a commission ante-dated to the day of the victory. Prior, however, to receiving intelligence of this promotion, he again signalled himself at the capture and destruction of 28 sail, on which occasion he landed with the small-arm men and marines, stormed and carried a hill which commanded the creek, and, having put the military to flight with great loss, annihilated in a great measure the difficulties of the enterprise. On his voyage home in the *Pomona* 38, Capt. Henderson was wrecked on a sunken rock, near the Needles point, Oct. 14, 1811.

On the 3rd April, 1812, he was appointed to the *Rosario* brig, from which vessel, after cruising for some months in the Downs, and conveying the Duke of Brunswick Oels from Harwich to the Elbe, he removed, on the 7th June, 1813, to the *Dasher* sloop. In the following October he accompanied the outward-bound trade to the West Indies, and during his continuance on that station he co-operated in the reduction of *Guadeloupe* in Aug. 1815. He attained post rank on the 9th Oct. in the same year, but did not leave the *Dasher* until May, 1816. On the 13th Jan. 1835, he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. On the 25th July, 1837, he was appointed to the *Edinburgh* 72, on the Mediterranean station, and in that ship he assisted in the operations on the coast of Syria, and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, for which services he was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 18th Dec. 1840. From Sept. 1841 to Sept. 1844 he commanded the *Victory* at Portsmouth. He was promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1851, and in 185— appointed to the command of the south-east coast of South America.

Admiral Henderson married, in June, 1817, a daughter of John Henderson, esq. for many years Secretary to Admiral Lord Bridport, and sister to the present Rear-Admiral George Henderson.

REAR-ADMIRAL LOWE.

April 10. At his residence in Cheltenham, aged 83, Rear-Admiral Abraham Lowe.

He was born in July 1771, and from 1777 to 1779 his name was borne on the books of the *Levant*, Capt. Geo. Murray. In Jan. 1791 he first embarked as a midshipman, under the auspices of the late Sir Erasmus Gower, on board the *London* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. S. C. Goodall in the Channel. In the following October he joined the *Edgar* 74; and in 1792, becoming master's mate of the *Lion* 64, commanded by his patron Sir E. Gower, he sailed with Lord Macartney on his expedition to China, and while there was entrusted with the command of the *Jackal* tender. On his return home he was made Lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1794, in the *Triumph* 74, Capt. Sir E. Gower, and was present in that ship, which bore the brunt of the enemy's attack, in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat of the 16th and 17th June, 1795. On the 22nd June, 1797, he was appointed to the *Diamond* 38 on the Channel station; and in Dec. following to the *Neptune* 98, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean. On the 31st July, 1800, he became senior Lieutenant of the *Thames* 32, which

bore part in Sir James Saumarez' action of 12th July, 1801, in the Gut of Gibraltar. In October following he removed to the Princess 98, bearing the flag of Sir E. Gower in the Channel; and, after having been for nearly two years on half-pay, on the 31st Jan. 1804, he was appointed to the command of the Conflict gun-brig in the North Sea. On the 22nd May in the same year he removed to the Isis 50, the flagship at Newfoundland of Sir Erasmus Gower, who in 1806 authorized him to act as magistrate and surrogate for that island. In July 1807 he was appointed to the Prince of Wales 78, bearing the flag of Lord Gambier. Being first of this last ship at the attack on Copenhagen, he was, on the conclusion of the operations on the 13th Oct. 1807, nominated by his Admiral to the command of the Curlew sloop, in which he was confirmed by the Admiralty. He remained unemployed, however, from the following December until June 1809. Having then volunteered to serve in the expedition against Walcheren, he was entrusted by Sir Richard Strachan with the command of a division of the light flotilla engaged in the bombardment of Canvera, and by his conduct there won the admiration of that officer. He was further employed in cutting off the communication between Flushing and Cadsand, and in sounding and buoying the channels of the West Scheldt—a service performed with much judgment and accuracy. In Nov. 1809 Capt. Lowe was appointed to the Sabrina sloop; in Jan. 1810 to the Diligence 16, which was actively employed in the Baltic, and captured three or four Danish privateers; and in August 1812 to the Jalouse 18, in which he served on the Cork and Jamaica stations until advanced to post-rank on the 7th June, 1814. From 1815 to 1819 he commanded the Larne 20 among the Western islands, and in the Channel and West Indies. On the 1st Oct. 1846 he accepted the rank of retired Rear-Admiral.

Admiral Lowe married, in 1802, a daughter of R. Rogers, esq. of Southampton, by whom he had, with other issue, two sons, who were in the Royal Navy,—Commander Gower Lowe, who died on the 28th Sept. 1848, and Lieut. William Henry John Lowe, who died in 1847.

Admiral Lowe, although a very old man, appears to have enjoyed good health up to the moment of his sudden demise. He had been resident in Cheltenham for many years, and was of very active habits for a man so advanced in life. He had risen and dressed himself by eight o'clock, and when summoned to breakfast, about twenty minutes afterwards, was found lying on his back in the drawing-room apparently

dead. Dr. Gibney, on his arrival, pronounced life to be extinct. The jury agreed to a verdict, "That deceased died from natural causes."

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT RAMSAY, C.B.
Sept. 14. At Aldborough, aged 81,
Rear-Admiral Robert Ramsay, C.B.

This officer was born on the 20th Sept. 1773; and after having been for seven years in the merchant service, he entered the navy in Aug. 1793, on board the Bellerophon 74, in which he fought as midshipman in Lord Howe's actions of the 28 and 29 May and 1 June 1794. In Dec. 1794, he became master's mate of the Ambuscade 32, and in Feb. 1796 of the Glenmore 36, both commanded by Capt. Geo. Duff, in the North Sea. Towards the end of the latter year he sailed in the James 32 for the West Indies, where, in Feb. 1797, he joined the Queen 98, flag-ship of Sir Hyde Parker; and in March was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Renommée 44. He was confirmed Lieutenant Jan. 8, 1799, and acted in that capacity in the Albacore sloop, Dromedary store-ship, and Powerful 74. In the boats of the last he was frequently engaged with the enemy's gun-vessels near Cadiz. On the 24th March, 1804, he was appointed to the command of a signal station on Foulness island; on the 11th June, 1805, to the Vesuvius bomb; and on the 27th Sept. following to the command of the Carrier cutter in the North Sea. In that vessel, with two other cutters under his orders, he took three privateers, and recaptured and destroyed several vessels near the Texel in Jan. and Feb. 1807. In Sept. following he assisted at the capture of Heligoland, and was sent home with the despatches relating it. On the fall of Copenhagen he navigated to England the Danish line of battle ship Justitia. After a few months of half-pay, he was nominated by the Admiralty acting Captain of the Eurydice 24, in which he escorted a convoy to the Spanish patriots; and on the 12th Nov. 1808, to the command of the Mistletoe schooner of 8 guns, which he fitted out at Bermuda. The latter vessel was employed in protecting the British interests in the Rio de la Plata; and on the deposition of the Brazilian viceroy, consequent on the revolution of 1810, he took charge of his Excellency's family and conveyed them, with several other persons of distinction, to Monte Video. On leaving for England in 1811, he received the thorough approval of the Commander-in-chief, Vice-Adm. Hon. Michael De Courcy, and the public thanks of all the British subjects in Buenos Ayres, with strong expressions of gratitude on the part of the natives.

He was made Commander on the 1st Feb. 1812; and on the 29th October 1813, was appointed to the *Regulus* 44, in which, after serving in the North Sea, he sailed in April 1814 to Bermuda, and later in the same year was employed in several incidents of the war with America. On the 22d Aug. he commanded a division of armed boats at the destruction of Commodore Barney's flotilla up the Patuxent; on the 12th Sept. he commanded a division of seamen at the defeat of the enemy near Baltimore; and in the following spring shared in a variety of expeditions on the coast of Georgia, where he commanded the force employed at the capture of the town of Frederica and the island of St. Simon's. On the 9th April, 1815, he was appointed by Sir Alexander Cochrane to command the (late American) frigate *President*. He was confirmed in the rank of Commander June 13, 1815; and on the 4th of the same month was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He accepted the retirement as Captain Oct. 1, 1846; and was promoted to Rear-Admiral on the 6th Nov. 1850.

Admiral Ramsay married, on the 23d Jan. 1800, and had issue five sons and three daughters. The eldest son is a Captain in the Bengal army; another, John-Douglas, is a Lieutenant R.N.; and Alexander, the youngest, a First Lieutenant R.M. (1841). His second daughter is the wife of Capt. Wm. Milner Neville Stuart, of the Bengal establishment.

REAR-ADM. GOURLY.

Aug. 29. At Gosport, aged 88, Rear-Admiral John Gourly.

He entered the navy Feb. 17, 1781, as ordinary on board the *Belle Poule* 38, and in the same year was present at the capture of the *Cologne* privateer of 32 guns, and in Sir Hyde Parker's action off the Dogger Bank. He subsequently joined in succession the *Scipio*, *Dictator* 64, *Elizabeth* 74, *Goliath* 74, *Chichester*, *Victory* 100, *Bedford* 74, and *Duke* 98. At the commencement of the war in 1793 he sailed for the Mediterranean in the *Alcide* 74, and having been again transferred to the *Victory* he was made Lieutenant by commission dated Sept. 13, in the same year. He was then sent to command a floating battery of five guns, stationed in the north-west arm of the harbour of Toulon: from which he opened fire with such effect upon a neighbouring encampment, that three field batteries were set up to sink his vessel, and they continued to cannonade her until, having received about 40 shots under water, and more than 60 above, she went down with her colours nailed to her tottering mast.

After cruising in command of the *Vigilant* of 10 guns, and co-operating in the reduction of San Fiorenza and Calvi, Mr. Gourly joined the *Britannia* 100, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral W. Hotham, by whom, on 8 Nov. 1794, he was placed in command of the *Vanneau* armed brig; in which, after various active service, particularly at the capture of the island of Capraja, he was wrecked near Porto Ferrajo towards the close of 1796. In 1797 he was appointed to the *Thunder* bomb, and engaged in the two bombardments of Cadiz. From June 1798 to April 1802 he had charge of the *Fortitude* a prison ship at Portsmouth; and from April 1803 to June 1805 the command of the *Mary* tender. In 1806 he became signal-Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. James Vasham, whose flag was then in the *Texel*, in the North Sea: and about the end of 1807 he returned to the Mediterranean in the *Trident* 64, and was sent from Malta to the coast of Barbary in command of the *Tuscan* brig. In Sept. 1808 he was appointed by the Admiralty to command the *San Juan*, formerly a Spanish 74, lying at Gibraltar; and in Nov. was removed to the acting-Captaincy of the *Atlas* 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. J. C. Purvis, whom he assisted in equipping the Spanish men-of-war at Cadiz, and in removing them out of the reach of the invading French army. In March 1809 he returned to Gibraltar, where he undertook the superintendance of the dockyard, the victualling office, and other naval establishments, and was most busily and usefully employed until obliged to invalid in June 1810. In Feb. 1812 he returned to full pay, and, under the orders of the Admiralty, raised about 200 men and boys from the Scotch fisheries. From Sept. 1814 to Sept. 1815 he commanded the *Pelorus* 28 on the coast of Ireland. He acquired Post rank Jan. 1, 1817; accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846, but was advanced to Rear-Admiral in 1851.

He published in 1838 a work "On the great Evils of Impressment." His only son, Lieut. John Gourly, R.N. was drowned Dec. 18, 1815, while endeavouring to save the life of a boy in Loch End, near Edinburgh.

CAPTAIN DICKINSON, R.N.

July 30. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 68, Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N. one of the Captains of that establishment.

Capt. Dickinson was a native of Hampshire. He entered the Navy in Feb. 1796 as third-class boy on board the *Invincible* 74, Capt. Wm. Cayley, on the West India station; whence, after witnessing the reduction of St. Lucie and Trinidad, he invalided home, in July 1799. He after-

wards served as midshipman in the *Dreadnought 98*, from July 1801 to Oct. 1805, and was frequently and very actively employed against the enemy in the boats of that ship. His last Captain in her was Lord Collingwood, whom he accompanied into the Royal Sovereign, and consequently assisted in the victory of Trafalgar, where he was wounded, and gained his Lieutenancy. "After the battle (wrote his Lordship to the first Lord of the Admiralty,) I gave acting orders to young men who were recommended to me for their activity, and amongst others to a Mr. Dickinson, whom I found in the *Dreadnought*, and took with me to the Royal Sovereign, because he had more knowledge of his profession than is usual, and seemed to be the spirit of the ship when anything was to be done."

As he had not passed his examination his rank as Lieutenant was not confirmed by the Admiralty until the 15th Aug. 1806, at which date he was still with Lord Collingwood in the *Ocean 98*. In Nov. following his Lordship appointed him to be First Lieutenant of the *Active 38*, from which he removed in Aug. 1809 to the *Rattler 18*, and in June 1812 to the *Andromache 38*. On the 23d Oct. 1813 he was first Lieutenant at the capture of *La Trave* of 44 guns, in which he received several wounds, his thigh and knee being broken, and his head severely contused, and was consequently for seven months in hospital at Plymouth. At the end of that period he was discharged as incurable, and it was not until two years later that he was enabled to serve again. He was promoted to the rank of Commander June 15, 1814; and on the 2d Dec. 1815 a pension of 150*l.* was assigned to him for his wounds.

He was not again employed until 1829, when he was appointed to the command of the *Lightning 18*, on the South American station; where, for six months, he acted as senior officer in the *Rio de la Plata*, and during that period, with the assistance of the British Vice-Consul, effected a reconciliation between Generals Lavalleya and Fructuoso Riviera, whose contention for the Presidency of Monte Video had brought about a state of things very inimical to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

In Dec. 1830, while refitting at Rio de Janeiro on his return from a voyage to the Pacific, Capt. Dickinson heard first of the loss of *H.M. frigate Thetis*, which had struck against the cliffs of Cape Frio, on the coast of Brazil, and gone down in deep water with 810,000 dollars on board. For the next fourteen months he was indefatigably engaged, in the face of unparal-

led difficulties, in endeavouring to rescue this treasure, and his consummate mechanical and nautical skill succeeded in recovering all the guns and stores, and about 600,000 dollars. He was then relieved by Capt. the Hon. J. F. F. de Ros, in the *Algerine 10*, who, availing himself of the machinery already constructed, rescued 150,000 dollars more. Capt. Dickinson returned to England with a constitution broken by the fatigue he had undergone, and years elapsed before he was restored to comparative health. He paid off the *Lightning* on the 13th Sept. 1832, and on the 29th Nov. following was made Post Captain. Beyond his promotion, however, he derived no reward from government for the recovered treasure, though he never relinquished his claim, which only a week before his death was urged upon the House of Commons on the motion of Admiral Walcott, and negatived by a majority of one only. In 1842 the Society of Arts presented to him a gold medal, in approbation of his ingenuity evinced at Cape Frio in converting tanks into diving bells. He had previously received from the same institution in 1825 their gold Vulcan medal for his mode of applying percussion powder to the discharge of ships' guns. His ship's company presented to him a sword and pair of epaulettes, in token of their gratitude for his unceasing care of their health and safety during their dangerous and laborious exertions. He published, as a book, a very interesting "Narrative of the Operation for the Recovery of the Public Stores and Treasure sunk in *H.M.S. Thetis*," &c.

Captain Dickinson was admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich on the 26th Aug. 1847.

CAPTAIN MANSEL, R.N.

Sept. 1. On board the *St. Vincent 101*, on her passage from the Baltic with Russian prisoners of war, George Mansel, esq. Captain R.N. and K.L.H.

He entered the navy on the 30th of May, 1808, as a first-class volunteer on board the *Venerable 74*, in which ship, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Strachan, he accompanied the expedition of 1809 to Walcheren. After cruising for some time in the *Eliza* tender, Lieut.-Commander N. Kortright, he became attached in July 1811 to the *Surveillante 38*, Capt. Sir George R. Collier, under whom he served in co-operation with the patriots on the north coast of Spain, until transferred as midshipman, about March 1812, to the *San Domingo 74*, successively the flag-ship of Sir R. Strachan and Sir John B. Warren in the North Sea and North America; he continued on the latter station in the

Colibri sloop, Nymph 38, Albion 72, and Tonnant 80, until the summer of 1815, and he then for a week or two joined the Royal Sovereign 100, on the Channel station. In July 1816 he sailed for the Mediterranean in the Queen Charlotte 100, bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth, who, on their arrival, nominated him Lieutenant of the Minden 74, Capt. W. Paterson, a capacity in which he took part in the bombardment of Algiers; he returned home shortly afterwards in the Queen Charlotte, and was paid off, but he did not succeed in obtaining his official promotion until the 29th Jan. 1821.

On the 24th July, 1824, he was appointed to the Valorous sloop, Capt. the Earl of Huntingdon, fitting for the Jamaica station, where, on the 2nd Dec. 1826, he was made Commander in the store and hospital ship Magnificent, at Port Royal. Having returned home about the commencement of 1828, Captain Mansel on a subsequent occasion proceeded to the Mediterranean, and there during the operations of the French against Algiers performed such good service as to lead to his being invested (14th Nov. 1831) with the order of the Legion of Honour. On the 20th April, 1840, he was appointed to the Wasp 16; and on the 28th of Sept. in that year, as a reward for his services at the capture of Sidon, he was advanced to post rank. In the November following he witnessed the fall of St. Jean d'Acre. On the 9th Jan. 1841, he was appointed to the Powerful 84, on the Mediterranean station, from whence he returned in the following September; on the 14th Dec. 1844 to the Acteon 26, as senior officer on the coast of Africa, which he paid off on the 11th Feb. 1848. On the 28th of April, 1854, he was again appointed to the Powerful 84, at Portsmouth, and whilst fitting her out for the war service he was transferred to the St. Vincent 101, to go to the Baltic with French troops.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUSH, K.H.

Aug. 27. In Cadogan Place, of cholera, after an illness of three days, Major-General William Bush, Inspecting Field Officer of the London District.

This distinguished officer was the youngest son of Thomas Bush, esq. of Bradford, for many years an active magistrate of Wiltshire, and who served the office of High Sheriff for that county in the year 1804. He entered the army in 1808, as Cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), in which regiment he rose to the rank of Captain, and served with his corps in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809. At a later period he exchanged into the 21st Light Dragoons. He went with this regi-

ment to the Cape of Good Hope, and was detached with his troop several months on the Caffir frontier. During the predatory war in Caffraria, the life of Captain Bush, and the success of the troop under his command, were frequently in imminent peril, from the treacherous and stealthy incursions of the natives. Having terminated this difficult service, he sailed with the 21st for India, and after attaining the rank of Major unattached, he exchanged to the 99th, and took the command of the Depôt in Ireland. In course of time he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st West India regiment, and sailed for the West Indies, where he remained several years in the unhealthy stations of St. Lucia, Demerara, and Trinidad. He suffered much from the epidemic diseases of this climate, and had the great misfortune to lose his wife, who died of yellow fever at Demerara, in the year 1841.

At the time Colonel Bush took the command of his regiment in the West Indies, every effort was being made by the British Government to suppress that abominable traffic the slave trade. Several vessels laden with native Africans were captured by the British cruisers, and after these slaves had passed the Mixed Commissions of Sierra Leone and Cuba, and been by them declared to be free, they were permitted voluntarily to enlist in West India regiments, and the African corps. Upwards of 200 of these native, or as they were termed original, Africans, enlisted in Col. Bush's regiment, at that time (May, 1837) stationed at St. Joseph's, Demerara. All the old soldiers in the island were then embarked to St. Lucia and Dominica (with the exception of five, the band, six officers, and their servants), and with this aid alone were 205 newly-imported Africans to be organized. In consequence of the old soldiers being withdrawn to other islands, these recruits were the only disposable force to take the requisite guard, and were obliged to be resorted to for that purpose. Nevertheless all seemed to work well, all appeared to be quiet, contented, and happy. Among the recruits was a man of gigantic stature, six feet six inches high, who had been a chief in Africa, and who had great influence over his countrymen. From some cause which has never been clearly ascertained, this man organized an insurrection, not only among the recruits, but the African settlers in the island. This revolt had been so secretly and cautiously concocted, that Colonel Bush, although extremely vigilant, from the deep responsibility which rested on him, had no suspicion of it. In the night, however, of June 18th, 1837, he was awake from his bed by the orderly serjeant, and on inquiring what

was the matter, he said that "all the recruits had turned out; had taken all the arms and ammunition; were intending to murder all the officers and white people, set fire to the barracks, and then return to Guinea." The Colonel, as soon as he was dressed, rushed out with his sword drawn, and called the adjutant (who assembled the other young subalterns), then he ran to the spot where all the recruits were assembled *en masse* singing the most wild and savage songs, and exciting their comrades to the native strain of

Dong karree O ley
(*Let us go and kill and slay*),
O lun beeree O fey
(*We are ready to obey*).

Colonel Bush roared out to the recruits to go to their barracks and put down their arms, running towards them, under the impression that if they once knew his voice all would be well; but when within 25 yards, he was received with four shots fired at him, which induced him to halt, and he then found his adjutant, Lieut. Bentley, close behind him. A regular volley of about 40 shots were then fired at these two officers. There were providentially several large box trees above their heads, which plainly showed that the recruits had levelled too high, and thus they were preserved almost miraculously from being murdered, and torn limb from limb, according to the old custom, by those deluded creatures. Colonel Bush and Lieutenant Bentley then retired to the stables, through which (being built of wood) several shots were fired. The latter mounted his horse and galloped through the barrack-yard to St. James's, a distance of nine miles, to procure assistance, the recruits attempting to stop him, and firing several shots without effect. Colonel Bush, aided by the darkness of the morning, crawled through some high guinea grass at the back of the officers' range of barracks, and thus eluded the pursuit of the recruits, and speedily reached the special magistrate's house. He called him up, and accompanied him to the police station, distant about a quarter of a mile. The magistrate furnished Colonel Bush with a musket and twenty rounds of ammunition, and he, the police officer, and an old soldier (each having procured a musket), rapidly returned towards the barracks, meeting Lieut. Doran, who also had a gun. The Colonel then arranged his little party (four only with himself) on the rising ground within forty yards of the main body of the recruits, who were singing, yelling, and firing at the hospital, and just going to set it on fire, the patients escaping in all directions. Here he kept up an inde-

pendent fire on the recruits for some minutes, which was duly returned, until at length three of the revolted were lying dead and several wounded. The mutineers thus frustrated in their design, appalled by the dead and wounded, and, from the darkness of the early hour of the morning, not knowing what numbers were opposed to them, sought refuge in the woods. Three of them were killed on the parade-ground, eighteen died in the woods and hospital of their wounds, and six strangled themselves in the woods. Four of the ringleaders were afterwards brought to a court-martial, three of whom were sentenced to death and shot, the other transported for life. The suppression of this fearful mutiny is entirely attributable to the intrepidity of Colonel Bush, and to that presence of mind which, under the most trying emergencies, never forsook him. His firmness and decision henceforth gave him the complete ascendancy over those untutored Africans, and his kindness to them gained their affection. He brought into order and first rate discipline 1,200 uncivilised recruits.

As a reward for these meritorious services the Duke of Wellington removed him from the West Indies to home service, and appointed him Inspecting Field Officer of the Leeds district. A vacancy afterwards occurring in the London district he was removed to it, and he held this appointment to the time of his death.

Although a strict disciplinarian, and rigid in the enforcement of his orders, yet his zeal for the best interests of those under his command, and his engaging manners, gained their respect and affection. Devoted to the service of his country, and having spent nearly his whole life in active duty in the four quarters of the globe, being also (in addition to his great experience) endowed with a vigorous and cultivated mind, his opinion was sought by the highest military authorities, to whom the strict and conscientious discharge of all his several duties was well known.

Major-General Bush married first Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Seddon, by whom he had issue a son and two daughters. The son was in the army, and died on his passage home from the West Indies. The elder daughter married first John Alleyne Holder, esq., and secondly the Rev. F. J. Harward, by both of whom she has issue. The younger daughter married Major Deverell, by whom she has several children. The General married secondly Mary, eldest daughter of John Wilson, esq. Seacroft Hall, Yorkshire, who survives him.

MAJOR-GENERAL CARLYON.

July 4. At his seat, Tregrehan, Cornwall, in his 71st year, Major-General Edward Carlyon, a magistrate for the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

He was the younger son of Thomas Carlyon, esq. of Tregrehan, High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1802, (descended from the Carlyons of Carlyon near Truro, and the representative of the ancient family of Tredenham in the same county,) by his cousin Mary, only daughter and heir of William Carlyon, esq. of St. Austell.

He entered the army in 1803, as Eusign in the 66th Foot. During ten years he was employed in a variety of services in India, and accompanied his regiment in the expedition under Sir David Ochterlony against Nepaul, in 1816 and 1817, for which campaign he received a medal. On the reduction of the second battalion of his regiment he was placed on half-pay in 1817. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1846, and to that of Major-General in 1854.

His benevolent efforts in the institution of an Infant Orphan Asylum for the daughters of British officers in India are still duly appreciated.

He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his brother William Carlyon, esq. barrister-at-law, who died unmarried in 1841.

He married Anna-Maria, elder daughter of Admiral Spry, of Place and Tregolls; and by that lady, who died only three weeks before him, he had issue ten sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Major Thomas Tristram Spry Carlyon, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and formerly of Christ church, Oxford, is his successor; the second, Edward-Augustus, late of Trinity college, Cambridge, is a barrister-at-law; the third, George-Gwavas, a Captain in the 1st Foot, now in Turkey; and the fourth, Richard-Hawkins, was an officer in the Royal Artillery, and is deceased.

REV. CHARLES JOHN RIDLEY, M.A.

Oct. 8. At his house at West Harling, Norfolk, the Rev. Charles John Ridley, M.A. Rector of that parish, and Senior Fellow of University college, Oxford.

Mr. Ridley was uncle to the present Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. being the fifth son of the second Baronet of that name by Sarah, daughter and sole heir of Benjamin Colborne, esq. of Bath. He was the last surviving brother of the late Lord Colborne, and maternal uncle of the late Earl of Eldon.

Mr. Charles Ridley came to Oxford as a commoner of University college, and was matriculated Nov. 8, 1809, being then seventeen years of age. In Easter Term

1813 he appeared in the class list in Literis Humanioribus, and took the degree of B.A. June 9 following. He was elected a Fellow of University Oct. 30, 1813, and proceeded M.A. as a grand compounder Oct. 31, 1817. In 1822 he was elected Professor of Anglo-Saxon on Dr. Rawlinson's foundation, which office he held for five years, the statutable tenure, when he was succeeded by Mr. Johnson of Wadhams, elder brother of the present Dean of Wells.

Mr. Ridley may have been considered an almost constant resident in the University, spending his vacations on the continent, at his living, or in London. He was a kind-hearted man, a well-informed and accomplished gentleman, an agreeable and convivial companion, and a thorough Whig. He was, however, much attached to the University; and, although in theory, and by every vote he gave, opposed to the authorities, he still trembled at the ascendancy his party had achieved, and more than doubted the result of their recent victory.

It should be recorded that Mr. Ridley had been for some years Librarian of University college, and that he has left to that society, for the use of their library, a legacy of 100*l.* Nor must it be forgotten that he was "Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Oxfordshire," as well as "Grand Superintendent of the Province of Oxford," offices, we imagine, of great importance in the eyes of the fraternity.

CHARLES POWLETT RUSHWORTH, Esq.

Oct. 15. At his house in Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, Charles Powlett Rushworth, esq. M.A. Senior Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

He was the second son of Edward Rushworth, esq. of Faringford Hill, in the Isle of Wight, M.P. for Newport, I.W. (formerly a member of Trinity College, Oxford, and in deacon's orders, which occasioned his removal from the House of Commons, upon the bill brought in to exclude Horne Tooke, and which of course took effect upon many others who had entered the church, and like himself afterwards changed their intentions and their profession). His mother was the Hon. Miss Holmes, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Lord Holmes. At the age of 15 Mr. Charles Rushworth stood for and obtained a fellowship of St. John's College, as founder's kin; this was in 1806. He proceeded to his degrees, B.A. Feb. 8, 1812, M.A. Oct. 17, 1814, and shortly after, having, on the 28th Oct. 1815, married Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Sir Everard

Home, Bart. F.R.S. he quitted the university.

Having in 1818 obtained a seat at the Board of Commissioners of Taxes, Mr. Rushworth from that time to the day of his death resided in London, and was an active member of the Board, constant in his attendance and diligent in the discharge of his official duties. He was a great favourite with his colleagues, as with his acquaintance generally, for he was a high-spirited, open-hearted, liberal gentleman, incapable of dissimulation, sincere in his attachments, kind and courteous to all. In politics Mr. Rushworth was a Conservative, in religion a firm Protestant; in public life an honest, zealous, and efficient servant to his country, and in private an indulgent parent, a considerate master, and a generous friend.

He leaves a family, both sons and daughters, one of the former, like his father, being a Fellow of St. John's.

EDWIN T. CRAFER, ESQ.

Sept. 23. At Clapham, after a week's illness, Edwin Turner Crafer, esq. Assistant Clerk in the Treasury, and private secretary to the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P.

Mr. Crafer was the younger son of an old officer of the Treasury, of 50 years' service, and four of whose sons have risen to high stations in that department. Mr. Charles L. Crafer is the principal clerk for Colonial business, and two other brothers Mr. Thomas J. Crafer and Mr. Frederick Crafer are head clerks of the Estimate and Commissariat divisions of the Treasury.

The deceased, Mr. Edwin T. Crafer, entered the service as a junior clerk in 1824. His intelligence and assiduity were noticed by Mr. Ellice, who in his political secretaryship (1831-2) promoted him, though young in years, to an assistant clerkship. He acted as private secretary successively to Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir D. Le Marchant, Sir John Young, the late Mr. Tufnell, Sir T. Fremantle, and Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, under the succeeding Administrations of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby; and, lastly, to Mr. Hayter. Such confidences on the part of public men of opposite politics, and such trustworthiness and fidelity of a private secretary, are alike honourable in both relations, and perhaps could not co-exist in any other country. Mr. Crafer's duties to his many and different political superiors were discharged with rare intelligence. He was true to every master. Like the Duke of Wellington, in his public capacity he knew no other power or influence save that of his Sovereign. When

a fresh political party in the State replaced a fallen Administration, the private secretary continued his duties all the same to the successor as to the predecessor. He kept the confidence of all from all. None even ever suspected his faithfulness, and he was unreservedly entrusted with all the secrets of his office and of his employer. In common sense and quick perception of right and wrong he had no equal in his vocation. Duty was the compass of all his official conduct, and he was also deeply respected in all the private relations of life.

Mr. Edwin Crafer, in full health and middle time of life, was unhappily seized with symptoms of Asiatic cholera on Saturday, the 16th Sept. On that evening, after his return home to Clapham from the Treasury, premonitory symptoms attacked him. Nevertheless, from a sense of duty, in charge of the official correspondence, and for communication with Mr. Hayter, in Paris, he unfortunately came to Whitehall for a short time, early returning home. It appears that he survived the worst attacks of his dire disease, but never rallied or overcame the extreme prostration of his nervous system. He expired on the night of the following Saturday. A widow and eight young children survive his irreparable loss. His salary, after 30 years of service, did not exceed 630*l.* per annum—viz. 480*l.* as an assistant clerk in the Treasury, and 150*l.* as private secretary to Mr. Hayter.—*Observer.*

GEORGE LEITH ROUPELL, M.D., F.R.S.

Sept. 29. In Welbeck street, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, aged 57, George Leith Roupell, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians of London and of the Royal Society, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, &c. &c.

Dr. Roupell was born on the 18th Sept. 1797, the eldest son of George Boone Roupell, esq. one of the Masters in Chancery, by Frances-Browne, youngest daughter of Robert M'Culloch, esq. of Charlton, Kent. The family, which was originally of Hesse Cassell, came to England in the reign of William III., Captain Roupell being an officer in the Guards attendant on that sovereign.

Dr. Roupell graduated at Caius college, Cambridge, M.B. 1820, M.D. 1828. He was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1826. He occupied for many years the chair of *Materia Medica* in the school attached to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was formerly Physician to the Foundling Hospital.

As an author, he had written on Typhus Fever, on Cholera, and on the Effects of Poison.

We find the following tribute to his memory in the *Lancet* :

“To every one he was kind, affable, and generous; the feeling, humane physician, the perfect gentleman. Although not of robust constitution, Dr. Roupell could endure a considerable amount of mental and bodily labour. His great activity, his simple and temperate habits, and his constant cheerfulness of disposition, gave promise of a lengthened honourable career. The committee of the Holloway and North Islington Dispensary have passed this resolution, “That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the loss the charity has sustained by the lamented death of its senior Consulting Physician, Dr. Roupell. He took a warm interest in the affairs of the institution, to which he was a liberal contributor; and when the epidemic prevailed in 1849, he suggested the formation of a convalescent fund for supplying patients recovering from sickness with wine and nourishing food, which has since proved a great boon to the suffering poor. His eminent talents, agreeable manners, and affectionate disposition, were highly appreciated by the several members of the medical staff, who, with the committee and the governors at large, sincerely lament his loss.”

We believe Dr. Roupell was unmarried; but he has left several younger brothers, of whom the eldest, Robert Prioleau Roupell, esq. is one of her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bench of Lincoln's Inn.

JOHN THOMAS COOPER, ESQ.

Sept. 24. At his residence in the Blackfriars' Road, in the 65th year, John Thomas Cooper, esq.

Mr. Cooper was educated for the medical profession, and, entering it early in life, he for some time pursued his course as a general practitioner; but, finding himself unequal to the fatigue and anxiety attendant upon general practice, he relinquished it for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to the science of chemistry. After some years of incessant application to the pursuits of practical chemistry with a zeal that never knew abatement, he joined the late Frederick Tyrrell, esq. in his Aldersgate School of Medicine, where Mr. Cooper filled the Chemical Chair; and subsequently became the colleague of Messrs. Grainger in the Webb Street School of Anatomy and Chemistry. In both these schools he was eminently successful, and acquired the confidence of his colleagues and a considerable class of pupils. He was particularly remarkable for his perspicuous manner of elucidating his subject, and for the most patient investigation.

On the separation of the latter school

Mr. Cooper relinquished public teaching and confined himself to experimental tests in his laboratory. As a sound practical chemist few men have stood higher in the esteem of those conversant with that branch of science. During the last two years of his life his time was principally directed to the investigation and improvement of manufactures in connection with the arts. He died after an illness of long suffering, leaving a son and daughter surviving. His remains were interred in Norwood Cemetery, followed by his relatives and some of his earliest friends, to whom his memory will be endeared by the recollection of his acquirements and unostentatious character.

J. E. WINTERBOTTOM, ESQ.

July 4. At Rhodes, of cholera, James Edward Winterbottom, esq. of East Woodhay, Hants, M.B., Fellow of the Geographical, Linnæan, and other scientific societies.

This gentleman was a son of the late Dr. Winterbottom of Reading. He was educated for the medical profession, and took the degree of B.M. at Oxford in 1825. He never, however, practised medicine. In 1846, 1847, and 1848, he travelled in India, and, in conjunction with Capt. Strachey, made a number of valuable observations on the natural history of the districts through which he travelled, and brought home an extensive collection of plants. Though not a large contributor to the literature of science, he was well known in the natural history circles of London as possessed of a varied and extended acquaintance with the sciences of zoology and botany.

He had been travelling for some months in the East, had visited Upper Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, and was making his way from Beyrout to Constantinople, when he was seized, at Rhodes, with the disease which seems to be now prevailing over the whole world, and died after a short illness.

WILLIAM BROCKEDON, ESQ. F.R.S.

Aug. 29. At his residence in Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, in his 67th year, William Brockedon, esq. F.R.S. a Member of the Academies of the Fine Arts at Florence and Rome.

Mr. Brockedon was born at Totnes in Devonshire on the 13th Oct. 1787. His father, who was a watchmaker, was a native of Kingsbridge in the same county, where, and in the adjoining town of Dodbrook, his family had been resident, and holding a mill or other property from the reign of Henry IV. His school education, which was received from Mr. Dawe at Totnes, was limited to writing and arithmetic; but his intellect was developed

under the care of his father, a man of vigorous understanding, to whose instruction the son's character and taste for mechanism were due. When only fourteen years of age Mr. Brockedon had to take the direction of the watchmaking business, his father dying after a twelve-months' illness in 1802; and, having seen the course of London practice for six months, he managed the business at Totnes on behalf of his mother for five years longer.

At the expiration of that period some of his sketches were shown to Mr. Froude, then and now Archdeacon of Totnes, who liberally aided Mr. Brockedon's establishment as a student in the Royal Academy of Arts in London. He arrived in the metropolis for the second time in 1809, took an apartment at first at 12, Frith Street, Soho, and worked so assiduously, sometimes making a full-size drawing finished in chalk from an antique bust at the single evening sitting, that he was able to produce in the Exhibition of 1812 two portraits, one being of Governor Holdsworth. In 1813 he exhibited "a portrait of Miss S. Booth as Juliet," which procured him the favourable attention of his fellow artists. In 1814 he removed to 36, Newman Street, and exhibited, besides portraits, "Ossian relating the Fall of Oscar," in oil, and "Adam and Eve lamenting over the corpse of Abel," in plaster, which had been submitted for the medal of the Academy. In common with a crowd of artists he visited the gallery at the Louvre before the dispersion of its contents in 1815, and took the opportunity of visiting Belgium. The results of his expedition appear to have been another effort for the gold medal in sculpture exhibited in 1818, the subject being the "Judgment of Paris," and the development of his ambition to become the historical painter of England. Soon after his return he painted the large picture of "Daniel's acquittal of Susanna," now in the Crown Court of the castle at Exeter; "The Resurrection of the Widow's Son," which obtained a premium of a hundred guineas from the Directors of the British Institution, 1818, and which was placed in the church at Dartmouth through Governor Holdsworth; "Moses receiving the Tables of the Law, 1819;" "Jeremiah;" "The Institution of the Sacrament" (1823); "The Repentance of Peter" and "The Transfiguration." The last was presented on behalf of the architect, the late Mr. J. B. Papworth, to St. John's Church, then being erected from his designs at Cheltenham. Seven years were devoted by him to the production of these works, when his good sense

perceived that pictures on enormous canvasses were neither requisite to a reputation, nor likely to reward their authors. During that period, however, he had patented, while living in Poland Street in 1819, the scheme of using drilled gems in wire-drawing, and revisited Paris in connection with that plan, which is universally adopted, but did not fully remunerate its inventor, in consequence of the difficulty of detecting the violation of a patent. In 1821 he married Miss Elizabeth Graham, and accompanied her on a tour, in which he visited Naples, Venice, Florence, where his son was born, the Tyrol, the Rhine, and Belgium, after having spent one winter at Rome, where he painted "The Vision of Chariots to Zechariah," which was exhibited in the Pantheon. On his return to England in 1822 he occupied the house, 11, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, previously the residence of the portrait-painter Devis.

In 1823 the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. gave him their second silver medal for his invention of a rest for the painters engaged upon small works; and in 1825 their first silver medal, for the mechanical apparatus to assist a weak knee-joint, which he had invented to mitigate the sufferings of a son of his early friend Mr. Froude. From this time his pictures were of a less unmanageable size; and the subjects were in general more suited to the comprehension of the public; his principal works, chiefly of a *genre* class for the ten years after 1823, were exhibited—in 1824, Pifferari; in 1825 Psyche borne by Zephyrus; in 1826, L'Allegra; in 1828, the Deluge; in 1830, Galileo visited in prison by Milton, and Raffaele introduced to the Duchess; in 1831 the Bundle of Sticks; and in 1832 the Burial of Sir John Moore, more successful productions than the "Milton asleep in a Garden," exhibited in 1833. Between 1828 and 1830 he published "Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps, by which Italy communicates with France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vols. 4to.:" being the results of his journeys in 1824 and 1825; and this book was followed by the *Journals of Excursions*, which did not appear till 1833. 12mo.

On the decease of his first wife in 1829 he purchased the house in Devonshire Street, Queen Square, in which he resided until his death. There he alternated the use of his palette with other occupations, at one time producing a peculiarly formed steel pen (1831); then editing Finden's *Illustrations of the Life and Works of Lord Byron*, with original information on the subjects of the engravings, 3 vols. 4to, 1833-34. The Road-

book from London to Naples, 4to. 1835; and his two pictures of Views in Italy; one (1834) being of, and the other (1835) from, Monte Viso, were among the fruits of continental travelling, varied by the important application of his idea of applying an immense pressure to the purified refuse of the black-lead mines. Perhaps no picture ever obtained him more compliments than the portrait of his son, "a student at King's College," in 1841. The handsome work entitled *Italy, Classical and Picturesque*, illustrated and described, fol. 1842-43, was followed by his experiments on the character and capabilities of caoutchouc, to which he devoted a great portion of the remainder of his days. One of the curious results which he observed was, that a cubic inch of caoutchouc, placed between two iron slabs under a pressure of many tons, did not assume the condition of a flat sheet, but shrivelled into a hard bullet. This led to his proposal of India-rubber ropes for preventing accidents by the recoil of cannon upon being discharged; but the use of such ropes had the undesirable effect of totally obviating the appearance of recoil; for the guns when run out of the portholes and fired were found to recoil, and then by the above contraction fly out of the portholes again.

His last literary labour of importance was the preparation of the illustrative text to "Egypt and Nubia, from drawings made on the spot by D. Roberts, R.A." 3 vols. fol. 1846—1849. During which time he had pushed to a successful issue the manufacture of corks, or rather stoppers to bottles, by which the presence of un-mixed air and evaporation were prevented.

In 1831 he founded the Graphic Society, an association for conversazioni of a hundred artists of reputation and character; and in 1848 he received from the members the unique testimonial of an autograph work from each. Perhaps the greatest artists have never been honoured in such a manner to such an extent.

In 1848 he patented some arrangements for warming buildings, which did not proceed.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society Dec. 18, 1834.

Mr. Brockedon was one of those men called emphatically "clever," whose usefully active life would form an admirable *éloge* in the hands of a French orator. The preceding memoranda have been restricted to an abstract of the leading features of a life, in which it has been shown how a youth, almost self educated, became honourably an accomplished man (he spoke with facility French and several Italian dialects), whose influence with his

friends, prominent themselves in business, in science, and in art, resulted from a straightforward conduct, fearless of the opinion of the world when a right thing was to be done, flowing from a truly Christian spirit of good will to others, and earnestness in performing the duties of his life. His views were so far aided that he could not only see with composure the dissolution of his early dream, but could convert into the path to a handsome competency, the steps that had been apparently unsuccessfully taken in the beginning of his career. By his first marriage he had two children, Mary, married in 1846 to Joseph Hornby Baxendale, esq. and Philip-North, who died Nov. 12, 1850, and whose talents are recorded in the Annual Report of the Institute of Civil Engineers for that year. The death of so promising a child broke in some measure his bodily energies; but his filial reverence in youth was repaid in his latter days by the affectionate respect of his rivals and troops of friends, while the sufferings of his last illness (arising from gall-stone) were soothed by the attentions of his daughter and of his second wife; who was Anna-Maria, widow of Captain Farwill, R.N. of Totnes, to whom he was married May 7, 1839.

The body of Mr. Brockedon was buried by the side of his first wife in the cemetery of St. George the Martyr, Bloomsbury.

JOHN CHAPMAN, ESQ.

Lately. In India, by cholera, John Chapman, esq.

Mr. Chapman was a native of Loughborough. His great talents and extensive knowledge of Indian affairs had rendered him a high authority on all matters connected with the internal resources and government of that country. He projected the great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, and was for some time its manager; and at the time of his decease was engaged on a plan for the irrigation of India, by means of canals and reservoirs, which had already received encouragement from the East India Company. He was a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, and was just succeeding in developing the practical working and efficiency of atmospheric railways. His works on "The Cotton and Commerce of India," and "The Principles of Indian Reform," may be considered standard authorities on the subjects treated of. He was also a contributor to the Westminster Review. His philosophical habits of thought, his purity of character, his great intellectual resources and scientific attainments, point to him as a remarkable man. His exertions in the cause of India have enshrined his memory in the grateful respect of the people of that vast

continent. He died in the high noon of his powers, and apparently just realising some of the cherished objects of his arduous life.

MR. ALEXANDER R. DOBSON.

Oct. 6. In the fire at Gateshead, in his 26th year, Mr. A. R. Dobson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, architect.

Mr. Alexander Dobson was the second son of the well-known and much-respected architect of that name still practising at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was educated at the academy of Dr. Cowan, at Sunderland; and, having evinced a decided inclination for drawing and constructive art, he commenced his professional studies at the age of 18 in the office of his father. At the expiration of three years he proceeded from thence to London, and continued his studies in the office of Mr. Sydney Smirke (a son-in-law of Mr. Dobson), with whom he remained for about the same length of time, attending in that period the lectures of Professor Donaldson at the London University, from which he received the first prize given for the study of the science of architecture as a fine art. At the same time Mr. Alexander Dobson studied drawing and colouring from nature, under the instructions of Mr. J. W. Carmichael, the eminent marine painter. In 1852 he returned to Newcastle, and devoted himself to assisting his father in his extensive practice, wisely availing himself of every opportunity he could enjoy for studying the best models of ancient art in the civil and ecclesiastical edifices of England. His sketches of principal or remarkable features of a large number of those buildings (churches more especially), testify as well his diligence as his enthusiastic love of his profession; and down to the day when his useful life was suddenly ended by a catastrophe so violent and terrible, he continued actively employed in designing and superintending the progress of the public buildings and the private houses on which Mr. Dobson his father has been employed, gaining the respect and confidence of all the persons with whom he came in contact professionally, and the esteem of the many friends who experienced in private life his amiable disposition, his worth of character, and his gentlemanly unassuming manners. He became a member of the Institute of British Architects in 1851. In the following year, during the visit of the Archæological Institute to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he prepared and exhibited drawings illustrative of the unique little edifice commonly known as the Lady Chapel in the ruins of Tyne-mouth Priory, recently restored by Mr. Dobson, and read a paper in the architectural section on the history and character

of that building. He was about to improve his knowledge of Gothic architecture, by pursuing the study of it on the continent, when, on the fatal morning of the 6th Oct. amidst obscure and sordid walls in Gateshead, he fell a victim to his courageous and humane endeavours to aid his fellow-creatures in the preservation of their lives and property. It is hoped and believed that his death was nearly instantaneous. The scorched and disfigured remains that the fire had left for Christian sepulture were discovered on the Sunday following the sad event, and were committed to the earth in Jesmond Cemetery in the presence of his bereaved parent and of the very few friends who were permitted to take part in the funeral.

MR. GEORGE FIELD.

Sept. 28. At Sion-hill cottage, Isleworth, aged 77, Mr. George Field, the author of "Chromatics," "Outlines of Analogical Philosophy," &c.

Mr. Field was born at Berkhamstead, of a respectable family long located in that town. As mentioned in Clutterbuck's "History of Hertfordshire," one of his ancestors, George Feilde, was in 1546 educated at the same school of St. Peter's, Berkhamstead, where our own George Field received, two centuries and a half later, under Dr. Dupré, the education that led to such happy results.

At about eighteen years of age, rather than continue an incumbrance on his widowed mother, he resolved to come to London, and, having no defined prospect, to look about him and contrive a profession for himself, based on his acquirements, his industry, and independent feelings. He thought he saw an opening in the careful application of chemistry to pigments and dyes, and he made the attempt. Our war with the Continent, by stopping our supply of madder from Holland, threatened to impede his progress. This, however, led him to consider the nature of its cultivation; and, with a well-devised project, he waited on Sir Joseph Banks for his advice, and he hoped his co-operation, so as to carry it out on a scale commensurate with the wants of the nation. In this he was disappointed: Sir Joseph had already made an unsuccessful attempt at the cultivation of madder in Essex, and determined that it was not to be done in England. Thus reduced to his own humble resources and requirement, Mr. Field commenced the cultivation in his own garden, and from roots of his own growth produced specimens of the colouring matter incomparably more beautiful than any before seen. This was a prosperous step at the right moment. So far, cultivation and chemistry had

served him well; but an ingenious contrivance, both mechanical and chemical, was still wanted to reduce the liquor to its finest consistence. His invention of the percolator by atmospheric pressure admirably accomplished this purpose. With that liberality which always impelled him to dispense knowledge and truth to all mankind, he made this discovery known to the Society of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures. That society awarded him their medal for the communication; but, strange to say, the invention was patented by others several years after, and applied to the clearing of sugar: in the West Indies it realised a large fortune, before the real history of the invention was known, or a more economical method was adopted.

Whilst others were largely benefiting by his discovery, Mr. Field continued his humble but useful application of science to the purposes of the artist with good effect: his dexterity and care in the preparation of delicate colours set all competition at defiance, and the charm of his writings enticed artists into the wholesome considerations of science, and a higher appreciation of nature and of the dignity of their profession. Among the discoveries in the theory of light and colour, his metrochrome and his conical lenses produced a continuous rainbow, with varied effects of refractions.

Mr. Field's knowledge was not restricted to subjects in relation to optics, chemistry, and the fine arts: his *Outlines of Analogical Philosophy* contain a large amount of information on many branches of human knowledge. During the last two years of his life, his physical sufferings were great, but they were mitigated by his own resignation, sweet temper, and high principle.—*The Builder.*

MRS. CROFTON CROKER.

Oct. 6. At 3, Gloucester Road, Old Brompton, Marianna, widow of the late Thomas Crofton Croker, esq. of whose literary career we gave a detailed account in our Obituary of last month.

Mrs. Crofton Croker was a highly accomplished lady, and inherited all the talent of her father, Mr. Francis Nicholson, the well known artist (who died in 1844). She was born at Whitby in Yorkshire. Both in music and painting she was exceedingly clever. An organ, which was built for her by Mr. Nicholson, she was very fond of playing upon, until she became quite out of practice from her constant fits of illness. As Miss Nicholson, she used to attend private families of distinction, to whom she gave instruction in drawing. In 1816 she produced her first drawing upon stone, and in 1821-2

made several sketches of Irish scenery, which (as we have already stated, when alluding to this period of Mr. Crofton Croker's life,) illustrated, with other sketches, chiefly by her brother Mr. Alfred Nicholson, Mr. Croker's first work, the "Researches in the South of Ireland."

Her marriage with Mr. Croker took place in 1830. Mrs. Croker was equally expert with the pen as with the pencil, though such is not generally known to be the fact; but we have recently been informed that it was herself who wrote "The Adventures of Barney Mahoney," which, however, bore Mr. Croker's name on the title-page, and "My Village versus our Village, by the author of Barney Mahoney:" therefore also considered to have emanated from his pen. Mrs. Croker also assisted Mr. Croker very materially in his translation of the *Travels of M. de la Boullaye le Gouz.*

In addition to several other small literary efforts (with which for the most part her friends alone were favoured), we may add that in 1844, on the occasion of the visit of the British Archæological Association to Canterbury, Mrs. Croker wrote anonymously two satirical ballads, a description of "The Barrow-digging on Breach Downs," and "The Lament of Canterbury Cathedral," which were privately printed, and afterwards inserted in the *Minutes of the Noviomagian Society.*

In her correspondence there was generally something to amuse: two or three specimens addressed to Mr. Jerdan are printed in the fourth volume of his *Autobiography.* With more than ordinary vigour of constitution, she possessed an extraordinary amount of spirit, and was a keen and witty observer.

The death of Mr. Crofton Croker in some degree appears to have hastened that of his widow. A sad invalid for several years, she gradually sunk from continued illness, which her recent heavy affliction may have speedily terminated. They were both buried in Mr. Nicholson's private grave in the Brompton Cemetery, a wood-cut of which, by the way, was given in Mr. Croker's work, "A Walk from Hyde Park Corner to Fulham," mentioned in our last month's number.

MRS. FITZWILLIAM.

Sept. 11. At Richmoud Lodge, Putney, aged 52, Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam belonged to an old theatrical family. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Copeland, who, at the commencement of the present century, was manager of the Dover and other Kentish theatres; and her brother, Mr. William

Copeland, has been long renowned in Liverpool as the proprietor and manager of the Theatre Royal of that city. Mrs. Fitzwilliam's first appearance in public was in 1804, when, as Miss Fanny Copeland, she is said to have been brought on the stage at the age of two years as one of the children in "The Stranger." She presented early indications of musical taste, and was very popular as a child in the burlesque of Tom Thumb, and at the "Tivoli" concerts of Margate. After one or two years' study, Miss Copeland made her appearance in London at the Haymarket, the first and last scene of her metropolitan triumphs, as Lucy in *The Review*, and she enacted the Page in *Follies of a Day*. She then performed at the Olympic and Surrey Theatres, and was particularly successful at the latter as Effie Deans in *The Heart of Midlothian*, and other characters, while the house was under the management of Mr. Tom Dibdin. Mr. Elliston, observing Miss Copeland's popularity at the Surrey Theatre, engaged her for Drury Lane; but her career at the patent house was but of short duration. "It is seldom," says a dramatic critic, "that players who have been highly popular at the minor theatres retain, much less increase, their popularity when transplanted to the metropolitans." It was so with Miss Copeland, and she returned to the Surrey with a new welcome. In Dec. 1822, she married Mr. Fitzwilliam, a popular actor at that time of Irish characters, and long renowned as a singer at public festivals. He died in 1852, and a biographical notice of him will be found in our vol. xxxvii. p. 527.

From the period of her marriage, Mrs. Fitzwilliam has been constantly before the public on the boards of different theatres; but chiefly at the Adelphi, where her performances with John Reeve, in the *Wreck Ashore* and other popular pieces, will long be remembered as among the pleasantest entertainments of her time. During this period she twice visited America, and was constantly engaged at the provincial theatres in the London recess. Her style was vivacious, but touching; full of natural humour and yet overflowing with tenderness. She was an admirable mimic, and often undertook different characters in the same piece. She has left a son, Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, who has honourably distinguished himself as a composer of ballad music; and a daughter, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, who, after having been successfully established as an actress and singer, has, for reasons highly creditable to her, retired into private life.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam had been indisposed for about a week with diarrhoea, but, as the attack presented no symptoms of imme-

diate urgency, she neglected to take sufficient precautionary measures, and pursued her professional engagements as usual. She even played on Saturday the 9th Sept. with her usual vivacity. Early on Monday morning the disorder assumed a serious character, and, in spite of every effort to save her, Mrs. Fitzwilliam sank under the attack at the end of about twelve hours.

MRS. WARNER.

Sept. 25. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Warner, the actress.

Mrs. Warner was the daughter of a chemist and common-councilman of Dublin. She was early introduced to the stage, and at fifteen had an engagement at the Plymouth theatre, where she played *Lady Macbeth* with Macready. In 1836 she was engaged at Drury Lane by Mr. Bunn, and performed the same character, and others, with Mr. Forrester. But her great success was as the heroine of Mr. Knowles's *Wrecker's Daughter*. She afterwards appeared at the Haymarket, and made an enduring reputation in the part of *Evadne* in *The Bridal*. During Mr. Macready's management of the patent theatres, she divided the Shaksperian drama with Miss Faucit, and generally undertook the parts which required the greatest power. On those theatres being found ineligible for the regular drama, she took refuge with Mr. Phelps at Sadler's Wells, where she was entirely successful; and subsequently she pursued the same plan at the Marylebone; but there she had to create a theatrical audience as well as a dramatic taste, and she was removed from its conduct when only half her work was done. Her revivals of *The Scornful Lady* and *The Double Marriage* did her great credit. She next sought fortune in America, but, owing to the state of her health, failed to find it. But friends, on her return, hastened to her rescue; and her Majesty was pleased to bestow on her case a consideration which sufficiently showed the honour and estimation in which the artist was held.

For a long period Mrs. Warner was the only English actress capable of sustaining the severer characters of tragedy. She was an amiable, intelligent woman, whose great personal beauty and dramatic power would have advanced her to far higher eminence in her profession than she ever attained, had not a physical defect, in a harsh, hollow, and intractable voice, stood betwixt her and the various expressions of the different moods and emotions which the stage demands of its first favourites.

She had lingered for many months under the torments of cancer in the breast. Her body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 14. On his passage from Calcutta, in the Mauritius, the Rev. *J. Leigh Spencer*, Rector of Barfeston, Kent. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 18... M.A. 18..., and was presented to his living by that society in 1847.

June 14. At Wymbeg, Cape of Good Hope, aged 77, the Rev. *Holt Oles*, D.D. Incumbent of St. John's Wymbeg. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804, D.D. 1820.

June 22. At Port Louis, in the Mauritius, the Rev. *Langrish Banks*, B.A. Trin. coll. Dublin, one of the Chaplains to the Colony, formerly of New Ross, Ireland.

Aug. 2. In the south of England, the Very Rev. *Richard Murray*, D.D. Dean of Ardagh and Vicar-general of that diocese.

Aug. 4. At Everton, near Retford, aged 68, the Rev. *Samuel Davenport*, M.A.

Aug. 11. At Flimby, Cumberland, aged 57, the Rev. *William Grice*, Perp. Curate of that place (1838). He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828.

Aug. 14. At East Barsham, Norfolk, aged 87, the Rev. *Henry Nicholas Astley*, Vicar of East Barsham, and Rector of Little Snoring (1791). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792. He was the son of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

Aug. 15. Aged 36, the Rev. *Edward Hutton*, Curate of St. Mark's, Norwood. He was of Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1843.

Aug. 18. At Upper Haughton, Glouc. aged 71, the Rev. *Francis Edward Wits*, Rector of that parish (1808) and Vicar of Stanway (1814), a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county. He was of Wadhams college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1809.

Aug. 21. At Marton cum Grafton, aged 76, the Rev. *John Hartley*, Perp. Curate of Borough-bridge and Dunsforth (1805), Yorkshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1802.

At Pudsey, Yorkshire, aged 68, the Rev. *David Jenkins*, Perp. Curate of that place (1814).

Aged 45, the Rev. *Charles Henry Swann*, Rector of Stoke Dry, Rutland (1848), and Vicar of Horninghold, Leic. (1851). He was of Emmanuel coll. Camb. B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834.

At Kissingen, aged 30, the Rev. *Newton Groom-bridge Smart*, Perpetual Curate of Leigh, Dorsetshire (1852); son of the Rev. Newton Smart, of Alderbury, Wilts. He was of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1852.

Aug. 22. At his residence in Chudleigh, aged 42, the Rev. *William Keats Sweetland*, Vicar of Cornworthy, Devon.

At Southampton, the Rev. *Thomas Lawes Shapcott*, Vicar of St. Michael's in that town, Master of the Grammar School, Chaplain to the Gaol and to the Royal Southern Yacht Club. He was of St. Alban hall, Oxford, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1826. He had officiated in the church of St. Michael for thirty-six years, and was presented by the corporation to the perpetual curacy in 1825; including augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty, its income does not exceed 80*l.* a year; the chaplaincy to the gaol is worth 70*l.*; the emoluments from the grammar-school trivial, as it is now in decay. Mr. Shapcott was instrumental in causing a new road to be made from the western entrance to Southampton, which is called Shapcott road. He exerted himself energetically on behalf of the survivors of the Amazon steam-ship, in which he lost a son. A subscription has commenced for his widow and family, which the Bishop has headed with 25*l.* and the Ven. Archdeacon Wigram 10*l.*

Aug. 23. At Cambridge, aged 56, the Rev. *Aaron Browne*, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1829.

Aug. 26. At Sandown, Isle of Wight, the Rev. *Charles Coleby Roberts*, Fourth Master of St. Paul's school, London, Curate of St. Olive's in the Old Jewry, and Evening Lecturer of St. Matthew's,

Friday-street. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1843.

Aug. 27. At Milan, while travelling with his family, aged 57, the Rev. *Henry Carnegie Knox*, Vicar of Lechlade, Glouc. (1850). He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827. He was formerly Curate of Slough near Windsor.

Aug. 28. At Hawkshead, aged 57, the Rev. *William Coward*, formerly Perp. Curate of Wasdale, Cumberland.

Aug. 29. At Browning-hill, Basingstoke, in his 88th year, the Rev. *William Hasker*, Curate of Baughurst, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

Aug. 30. At Meopham, Kent, aged 74, the Rev. *John Thompson*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, to which he was collated by Archbishop Manners-Sutton in 1820.

Aug. 31. Aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Knight*, of Tytthegston Court, Glamorganshire, Rector of Newton Nottage, in that county (1819).

At Thetford, the Rev. *Thomas Sworde*, Rector of St. Peter's, and Perpetual Curate of St. Cuthbert's, in that town (1829), and Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton.

Sept. 1. Aged 56, the Rev. *John Appleton*, Curate of Wales, Yorkshire. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Camb. B.A. 1843.

Sept. 2. At Sutton Veney, Wilts. in his 72d year, the Rev. *William Davison Thring*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was of Wadhams coll. Oxford, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1825, B. and D.D. 1830; and was presented to Sutton Veney with Fisherton Delamere in 1829.

Sept. 3. In his 70th year, the Rev. *Henry Boyce*, late of Abbey-road, St. John's Wood.

At Beccles, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Hugh Owen*, LL.D. Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1823 by the Earl of Gosford.

Sept. 4. At Winchester, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry John Hopkins*, Chaplain to the Winchester Union Workhouse. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, M.A. 1819.

Sept. 5. At Thornham, aged 96, the Rev. *Thomas William Wrighte*, Rector of Witchling, and Vicar of Boughton Blean, Kent, and F.S.A. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785. He was presented to Witchling in 1789, and collated to Boughton Blean in 1803 by Archbishop Moore.

Sept. 6. At Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire, aged 66, the Rev. *James Baker*, Rector of that parish, Rural Dean of the deanery of Cuddesdon, and Chancellor of the diocese of Durham. He was born at Lincoln, educated at Winchester, thence elected Fellow to New College in Nov. 1807, and graduated B.A. 1811, M.A. 1818. He relinquished his fellowship at an early period, on his marriage with Miss Haggett, daughter of the then Rector of Nuneham, having been then recently (in 1818) appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Durham, by Bishop Barrington. On the death of Dr. Haggett, he succeeded him in the rectory of Nuneham, on the presentation of Archbishop Harcourt. He afterwards resided constantly in Oxfordshire, and after the death of his first wife he married Miss Ekims, daughter of an old Fellow of New College, by whom, as well as his first lady, he leaves a family.

At Ashleigh, the Rev. *John Lomas*, Perp. Curate of Walton Break (1846), near Liverpool. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843.

Sept. 10. At Dublin, the Rev. *John George Wynne*, Rector of Lorum, co. Carlow.

Sept. 11. Aged 63, the Rev. *Joseph France*, A.M. of Ham, Surrey.

Sept. 13. The Rev. *Robert Field*, Vicar of Sutton, Suffolk. He was of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. B.A. 1797, and was instituted to that living, which was in his own patronage, in 1821.

Sept. 14. At Stapleton, Shropshire, in his 55th year, the Hon. and Rev. *Everard Robert Bruce Fielding*, Rector of that parish; brother to the

Earl of Denbigh. He was the third and youngest son of William-Robert Viscount Feilding, by Anne-Catharine, daughter of Thomas Jelf Powys, esq. of Berwick House, Shropshire. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1828; and was instituted to his living in 1824. He married in 1832, Anne-Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Boughney, Bart. but had no issue.

Sept. 15. At his lodgings in St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, aged 59, the Rev. *William Thompson*, D.D. Principal of that hall, and Rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, and graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, B.D. 1844, and D.D. 1845. He was elected by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's college to the Headship of St. Edmund hall, to which the rectory of Gatcombe is annexed, on the death of Dr. Grayson in 1843. His body was interred in the chapel of St. Edmund hall.

Sept. 16. Aged 50, the Rev. *Samuel Flood Page*, Perp. Curate of St. Paul's, Preston, Lanc. (1848.) He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Sept. 22. At the residence of Sir W. Foster, Bart. Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 30, the Rev. *Herbert Phillott*, youngest son of the Rev. J. Phillott, Rector of Stanton Prior's, near Bath. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Oxf. B.A. 1848.

Sept. 26. At Lee Park, Blackheath, in his 92nd year, the Rev. *William Tyner*, M.A. for forty-eight years Vicar of Compton cum Upmarden, Sussex. He was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1785, M.A. 1806.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 15. Richard Anthony Stafford, esq. of Old Burlington-st. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (1844), Surgeon to the Marylebone Infirmary, formerly House Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Surgeon-Extraord. to H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge. He obtained the Jacksonian prize in 1826 for an essay on Disease of the Spine, and was the author of many other professional papers.

March 12. At Sydney, N.S.W. aged 49, John Harrison, esq. surgeon, formerly of Blandford, Dorset.

April 13. At Cuddapah, James Edward Palmer, esq. assistant-surgeon 52d Madras N.Inf. (1854).

June 5. Lost overboard from the Ballarat, Charles-Barrett, youngest son of F. D. Swann, esq. of Lee Priory, near Canterbury.

June 7. Of cholera, at Dhowlaishwaran Rajahmundry, John-Lethbridge Bignell, only son of John Beavis Bignell, M.D. of Barnstable.

July 1. At Valparaiso, suddenly, aged 25, Temple, youngest son of the late John Parry, esq.

July 9. At Royston, aged 52, Jos. Phillips, esq.

July 11. At Taunton, aged 68, William Blundell, esq. of Crosby hall, Lancashire, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. He was the son and heir of Nicholas Peppard, esq. who assumed the name and arms of Blundell in 1772, on succeeding to the estates of his mother the heiress of Crosby; who was great-granddaughter of William Blundell, esq. of Crosby, who had his thigh broken at the siege of Lathom House, fighting on the Royal side. His mother was Clementina, third daughter of Stephen Walter Tempest, esq. of Broughton, co. York. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, of Hooton, Bart. and has left several children.

July 12. At Gosport, Catherine-Maria, fourth daughter of the Rev. Canon Bingham, incumbent of the church of the Holy Trinity, Gosport.

July 14. At Lahore, aged 36, Philip Melvill, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, eldest son of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B.

July 21. At Melbourne, Australia, aged 21,

Thomas John William, eldest son of Thomas D'Iflinger, esq. of Melina-pl. St. John's-wood.

At Eaton, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Richard Lubbock, M.D. of Norwich.

July 22. At Colombo, Ceylon, of cholera, Margaret-Letitia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hope, R.Eng.

July 23. At Melbourne, aged 18, Virginia, wife of Robert Kear, esq. and dau. of the late Capt. Robert Jacob, R.N.

July 27. Aged 80, James Parlett Saddleton, esq. Alderman, of King's Lynn. He had been a member of the Corporation ever since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill; having been twice elected by the burgesses, and subsequently chosen as an Alderman. He was also an Income-tax Commissioner and a Charity Trustee.

July 28. At Bangalore, George Norton Foaker, esq. surgeon of 12th Regt. of Lancers, and formerly of the 8th Hussars (1845).

At Moulmein, aged 31, Mr. G. Surfien, late Commander of the ship Seringapatam, youngest son of Mr. T. Surfien, of Bow.

July 29. At Pondicherry, of cholera, Capt. Robert Macdonald, 74th Highlanders, late of 14th Foot.

July 30. At Rangoon, aged 27, Frances-Susan, wife of Capt. Arthur Brooking.

July 31. At Stoke, aged 66, George Field Somerville, esq. Commander R.N. a justice of the peace for Devonport. He was a son of the late Capt. Philip Somerville, R.N. He entered the navy in 1797, was made Lieutenant 1805, and altogether served for fourteen years on full pay. He accepted the rank of retired Commander 1841. His son, Philip-Hodge, is a Commander of the year 1842.

Aug. 2. With the army in the East, of cholera, aged 37, Mr. Ebenezer Alfred Jenkin, late of Swansea, senior assistant surgeon 23rd R. Welsh Fusiliers. He had been eminently successful in the treatment of yellow fever in Jamaica, and of cholera at Malta and the Ionian isles.

Aug. 5. At New York, Georgiana, wife of James Such, esq. late of West-sq. London.

Aug. 9. At Bombay, Myers Willoughby Barr, esq. of the civil service, youngest son of Lt.-Gen. Barr, of Boddington Manor House, Cheltenham.

Aug. 10. At Belize, Honduras, Francis C. Christie, esq.

Aug. 12. At Teddington, aged 66, retired Commander Christopher West, R.N. He entered the service in 1800, on board the Thetis 38, and served in the expedition to Egypt. In the Minotaur 74, he was signal-midshipman at Trafalgar. In 1807 he sailed with the expedition to Copenhagen, and in the same year became acting Lieutenant in the Desperate gun-brig. He was confirmed Lieutenant in Feb. 1808, and subsequently served in the Fury bomb, and Blake 74, and in the Ceres 32 as flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Surridge at the Nore. He was made Commander 1814, and has since been on half-pay. He married in 1815 Miss Sarah Ware, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

Aug. 16. At Varna, George Kincaid Pitcairn, M.D. staff-surgeon 1st class, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards (Surgeon 1843).

Aug. 17. At Dorchester, Lieut. Charles Cheswick, R.N. (1815) on the reserved list.

At Secunderabad, of fever, aged 27, Charles James Farrington, Lieut. B.N.I. youngest son of the late Sir Henry M. Farrington, Bart.

Aug. 18. At Toronto, Canada, aged 52, Charlotte Dorothea Page, sister of Lieut.-Colonel Page, R. Eng. youngest dau. of the late Wm. Page, esq. R.N.

Aug. 19. Off Varna, Capt. Henry Smith, R.N. commanding H.M. steam troop-ship Simoom. He entered the service in 1810 on board the Courageux 74, and served in the Malacca 36, Sir Francis Drake 32, Modeste 32, Amphion 32, and Northumberland 74. From Nov. 1816 to Oct. 1821 he served in the Leander 50, Vengeur 74, and Pyramus 42. He then became acting-Lieut. of the Forte 44, and was confirmed 9 Jan. 1822. In 1823 he went on half-pay. He was afterwards successively First

Lient. in the Pelican 18, Champion 18, and Tyne; and a supernumerary in the Dublin 50 and President 52, flag-ships on the South American station. He became Commander 1841, and after serving in the Ratcliff, Post-Captain in 1846.

Aug. 21. At Cowlinge, aged 80, Charlotte, relict of Martin Slater, esq.

Aug. 24. In Smith's-square, Westminster, aged 49, Mr. J. Owen, a superannuated clerk in the Audit Office. He purposely starved himself to death; his wife having left him and gone to the continent for fear of her life.

Aug. 27. In the Vatican, Rome, aged 43, of cholera, Chevalier Camillo Pistrucci, one of the Sculptors of the Vatican Museum, eldest surviving son of Benedetto Pistrucci, esq. her Majesty's Chief Medallist.

On the march to Varna, of cholera, brevet-Major William Sinclair Cathcart Mackie, 88th Regt. eldest son of the late Major-General George Mackie, C.B.

At Varna, of cholera, Fredk. York Shegog, M.D. assistant-surgeon 88th Foot. He graduated at Glasgow in 1847, having been some time before admitted a licentiate of the R. Coll. of Surgeons in Ireland. He had been of the utmost service to the regiment during a fearful epidemic of yellow fever in the West Indies, and is described by the *Lancet* as "a most trustworthy and well-informed correspondent."

Aug. 31. At Whitechapel, aged 50, William Brett, late an innkeeper in London. He was a native of Somerton, Suffolk. From a boy he took great delight in ringing, to practice which he frequently travelled, though unhealthy, a considerable number of miles; and could, it has been said, give a full and correct description of every remarkable bell in the world. For nearly the last twenty years of his life he had resided in London, from whence he purposely journeyed down to be present at the re-opening of the belfry, after the restoration of the Norman Tower, Bury St. Edmund's.

On board H.M.'s steam transport Melbourne, in Varna Bay, of cholera, aged 22, Henry S. Middleton, Purser, youngest son of S. Middleton, of Long Acre.

At Birmingham, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Yeomans, esq. formerly of London.

Lately. On board the Ben Nevis emigrant ship at Queen's Town, of cholera, Dr. Blennerhasset, late of Tralee.

At Varna, Mrs. Bolton, mother of Mr. Bolton, of the Artillery.

At Rangoon, Assistant-surgeon John William Firminger, 19th Madras N. Inf.

At Athlone, James D. Kelly, M.D.

Near Paris, M. Langlois, an eminent French Orientalist. He wrote several works on the Sanscrit language, and had just before his death terminated an important one on the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindoos.

At Edinburgh, John Mackay, M.D.

At an advanced age, William Murray, esq. of Henderland, brother of Lord Murray, and well known for his benevolence.

At Hounslow, aged 28, David Thomas Morriss, esq. member of the R. Coll. of Surgeons, and principal visiting assistant to Messrs. Frogley and Hall. He drank a large quantity of prussic acid, in the presence of his wife, and his death was instantaneous.

At Varna, of cholera, Mr. Newberry, Paymaster of the Rifle brigade 2d battalion.

At Weatherfield, Essex, aged 57, Thomas Trollope, esq. surgeon.

In Dublin, Lady Adelaide Charlotte, wife of Charles Tankerville Webber, esq. barrister-at-law, and sister to the Earl of Kingston. She was the younger daughter to George the third Earl, by Lady Helena Moore, only daughter of Stephen first Earl of Mountcashel: and was mar. in 1834.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of Eaton-square. She has bequeathed for charitable purposes 60,000*l.* in

the following proportions,—to the London City Missionary Society, the Consumption Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, the Religious Tract Society, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belfast, and the Blind Asylum, 5000*l.* each; and 30,000*l.* to be invested for deserving poor women of Belfast, who have attained sixty years of age, to receive 7*s.* a week each.

Sept. 2. At Sandgate, aged 21, Mary Henley, elder dau. of John Danby Christopher, esq.

Mrs. Eley, relict of William Eley, esq. of West-end, Hampstead.

After ten hours' illness, aged 42, the wife of Francis Charles Fitz Roy.

Aged 89, William Haverгал, esq. of High Wycombe.

Sept. 3. At Hackney, aged 52, Sophia Anspach, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Amadeus Anspach.

At Brompton, aged 80, Bertram Peter Cruger, esq. of New York.

At Varna Bay, of cholera, Charles Joseph Longmore, esq. senior Capt. 8th Royal Irish Hussars, eldest son of the late Joseph Longmore, esq. of the Mythe House, Tewkesbury. He was an excellent officer, and Lord Cardigan speaks highly of his conduct when commanding the 8th in the recent reconnaissance to the Danube.

At Spennymore, by being thrown from his gig, Robert Macfarlane, esq. of Byer's Green, Bishop's Auckland, medical officer of the Auckland Union.

At Varna, of cholera, Lieut. Arthur William Saltmarsh, 11th Hussars, son of the late Christopher Saltmarsh, esq. by his first wife Emma, dau. of John Rawson, esq. of Stony Royd, co. York.

Sept. 4. At Mornington-pl. after a few hours' illness from cholera, aged 48, Mr. Charles Bentley, whose pictures of marine subjects have been among the most attractive works at the exhibitions of the Old Water Colour Society.

At Noirmont Manor House, Jersey, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Commissary-gen. Pignon.

On his passage home from Australia, on board the Royal Mail Steam-ship Tamar, aged 28, Harry Thorp, esq. of Liverpool, son of the late Rev. Thomas Thorp, Rector of Burton Overy, Leic.

Sept. 5. At Gloucester, aged 64, Susannah, wife of Samuel Banks, esq. surgeon.

At Varna, Mr. Cape, commander of the steamship Emperor, of Hull.

Sept. 6. Of cholera, aged 18, Elizabeth-Sarah, fourth dau. of Mr. L. Nathan, of Wardour-st. Soho; and on the 11th, aged 54, Rosetta, his wife.

Sept. 7. At Plymouth, aged 66, Jos. Lindon, esq.

On board the Bentineck, near Aden, aged 27, Maxwell William Munro, esq. youngest surviving son of Gen. Munro, of Teaminich, N.B.

At Biarritz, near Bayonne, aged 18, Harriet-Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fred. J. H. Reeves, of East Sheen, Surrey.

At Islington, aged 79, retired Commander John Salmon, R.N. He entered the service in 1797 on board the Galatea 32, and served on full-pay for 16 years. In 1804 he commanded the cutter of the Eclair at Guadaloupe at the capture of the Rose privateer. In 1805 he was made acting-Lieut. of the Amboyna prison-ship, and afterwards of the Tobago schooner of 10 guns; in which, on the 18th Oct. 1806, after a brave resistance of an hour and a half, he was captured by the Général Ernest privateer. His commission as Lieutenant was dated 24 June 1807, and from that date to Dec. 1810 he cruised, in the Argus sloop, on the Irish station. From 1812 to 1815 he was employed on the impress service at Liverpool. He became a retired Commander 1843.

Sept. 8. In Blandford-sq. George Anderson, esq. late of Demerara.

At Paris, aged 76, M. Alois Biernacki, one of the oldest of the Polish refugees. He was formerly nuncio at the Polish diet, and at one time Minister of Finance.

In Lincoln's-inn fields, aged 76, Peter Bellinger

Brodie, esq. one of the most eminent conveyancers of his time. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Peter Bellinger Brodie, Rector of Winterslow, Wilts., and brother to Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 5, 1815. He married first Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of Tatton Thomas Wood, esq.; and secondly Susan-Mary, daughter of John Morgan, esq. and leaves issue by both wives.

Near Gratz, Giles Hill, esq. of Trieste, son of the late Francis Hill, esq. of Burton Hill, Malmesbury.

At Brighton, Lydia, wife of Chas. Sharood, esq.

In the Charing Cross Hospital, having been suddenly seized with cholera whilst in that neighbourhood two days before, Mr. Elijah Williams, surgeon. He was a celebrated chess-player, and a subscription is in progress among the lovers of that game for his widow and four children.

Sept. 9. In St. George's-terrace, Harriett, widow of John George Glass Ballantine, surgeon R.N.

Of cholera, Mr. John Barnes, medical student of Guy's Hospital.

At King's Norton, Worc. aged 24, Ellen, wife of the Rev. L. C. Bathurst, Perp. Curate of Wythall, eldest dau. of George Hodgkinson, esq. of the Grove, Kentish Town.

At Camberwell, aged 47, Edward Bayntun, esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

On board H.M.S. Royal George, in the Baltic, aged 23, Lieut. Thomas Mullock Frampton Bond, R.N. second son of the late Charles Bond, esq. of Axminster.

At his residence, 35, Thomas-st. St. John's, aged 44, John, second son of the late William Browne, esq. of Stanton's-wharf, Southwark.

At Devizes Green, aged 75, Miss Chandler.

At Wealdstone House, Harrow Weald, Emelia, youngest surviving dau. of Francis Dancer, esq. and granddau. of the late Admiral Dalrymple.

At Turnham-green, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Gerard, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, aged 52, William Gleave, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Gower, late of Great Totham Vicarage, Essex, dau. of the late Rev. Foote Gower, M.D. of Chelmsford.

In Burton-crescent, Capt. Bartholomew Hartley, Paymaster 8th Foot. He served at the surrender of Martinique, and the taking of Guadaloupe in 1815; received his commission of ensign 1813, Lieut. 1814, Captain and Paymaster 1835.

Henry Dowland Haskins, esq. St. Clement's, Oxford.

Suddenly, aged 85, John Hoffmann, esq. of Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park.

At Wickham Market, Suffolk, aged 24, Fanny-Alexander, wife of the Rev. Fitzgerald G. Jenyns, Vicar of Melbourn, Camb.

At Broadstairs, William Lee, esq. of Albany-st. Regent's-park.

In Stratton-st. Piccadilly, aged 65, George Henry Manton, esq.

Aged 69, Joseph Page, esq. of New House, Little Bromley.

At Apsley, Beds. aged 92, Thomas Parker, esq. surgeon.

At Newhouse, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, M. P. Smith, esq.

Sept. 10. At Folkestone, aged 92, Sarah-Marsh, widow of W. Bennett, esq.

At Bath, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Burne, esq. of Kennington.

At Hartlip, Kent, aged 85, Mary, widow of Joseph Fortescue, esq.

At Eastbourne, George Hall, esq. of Portslade, Sussex, and Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire. He was a medical practitioner at Brighton, and a member of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he was elected one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellows in 1822, and graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1820, B.M. 1822, and D.M. 1823. He afterwards settled in Brighton as a physician; but retired from practice after his marriage, on the 5th of May, 1849, with Isabella dowager Viscountess Hood, dau. and heiress of the late Richard Tibbets, esq.

of Barton Segrave, mother of the present Viscount Hood. Her ladyship, with a second family, survives him.

At Haddiscoe rectory, Norfolk, of consumption, aged 15, Francis-George, only son of Dr. Francis Nicholas, of Great Ealing School, Middlesex. This precociously talented youth was the idol of his parents, and deservedly beloved by his father's pupils and numerous friends. In the lifetime of his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, Ealing school was one of the largest and most celebrated in the kingdom, having more than 300 scholars. His maternal great-grandfather and grandfather were about the same period among the most eminent booksellers in the metropolis, under the firm of Messrs. G. and G. Robinson, of Paternoster-row. A good memoir of the elder George Robinson, by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, will be found in our Magazine for 1801, p. 679. Mr. F. G. Nicholas was buried in the family vault in Ealing churchyard.

At Lubeck, Frances-Bayles, wife of Wm. John Pawson, esq. of Shawdon, Northumb. and dau. of the late William Fife, esq. of Newcastle.

Charles Shepherd, esq. solicitor, and clerk to the Tenterden Union.

At St. Leonard's, near Exeter, Mary-Arabella, eldest dau. of Capt. W. P. Stanley, R.N.

Aged 84, Mr. William Thatcher, eldest son and last of the family of the late Mr. Samuel Thatcher, for many years of Fleet-st. seedsman, and of Wye, near Canterbury. He was in the navy from 1794 to 1814, and was on board the Royal Sovereign at Trafalgar.

At Bedford, Anne-Patience, wife of Henry Very, esq. late of Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood.

At Upper Sydenham, aged 38, Thomas Whitaker, esq. second son of Charles Whitaker, esq. of Melton Hill, Yorkshire; and, two hours previously, aged 32, Jane, his wife.

Aged 45, Henry Geers Napleton, esq. Capt. 8th Madras N. I., Governor of Hereford County Gaol.

Aged 36, Mr. James Stanley, Governor of the Coventry Gaol. Verdict "Found drowned, but how he came in the water there was no evidence to show."

Aged 69, suddenly, Henry Stock, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Middlesex.

Sept. 11. Dr. Bischoff, Professor of Botany at the University of Heidelberg.

In Westbourne-park-road, John Chapman, esq.

At Radipole, near Weymouth, aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Adm. Ferris. She was the third daughter of William Schollar, esq. of Weymouth, and was married in 1811.

At Leamington, aged 47, Aug. Turk Forder, esq. At Boulogne-sur-mer, Thomas Ker, esq. late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and of Broadmeadown, Berwickshire.

At Neasdon House, Middlesex, aged 35, Alexander Adam Prout, M.D. Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Aged 31, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Gregory Welch, esq. of Azle House, Cheltenham.

Sept. 12. At Margate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archbutt, of Chelsea, aged respectively 32 and 22.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. W. Edwards, Wandsworth-common, aged 37, Thomas Cormack, esq. of Castle-st. Holborn, and Long-lane, Bermondsey.

At Blackheath, suddenly, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late St. John Barnett, esq. of Dalton Hall, Yorkshire.

At Brompton, James-Burkin, eldest son of Henry Negus Burroughes, esq. M.D. of Burlingham Hall, Norfolk.

In Rydon-terrace, City-road, aged 75, Francis Dupouy, esq.

At Guernsey, Col. George Brodie Fraser, Commander of the Royal Artillery, Guernsey District.

At Ramsgate, Augusta-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Garrett, R.N.

At Clevedon, Som., Elizabeth-Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Joseph James, esq. of Tiverton.

At Crosswood, Montgomeryshire, aged 60, John Jones, esq.

Aged 37, Sarah, wife of John Lloyd, esq. Swan Hill Court, Shrewsbury, proprietor of Eddowes's Journal.

At Lewes, aged 58, Frances-Ann, wife of George Molineux, esq.

At Camberwell, Mary, sister of Capt. J. Pater-son, late of H.E.I.C.S. of Tweed-hill, Berwickshire.

In Great Ormond-st. Miss Maria Quin, dau. of Mrs. Pittman, of New Ormond-st.

At Plymouth, aged 85, Miss Annabella Price, late of Jersey.

Marmaduke Robinson, esq. of Chandos-st. and of Great George-st. Westminster.

In Nelson-sq. Blackfriars-road, a Norwegian gentleman, named Sasold. He committed suicide by placing a loaded pistol in his mouth and discharging the contents through his skull.

In Stanhope-terr. Hyde Park-gardens, at a very advanced age, Isabella, widow of Lancelot Shadwell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn. She was the last surviving dau. of Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart. of Bromp-ton, Yorkshire, and the second wife of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir Lancelot Shadwell.

At Leamington, aged 68, Geo. Eld Smith, esq. formerly of Linton, Derbyshire.

At South Lambeth, aged 65, Sophia, wife of E. Satham, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 59, Francis Watts, esq. F.S.A. of Warwick-square, Pimlico, editor of the London Gazette.

At Taunton, aged 79, Francis Wride, esq.

Sept. 13. At Newington, near Rochester, on his way home with his family from Margate, William Ackroyd, esq. of Camberwell.

At the Lodge, near Halesowen, aged 73, Sarah, relict of James Bissell, esq. of Webb's Green, and sister of the late John Taylor, esq. of Hardwick House, co. Hereford.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 57, Sarah, widow of Jas. Bowes, esq. of York; also, aged 16, Cath-erine, his daughter.

At Booterstown, near Dublin, aged 64, Harry Carew, eldest son of the late Capt. Carew, R.N. of Tiverton, late Paymaster of 13th Light Inf.

At Walton, aged 80, Mrs. Frances Carver, mother of the Rev. Charles Carver, curate.

At Heathfield-park, Sussex, the wife of Baker Dawson, esq.

At Sidbury vicarage, aged 14, Isabella-Mary-Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Bourke Fellows, Vicar of Kilkam, co. York.

At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 59, James Hart, esq. of Fleet-st.

In Regent-street, aged 47, Charles Howard, esq. youngest son of the late Matthew Howard, esq. of Norwood.

At Waltham-cross, Herts, aged 57, William Lyde, esq.

At West Brixton, aged 67, John Miller, esq. of Laurence Pountney-hill.

At Everlands, Kent, Henry-Richard, son of Sir Richard Rycroft.

At Brompton, aged 64, Isabella, widow of Dr. Andrew Forbes Ramsay, Bengal service, dau. of the late John Young, esq. of Bellwood, Perthshire.

At Edinburgh, Ebenezer Skae, M.D. surgeon to the Eye Dispensary, and a member of the Edinburgh Medical and Chirurgical, and Obstetric Societies. He was the author of several papers in the Lancet and the Edinburgh medical journals.

At Camberwell (the residence of G. Puckle, esq.) aged 26, Eliza-Jane, second dau. of the late Sir John Simpson, of York.

At Gratz, Austria, Margaret, wife of Charles Selby, esq. of Earle, Northumberland, dau. of William Willoby, esq. solicitor, Berwick.

At Norland-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 78, Mary-Ann, relict of Thomas Skinner Surr, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Chiswick, aged 73, Charlotte, relict of Robert Turner, esq. and mother of John Turner, esq. of the Griffin Brewery.

At Maidstone, aged 87, Charles Topping, esq.

At Chatham, aged 52, Mr. H. L. Young, the last

of the great carriers in that locality, and also the last of his family who for many years were very extensively and successfully engaged as coach proprietors.

Sept. 14. At Twyford, Berks, in his 75th year, C. E. Armstrong, esq. formerly a surgeon at that place. He retired from practice in 1834.

In Portman-sq. Mary, wife of Sir W. P. de Bathe, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Thomas Earle, esq. of Spekelands, co. Lanc. and was married in 1820.

At Tisbury, aged 80, William Bennet, esq. formerly of Syde House, Glouc.

Aged 51, Charlotte Edwards, dau. of the late John Brewer, esq.

At Dartford, aged 88, Ann, wife of Mr. Daniel Bull, formerly of Wilmington; and on the following day, Mr. Daniel Bull, aged 90.

In Jersey, Elizabeth, wife of Benj. Fossett, esq. late of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Clapham-road-pl. aged 68, Robert Spicer Goddard, esq. many years an inhabitant of St. Mary, Newington.

At Chelsea, Abel Ingpen, the faithful and highly respected clerk during the last 41 years of the late P. B. Brodie, esq. whom he survived only seven days.

At Stonehouse, aged 84, Major-General George Lewis, C.B. retired Col. of the Royal Marines. He served in Sir K. Strachan's action 1805; and in the American war commanded a battalion at Bladensburg, the attack on Baltimore, and various actions in the Chesapeake.

At Hull, Thomas Simson, esq. of the firm of T. and J. Simson, of Great Winchester-st. London.

At Granton, aged 63, the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth, widow of William Moray Stirling, esq. of Abercainy and Ardoch, Perthshire, sister to Lord Douglas. She was the third daughter of Archibald the first Lord, and the second by his second wife Lady Frances Scott, sister to Henry third Duke of Buccleuch. She was married in 1826 and left a widow in 1850.

On board the ship Andes, a few hours before the landing of the troops in the Crimea, of cholera, aged 26, Henry Alex. Thistlethwayte, Lieut. 33rd Regt. son of Henry F. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Cadogan-pl.

At Camberwell, aged 85, Mary, relict of Jacob George Wrench, esq.

Sept. 15. At Heathfield, Wandsworth-common, aged 80, Miss Ellen Anderson.

At Castle Bagot, co. Dublin, aged 68, Gerald Dease, esq. of Turbotstown, co. Westmeath.

In Gloucester-terr. Miss Isabella Barclay Duncan, dau. of the late Rev. John Duncan, minister of Dunrossness, Shetland.

At Bath, aged 59, Charles Irwin, esq. late of 83d Regt.

At Hampstead, aged 79, Ann Lloyd Morgan, only dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Morgan, of Col-lumpton.

Aged 80, Colonel John Newbery, of Hereford-street.

At Edinburgh, Isabel, widow of David Stewart, esq. of the Priory, North Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of the late General Kerr.

On board H. M.'s steam-ship Victoria, off the Crimea, of cholera, Capt. Cornelius Graham Sutton, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, third son of W. H. Sutton, esq. of Hertingford Bury.

William Pirie, of Lincoln's-inn, fourth son of Alexander Pirie Waterton, Aberdeen.

Sept. 16. At Blackheath, aged 69, Caroline-Maria Applebee, of St. Mary's, Colchester, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Applebee, Prebendary of Lincoln and Rector of East-Thorpe, Essex.

At St. George's, Southwark, aged 29, Frederick Peachy Byam, third son of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake, of Birdham, near Chichester, Sussex.

At Brighton, Wm. D. Bullock, esq. third son of the late D. C. Bullock, esq. of Queen's-sq. Blooms-bury.

At the Jungle, Lincolnshire, aged 82, Ann,

widow of Russell Collet, esq. and sister of the late E. J. Curteis, esq. of Windmill Hill, Sussex.

At Dover, Susan-Maria, dau. of the late Edward Gregory, esq. of Arringhem, Glouc.

In Manor-st. East India-road, aged 86, Agness, widow of James Jackson, esq. of Elter Water Park, Lanc. sister of the late Rev. John Farrer, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Broad Oak, Bexhill, Sussex, Georgiana, wife of H. S. Lane, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 64, William Joseph Lockwood, esq. of Dew's-hall, Essex.

At Bath, Maria, relict of William Price, esq. of Greenwich Hospital.

At Exeter, aged 28, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Salter, esq. surgeon, Clisthydon.

At Whitchurch, Salop, aged 71, Charles Saxton, esq.

At Government House, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 80, Lady Scovell, wife of Sir George Scovell, K.C.B. dau. of Samuel Clowes, esq. of Broughton, Lanc. and was married in 1805.

Aged 53, Edmund James Simpson, retired Major 37th Madras Grenadiers.

At Hexham, aged 33, Caroline-Gertrude, second dau. of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 82, Mrs. Walker.

Sept. 17. At West Meon, aged 87, Henrietta, widow of William Churcher, esq. of St. Cross, near Winchester.

Of cholera, John-Roberts, younger son of the Rev. Charles C. Crump, Rector of Halford, Warw. At Kilravick-castle, Nairn, N.B. aged 67, Thos. Lewin, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Lewin, esq. of the Holles, Bexley, Kent.

In London, Agnes, widow of Farquhar McCrae, esq. M.D. of Sydney, youngest dau. of the late John Morison, esq. of Hetland.

At Brighton, where he had long resided, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. George Newbery. He was born at Addiscombe, near Croydon; entered the army as Ensign in the 44th Regt., served in the Peninsula war, and retired upon half-pay in 1816. He was promoted from Captain to Major and Lieut.-Colonel only on the 14th July last, in consequence of the recent brevet. He married a relative of the late Rev. Dr. Blomberg, who survives him. He had throughout life evinced a great talent for music, which he cultivated to the highest point of perfection. His brother (Colonel John Newbery) died only two days before him.

At the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Birmingham, aged 21, Sarah-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of J. W. Noble, esq. Danett's-hall, Leicester.

At Reading, aged 85, Ann, widow of Ignatius Raimondi, esq.

Sept. 18. Aged 16, John-Lewis, only son of John Agar, esq. of Brockfield, near York.

At Bromham, Wilts, aged 71, Edward Bayntun, esq. formerly a Lieut. in the 6th Dragoon Guards.

At the Priory-house, Dudley, aged 21, George, eldest son of E. L. Cresswell, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 86, Anne, relict of Robert Davis, esq. only surviving sister of the late Commodore Beaty.

At Turnham-green, Thomas Eden, esq. solicitor, of Salisbury-st. Strand.

At Croydon-common, Thomas Froggatt, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Froggatt, esq. of Sutton-lodge, Surrey.

Aged 71, Mr. Francis Graham, grocer, of Ludgate-hill, one of the sons of Mr. John Graham, formerly of St. Paul's-churchyard.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. Capt Hanbury, esq. of Nice, and late of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

At Malta, the Hon. Cecilia-Priscilla, wife of Capt. George Harrington Hawes, 9th Regt. and dau. of Lord Viscount Avonmore. She was married in April 1853.

In Park-pl. Islington, aged 58, Sarah, wife of Aldborough Henniker, esq.

At St. Petersburg, aged 81, John Holliday, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Miss James, of Clarges-st.

Piccadilly, the last surviving dau. of the late Thomas James, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Holsworthy, Devon, Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. Roger Kingdon, Rector of that parish.

William Stone Lewis, esq. of Wood Hall, Shenley, Herts, and late of Bridge-st. Blackfriars, actuary to the Rock Life Assurance Company. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, April 26, 1815. He has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Hendon parochial schools, 25*l.* to each of the Metropolitan police-courts, and 50*l.* to each of the following institutions.—The St. Marylebone Girls' School, National Schools, and Female Penitentiary, the Middlesex Hospital, Mendicity Society, and Nightly Shelter to the Houseless Poor.

At Dover, aged 64, Lady Macdonald, widow of Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces. She was the dau. of Charles Graham, esq. of Williamsfield, Jamaica, and was left a widow in 1850.

At Winchcomb, aged 92, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Lates, many years Vicar of Winchcomb.

At Tickford-park, Newport Pagnel, Bucks, aged 50, Mark Morrell, esq.

At the vicarage, Rockbeare, near Exeter, aged 21, Lucy-Cardew, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Nicholls.

At Elsenham hall, Essex, George William Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe-lodge, Northamptonshire, eldest son of the late George Rush, esq. who died in 1851 (see vol. xxxvi. p. 203), by his cousin Clarissa, dau. of Sir Wm. Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon.

At Upper Clapton, aged 65, Edward Thornhill, esq. of Mark-lane.

Sept. 19. At Chichester, Mary-Charlotte, dau. of the late Col. Brereton.

Of cholera, Capt. William Gilfred Baker-Cresswell, 11th Hussars, third son of Addison John Baker-Cresswell, esq. of Cresswell, Northumberland, by Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of Gilfred Lawson Reed, esq. and cousin and heir of John Baker, esq. of Hinton, Glouc.

At Dyffryn Dulas, near Abergele, aged 79, Hannah, widow of William Crosley, esq.

At Clifton, at an advanced age, Thomas Davies, esq. of Bath.

Aged 32, Sydney, third son of the Rev. John Fullagar, of Chichester.

In Gloucester-st. Belgrave-road, Catherine, wife of Professor Harman Lewis, of University college, London.

At Bethnal-green, aged 35, Theophilus Caractacus Lewis, esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.L., &c. surgeon to the Tower Hamlets Militia (1853), and formerly surgeon to the South London Dispensary, and one of the cholera surgeons of the parish of St. Mary Newington, during the outbreak of 1849. During the last eleven years he had contributed various papers to the *Lancet* and other medical journals.

In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. Richard Campbell McLelland, esq. late of Melbourne, Australia.

At Cowden House, Perthshire, Mrs. Margaret Oliver or Glen, of Cowden.

At Bath, aged 79, Georgiana-Frances, widow of Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, Knt. of East Sheen, who died Nov. 7, 1840.

At Fritwell Manor House, Oxfordshire, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Palmer, late of Finner, only surviving dau. of the late William Palmer, esq. of Nazing-park, Essex.

At Sandgate, Kent, of cholera, Wm. Peareth, esq. formerly owner of the *Julia* R.Y.S. yacht. He was an old member of the Squadron, and has done much to improve the marine architecture of this country. His housekeeper also died of the same malady.

At Durdham Down, aged 46, Mary Ann, wife of Stiles Rich, esq. of Bristol.

At Southern Lodge, St. Ann's-road, Brixton, Mary Rogers, sister of William Rogers, esq.

Thomas Rowe, esq. Paymaster H.M. ship Cumberland, on her voyage home from the Baltic. He

was the senior Paymaster, and one of the oldest officers in the fleet.

At Charmouth, Dorset, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Revett Sheppard, Rector of Thwaite, Suffolk. *Sept.* 20. In Ulster-pl. Regent's-park, aged 76, Custodio Pereira de Carvalho, esq.

In Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, George Duncan, esq.

At Hinton rectory, Hants, aged 53, Miss Ellen Johnson.

Aged 45, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Deputy Lake, of Aldgate.

At Elvington, aged 65, William Penrose, esq.

At Wiesbaden, aged 39, William Randall, esq. of Houghton House, Alford, Aberdeenshire. late of Chesham-pl. Belgrave-sq. formerly a Gentleman Commoner of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At the Chapel-house, in the Marsh, Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Smith, Independent Minister.

At Harwich, aged 66, Mr. Francis Stevens, many years a member of the town council, and lately an alderman of that borough.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 45, Elizabeth, relict of Count Szelski.

At Clapham-rise, aged 32, Hannah, wife of William Wilson, esq. of Duke-st. Westminster, C.E.

In camp, at Varna, having been invalided from the effects of the prevailing epidemic, aged 28, Lieut. William Mansel Tayler, 55th Regt.

Slain in the battle of the Alma:—

Aged 21, Lieut. Robert Abercromby, 93d Regt. second surviving son of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart. of Birkenbog and Forglan, co. Banff.

Aged 18, Henry Anstruther, esq. 2d Lieut. 23d Fusiliers, second son of Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, Bart.

On board H.M.S. Vulcan, from wounds received in the battle, while gallantly carrying the colours of the 95th, in which he was serving as a volunteer, Lieut. and Adjutant William Leman Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles; second son of Colonel Braybrooke, commanding the Ceylon Rifle regiment.

Second Lieut. Joseph Henry Butler, 23d Fusiliers.

Lieut. and Adjutant Ambrose Marshall Cardew, 19th Regt.

Lieut.-Col. Harry George Chester, commanding the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of the late Major-Gen. Harry Chester, Coldstream Guards, by Harriet, youngest dau. of General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. He entered the regiment as 2d Lieut. in 1830, and became Lieut.-Col. in 1853.

Aged 19, Lieut. Robert Horsley Cockerell, Roy. Art. third surviving son of C. R. Cockerell, esq. R.A. of Hampstead.

Captain John Charles Conolly, 23d Fusiliers, third son of the late Captain James Conolly, 18th Hussars.

Aged 25, Capt. Horace William Cust, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Bentinck. He was the younger son of Colonel the Hon. Peregrine F. Cust (great-uncle to the present Earl Brownlow), by his first wife Lady Isabella Mary Montagu-Scott, third dau. of Charles-William 4th Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. He was struck by a round shot on the thigh, in crossing the river, and died soon after the amputation of his leg.

Aged 27, Capt. Armine Dew, R. Artillery, fifth son of the late Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney Court, Heref.

Capt. George James Dowdall, 95th Regt.

Capt. James George Eddington and Lieut. Edward Eddington, both of the 95th, sons of the late Capt. George Eddington, formerly of the Royals.

Francis Edward Evans, Captain 23d Fusiliers, second son of T. B. Evans, esq. of Dean House, Oxf. and North Tuddenham, Norfolk.

Aged 24, Lieut. and Adjutant James Christopher Grant Kingsley, 95th Foot. He was son of Capt. Kingsley, of Knigh, near Nenagh, co. Tipperary. He entered the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1847, and

served during the war in that colony; and exchanged into the 95th in 1854. He has left a widow.

Aged 25, Lieut. Frederick Luxmoore, 30th Regt. son of the Rev. C. T. C. Luxmoore, of Guilsfield, co. Montg.

Aged 31, Capt. the Hon. William Monck, 7th Regt. (1851), next brother to Lord Viset. Monck. After he had received his death-wound, he drove his sword through the breast of the first advancing enemy, and struck another to the ground.

Aged 20, Francis Du Pré Montagu, Lieut. 33rd Foot. He was the only son of the late Lord William Montagu, by Emily, dau. of Josias Du Pré, esq. of Wilton park, Bucks.

Of cholera, after the battle, having carried the Queen's colour of the 19th Regt. on that day, Ensign William Frederick Hele Phipps, second son of the late T. H. Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, Wilts.

Lieut. Robert Graham Polhill, 95th Foot, second son of Edward Polhill, esq. of Brighton.

Aged 22, Lieut. Frederick Peter Russell Delme Radcliffe, 23d Fusiliers, eldest son of Fred. P. Delme Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

Major John Baillie Rose, 55th Foot, of Kilravoch castle, Nairnshire.

Capt. John George Schaw, 55th Regt. eldest son of the late George Schaw, esq. merchant, Glasgow.

Whilst waving the colours of the 19th Regt. aged 19, George Dickson Thomas Stockwell, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Stockwell, of the E. I. Co. Service.

Aged 21, Arthur Walsham, First Lieut. R. Art. third son of Sir John Walsham, of Knill Court, co. Heref. Bart. by Frances, second dau. of Matthew Bell, esq. of Woolstington Park, Northumberland. He was educated at the school of Bury St. Edmund's, and Woolwich, where his sleeve was covered with chevrons, and he received from Sir John Burgoyne the sword of honour given to the best conducted cadet. Last year he ascended Mont Blanc under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; and this year he preferred the post of danger in the East to the garrison duty at Gibraltar, to which he had been appointed. He had just gallantly taken the place of a wounded gunner, whom he sent to the rear, when he was shot in the breast.

Of cholera, immediately after the battle, in which he was present, aged 31, Major Edward Wellesley, 73d Regt. Assistant Quarter-master-general, and acting Deputy Quarter-master-general during the illness of Major-General Lord de Ros. He has left a widow and two children.

Aged 35, Capt. Arthur Watkin Williams Wynn, 23d Fusiliers, son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry W. W. Wynn, K.C.B. G.C.H. formerly Envoy Extra. and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

Aged 21, Sir William Norris Young, Bart. Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was born at Fulford, near York, in 1833, the son of [Sir Wm. Laurence Young, the 4th Bart. M.P. for Buckinghamshire, by Caroline, dau. of John Norris, esq. of Hughenden House, in that county. He succeeded his father in 1842. He married, shortly before his departure for the East, Florence, second dau. of Erving Clark, esq. of Eford Manor.

Sept. 21. In Old Quebec-st. aged 27, Henry Beaumont Cattley, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

In York-pl. Brompton, aged 91, Mrs. Palacia Groutt Swaine Fahey.

At Great Torrington, aged 73, Charles William Johnson, esq.

At Norton, near Malton, aged 45, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Adj. John Leefe, of Canal House, near Malton.

Accidentally drowned while fishing in the river Thames at Kew, aged 20, George, youngest surviving son of George Maxwell, esq. of Glenlee Park, co. Kirkcubright.

In Weymouth-st. aged 84, Anne, relict of John Reid, esq. Bengal Medical Estab.

At Bocking, Essex, at the residence of her sister Mrs. Wakeham, Caroline, dau. of the late Joseph

Rogers, esq. of Norwich, and Swafeld Hall, Norfolk.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, William Tait, esq. M.D. many years Physician to the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.

At the vicarage, Westbury, Buckingham, Jane-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. E. Thompson.

Sept. 22. At Brighton, aged 83, Mrs. Booty, of Guilford-street, London, relict of Miles Galloway Booty, esq. of Exeter.

At Weston Subedge, Glouc. Jane, wife of the Rev. G. D. Bourne, and only dau. of F. Hole, esq. of Tiverton.

Aged 87, William Braine, esq. of Grove-terrace, Lisson-grove.

At Rotterdam, of cholera, Samuel-Hunt, youngest son of the late Edward Francis Colston, esq. of Roundway-park, Wilts.

At Margate, aged 70, John Sherman Elliott, esq. of Canterbury-villas, Maid-a-va-le.

At Battersea, aged 71, John Fownes, esq. of the firm of Fownes, wholesale glovers, Cheapside.

At Bristol, aged 73, Thomas Fudge, esq.

At Bridport, aged 33, Henry B. Fox, esq. solicitor, son of the Rev. H. Fox, of Allington, Dorset.

On board the Andes, of wounds received in the battle of the Alma, the Hon. Charles Luke Hare, Capt. 7th R. Fusiliers, brother to the Earl of Listowel. He was the fifth and youngest son of Richard Viscount Ennismore, by the Hon. Catharine Bridget Dillon, eldest dau. of Robert first Lord Clonbrock.

At Romsey, aged 70, Henry Holmes, esq. solicitor, and many years town clerk. He was generally known among the Masonic craft as an able and zealous brother. He was known also by several literary productions in prose and verse.

At Gibraltar, aged 35, Katherine, wife of brevet-Major George King, 13th Light Infantry.

At Borthwick Hall, Mid Lothian, Mrs. Graham Lawson, wife of Charles Lawson, esq.

At Walworth, aged 51, Ann, wife of Commander Wm. Marshall, R.N.

At Walton Villas, Chelsea, aged 30, Fanny, the wife of Edward Morgan, esq.

At Andover, aged 90, Naomi, widow of William Pitman, esq.

At Clifton, Beds. aged 73. Robert Ranyard, gentleman, formerly of Noble-st. London, and of Leicester, merchant, second son of the late Robt. Ranyard, esq. of Kingston-on-Thames.

At Southampton, aged 68, Thomas Rayner, esq. Deputy-Commissary-General.

In Paris, of cholera, Sarah, relict of Major John Tocker, of the H.E.I.C. Service.

Of cholera, accelerated by fatigue after the battle of the Alma, Brigadier-General William Burton Tylden, commanding Royal Eng. with the expedition to the Crimea. He entered the corps in 1806, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1850.

At Bolling Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 84, Mrs. Walker.

At Clapham-common, aged 74, Maria, relict of Isaac Womersley, esq. of Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury.

Sept. 23. At Friday Bridge, Chas. Aveling, esq.

At York, aged 66, Mr. David Bannister, master mason, and superintendent of the works at York minster.

At Folkestone, while bathing, aged 21, Samuel Augustin Courtauld, second son of George Courtauld, esq. of Bocking, Essex.

At Kennington, Charles Crickmer, esq. of Little Knight-riding-street, Doctors'-commons.

At Sandhoe, near Hexham, aged 82, Mary, sister of the late William Donkin, esq.

At Besthorpe Hall, Norfolk, aged 22, Ruth, youngest dau. of the late Edward Limmer, esq.

At Brompton, aged 70, Miss Susanna de Mounteney, granddau. of the late Sir William Barclay, Bart. of Pierstoun, Ayrshire, and niece of the late Capt. Sir James Barclay, Bart. R.N.

At Slough, aged 69, David Henry Stable, esq.

At Newport, I.W., George Thompson, esq. sur-

geon, formerly superintendent of the Madras Eye Infirmary.

At Ampton-place, aged 73, William Tookey, esq. only son of the late Thos. Tookey, of New Bond-st.

On board the Andes, of wounds received in the battle of the Alma, aged 23, Lieut. Ramsay Wardlaw, 19th Regt. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wardlaw.

Sept. 24. At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 74, Charles Cole, esq. of Paston hall, Northamptonshire, many years a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, and late of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.

At Hurstmonceux, Sussex, John Croft, esq. solicitor, of Basinghall-st.

At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. G. T. Davis, upholsterer, Canterbury, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of John Farebrother, esq. of Westminster.

At his son's in London, aged 83, William Legh, of Windsor, esq.

At Teignmouth, aged 65, Col. Richard Zachary Mudge, R.E. of Beechwood, Devon. He entered the service in 1807, served in the Peninsula, and received the medal for Talavera.

At Wokingham, Catherine, sole surviving dau. of the late Edw. Wise, esq.

Sept. 25. At Dublin, John B. Beamish, esq. son of the Rev. H. H. Beamish, of Upper Hamilton-terr. London.

On board the Orinoco, off the river Katcha, of cholera and dysentery, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Sidney Beckwith, 1st batt. Rifle brigade. He received his commission as 2d Lieut. 1828, and commanded the infantry employed against the insurgent Dutch Boers at the Cape in 1848.

At Stanhope-pl. Hyde-park, aged 65, William Belton Crealock, esq.

At her brother's, Rear-Adm. Hamilton, Wimpole-st. aged 73, Miss Margaret Hamilton.

At Brixton, aged 78, John Haycroft, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

In Pimlico, Sarah-Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Robert Ongley Helden, of 89th Regt.

At Bayswater, aged 74, George Holt, esq.

At Bristol, aged 73, Charles Jenkins, senior, esq. surgeon.

At Southsea, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of Josiah Webb, esq.

Sept. 26. At Weymouth, aged 79, C. Blair, esq. He was born at Whatcombe-house, Whitechurch, and his remains were conveyed to the family vault in the same village.

At Richmond, aged 61, Dr. Benj. Blyth.

Aged 66, Gartherrude, wife of John Brandon, esq. York-place, Camberwell New-road.

At Wilmore, C. H. Corbett, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

In Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 80, Mr. Edward Cross, late of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and formerly owner of the menagerie at Exeter Change.

At Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 82, Jane-Drummond, widow of the late Edwin Gardner, esq.

At Peckham, aged 81, John Goodman, esq.

William Edward Staite, esq. inventor of the electric light.

At Rothiemay-house, Banffshire, aged 89, Alexander Francis Tayler, formerly Major of the 26th Regt. He married in 1802 Lady Jane Duff, sister to the present Earl of Fife; she died in 1850.

Sept. 27. At Hounsditch, aged 69, Joseph Jacob Cantor, esq.

At Balaklava, having gallantly led his company in the battle of the Alma, Lieut.-Col. Augustus Cox, Gren. Guards, fourth son of R. H. Cox, esq. of Hillingdon-house, Middlesex.

At St. Alban's, William Wickham Faircloth, esq. solicitor.

At Bow, Midd. aged 68, Samuel Goss, esq.

At Ospringe-house, Faversham, aged 52, Col. Montresor, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H.

At Southsea, aged 70, George Voller Oughton,

esq. Knight of the Tower and Sword, Paymaster R.N.

At Southsea, aged 68, George Whitehorn Ranwell, esq.

At Torquay, George-Hardwicke, only son of T. H. Shute, M.D.

At Ryde, aged 65, John Vidler, esq. Vice-Consul for France, Sweden, Norway, and the Hanse Towns, and many years magistrate and alderman of the borough.

Sept. 23. In the Black Sea, of cholera, aged 20, the Hon. Robert John Annesley, Lieut. 11th Hussars, brother to the Earl Annesley. He was the third surviving son of William-Richard third Earl, by Priscilla-Cecilia, daughter of the late Hugh Moore, esq. of Eglantine-house, Downshire.

At Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 59, Phoebe, wife of Richard Berry, esq. late of Paignton, Devon.

At Canterbury, aged 74, Peter Craig, esq.

At Gravesend, aged 34, George T. Dalrymple, third surviving son of the late Commissary-Gen. Sir Charles Dalrymple.

At Montreuil-sur-Mer, France, aged 62, Augustin Gamman Eagleson, esq.

At Farringdon, Berks, aged 65, James Hains, esq. solicitor.

At Islington, aged 86, Thomas Southey, esq.

At Walton-on-the-Naze, aged 27, William-Baker, youngest son of the late G. W. White, esq. Ipswich.

At Great Torrington, Devon, aged 54, Thomas Wills, esq. late Commander of the ship Charles Forbes, Bombay.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 89, Mrs. Yerraway.

Sept. 29. At Canterbury, aged 72, Jane, younger dau. of the late J. Baker, esq. M.P. for Canterbury.

At Stamford, Beds. Richard, son of the late Richard Bodger, esq. of Southill.

At the vicarage, Pershore, aged 88, Mrs. Martha Campbell, formerly of Sidmouth.

In Lamb's Conduit-st. aged 53, David Nunes Carvalho, esq. late of Fleet-st.

In West Ham-lane, Stratford, aged 74, Miss Sarah Chaplin.

At Perry-hill, Sydenham, aged 58, J. Clark, esq.

At Joiners' Hall, London, aged 79, Susanna, wife of Thomas Gandell, esq.

At Balaklava, aged 27, John Arthur Freeman, late Captain in the Royal Scots Greys, only son of John Freeman, esq. of Gaines, co. Heref.

At Dingle, co. Kerry, Mrs. Robert Hickson.

On his passage home from the Baltic fleet, aged 13, Edward Alfred Reginald Lane, Naval cadet, son of John Newton Lane, esq. of King's Bromley, co. Stafford, and grandson of Lord Bagot.

At Glasgow, Mr. William Muir, licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (1831).

At Kendall's Hall, Herts. aged 80, Miss Pearch.

In North-pl. Park-lane, at an advanced age, Hugh Reilly, esq.

At Ladon House, Mortlake, Catherine, infant dau. of the Hon. Mr. Spring Rice.

At Dovercourt New Town, Frances-Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late James Duncan Thomson, esq. and granddau. of John Bagshaw, esq. M.P. of Cliff House, Essex.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept. 30 .	946	869	361	40	2216*	1141	1075	1769
Oct. 7 .	697	583	243	3	1526†	731	795	1402
„ 14 .	685	456	228	25	1394‡	714	680	1542
„ 21 .	663	427	212	19	1321§	627	694	1408

* From Cholera 754.

† From Cholera 411.

‡ „ 249.

§ „ 163.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
57 0	30 6	25 4	34 8	44 4	39 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 14l. 10s. to 16l. 0s.—Kent Pockets, 15l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 23.

Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 3s. to 1l. 12s.—Clover, 4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 3s.	2d. to 5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 23.
Mutton 3s.	2d. to 4s.	10d.	Beasts 5,246
Veal 3s.	4d. to 4s.	8d.	Calves 196
Pork 3s.	2d. to 5s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs 24,900
			Pigs 530

COAL MARKET, Oct. 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 21s. 0d. to 27s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 17s. 6d. to 26s. 6d

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 68s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 68s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep. 26	52	63	53	30, 40	fair	Oct. 11	48	60	48	30, 18	fair
27	55	67	53	, 31	cloudy, fair	12	47	58	46	, 47	do.
28	56	68	54	, 13	do. do.	13	45	53	48	, 37	foggy
29	54	67	53	, 12	do. do.	14	47	54	53	, 26	rain
30	56	71	54	, 13	do. do.	15	49	53	52	, 10	do. cldy. rain
O. 1	49	58	53	, 21	foggy, fair	16	50	54	47	29, 89	cloudy
2	49	60	53	29, 95	do. do.	17	48	53	46	, 30	cdy.fgy.rn.fr.
3	52	63	48	, 77	fair	18	47	51	45	, 27	rn. slht. snow
4	50	61	58	, 77	cloudy, fair	19	40	48	49	, 72	cdy. heavy rn.
5	56	68	57	, 54	slht. rn. fr. rn.	20	47	53	47	, 37	rain
6	50	55	50	, 52	constant rain	21	49	56	50	, 38	fair
7	49	58	52	, 95	cloudy, fair	22	50	57	50	, 32	rain, cldy. fair
8	49	58	55	, 97	fair	23	48	54	41	, 33	fair, rain
9	52	68	60	, 69	rain, fair	24	49	51	43	, 33	cldy. fair, rain
10	49	65	59	30, 02	fair	25	43	47	39	28, 97	heavy rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
27			95 1/4						6 9 pm.
28			95 1/4						5 9 pm.
29			95 1/4						5 8 pm.
30			95 1/2					9 pm.	5 8 pm.
2			95 7/8					10 pm.	5 8 pm.
3			95 3/4				230	10 pm.	5 8 pm.
4			95 3/4						5 8 pm.
5			95 3/4						5 8 pm.
6			95 1/2					7 pm.	4 7 pm.
7			95 1/2				230	7 pm.	4 7 pm.
9			95 1/4				230		7 pm.
10			95 1/4					6 10 pm.	4 7 pm.
11		94 1/8	95 3/8	94 3/8	4 3/8				4 7 pm.
12	208	94 1/8	95 3/8	94 3/8	4 3/8			10 pm.	4 7 pm.
13	209 1/2	94 1/8	95 3/8	94 3/8	4 3/8			7 10 pm.	4 7 pm.
14		94	95 1/4	94 1/4	4 3/8			10 pm.	4 7 pm.
16	210	93 5/8	94 1/2	93 7/8	4 3/8			7 10 pm.	4 7 pm.
17	210	93 3/4	95	94	4 3/8			7 10 pm.	4 7 pm.
18	210	93 3/4	94 7/8	93 3/4	4 1/2			7 10 pm.	4 7 pm.
19	210	93 1/2	94 3/4	93 3/4	4 3/8			7 10 pm.	7 pm.
20	210	93 1/4	94 1/2	93 1/2	4 3/8			10 pm.	4 7 pm.
21		93 1/4	94 3/8	93 3/8	4 3/8		230	11 pm.	4 7 pm.
23	212	93 1/2	94 3/4	93 3/4	4 3/8		232	11 pm.	5 8 pm.
24	212	93 3/8	94 3/8	93 5/8	4 3/8			11 pm.	5 8 pm.
25	212	93 3/8	94 3/8	93 5/8	4 3/8			12 pm.	5 9 pm.
26	212 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/2	4 3/8			11 pm.	6 9 pm.
27	213	93 3/8	94 3/8	93 5/8	4 3/8			10 pm.	7 9 pm.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1854.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In the Obituary of our present number will be found the melancholy lists of the British officers who have fallen victims to the recent battles in the Crimea, as well as the names of their numerous comrades who have fallen, day by day, by the cannon and shell of the enemy, or by the equally fatal attacks of cholera and the effects of excessive fatigue. We have endeavoured to collect such biographical and genealogical information as attaches to the names of the deceased; and it cannot fail to strike the attention of the reader that England is indeed spending some of her best blood in her present resistance to the inroads of Northern barbarism. Among troops of junior members of our nobility and aristocracy, the sole heir of an earldom of Ireland has met his death, together with the presumptive heir to another Irish earldom, and whose brother had before fallen during the present war, and several others who were the heirs expectant, and some who were in actual possession, of broad lands and titles at home. Two members of the House of Commons, Colonel Hunter Blair and Colonel Pakenham, fell in the battle of Inkermann, which has been fatal beyond precedent to the British brigade of Guards. Of the former of these officers we reserve our memorial for an article in our longer Obituary of next month, in which memoirs will also be given of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, Brig.-General Strangways, Brig.-General Goldie, Brig.-General Tylden, Colonel the Hon. F. G. Hood, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Alexander, and Captain Nolan.

Miss Nightingale, who has been placed at the head of the arrangements for furnishing English nurses to our wounded and sick troops in the East, is of the ancient Hallamshire family of Shore. From the pedigree of the family in Hunter's Hallamshire, we draw the following:—William Shore, esq. of Tapton, third surviving son of Samuel Shore, esq. of Sheffield, married, 26th Nov. 1792, Mary, daughter of George Evans, esq. of Cromford, Derbyshire, niece and heir of Peter Nightingale, esq. of Lea, Derbyshire. The only male issue of this marriage was William Edward, who assumed the name of Nightingale by the Prince Regent's sign-manual, dated 4th Feb. 1815, in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle Peter Nightingale. He married 1st June, 1818, Frances, daughter of Wm. Smith, esq.

M.P. for the city of Norwich. Miss Florence Nightingale is the issue of that marriage. She has been distinguished among all who have known her by that ardent yet judicious benevolence which has fitted her for the difficult and responsible task which she has now undertaken.

It is proposed to raise a public subscription for an obituary window of stained glass in the church of St. Mary, Chester, to the memory of the gallant heroes of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers who fell at the battle of the Alma, with a tablet, on which will be inscribed the names of the dead. The Bishop of Chester, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., and Lady Wynn, have each subscribed 10*l.* towards this memorial.

The following passage relative to the late Mr. Brayley is referred to in the memoir of that gentleman communicated to our present number by his veteran friend and associate Mr. Britton. It reached us too late for insertion in its proper place:—

“In the year 1830 I was applied to by Mr. John Wright, a talented engraver on wood, to write a small volume on ‘The Tower of London,’ to accompany a series of beautifully executed cuts of views of that celebrated royal fortress. Herein I sought the literary aid of my old friend Mr. Brayley, who devoted himself to the task *con amore*. The volume extends to 374 pages, and contains a vast mass of historical, biographical, and archæological information; not only carefully investigated and elucidated, but vouched by precise references to the most trustworthy authorities. The late Mr. John Bayley had recently produced two large quarto and expensive volumes on the same subject; and fancying himself injured by a small, humble, and cheap work, wrote to me a very angry and threatening letter; but finding that our work was based on solid foundations, and that his ‘History’ was duly and faithfully quoted, as well as every other authority, he ascertained that he could not better his cause by litigation. Our volume was dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, in terms I am not ashamed to acknowledge, though I regret to state that his Grace was neither very courteous nor very kind in subsequent intercourse about Dover Castle, of which the Duke was Warden or Governor, when I was desirous of examining and making sketches of its pharos-tower, ruined church, and others of its most ancient members.’”

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE QUEENS BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

The Queens before the Conquest. By Mrs. Matthew Hall. 2 vols.

THE authoress of this work commences with expressing a belief which rests upon a very slender foundation. Her volumes, "it is believed, will be found to present the first connected outline of the history of royal women prior to the Norman Conquest." Mrs. Hall's outline is very far from being connected; it is often broken or confused; and on the roll of her queens we more than once come upon names which have no more right to be there than that of Mrs. General Washington. There are other names of whose possessors Mrs. Hall has with much labour collected and narrated all that is known with regard to their deeds, words, and pretensions—and that is precisely nothing. But, let us not be misunderstood. In saying thus much we speak with reference to the subject rather than with reference to the author. We are thinking of the material rather than the art with which it has been manipulated. Mrs. Hall has had a very difficult and not a very interesting task. Her assiduity, zeal, and judgment have enabled her to surmount many of the difficulties; but all her taste and talent have failed to render her volumes interesting—*generally*. The mind refuses to retain the uncouth names of people whose very existence is doubtful. We have no enthusiasm for personages whose appellations fade from the vexed memory as soon as they escape from the eye; and, with all the good intentions possible, we cannot whip up a sympathetic action for individuals who, if they ever did exist, were characters who, if they now hired suburban villas, or occupied

country mansions, would certainly not be visited by their neighbours. If the actor was mockingly asked why he should feel and weep for Hecuba, *we* might, still more pertinently, be asked wherefore we should care for the three Guinevers?—three queens who certainly may be rolled into one, of whom, even then, little is known but fable hardly worth the telling; and who, unsubstantial herself, was the wife of a shadowy, yet majestic, myth, the renowned King Arthur, of whom certainly more is told than we, with great appetite for legend, should like to accept.

When the Bishop of Ferns was reading Gulliver's Travels, he perused it, honest man, with the conviction that the record given was that of the alleged experience of a *bonâ fide* Captain Lemuel. The narrative, however, was too much even for the patient and credulous prelate, and when he closed the book, he did so with the reluctantly yielded remark, that he did not believe a word of it. We may make the same comment on some of the stories of these early kings and queens. The latter have no more reality than Pope Joan. Their burying-places, indeed, are pointed out, in strange proof that they once lived. Alas! is there not a grave of "the mould of form," Prince Hamlet, at Elsinore? Are not the tombs of the victim-lovers of the feuds of Capulet and Montague, Romeo and Juliet, to be seen at Verona? and do not Paul and Virginia, who will for ever live, and never die, sleep in hypothetically cold obstruction in the most graceful of resting-places in the Mauritius? A grave is no more proof of

the pre-existence of its alleged occupant than an empty cradle is testimony of a birth. All the *berceaux* that were carried in to the convent of Farmoutier formed no evidence against the kind ladies who there so liberally entertained the Count Ory and his "quatorze chevaliers," in the guise of "Sisters." It was only when each *berceau* had its tenant that the mayor of the arrondissement could confidently swear to a positive fact and a logical conclusion.

But, as it is popularly, if not vulgarly, said, that where there is smoke there must be fire, and as there can be no consequence without an antecedent premise, it is probable enough that all the shadows in history mantled with glorious names have been reflected from substances of *some* sort, though it were impossible to say what, hardly worth the inquiring after, and, when learned, not always worth the knowing. Even of the actual substantial Queens whom Mrs. Hall has attired in full regal costume, and set upon pedestals duly named and catalogued, we account less than of the incidental matter told in connection with their histories.

Thus, that Cartismunda was married to our highly-esteemed friend Cymbeline, whom we recollect well in the person of the late Mr. Egerton, at Covent Garden Theatre, we make little account. The marriage took place at Rome, and, no doubt, there was a joyous scattering of nuts, and chorusing of comic epithalamic verses, and an extravagant consumption of the Latin wedding-cake, made of Sesame grain. We take with thankful admiration the intelligence that the lady became the mother of six children, and regret that some of them were rather given to fast ways and late hours; but we are more interested in the record which informs us that when Cartismunda was a widow she stoutly and successfully asserted her claim to the inalienable right possessed by every British widow whose husband dies intestate,—her "thirds." She accordingly received a third of her deceased consort's kingdom; and being a plump and well-endowed widow, with a bright eye and mischief in it, as was the case with that Widow Wadman, who so terribly shook the heart of Uncle Toby, beneath the plush waistband of his memorable nether-garment,

Cartismunda was wooed and won by Cadallan King of the Brigantes. They were a couple who thoroughly comprehended the value of joining two estates in one ring-fence, and, to make the inclosure doubly sure, the Queen's son Arviragus espoused the King's daughter Boadicea. The royal sire soon after died, and thereupon the royal lady, caring as little for law as the Christian and unclean Catherine of Russia, cheated the children out of their inheritance, and seized upon the entire monarchy as her own. She was now a "widow indeed," that is, more richly endowed than ever, and Venusius, a British chieftain, high in pretension and low in purse, pursued her with as much pertinacity as, and more success than, Mr. Dunn, when enamoured of "les beaux yeux de la cassette" of a more respectable woman than Cartismunda.

The third marriage belied the old proverb respecting "luck in odd numbers;" and Cartismunda was as indifferent a mother as she was a wife. She betrayed her son Caractacus to the Romans; and, having grown tired of the British chieftain, she disposed of him by summary divorce, unsanctioned by any ecclesiastical court, and raised to his place a handsome armour-bearer, with an ugly name, which has been Latinized into the not very mellifluous one of *Villocatius*.

The Russians took the succession of Catherine's "favourites" as courteously as that very civilized people might be expected to do. The ancient Britons, however, felt their virtue considerably fluttered by the equivocal conduct of the Queen. They broke out into healthy rebellion, the issue of which was that they captured Cartismunda, and buried her alive. Mrs. Hall, with the righteous enthusiasm of Madame Roland screaming for joy at the desolation descending upon poor Marie Antoinette, says that Cartismunda deserved her fate; and, considering what that fate was, we question if the Secretary to the Society against Cruelty to Animals will be able to read Mrs. Hall's sentiment on this subject without a very natural and a very prolonged shudder.

Such is the biographical outline of the earliest of the Queens before the Conquest, and we think it would puzzle

even Plutarch himself to run a parallel to it with any of the crowned ladies who came *after* the Conquest.

With her daughter-in-law Boadicea (Victoria, as the name implies; but with regard to person and character "very unlike *my* Beverley!"), we find ourselves in company with a lady for whom we were taught in the days of our pupilhood to entertain much admiration and sympathy. The double sentiment, we fear, was expended upon one little deserving of it. Boadicea, however, *was* a wronged woman. Her husband Arviragus (who used to look so harmless and innocent, when Mr. Abbot played the character,) made no more account of her than Beau Fielding did of his hurriedly married wife, "Mistress Mary Wadsworth;" and just as the beau passed from the bower of Mistress Mary, to marry the famous and faded Duchess of Cleveland, so did Arviragus "pooh, pooh" the claims of Boadicea, to espouse a Roman minx, with great rank and little character. He was not even tried for bigamy, as the beau was, who went to the bar of the Old Bailey with Queen Anne's pardon, cut and dried, in his pocket; but his life was not a quiet one, until his first wife condoned his offence, and admitted him once more *ad mensam et thorum*.

It was *then* that the real trials of Boadicea commenced. She was a lady who could very well find solace for herself in the absence of a husband, and when Arviragus died she was not half so much shocked at the circumstance as she was at the appearance of a batch of Roman attorneys, who presented her with a debtor and creditor account of her affairs, with a very large balance struck against her, in favour of the imperial treasury. She refused to draw a check for the amount, and her pseudo-creditors arrested and very inhumanly scourged her. All Caer Lud breathed a sort of Barclay and Perkins' vengeance against the Haynaus of the hour, and Boadicea herself, shaking her long yellow hair, till she looked as if she were continually lightning, not only screamed for vengeance,—she had scorned to shriek for pity,—but sat down and wrote letters, for she could write as well as scream, arranged a widely-extended plot, and in the mean time, awaiting its being carried out to a

happy consummation, she caught all the Roman ladies she could, and for every wheel on her own back she cut a score into *their* loins. If anything true be further known of her, it is that she was without mercy or compassion; she was familiar with massacre, slaying her own victims, or driving her chariot over those of the Romans; and I question if she were so much annoyed at the insults inflicted on her "young ladies,"—not over-bashful daughters,—as she was at being foiled of the vengeance she would have exacted in return. We never pass through the classic and unsavoury district of Battle Bridge, the theatre of her final defeat, without feeling gratefully assured that it is better to live under the constitutional sway of Victoria—even with the double income-tax annexed—than to have been subject to her namesake before the Conquest, with double scythes upon her chariot-wheels.

We confess that, despite the alleged wrongs of Boadicea, when we compare that terrible virago with the Claudia for whom Arviragus deserted her, our sympathy is rather excited for the second wife. She knew of no illegality in her union with her fickle lord, and when she espoused him,

In a mede with flowers of great beauté,

whereon was founded that city of Caer Glow, or Gloucester, which, like Stilton, gives name to more cheeses than it makes, the gentle Gwinessa, as she was called by the British, intended to ratify all the promises to which she was bound. She shines as a peace-maker, and in Heathen or in Christendom, blessed are the peace-makers. Her own peace was wholly wrecked by the fickleness of her lord, and Gwinessa, who was neither whipped herself, nor deserved to be, nor given to whipping others, died broken-hearted in giving birth to a son. Thus far, the record of the early Queens is anything but lively.

Indeed, the roll of their history is very like the "Tale of Mystery," a startling melodrama, without any comic scenes to enliven oppressed and outraged nature. There *is*, however, some variety. The wand of Mrs. Hall takes us far beyond seas, and there we see a Julia Domna, as gay, fair, and calculating as Lola Montes; cajoling rough Major-General Severus into a mar-

riage (by insinuating that a soothsayer had declared that whoever married Julia should be imperial master in Rome), and then "blazing" in the Eternal City with such irresistible example of extravagance, that the wealthiest people immolated themselves and estates by imitating her.

As Severus became emperor, and Britain was subject to his sway, Mrs. Hall makes of Julia Donna a Queen of England before the Norman Conquest. As this is one of the pleasantest of the biographies we do not object to the process; and we feel that when the young mother of Geta introduced her strange Eastern fashions in the parks and parties prior to William of Normandy, she must have as much astonished, aye, more astonished, the old sober stagers than Mrs. Damer did when she first appeared at a "drum" in the unheard-of innovation of black stockings!

Julia was one of those ladies who endeavour to hide domestic troubles under an outward guise of carelessness, or beneath the dissipation of soirées and suppers. Her boys, Caracalla and Geta, could never be bound over to keep the peace; and her old friends in Britain pitied her when what served for the newspapers of that day brought them intelligence that was sometimes nearly as mendacious as that conveyed to us by "the fourth estate." Julia's family circle, however, was, as we all know, one of a very gloomy or stormy complexion, and as she could not, ultimately, free herself of its sad memories by inviting crowds of philosophers to her *petits soupers*, she went so far in the spirit of philosophy as to commit suicide.

As for the groups of so-called British Queens who follow, and who could have had nothing about them so barbarous as their names, we reject them altogether. If that lady who married the schoolmaster's drunken son, Bonosus, and who never was in England at all, really deserves to be called Queen of the island, so we re-affirm did Mrs. Washington, after the battle of Bunker's Hill. But as one martin does *not* make a summer, so half a dozen ladies of whom nobody has ever scarcely heard, and about whom nobody at all cares, and touching whom nothing whatever is said to shew that

they have any right to be engraven upon the roll and record of our Queens,—why that half a dozen can by no process of weights or measures, to say nothing of logic and history (which is sometimes so very illogical), be admitted to registryship upon the royal list whereon Mrs. Hall has affixed them.

Passing them, we find ourselves face to face with the great Helena, concerning whom so much or so little is known that it is yet a disputed question,—if there now be any one who cares to dispute on so profitless a question,—whether she were born under shadow of a stable or on the steps of a throne; here at home in England, or miles away at a foreign hearth, and amid a ferocious people.

However this may be, one thing is certain, that, whether Helena was daughter of that old King Cole of whom the song says, with such delicious and iterated emphasis, that he

Was a merry old soul, and a merry old soul was he; whether she was daughter of a venerable potentate or of a joyous innkeeper; whether she was born at Colchester or near the wall of Antoninus, one thing is certain, that she was not famous till she was the widow of Constantius, at which time she was of the disagreeably "certain age" of 54.

There is a circumstance told of her son which deserves to have circulation given to it, for the sake of the example. The circumstance is this. Helena's great son, Constantine, created her "Chancellor of the Exchequer." We will not go so far as to say that every sovereign should follow the example. Queen Christina was a sort of actual Chancellor of the Spanish Exchequer, without responsibility, and we all know what came of it; but we will say this, and in our character as Sylvanus Urban we feel bound to say it for the benefit of Young England, that if in private life every son who is the youthful "lord of himself, that heritage of woe," were to endow his mother with the same office and authority, dealers in "bills" would not drink champagne and keep country villas, with more furniture therein than respectability warrants,—as is now the case.

Helena is famous as a discoverer of the remnants of the first days of Christianity, if we may so speak. Mrs. Hall cites "cart-loads of relics," as

sent by her to Rome, where, by the way, the owners are so ashamed of some of them, as to keep them for ever concealed from all but the eye of faith. The sort of qualification which Helena possessed as a hunter after relics is explained with what sounds like keen satire by Mrs. Hall; as, for example, where we are told that "St. Helena found a relic of the chain by which *she* judged St. Peter had been fastened, and therefore determined to offer it to the Pope, who possessed another fragment. It was received by him with much pomp and solemnity, and *it is said* that the identity was proved by the two chains uniting of their own accord when brought in sight of each other." We must say that Mrs. Hall collects materials after something of the fashion with which Helena gathered relics, and she makes her alleged facts meet with an "it is said," just like the links of the Apostle's chain; and one, no doubt, is quite as genuine and incontrovertible as the other.

The second Helena was as wonderful a woman in her way. When the conquering Maximus came to espouse that Lady Helena of Eudda, he appeared with such a multitude of armed groomsmen that there had like to be a massacre before the bridal. It would have been a pity, for Helena, fact or fiction (*wahrheit oder dichtung*), was a gentle creature, and when she heard of the death of her stalwart consort, being at that time walking in the valley of Festiniog, she dissolved entirely by force of weeping, and became the source where ever since has flowed the Fynnon Helen,—or Well of Helena.

This is quite as true as anything told us of Rowena, the Saxon maid, who came over with *Hengist* and *Horsa* (mare and stallion), the devices of two chiefs whose names have been derived from their symbols. They were greater brutes than the quadrupeds, and trod more roughly upon all beneath them. The loves of Rowena and Vortigern are probably as irrefutable as Ireland's tragedy, and circumstance thereof, which he swore came from the hand of Shakspeare. The daughter of Hengist was in no respect like her namesake in Ivanhoe, for she led her husband a wretched life, and amused her leisure hours by dabbling in poisons, and administering them to those whom she

did not like. But then her life was a dull one, in this a foreign country to her, and she needed a little relaxation, poor lady, to make it tolerable.

Of the three Guinevers, and of their husband Arthur, the accomplished authoress deals as seriously as though their birth, parentage, and education, life, character, and behaviour, were matters easy to establish, and instructive in the detail. We do not ourselves, we confess it, like to give up Arthur. We love the name, the hero, and his romantic deeds. We deem lightly of his light-o'-love bearing. It was the privilege of chivalry to be faithless. Knights, indeed, vowed the contrary, but they were a promise-breaking, word-despising crew. Honour was ever on their lips, seldom in their hearts, and never respected by them when found in the possession of their neighbours' wives. How is it that knights are so invariably cited with long-winded laudation by Romish writers, when they desire to illustrate the devotional spirit of olden times? Is it that the knights were truthful, devout, chaste, God-fearing? Not a jot! It is because the cavaliers cared but for one thing, in the sense of having fear but for one thing, and *that* the Devil. To escape from being finally triumphed over by that Father of Evil they paid largely, revered outwardly, confessed unreservedly, and were absolved plenarily. That is the reason why chivalry was patted on the back by Rome; as for the chevaliers themselves, we no more believe in their patriotism or good sense than we do in that of Lieutenant Royer, who felt such "satisfaction," in the opera house at Odessa, at being permitted to look through the identical glass through which that mendacious pietist, Osten Sacken, had contemplated with ecstasy the loss of the Tiger!

With regard to the triple-lady Guinever, the very small virtue of one-third of the whole will not salubriously leaven the entire lump. If romance be true,—and there is more about Guinever therein than of any other lady,—she was a delicious, audacious, winning, seductive, irresistible, and heartless hussey;—and a shameless! and a bare-faced! Only read *Sir Lancelot du Lac*! Yes; it cannot be doubted but that in the voluminous romances of the old day,

there was a sprinkling of historical fact. Now, if a thousandth part of what is recorded of this bewitching Guinever be true, she must have been such a lady as we cannot now conceive of. She was not very particular, either. True daughter of her mother Venus, when Mars was not at hand she could stoop to Vulcan; if the king was not at home, she could listen to a knight; if both were away, esquire or page might speak boldly, without fear of being unheeded; and if all were absent in the chase, or at the fray, there was always a good-looking groom in the yard, with whom Guinever could converse, without holding that so to do was to be guilty at least of derogation. I know no more merry reading than that same ton of romance which goes by the title of *Sir Lancelot du Lac*. But it is not of that sort which Mrs. Chapone would recommend to young ladies, or that Dr. Cumming would read aloud at the Duke of Argyll's. It is a book, however, which a grave man, a little tired of his gravity, may look into between serious studies and solemn pursuits—a book for a lone winter evening by a library fire, with wine and walnuts at hand; or for an old-fashioned summer's eve, in a bower through whose foliage the sun pours his adieu as gorgeously red as the Burgundy in your flask. Of a truth, a man must be "in a concatenation accordingly," ere he may venture to address himself to the chronicle which tells of the "fredaines," "bamboches," and "bombance" of Guinever the Frail and of Lancelot du Lac.

We have spoken of the pseudo-devotion of the ancient knights—of those enlightened men who made the cup-bearer take precedence of the chaplain, just as the Australian aborigines rank the noseborer before the medicine man of the tribe. One was about as reasonable as the other. The worst of the queens, it may be observed, was as devout as the knights, and after their fashion too. But it must also be acknowledged that some of these royal ladies enjoyed, for it *was* an enjoyment, a most earnest devotion; and yet their spiritual superiors appear to have been as hard upon them as though they had been as light of conduct as Guinever herself.

This, however, has always been the

rule, down to a much later period than that of the Conquest—down to that just prior to the Commonwealth; perhaps later. Thus, in Hamond L'Estrange's History of King Charles I. (1665), we find it written that the spiritual adviser of Queen Henriette had the madness to impose upon her as a penance, among other things, "to go barefoot, to spin, to wait upon her family servants at their ordinary repasts, to travel on foot in the mire on a rainy morning from Somerset House to St. James's, her confessor himself, meanwhile, like Lucifer, riding by her in his coach; but, which is worst of all, to make a progress to Tyburn, there to present her devotions." Certainly it may be averred, without fear of contradiction, that no Queen before the Conquest was treated with more rigour, deserved or unmerited, than the consort of Charles I. by her "director." No wonder is it that the people finally took upon themselves the "direction" alike of Kings, Queens, and power of the Church.

And yet Henrietta-Maria was hardly a less faithful daughter of her church than Ostrida, the daughter-in-law of Penda, of whom, however, nearly all that we hear in these volumes is that she carried the bones of her uncle St. Oswald to the abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnshire, and that all her sanctity and goodness of heart could not protect her from being slain. Had she been a less active Queen, like Werburga, who passed some threescore years in church, she perhaps might have lived as long, but she would not have been half as useful. For life, after all, is to be measured less by length of years than amount of acts and of honour resulting from them. "Ego me metior," says Alexander in the historical romance by Quintus Curtius, of which he is the hero, "Ego me metior non ætatis spatio, sed gloriâ;" and if Alexander had always spoken as truthfully, and had always acted up to what he thus expressed, he would probably have enjoyed a longer extension of life, and certainly would have been crowned by a more brilliant circlet of glory. He and Werburga present to us the aspect of the two extremes of mischievous conduct; the Macedonian displaying an activity resulting in evil; the British Queen a

torpidity that was not the less detrimental for taking the complexion of religion. A Queen who passed sixty years in church was as little worthy of the responsible position in which she was placed, as was the "tyrannus" whose hours were divided between the battle field and the banquet; the mornings devoted to hard fighting, the evenings to hard drinking.

In the times upon which we are treating, however, it must be confessed that the phrase "our most religious and gracious Queen" would have had some real meaning in it; and something like it was applied to that rather obscure Queen Richryda, whose sole merit seems to have been that "she carried lamps before the great ones of the Lord." In these later days we understand more correctly the proper division of labour, and we fancy that we are not likely to be edified by the spectacle of a sovereign carrying a pair of branch candlesticks before a mediæval bishop. If the spectacle *were* possible, we very much doubt whether the principal performer would gain any credit by the act.

The royal lady high Queenburga perhaps surpassed all her predecessors, and successors too, in the devotion with which she surrendered herself to the conduct of religious rather than of secular affairs. The brightest jewel in her crown is said to consist in the not very sparkling circumstance that she and her husband lived on the affectionate terms of brother and sister, and that the Church extolled them highly in consequence. We believe, nevertheless, that the ecclesiastical authorities were divided in their judgment upon this delicate matter. A passage in a recently published work, "Table Traits; with something on them," has the following passage, which is apt to the question:

"The table kept by St. Bridget, when she married Ulpho, Prince of Nericia, in Sweden, was a very modest one for so princely a pair, but what was spared thereby was given to the poor. Bridget and Ulpho, she sweet sixteen, he two years more, read every evening that soothing chapter from St. Paul which formed the favourite study of St. Ammon and his wife; but, as it would appear, with indifferent success. 'They enrolled themselves in the third

order of St. Francis, and lived in their own house as if it had been a regular and austere monastery.' Their biographer immediately adds, without comment, 'They afterwards had eight children, four boys and four girls,' and as the same paragraph goes on to state that 'all these children were favoured with the blessings of divine grace,' it may fairly be concluded that a domestic observation of a monastic regularity and austerity is a course that will produce blessings and olive-branches."

Mrs. Hall discusses this question at some length. The lady states that

Unbounded praise is bestowed by most Roman Catholic writers on those Queens who converted their palaces into nunneries, and looked upon their husbands as merely brothers of a community, whose earthly love it was their duty to repudiate, and with whom it was praiseworthy to live on terms of the greatest severity. *Occasionally*, the partners of these holy and religious ladies shared their enthusiasm, and devoted themselves to the same life; but in some cases it was different, and the whole country was thrown into a ferment in consequence of the domestic troubles ensuing.

The union of Queens with their stepsons appears to have been a rather common fashion, and to have created less public or private commotion than the domestic arrangements alluded to in the above paragraph. A sample of the confusion worse confounded made by churchmen, when appealed to in the matrimonial broils at the royal fireside, is afforded us in the story of Etheldreda and Egfrid. This Queen and King of Northumberland had, during a wedded life of twelve years, lived on the terms of a most fraternal affection; "*for*," says Mrs. Hall, "neither the affection of the husband, the authority of the King, or any other inducement, was of any avail in inducing her to break the vows she had made to heaven:" "Alors,"—as the gentleman says in the French comedy,—"ce n'étoit pas la peine de se marier!" a very just remark; and we may add thereto that the royal lady, so far from keeping vows, really broke them.

The sequel of the story shows what influences were exercised by the clergy in those days, and on questions which certainly did not require a third person to make a solution of them. The

puzzled king Egfrid was, in truth, the George Dandin of the period. He was to his wife's family very much as Molière's unlucky husband was to the illustrious house of Sotenville. Etheldreda was the daughter of a king of East Anglia, and her mother, Hereswytha, was celebrated as the prolific "mother of saints." The daughter of this latter lady, however, had all the pride of her father, but none of the conjugal submissiveness of her mother, and thinking that there were saints enough in the family, she declined being a participator in the low pursuit of extending their number. Egfrid was sadly perplexed. He made her a present of the town of Hexham; but, to show how she valued the gift, she at once made it over to bishop Wilfred, that he might constitute thereof a diocesan city. The poor monarch, observing the favour with which his consort contemplated the handsome prelate, had recourse to him, in his guilelessness, and entrusted to him the mission of inducing Etheldreda to condescend to become the mother of princes. Mrs. Hall says that the bishop "appealed to by Egfrid on the subject of Etheldreda's vow, did not feel at liberty to decline the commission entrusted to him of interfering in this matter, and accordingly addressed himself to the Queen on the subject of her husband's wish." The right reverend gentleman appears to have interfered to some purpose. His interview with the Queen is not described in detail, which, all things considered, is, perhaps, as well. The issue, however, was doubtless looked upon with less ecstasy by the married monarch than by the celibate priest. That issue was, the determination of the wife to retire to a monastery, "an important step, in which she was advised by Wilfred." Worldly people might be disposed to say that the Queen and the Bishop eloped together; but, if they did, they contrived the matter so as to carry with it an appearance of the greatest respectability. The Queen went to her aunt, who was lady abbess of the monastery of Coldingham, near Berwick; her pious director accompanied her, and finally bestowed upon her that veil, which, whatever it may have made of her, was as a wall of brass between her and her very deluded husband.

The detail of the flight may in-

sinuate into the reader's mind the idea of a little scandal, but amateurs of highly-spiced stories will be exceedingly disappointed. When Wilfred and Etheldreda posted northward there was not indeed a soul with them to play propriety; but in a second flight there was more discretion on the part of this exemplary couple. On Egfrid declaring his intention to recover his runaway spouse, Wilfred furthered her escape, and, if he accompanied her to East Anglia, there were also with the locomotive pair a brace of young maidens; and Mrs. Hall, to reassure the more completely our fluttered sense of besittingness, kindly intimates the consoling hypothesis that "it is supposed that Ovin, an old and faithful steward of the Queen, attended their flight;" and, what is better still, "the monkish chronicles inform us that at every place where they rested, on their way thither, our Lord showed them miracles." Unfortunately, however, monkish chronicles, interested in making saints of a fugitive wife and her spiritual director, are no more to be trusted than a Russian bulletin, which, in its own interest, interprets defeat as meaning victory, and blasphemously orders thanksgivings for triumphs which have never existed.

We must pursue this story to its conclusion. Egfrid consoled himself for the contumacy of Etheldreda by marrying Ermenburga, a lady with a poor dowry and a temper to match. As the first-named Queen had taken bishop Wilfred for a bosom friend, so the second made selection of archbishop Theodore of Canterbury. This archiepiscopal *ami de la maison* thrust Wilfred out of his diocese, and Egfrid with as little ceremony thrust the ex-prelate into a dungeon. As for his chief treasure, his exquisitely-chased golden box of relics, Ermenburga took it as her own lawful prize, placing it on her drawing-room table, or what served as such, when at home, and never taking a drive in her springless chariot without having it at her side. In the last respect she reminds us of the Duke of Parma, who, when he was the owner of that famous Magdalen of Correggio which is now the chief gem in the Dresden Gallery, never rode abroad for an hour or two without making the counterfeit presentment of her he loved much the sharer in the ride.

The Church, as may be readily imagined, thoroughly beat her lay opponents in the long run. Archbishop Theodore made common cause with Wilfred, and, between the two, the warm-tempered Ermenburga, just after she became a widow, was hustled into a convent in Carlisle, and there died, in the seventh century. Like Etheldreda, she was childless; but, probably, not for the same reasons. With regard to the first wife, she became abbess of the monastery at Ely, where she washed the sisterhood and herself four times a year, and wore woollen clothes till they refused to be worn any longer. Shortly before her death, her physician, a man with an excellent practice, Dr. Cynefrid, opened a tumour in her neck, but she hardly thanked him for the pains taken, as she recognised in the painful excrescence a justly-deserved punishment. "I know," she said, "that I deservedly bear the weight of my sickness in my neck; for I remember, when I was very young, that I bore there the needless weight of jewels, and therefore I believe the divine goodness would have me endure the pain in my neck, that I may be absolved from the guilt of my needless levity, having now, instead of gold and precious stones, a red swelling and burning in my neck." Poor lady! she does not seem to have been aware that there is a pride which apes humility, and that the cramped Diogenes in his tub was more vain than Alexander who stood in his sunshine. She was as proud of the tumour which took place of the necklace, as Abyssinian belles of the present day are of their flesh bracelets—puffed circlets of their own skin, which they raise around their wrists by a torturing process which would make a saint ecstatic, and would kill half the *petites maitresses* in Christendom.

Etheldreda is the St. Audrey of the Calendar, and we have no doubt but that she was a far better person than "monkish chronicles," by seeking to prove too much, have made of her. It is no compliment to her memory, nevertheless, that all dirty finery is called by her somewhat mutilated name, *Tawdry*; an appellation given especially to the ordinary but showy lace sold at St. Audrey's fair, in the Isle of Ely, and now used to denote, not lace only, but any other part of the female

costume which is gaudy in appearance.

With respect to bishop Wilfred, if suspicion rests upon him, the chroniclers are to blame for it. He assuredly helped to make a sorry fireside for poor king Egfrid; but even that may have been done with a portion of good mingled with other intentions. In the case of gentlemen of his rank and vocation we are inclined to be as charitable as Mrs. Ramsbottom, when she wrote upon the "Habits and Men" encountered by her at Rome, and particularly of the morals and manners of the cardinals. We quite agree with the categorical dictum of that cacographical authoress, when she declared that the report that "the car'nals at Roam keep columbines was all pure calomel!" Oh, exquisite daughter of Mrs. Malaprop, and elder sister of Mrs. Partington, never was irrefutable truth put into so merrily-ringing a phrase.

If the royal biography of which we have just spoken seems as a domestic drama, whereby we are admitted to the domiciles of majesty before the Conquest, the unmixed melo-dramatic is to be seen in the record of Queen-drida Petronilla, Offa's wife, and a lady terribly given to talking. Mrs. Hall makes her eloquent in set speeches of a length that would make old Livy pant again. We do not pause to inquire who took those orations down, by an improved system of stenography. It will suffice as a sample of the quiet and retired habits of this lady, that she ruthlessly murdered her own son, and ended her existence at the bottom of a well. Her daughter, Eadburga, did a smart little business in the killing way too. This was the princess who, on being asked by Charlemagne which she would choose for a husband, himself or his son, declared for the latter, as the more acceptable, because of his youth, and was told by the father, that had she chosen *him* she should have had the son, but as she had selected the latter she should have neither! She really deserved neither; but, to hide her disappointment, she went into a monastery, became lady abbess, was expelled for her too lively propensities, and public demonstration of them, and finally died in the streets of Pavia begging her bread. The daughter of Offa asked for alms in an Italian city,

and the son of Aristides sang ballads for a livelihood on the highways of Athens. *Ce que c'est que de nous!*

The crimes of Eadburga were many in number, and heinous in character; but never did Poet Laureate so dexterously tell truth, and avoid it, as did the author of the epitaph designed for her tomb, when she should have one. There is not a word in it that can be refuted, simply because the poet confines himself to contrasting the physical activeness and passiveness of his heroine. He would not allude to her morals, satisfied that on that point it was well to be guided by the old adage, which says, "the least said is soonest mended."

I was, I am not; smiled, that since did weep;
Labour'd, that rest; I wak'd, that now must sleep;
I played, I play not; sung, that now am still;
Saw, that am blind; I would, that have no will:
I fed that which feeds worms; I stood, I fell;
I bade God save you, that now bid farewell.
I felt, I feel not; follow'd, was pursued;
I warr'd, have peace; I conquer'd, am subdued.
I moved, want motion; I was stiff, that bow
Below the earth; then something, nothing now.
I catch'd, am caught; I travell'd, here I lie;
Lived in the world, that to the world now die.

In modern times we have had chaplains as witty as this poet, when engaged upon the sayings and doings of deceased persons. It will be remembered that the notorious Mother Cresswell died a prisoner in Bridewell, in Charles the Second's reign, and left ten pounds for a funeral sermon, on condition that the preacher should only speak *well* of her. The reverend gentleman acquitted himself satisfactorily, by concluding a sermon on death, by remarking:—"According to the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was *well* of her. What I have to say, therefore, is this: she was born *well*; she lived *well*; and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of *Cresswell*; lived in *Clerkenwell*; and died in *Bridewell*." A Spartan legislature could hardly have been angry at such an epitaph as this. In the case of Mistress Cresswell, as in that of Queen Eadburga, her so-called advocate declined all controversy about facts. Macaulay alludes to this slipshod way of dealing with characters, in reference to what has been said by the panegyrists of Charles I. in answer to the charges laid against him by the people. The King was accused of

breaking his coronation oath, of flinging over the nation to the merciless tyranny of Laud, and of having violated those articles of the Petition of Right which he had sworn to observe, and for which pledge he had received good and valuable consideration. The panegyrizers meet these charges with the conclusively triumphant reply that the King was a faithful husband, kissed his children, heard prayers at six in the morning,—and had, moreover, a Vandyke dress, a handsome face, and a peaked beard.

Mrs. Hall tells us, that, in consequence of the crimes of Eadburga, the West Saxons made a law prohibiting female succession to the crown, or any distinctive honour being paid to the consorts of Kings. That lady further says, that subsequently, when Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred, had his youthful wife Judith crowned, it nearly cost him his own crown and authority. Dr. Lingard gives us an entirely different account, so far as the result of crowning Judith is concerned. That learned and temperate writer says, that "it is a question whether any Anglo-Saxon Queen was ever crowned before Judith, the wife of King Ethelwulf, and daughter of Charles le Chauve, King of France." She was crowned and anointed, "probably adopted as an expedient to content her parents." Dr. Lingard adds (*Anglo-Saxon Church*, b. 2, p. 34), that the sight of a Queen wearing her crown on state occasions was an unusual sight, for, in consequence of the crimes of Eadburga, "they refused to pay any distinctive marks of respect to the wives of their sovereigns. But in the case of Judith, they *submitted without a murmur* to the will of the King, probably because she was an anointed Queen."

We leave these conflicting testimonies to the judgment of our readers; and to the same tribunal we commit the two volumes of our painstaking authoress. We have not space to follow her through her record of the reigns of the Queens nearer the Conquest. We must limit ourselves to remarking, that the more modern the story the greater is the interest. Those of Emma the Pearl, and Editha the Fair, do especial credit to a lady whom we hope to meet again in a work of more general interest than can ever attach itself to the story of "Queens before the Conquest."

ALEXANDER THE FALSE PROPHET.

THAT the world never advances,—that the follies of one age again make their appearance in the next,—and that, however laws and institutions may be amended and ameliorated, human nature remains always the same,—are assertions to which we give only a qualified adhesion. Education and civilization must be admitted to have done something for mankind, and some few weaknesses prevalent in past ages are almost expunged from the long catalogue of human absurdities. We know that many objections present themselves to the statement that this age does not readily acquiesce in preternatural pretensions, and their accompanying wonders; but a cursory investigation, we think, will dispel them. Cagliostro and his admirers belong to the past: Joe Smith and his disciples appeal only to the vulgar. For the Maidens—Ecstatic and Addolorate—to say nothing of the other novelties which the Romish Church has of late years held up to the veneration of the faithful,—we conceive they have gained few believers among the better sort in that persuasion. Again, it may be said that table-turning and spirit-rapping number their votaries by hundreds and thousands; and it is indeed true that an *otiose* assent has been accorded to these fopperies, and is likely to be accorded them till some more attractive novelty drives them from the stage. When conversation and other amusements flag, they serve well enough to raise the drooping spirits of an evening *réunion*, and it would be needless severity to scrutinise too closely impositions which are not without their own peculiar use, in producing a little harmless excitement where it is sometimes very much wanted.

The deception of which we now pro-

ceed to give an account required from its dupes obedience, and indeed sacrifices, that left no doubt of the depth and reality of their faith. We have as yet heard of no man who selected a wife at the dictate of a spirit, however loudly it might rap, or who gave up half his estate to a *clair-voyant*, however illuminated. But to proceed to our narrative, which is taken from a treatise of the satirist Lucian, and is to a certain extent corroborated by the evidence of coins yet remaining.

It was about the beginning of the second century, and at Abonoteichos,* a petty town of Paphlagonia which lay on the coast of the Black Sea, that our hero first saw the light. Nature intended him for a conspicuous rôle, having graced him with endowments of intellect and person far beyond the ordinary, amongst which latter a certain magnificence of air and carriage was especially remarkable. One drawback to his appearance indeed there was—a scarcity of hair; but this he took good care to conceal with an artfully constructed wig.

At an early age we find him servant to a quack doctor, a native of Tyana, who had been a disciple of the celebrated Apollonius, but who certainly did no credit to the teaching of his master. While acting as Face to this Subtle, Alexander picked up some secrets in medicine well worth knowing, but the death of the Tyanean soon parted the well-assorted pair. Our hero, who had now attained manhood, is next found in the company of one Cocconas, a Byzantine, whose trade, art, craft, profession, or mystery is described by Lucian in terms so ambiguous that scarce any two commentators can agree as to its nature.† A medical man was at that time a neces-

* *Abono-teichos*, the castle of Abonus, now *Ineboli*; it is situated to the west of Sinope, which has lately obtained a melancholy notoriety.

† The words of Lucian are *κοινωνησας τινι χρονογραφῶ των καθιεντων ες τους αγωνας*. For *χρονογραφῶ* various emendations have been suggested, as *χορογραφῶ*, *πορνοτροφῶ*, *χρησιμογραφῶ*, and *λογογραφῶ*. Of the commentators who have adhered to the reading of the MSS. *χρονογραφῶ*, all, so far as we are aware, have explained the meaning to be “a chronographer, one of those who competed at the games with their chronographies,” and the instance of Herodotus reciting his history at the Olympic games is brought forward as a case in point. It is manifest, however, that, though a poet or historian might find an attentive audience in the multitude assembled

sary appendage to every great household, and in that capacity Alexander, together with his friend, was received into the retinue of a wealthy Macedonian matron. This lady, though no longer young, had not yet lost the desire to appear so; and Alexander, having some knowledge of cosmetic pharmacy, made himself so useful to his mistress that, on returning to her native city of Pella, she took him and Cocconas in her train.

In this town the attention of the adventurers was attracted by the huge serpents who were made so tame as to sleep harmlessly with the children of a family, and even to suck from the breast of a woman. Alexander laid out a few obols in the purchase of the largest of these, with which he determined to strike a bold stroke. The deliberations of the aspiring young man took a turn of this kind: "From what I have seen of the world, I may set down hope and fear as the mainsprings of all human action: could I make myself master of these, I should hold in my grasp fame and fortune:" the result of his cogitations being that an Oracle inspired by his serpent was likely to meet all his wishes. Next rose the question where he should commence business, and a contest ensued between him and Cocconas as to the relative claims of Chalcedon and Abonoteichos to pre-eminence in stupidity, the latter urging the claims of the motley crowd brought together by the traffic of Chalcedon, while Alexander insisted on the superior merit in that respect of his simple-minded fellow-countrymen. An equitable arrangement was made: at Chalcedon was laid the first scene of the projected comedy, while the main action of the drama was assigned to our hero's native town. In accordance with this, a temple of Apollo was selected in the former city, in the sacred inclosure of which a pair of brass tablets was buried by our two friends, which announced to all it might

concern that Esculapius and his father Apollo designed a visit before long to the province of Pontus, and would take up their abode at Abonoteichos.

These tablets, as may be supposed, did not remain long in their place of concealment, and the people of Abonoteichos, thus apprised of the honour intended them, determined to show themselves worthy of it, and set about building a temple fit for the reception of their celestial visitors.

The confederates now parted, Cocconas remaining at Byzantium, and devoting his energies to the compilation of ambiguous oracles: * his exemplary career was, however, before long put a stop to, for an ill-disposed viper, doubtless envying mankind the possession of such an ornament of their race, bit this benefactor of humanity on the heel, and the labours of Cocconas were ended for ever. His young friend, meanwhile, no less intent on designs of benevolence, made his way to Abonoteichos, the inhabitants of which he had prepared for his arrival by some mystical lines, supposed to have issued from the mouths of the two healing gods, and which were of the following tenor:—

On Alexander bend your awe-struck gaze,
The godlike man whom Phœbus deigns to praise:
From Podalirius sprung, he shares his fame,
And e'en of Perseus' house he dignifies the name.

Determined not to do injustice to his advocacy of their stupidity, the good-natured townsmen of Alexander, though many of them had been well acquainted with his real parents, yet found no kind of difficulty in swallowing this Heroic genealogy.

That he might not be wanting to the *prestige* he had excited in his favour, Alexander summoned all the aids of dress to set off the attractions of his person. A vest of purple striped with white displayed to advantage his comely proportions, while a white mantle floated from his shoulders; in his hand glittered the sickle of his ancestor Perseus; his

at Olympia or Nemea, a chronographer, by which word we understand a compiler of a dry catalogue of names and events, would not be equally successful. This being so, we venture to suggest that the genitive *των καθεντων* is governed by the word *χρονογραφου*, and that the meaning is "one who made lists of the competitors in the games." Thus the Chronographies of Eusebius and Sextus Julius Africanus give lists of the archons and other magistrates.

* The occupation of Onomacritus the Athenian seems to have been nearly similar. (Herodotus, vii. 6.)

eyes, naturally brilliant, now gleamed with the fire of inspiration, and flakes of foam dropping from his lips struck terror into all who did not know that this appalling superfluity of saliva was produced by his chewing some madder leaves. As might be expected, the people of Abonoteichos looked on in awe and astonishment.

It so happened that a great quantity of water was collected in the excavations lately dug for the foundations of the new temple. Here Alexander deposited a goose's egg, in which he had inserted a newly hatched serpent, and then closed the orifice with wax. The next morning, with his hair—we should say, his wig—flying in the wind, and in a state of nudity with the exception of a gilded apron about his loins, he rushed into the market-place, where he poured forth an harangue in some unknown tongue, which passed with his unlearned hearers for Hebrew or Phœnician, the only intelligible words being Apollo and Esculapius. Having thus awakened curiosity, he hurried to the site of the future temple, followed by the mob he had collected, and there, groping in the mud with a drinking-bowl, he drew out the egg, and declaring with a loud voice that Esculapius was come, he broke it and displayed to the admiring multitude the young serpent twining about his fingers. Bright visions of glory to their town and of profit to themselves rose up before the eyes of the multitude, as they gazed; and acclamations burst forth from every side, inspired in pretty nearly equal proportions by self-interest and superstition.

A few days after this the same crowd, now swelled by an influx from all parts of the country, was assembled at the house of Alexander to witness a fuller manifestation of the deity. A dim religious light alone was admitted into the chamber where the Prophet was seated, splendidly attired, with the huge serpent of Pella coiling its horrid folds around him; in the place of its real head was exposed to view a false head of linen, fashioned into something like the form of a man's, and in this monster the complaisant Paphlagonians readily recognized the embryo reptile they had seen only four days before.

No sooner was the temple completed than our hero retired thither,

taking with him his serpent, which had thought proper in an oracular line to give itself the name of Glycon:—

I Glycon am, the third from Jove, a light to men.

In corroboration of this part of the story we have still extant a coin, struck in the reign of Antoninus Pius, bearing on one side the image of that Emperor, and on the other two serpents, the one seeming to whisper in the ear of the other, with the word *ΑΒΟΝΟΤΕΙΧΕΙΤΕΩΝ* in the margin. This coin Spanheim supposes to indicate the arrival of Apollo and Esculapius in Paphlagonia, and that the god of Abonoteichos derived his gift of prophecy directly from his sire.

The deity, being thus housed, found no want of opportunity for displaying his oracular powers. The ordinary method of consulting him was by means of scrolls, carefully rolled up and sealed, on which the questions were written; and to these he had more than one method of responding, his answer being sometimes written on the outside of the scroll, and sometimes *autophonous*, that is, uttered by his own awful voice. It must, however, be borne in mind that Alexander had some skill in medicine, and, when consulted on afflictions of the body, or those mental disorders that are closely connected with it, the answer was probably well worth the fee by which it was purchased.

The founding of the Oracle was but the first step, and little could be done without making it a reputation, or, in modern phrase, *advertising* it. This science had not then been carried nearly so far as experience and ingenuity have since advanced it: the agents of Alexander neither transformed themselves into animated sandwiches, nor did they bear the praises of his establishment either chalked on their shoulders or illuminated on their heads. They did, however, what they could: they perambulated the cities of Asia Minor, disseminating whispers of coming wars, pestilences, and other national calamities that were only to be averted by the god of Abonoteichos. Their principal meantime was not idle. If any discontented man of rank—and even under the mild rule of Marcus Aurelius such were to be found—sent a question to the Oracle savouring of

treason, Alexander at once laid an embargo on the scroll, and thus having a hold ever after on the indiscreet questionist, from time to time eased him of some portion of his wealth, or turned his court influence to his own base purposes. With the other establishments in the same line, those of Delphi, Claros, and Mallos, our hero had sufficient good sense and self-control to keep up the appearance of amiable relations: and sometimes, when glutted with business, would even throw a little in their way, by refusing to give those who consulted him any other reply than that they must go to the rival practitioners.

Two exceptions, however, he made to his plan of general conciliation, being at open war with Epicureans and Christians, both classes of whom he summarily set down as atheists, the latter as rejecting all the gods of Olympus, and the former as allowing them no influence on human affairs.

The Oracle of Alexander had for some years enjoyed a provincial reputation before it attracted attention in the capital. At last, however, it found a warm advocate at court in one Rutilianus, a man high in rank and in the favour of Marcus Aurelius, who was so completely the victim of superstition that, at the bidding of the god, he took to wife a young girl whom Alexander palmed off upon him as the offspring of an intrigue he carried on with the Moon.

The hacknied line of Shakspeare, One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, has been seized on and appropriated by sentimentalists, who invariably refer it to a feeling of tenderness or compassion which they assume to be common to the whole human race; whereas it was originally written of a very different feeling, the hankering after novelty that is innate in every breast. Though our hero had not read Shakspeare, this principle had not escaped his observation; and being well aware that a talking serpent before long must become tiresome, he varied his entertainment by the introduction of some mysteries in imitation of those of Eleusis, and in which dramatic and Terpsichorean attractions conspired for the recreation of the spectators. They lasted for three days, the first of which was devoted to the expulsion of

the profane; on the second was represented the miraculous generation of the serpent Glycon; and on the third the amour of the Prophet with the Moon, wherein the former lay sleeping like the Latmian youth, while the latter, a substantial divinity, bearing a strange resemblance to the wife of the emperor's land-agent, descended from the roof of the mansion to the embraces of her mortal lover; a short interval being given for change of dress, the Prophet re-appeared in the gorgeous array of Hierophant, at the head of a long procession of Paphlagonian boors, who, with garlic-scented breath and raw leather buskins, ventured to ape the graceful bearing of the high-born Eumolpids and Ceryces of Eleusis.

The mention of these mysteries naturally leads us to touch upon one feature of our hero's character which he had in common with false prophets of all ages and countries; we mean, that he made the practice of his art an instrument for the indulgence of the grossest sensuality. Nor did this in any way open the eyes of his dupes, who rather deemed themselves honoured by his selecting from their families an object of his lawless endearments.

The awe indeed with which he was regarded, and the authority which he exercised, were such, that before them the pretensions of Cagliostro and Hohenlohe, and all modern impostors, must pale their ineffectual fires. Amongst the powers he claimed was that of excommunication, in a form no less stringent than as exercised in the middle ages by an Innocent or a Gregory. It was his custom to have the list of those who sought advice of the oracle read over to him one day, and to return answer the next; and if at any name he exclaimed, "Away with him, a curse upon him!" the unfortunate person thus stigmatized was forthwith regarded as an object of Divine displeasure, was driven from land to land, refused the shelter of any roof, and even denied participation in the common elements of fire and water. In other cases again the Prophet seems to have passed sentence of death on those who had offended him, and to have himself presided at the execution. An instance of this occurs in the following incident:—

A man of rank in Galatia had sent

his son to Alexandria for his education, attended by a suitable retinue. After a time the servants presented themselves before the father, and reported that their young master having sailed up the Nile for recreation had never returned, having been, as they suggested, either drowned in the river or murdered by the banditti who infested its banks. A tale like this was not likely to satisfy the heart of a parent: he accordingly consulted Alexander's Oracle, and received a response which led him to lay an information before the Governor of the province, the result being that the unhappy men were thrown to wild beasts and torn in pieces. No long time had elapsed when the lost son made his appearance before his astonished father, and accounted for the length of his absence by stating that, in the course of his voyage, having arrived at Clysmā, a town on the Red Sea [between which and the Nile there then existed a communication by means of Trajan's Canal], he had been tempted to proceed to the shores of India, which prevented the possibility of an earlier return.

This story soon got wind, and coming to the ears of one of Alexander's old enemies the Epicureans, he took occasion one day when our hero was surrounded by a crowd of admirers to reproach him with having caused the death of these innocent men. The Prophet made no defence, but at once bade his followers stone the blasphemer to death: "If you let him escape," added he, "you will yourselves share his guilt and his punishment." His hearers obeyed, and the Epicurean would have perished under their blows, had not a stranger who was passing thrown his arms about the offender and saved him at the risk of his own life.

In later times it has been customary to have blasphemous or treasonable works burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and this practice also was forestalled by Alexander; for, by way of giving public testimony of his abhorrence of the doctrines of the Epicureans, he solemnly burnt in the market-place of Abonoteichos the *κυριαὶ δοξαὶ* of their founder, accompanying the action with the inspired chant

Give the blind dotard's lessons to the flames;
then gathering the ashes of the acc-
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cursed parchment, he threw them into the sea.

On one or two occasions we find him coming into contact with the public events of the day. Thus, when, in the sixth year of Marcus Aurelius's reign [167 A.D.], a pestilence broke out in Rome, supposed to have been brought from the East by the legions of Lucius Verus, advice and assistance were sought from the Oracle of Abonoteichos. In a matter of national importance, however, our hero thought it wise to seek safety in the obscurity of enigma;

Phœbus the unshorn infectious clouds dispels,

replied he, to the awe-struck expectants who were hanging on his lips. From this nonsense of course no rule for guidance could be extorted, and, as they could make nothing else of it, true believers at last bethought themselves that it must be a charm, so writing it on their doors, they awaited with careless indifference the approach of the disease. As a test of their faith, however, it turned out that the houses thus protected were especially ravaged by the disorder—not, as the philosophic Lucian takes care to remind us, that the spell could have any influence either one way or the other, but that the inmates, relying on this safeguard, paid no attention to the sanitary measures in which their less devout neighbours found more certain security.

Three years after this a war broke out with the Quadi and Marcomanni, tribes occupying the left bank of the Upper Danube. Reverse followed close upon reverse; the legions, whose spirits had been broken by a long train of national disasters, looked upon themselves as destined by Providence for destruction, and Marcus Aurelius, who—philosopher as he was—was no less superstitious than the humblest soldier in his army, sought to allay this uneasy feeling by all kinds of divinations and expiatory rites. Recourse was again had to Alexander's oracle, and the serpentine deity directed that two lions with flowers and frankincense should be thrown into the Danube—apparently to propitiate the Genius of the stream. The advice was followed, and the two victims, having swam the river, were despatched on the farther side by the barbarians with their clubs.

Ill success, however, once more attended the lying deity, for the ensuing campaign was more unfavourable to the Romans than any which had preceded it, 20,000 men being slain in one engagement, and the barbarians penetrating into Italy as far as the town of Aquileia, which but narrowly escaped from falling into their hands. To save the credit of his establishment, Alexander had no resource left but the old subterfuge by which more than six centuries before the Pythian priestess had satisfied the complaining Cræsus, that though victory was promised it was not stated to which side it would fall.

The fame of the Prophet was now at its height, the town of Abonoteichos being so crowded with visitors that it was with difficulty a sufficient supply of provisions could be procured. The diligence of Alexander, indeed, in catering for the public taste almost justified the reputation he acquired. A staff of linguists was established, so that any Syrian or Celt, on consulting the Oracle, had the satisfaction of hearing an answer returned in his native tongue. Again, *night oracles* were started, in which the Seer took the scrolls and *slept upon them* as he termed it, that is, he spent the night in the *adytum* of the temple, and had the necessary answers conveyed to him in a dream. Sometimes, on a sudden, arousing himself with a start from a fit of abstraction, he would thunder forth, *apropos* of nothing, some awful denunciation, running nearly in this style, "Post haste to your home: he who sent you is dead: his neighbour Diocles has slain him, but Magnus, and Celer, and Bubalus the bandits had a hand in it: now however the assassins are all taken and are in bonds." After a rhapsody like this, suggestive of horrors, scroll after scroll would drop in with the suitable fees, in the vain hope to gain some light on this mysterious transaction, which having never occurred necessarily defied all attempt at elucidation.

We cannot quit this part of the subject without remarking, that, though Lucian every where attributes the credulity of the people of Abonoteichos to their sheeplike simplicity, it is still not unlikely that, with all their stupidity, they well knew what they

were about. When we read of a town so crowded with visitors that provisions were near running short, of numerous staffs of linguists, interpreters, and other dependents on the oracle, we see they had good reason for unhesitating faith. In all cases indeed of preternatural pretensions, a nice question must always present itself as to how many of the believers are fools, how many of them knaves, and how many both one and the other.

But to return to our hero. He was now in possession of all that man's heart could wish,—fame, luxury, and grandeur. Still he could not entirely escape the common lot of humanity, but in the midst of his prosperity had his own little cares and vexations, to which our friend Lucian kindly made every contribution that lay in his power. He first attacked the seer by sending him scrolls filled with all kinds of nonsense, so artfully sealed up that any attempt to unroll them was useless, and the slave who was their bearer was directed to mislead the Prophet as to their contents, the result of course being that answers were returned relating to all things in heaven and earth rather than the questions propounded. Not contented with this pleasantry, the Satirist took occasion to represent to Rutillianus the folly of his intended match with the daughter of Alexander. Our hero was not long in detecting his enemy, and fortune soon threw in his way an opportunity of taking some small instalment of revenge. The Oracle was consulted by Rutillianus on the character of the man who took such kind interest in his marriage; and the *animus* of the response we leave to the imagination of our readers.

These agreeable relations being established between Lucian and Alexander, circumstances before long occurred which brought them into close contact. The former, who had gained some wealth and more reputation as itinerant declaimer, had for some years been residing at his native town, Samosata, on the Euphrates, but after a time either failing finances or *ennui* sent him forth once more upon his travels, and we find him making a circuit of the cities of the northern part of Asia Minor, most probably for the purpose of giving rhetorical enter-

tainments, as in earlier days. Being a man of some consequence, he had assigned him by the governor of Cappadocia two soldiers as a body guard; and, thus attended, he arrived in due course at the town where his enemy resided. On the transactions that ensued the reader will of course exercise his right of private judgment; of corroborative evidence there is none, and, if the facts be as Lucian himself represents them, it is quite clear the rôle of Satirist may easily be combined with that of simpleton. But to tell the tale as it is told us. On hearing that the Lucian was arrived, the Seer condescended to send him a message, intimating that if he was disposed to wait on him he would gladly receive him at his mansion. Lucian accepted the invitation, and, arriving at the house, attended by his guard, he found the great man surrounded by a crowd of admirers. On his first entrance the visitor offended against all the laws of good breeding by saluting the impostor by his name of Alexander, instead of his title of Prophet. This *bévue* however was overlooked, and the Seer graciously held out his hand to be kissed by the new comer—a courtesy which Lucian ill repaid, for, seizing the hand in his teeth, he inflicted on it a bite so severe that, as he records with malicious satisfaction, he only just missed of maiming Alexander for life. The followers of the Prophet fell upon the offender, and, in spite of his guard, he would have met with rough treatment had not the injured person interposed. "Leave him to me," cried he; "you will soon see how Glycon will bring this rude fellow to his senses." The crowd withdrew at the word, and no sooner were our hero and his visitor left alone together, than the former at once threw off his mask of Prophet and assumed the easy tone of a man of the world. "You surely," said he to Lucian, "don't see your true interest in thus making an enemy of one who is both able and willing to serve you. I wonder a man of your sense does not bear in mind how much influence at court I have through my connection

with Rutilianus. Since we can be mutually useful to each other as friends, it is the folly of children for us longer to remain enemies." Against this reasoning Lucian could not hold out, and the crowd being called in hailed, in the reconciliation of the foes, a fresh instance of the power of the god.

To solemnise the happy event the Prophet gave a magnificent entertainment, and loaded his old enemy with gifts; then, hearing he was bound for Amastris,* he placed at his disposal a vessel of his own ready manned. The offer was thankfully accepted, and Lucian, attended by a freedman named Xenophon, and thinking, as he tells us, no ill and expecting none, embarked on board the vessel provided by his new friend. His guileless simplicity, however, soon received a rude shock; for, when half way on his voyage, he perceived a disturbance amongst the crew, and found that the skipper, with tears and obstinations, was contesting some point with his men. At last he appeared to prevail, and, turning to Lucian, he exclaimed, "Sixty years, man and boy, have I led an honest life, and no man can lay a mean action to my charge; and, now that I am settled and have a wife and a family, it shall never be cast in my teeth that I'm a murderer." Even Lucian's innocence now could not ignore the mournful fact that his new friend did not mean quite fairly by him: a distrust of mankind seized upon his mind, and on this sad theme he had full time for reflection, when he found himself, instead of being landed at Amastris, put on shore with his freedman at Œgiali, a miserable village that lay on a long strip of sand on a desolate part of the coast. It was some consolation to the two abandoned voyagers to call to mind that Homer had immortalised the place of their desertion by naming it in the 855th line of the Second Book of the Iliad; more substantial comfort however was at hand in the shape of a vessel having on board the envoys from Eupator king of Bosphorus,† who were bringing the annual tribute to

* The chief town of the district of Pontus, and situated on the shores of the Black Sea. Its modern name is *Amasserah*.

† This Bosphorus is the Cimmerian not the Thracian strait, and is now known by the name of *Enikale*, and the country over which Eupator ruled was a narrow strip of

the Governor of Bithynia: the Satirist told them his sad tale, was taken on board with his freedman, and at last landed in safety at Amastris.

In the first burst of indignation at his friend's unkindness, he hastened to lay an information against him before the Governor of the Province, and Amastris being the stronghold of the Epicureans, he found many disposed to back up his complaint by charges of their own. The reply of the Governor soon damped their zeal: "Should you succeed in convicting Alexander," said he, "of all the charges you bring against him, I could never think of executing judgment on the father-in-law of Rutillianus.

'Tis a very great thing to be father-in-law
To a very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw,

exclaimed he who stood in that relation to Bluebeard; but this grandeur appears small compared with that which was derived from being the father-in-law of Rutillianus. At this distance of time it is almost impossible to form an accurate idea of the social distinctions that existed in the second century, but we may fairly suppose that the influence of Alexander, as it could blind the eyes of justice, might also somewhat obscure the reason of Lucian. We all of us know what a spell of fascination lurks in the smiles of the great. The widow of Edward the Fourth, and mother of two murdered princes, lends an easy ear to the flatteries of their sceptered assassin: the Great Commoner, who has spent his whole life in opposition to the court, retires from the royal closet overwhelmed and overpowered and affected to tears by the marks he has just received of his majesty's condescension: an invitation to a *soirée* has more than once in latter times crushed a nascent patriot in the bud; and it is even whispered that since the emancipation of the Catholics, little would have been heard of the wrongs of Ireland

had not the exclusive *salons* of the West-end kept their doors steadily closed against the assaults of the Liberator. A freethinker and a satirist is, we may be sure, no less susceptible of such influences than a woman or a patriot; and the paltry pride of appearing hand-and-glove with the great man of Abonoteichos may have puddled the clear judgment of Lucian, and led him weakly to place confidence in one from whom in calmer moments he would have recoiled with abhorrence.

View the matter however as we will, there is still much in this part of the narrative that must always remain suspicious, and we now gladly quit what we cannot help regarding as the gay regions of romance, and tread firmly the tame but safer paths of numismatical truth. The favour of the first Antoninus to the Oracle had been indicated by the striking not only of the coin we have mentioned, but of another bearing his own image on the obverse, and on the reverse that of a huge serpent, with the legend ΑΒΩΝΟΤΕΙΧΕΙΤΩΝ ΓΑΥΚΩΝ. But the nature of Alexander was not unlike that of the daughter of the horse-leech, and as his reputation extended so also did his ambition. He had probably some acquaintance with Lucius Verus, who some years before had been in the East conducting the war against the Parthians: at all events, he addressed a petition to that Prince, the prayer of which was that his native town might no longer be known as Abonoteichos, but be stamped as the residence of the healing gods, under the new title of Ionopolis;* and further, that a coin might be struck representing on the one side the serpent Glycon, on the other the petitioner himself, adorned with the sickle of Perseus, and the laurel wreath of Esculapius.

Of this request part certainly was granted; for, though no coin has been found impressed with the image of Alexander, we have yet one remaining

land at the south-eastern extremity of the modern Crimea. To touch upon a point of but little importance, the strictly correct way of writing the word is *Bosporus* not *Bosphorus*, it being Βοός πορος, the Heifer's Ford, and taking its name from the fable of Io, who, when in the form of a heifer, crossed over these straits in her wanderings through the world. The modern form, which now seems inextricably rooted in most languages, has apparently arisen from a mistaken analogy to *Phosphorus*, and that family of words, with which it has nothing in common.

* Traces of this name remain in the modern *Ineboli*.

with that of Lucius Verus on one side, and on the reverse a human-headed serpent, with the words ΙΩΝΟΗΘΑΙΤΩΝ ΓΑΥΚΩΝ.

For a life so conspicuous as Alexander's it might seem that any ordinary end would be altogether unsuitable, and, in accordance with this impression, he gave out a prediction to the effect that on completing his hundred and fiftieth year he would be struck dead by a thunderbolt. The event proved far otherwise. An ulcer, originating in his foot, spread over his leg and thigh, breeding worms in its progress: a disorder, as Lucian maliciously intimates, for which his father Podalirius could supply him with no remedy. The secret which vanity had so long kept in doubt, pain now induced him to disclose. In cases of fever Celsus orders the head to be closely shaved and drenched with cold water,—a specific which Alexander's medical attendants prepared to apply.

"There's no need of a barber in my case," sighed the sick man, "I have only to take off my wig." He did so, but the prescription of Celsus proved of no effect, and the patient expired in agony, being in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

A hot contest ensued amongst the disciples of the deceased for the succession to the wreath of Prophet and Hierophant, and the devout Rutillianus was chosen arbiter of their claims. "He who so long discharged this high office with credit," replied the good man, "shall still hold it, though removed from our eyes:"—a decree under which we may not unfairly suppose lurked an intention to keep up an imposture so lucrative for the benefit of the deceased Prophet's family. However that may be, the Oracle of Abonoteichos here disappears from history, leaving no further trace of its noxious existence.

"IL GALATEO" OF DELLA CASA.

"MANNERS make the man" was the adage of William of Wykeham; and many benevolent individuals, carrying out the same idea, have afforded us the benefit of their experience on that which regulates the habits and customs of life, to which we give the name of *etiquette*. There is something quaint and amusing about all books or hints on etiquette. The writers, presupposing an ignorance in their readers, or wishing to be as comprehensive as possible, are in the habit of recording a variety of bad habits and practices, which we are not to suppose were universal, but rather excrescences deforming the general face of social life. Custom is a most difficult thing to contend against, and its great power is well depicted by Montaigne in his thoughtful Essays: amongst which, the chapter on this subject is about the most curious and important. The extreme difficulty of uprooting customs appears by comparing early writers on manners with habits still prevailing in the countries in which they lived. This will apply in the present instance, and, in the consideration of the curious work of Della Casa, I shall have occasion to call attention to this fact.

Giovanni Della Casa was a gentleman of Florence, who became Archbishop of Benevento in 1544. He was a good poet, and his sonnets are remarkable for their elegance and style; in fact, his writings are considered as a model of pure Tuscan: he died in 1566. The curious work under consideration was called "Il Galateo" from the following circumstance, which he narrates at great length.

There was in Verona a very learned bishop, of good natural sense, whose name was Matteo Giberti. He was celebrated for his great courtesy and munificent hospitality. It happened that a noble gentleman, Count Ricciardo by name, passed that way, and dwelt several days with him. Now the count was a man of great courtesy and accomplished manners, for which he was much admired by the bishop and his household; but he had one little defect in his manners, which the worthy prelate thought so great a pity, that he took counsel of his house how to make the count acquainted with it without giving offence. The count took his leave, when the bishop called to him one of his gentlemen, who was of courteous and amiable manners, of

good aspect, as well as advanced in years, and who had passed his life in the courts of great lords; and he desired him to follow and accompany the count on his journey, taking opportunity to break the subject to him. This was done in a manner that justified the confidence placed in him by his master. First, in his name, he thanked the count for his courtesy in having paid the visit, and told him he had a gift to present from his master, which was this. "You are," said he, "the most polite and accomplished gentleman that the bishop ever saw. For which reason, having attentively regarded your manners, he has found in them nothing but what was pleasing and commendable, one ugly act excepted, that you make with your lips and mouth, eating at table, with a noise very unpleasant to hear." This reproof was the gift of the bishop, and the count not only received it in good part, but returned thanks, and said, "If all men were accustomed to present such gifts to each other, they would be much richer than they are;" and he assured the gentleman that he would be careful to correct the defect. The name of this gentleman being Galateo, the treatise, which was written at his instance, was called after him.

Della Casa follows up this story by a description of the manners of some at table, whom he compares to "swine revelling in their wash;" those who never raise their eyes, still less their hands, from their food, "with both jaws swelled out as if they were sounding a trumpet, or blowing a fire, not eating, but gulping, and befouling their arms even up to the elbows, placing their napkins in such guise that their filth cannot be exceeded.* And with these same napkins they are very often not ashamed to wipe away the sweat which their hurry causes, and the drops which through their excessive eating fall from their forehead, their face, and neck, besides occasionally wiping the nose with it."

Surely this beats all that Mrs. Trollope has said of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic; and, as we may suppose such a picture was one

familiar to the writer, it remains an interesting record of Italian manners in the sixteenth century, although it would be most unfair to suppose it was a type of general society. Yet there are remarks in another part of his book, having reference to conduct at table, which prove that the bad habits noticed have not been all corrected even up to the present time. He reproves rubbing the teeth with the towel or finger, rinsing the mouth and spitting out the wine in public, or in rising from the table carrying the toothpick away sticking out of the mouth "like a bird going to build her nest, or behind the ear like a barber." (Does he mean as a barber carries his comb?) In reference to the habit of carrying the toothpick, I have the evidence of a gentleman who resided some time in Italy, and who asserts that he saw a nobleman at Florence rise from a *table-d'hôte* with this objectionable demonstration. The toothpick is now a common accompaniment to the *salle à manger* on the continent, and a stock of them is kept ready at a side table, though the use of it in England has nearly disappeared. But it was, at this time, even so paraded as to be hung round the neck, a fashion strongly reprehended by Della Casa, who says it reminded him of the "tooth-drawers that we see mount upon the benches" (he speaks doubtless of the mountebank, which is yet to be seen across the Channel); and he adds "that it looks so much like making ready for the service of the gullet, that he knows not why they do not also add a spoon to it." He condemns throwing oneself along the table, and filling both sides of the mouth with food, so that the cheeks puff out, or making any demonstration that the meat or wine pleases you, "which," he says, "is a custom with tavern-keepers and tipplers." Smelling food, or putting your nose into another's glass, is forbidden; as well as scratching yourself at table, and, above all, spitting. On this latter point he says, "I have oftentimes heard that there are nations so sober that they never spit at all. We, then, should be able to contain for a short time;"—which shows the prac-

* The original is much more powerful, but less delicate to modern ears: "Che le pezze degli *agiamenti* sono più netti."

tice to have been common; nor is much reserve held at this hour upon the continent. To this may be added directions, not to put your nose into a glass another has to drink from, or to the meat. Neither should you reach another a glass of wine to which you have put your own lips, still less a pear, or other fruit, out of which you have had a bite. "And think not," says he, "the above things of small moment; because light wounds, if many, kill." And in another part he says that these small faults cause almost as much annoyance as heavier offences, because, being more frequent and common, they hurt often, and may be compared to gnats and flies.

Passing from this topic, I will proceed to note those which relate to ceremony, which subject he has treated at great length, and accompanied by very sensible remarks. In this part of the book there occurs a passage, which, as a parallel to one in Hamlet, is well worth noting, even if our great poet had not been a reader of Italian, which some would absurdly maintain in the face of evidence which, I think, could be presented without difficulty. The scene in the play of Hamlet is that where Osric comes respecting the match to be played with Laertes:—

Hamlet.—Put your bonnet to his right use: 'tis for the head.

Osric.—I thank your lordship: 'tis very hot.

Hamlet.—I beseech you remember—
(*Hamlet moves him to put on his hat.*)

Osric.—Nay, in good faith; for mine ease, in good faith, &c. &c.

After complaining of the great inconvenience and tedium which excess of ceremony occasions in some places, Della Casa narrates the following:—
"Be covered," said a disturbed judge, to whom time was precious; and his visitor having made some reverence, with a great shuffling of feet, answered slowly, saying, 'My lord, I am well as it is.' 'But, indeed,' said the judge, 'be covered.' He, twisting himself two or three times about on each side, and bowing himself unto the ground, with much gravity answers, 'I pray your lordship that you let me do my due;' and this strife lasted so long, and

consumed so much time, that in a little more the judge would have been compelled to have postponed all his business that morning." This anecdote, without doubt, represents the excess of some fantastic people in the age of the writer, and perhaps it was as well known here as in Italy; hence Shakespeare's delineation of Osric.

He praises the courtiers of Rome, as best comprehending true and appropriate ceremony, and observes that what is proper in one place is not so in another; that at Naples, where were many nobles of descent, a lofty style was adopted, quite unsuited to the Florentines, where they were chiefly merchants and simple gentlemen. Men of great soul he points out as neither using too much ceremony themselves, or desiring it from others, thinking it beneath them to spend their thoughts on things so vain. Courtesy towards others should be used with judgment, as a tailor cuts his cloth, "not as if, having to make hose, he turned out a sack or a mantle." He makes an excellent distinction of the manner observed to an inferior, or to one above us. He recommends a proper degree of kindness towards the former, which is then called courtesy; but the like observed to the latter would be mere politeness and good-breeding. Superabundant observances are vain and frivolous, even worse, as being the mask of a flatterer, "which vice," he says, "our ancestors were accustomed to call 'piaggiare'" (*i. e.*, to plaster, according to Nicholas Fierbert, who translated the work into Latin, but ordinarily "to flatter, or fawn.") It may be observed we use the term "plastering" when we wish to express excess of flattery used towards any one. This kind of ceremony, he says, depends on our will, and is not derived of custom.

It is one of the merits of this writer that he is a censor on improprieties, not an advocate of finical observances; and he shews the free spirit of a Florentine citizen in all his remarks upon ceremonies, which he would reduce to simple elements, as, he observes, they were not naturally necessary. He complains of the increase of them among his countrymen, and declares all superfluity a kind of legalised lie, displeasing to noble minds, "which are

not fed with *bushes* and appearances."* He alludes to some customs introduced by the Spaniards, a grave and ceremonious people, who dealt out their courtesies like merchandize, and gave to each its particular value, according to the rank of their visitors. "To one a smile, to another a laugh; to another of more noble condition place a chair, and one of less grade on the *settle*." He blames his country for having acknowledged these frivolous and pointed distinctions, and concludes, "No one should make himself judge who is more noble, and who less."

Della Casa is particularly nice on certain points of conduct, which still seem to be somewhat disregarded amongst our friends on the Continent. Not only should nothing be done offensive to sight, sense, or imagination, but the naming of things unpleasant is objected to. And he mentions, with a curious distinctness, that I refrain from translating, the improprieties of natural acts in the sight of men—a fault still common to his countrymen and fellow-citizens, as I gather from my friend to whom I have before alluded, and not, in fact, very uncommon in any part of the Continent.

We are not to look into our pocket handkerchief after blowing the nose, as "if pearls and rubies had come down to us from the brain." Some there are who, in coughing and sneezing, make such a noise as to deafen one, and in such act spirt in people's faces. Others, in yawning, almost imitate the braying of an ass, "which manners are hurtful to hear and to see;" and yawning itself so bad a habit that it is the mark of a torpid and sleepy soul, not very agreeable to those with whom we associate.

It is not proper to walk about the room whilst others are seated at table in discourse, or like some, twist about, or recline, yawning and turning about, first on one side, then on the other, "as if they had caught the fever;" neither should a letter be taken from the purse to read, and, yet worse, a knife to pare the nails, because it would seem as if you wanted something to pass away your time. Nor should you sing within

your teeth, or sound a tambourine upon the table with your fingers. Nor, in sitting, should you so lounge as to turn your shoulders to another, nor hold your leg up so high as to disclose those parts the garment should cover, but one should sit upright. In conversation it is not proper to poke another with your elbow, as many are accustomed to do with every word, saying, "Is it not true? Eh, you? Eh, Mr. Such-a-one?"

On the subject of conversation our author greatly enlarges, and makes some very pertinent remarks. "In discourse," he says, "you sin in many and various ways." The matter of it should not be frivolous or low, in which your hearers may not only take no delight, but scorn both reasoning and reasoner; nor too subtle or far-fetched, so that it troubles most present to comprehend it. And you must carefully avoid saying anything that will cause a blush. Nor at table or at festivals relate melancholy things, such as of plagues, wounds, death, or pestilence. Here he alludes to a worthy friend of his, who said that men required oftentimes to shed tears as well as to laugh, and on this account are tragedies got up at the theatres; but Della Casa considers that, as they therefore have the opportunity of crying to their heart's content at the theatre, it is fitting at table that pleasant subjects be chosen. But if any one is particularly in love with tears, he says, "it is easy to gratify him, by giving him a little mustard, or putting him in a corner of the chimney."

He objects also to those who are always talking about their children, or their wife, or nurse. "My little boy made me laugh so yester-evening." "You never heard so sweet a child as mine." "You would not believe what a brain my wife has." He still more objects to those who are always talking of their dreams, and making so great marvel of them that it causes the heartburn to hear them.

The advice on dress may compare with that of Polonius to Laertes, and in the main resembles it. "Every one should be well habited according to his condition and age, because else it would

* This allusion is evidently to the *bush* hung out at places of entertainment on the Continent; so the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

appear that he despised people." The citizens of Padua thought it an offence if a Venetian gentleman went through their city in a long-skirted jacket, which was a country attire. "Not only should your clothes be of fine cloth, but it is necessary to follow the fashion of the city, even if it be not quite so elegant as that in use among the ancients. If the whole city shaved their heads one must not wear a bush, or if others have a beard you must not cut off yours. For you must not oppose yourself to common custom, so that you alone wear a garment reaching to the heels, whilst all else have it terminate at the girdle.

"But let not your habit be too handsome or too much adorned, to have it said that you wear the hose of Ganymede, or have assumed the doublet of Cupid; only let it be such as is suited to your person, and take care not to look as if you had on your back the clothes of another; and, above all, dress yourself according to your condition, so that if a clerk you are not clothed like a soldier, or if a soldier like an actor." Attire should also be according to rank and the fashion of the country. "The feathers that the Neapolitans and Spaniards are accustomed to wear, and magnificence and rich embroidery, have ill place in the robes of grave men and among the habit of citizens, and still less arms and mail. So that what would be approved in Verona would not be in Venice, because it is a pacific city, and would appear as thistles or burrs among sweet herbs of the garden."

He speaks of a class of people who are so exceedingly captious about the smallest matter, that to "live or dwell with them is like being among delicate vessels of glass. Some fear every light stroke, some even being looked at; others are incensed if a salutation is not properly given, and to answer them like other people is almost a mortal injury, unless every little title is given with punctilio. 'You call me Mr. and not Lord.' 'I have not got my place at table,'" &c. These persons, as he truly says, love themselves so much that they have no room to love any one else.

One ought not to undress in public, and especially not to take off the hose (which, it mus. be remembered, at

this time signified the whole covering of the legs, in fact, pantaloons), and it would be shameful, he says, in a respectable company to do so. Neither should we comb ourselves or wash our hands in public, things more proper in the chamber; but, as regards the latter, it may be proper if about to sit down at table. You must not appear in society with your nightcap, nor lace up your hose in others' presence.

"It is not fit that a noble gentleman should run by the way nor hurry himself too much, nor indeed should he go too slow, like a woman or a wife. Nor should he wriggle nor hold his hands dangling, nor fling the arms about like a man sowing seed. Some, (he adds,) in walking raise the feet so high as to resemble a horse with the spavins, or as if they were drawing their feet out of a bushel. Others make a noise with theirs as loud as a cart; this throws his leg out, and this stoops down at every step to pull up his hose."

Della Casa objects to a man using scents too much, particularly alluding to oiling the hair, for "it is not proper a gentleman should smell like a varlet, or a man like a woman or strumpet." But he does not disapprove of distilled waters to be used with discretion; so we may be orthodox gentlemen by the use of eau de Cologne and lavender-water.

He has given some few lines on beauty, of which I give the substance. "Men are very fond of beauty and proportion, and the agreeable; and on the contrary dislike things ugly, and distorted; an especial privilege animals cannot know." This privilege is therefore to be prized; beauty, though difficult to be expressed, may yet be said to be "a certain agreeable proportion of parts towards each other, and among the parts and the whole, and that thing may be truly called beautiful in which the said proportions are found." An excellent definition. He further states, as the opinion of a learned man, that "beauty is one, ugliness many," which means, that in a fine face the features are all suited to each other, and possess a unity and propriety; but, in an ugly one, the several parts are disjointed; "as, perhaps, the eyes are too big and projecting, the nose too small, the cheeks

bloated, the mouth wide and chin projecting, and the skin brown; wherefore it would appear that this countenance belongs not to one lady, but is composed of the visages of many, and made up of pieces."

It will also be found that the members of some are handsome, each by itself, but together are displeasing and ugly. "Nor do I mean," says he, "that you should imagine that this belongs to the countenance and limbs, or to the body only, but it also affects the discourse and actions in a greater or less degree."

He enlarges a good deal on the proper mode of conversation. Much of this part, however, has reference to the use of the different dialects of his own language. He enjoins all to let their chief desire be to make themselves understood, and to use even the vulgar idiom rather than be obscure and unintelligible. But, whilst giving this licence, he warns against the employment of coarse or indecent terms, or words of doubtful signification. "The propriety of a word consists in its sound, in the word or the thing signified." There are some words which have no improper meaning in themselves, but become so by the sound or pronunciation put upon them. He quotes in illustration the passage from Dante :

Le mani alzò con amendue le *Fiche* ;

which refers to the practice among the Italians of exhibiting the thumb between the fingers in opprobrium, or biting them, as shewn in the first scene of *Romeo and Juliet*. We still have a vulgar expression, "I don't care a fig," which with the "fig of Spain," or "a figo for thee," of ancient Pistol, have a common origin. Della Casa mentions, that ladies did not make use of the improper words, but nevertheless it seems they did not quite give up the indecent allusion, for instead of "fica" they used the word "castagne,"* literally "chestnut," but having a similar meaning to the other. This appears, however, to have been a refinement, for it is certain that Italian women did not disuse even "fica," as Florio, in his "New World

of Words," distinctly says that "fica" was a word used by them "as an othe to swear by, as our English-women say, By my apron-strings." Perhaps the latter, if sifted to its source, would be found not quite so innocent as it appears. Della Casa condemns in every way the use of terms that may be improperly construed, and not only them but even those that may appear "improper, indecent, or filthy."

Some persons, he says, never know how to leave off talking, but even when their matter is at an end go over the same ground again rather than leave off. Such persons in our days we should and do class among the bores; and another similar are those who are so fond of hearing themselves speak, that they will never allow another to have a word. "As we see," says Della Casa, "sometimes in the farm-yard one pullet will carry away the grain from the beak of another, so they take the discourse from the mouth of him who begins." He says this is like putting your hand before another's mouth when he begins to yawn, or arresting the arm of one about to throw a stone.

It would seem that to invite another to drink was in the time of our author new to Italy, and was called "brindisi;" he reprobates the practice as leading to drunkenness. It had not become common to his country, and perhaps was little suitable to the sober habits of the Italians. It was doubtless an importation from Germany, where the custom of drinking challenges is yet common among university students. Della Casa advises that the challenge be declined, and recommends an admission of being vanquished, rather than to yield to so bad a custom.

He concludes his amusing and instructive treatise with remarking, that perhaps he ought to say something of those "who come out with a pen behind their ear, or a towel in the mouth, or those who put their feet on the table, or who spit upon their fingers; and other innumerable improprieties, which cannot be all narrated, nor do I intend to do so, for some will perhaps be of opinion that many things already

* Castagnuole, the diminutive, is the name given to the wild fig in Italy.

noticed are superfluous." I will now only add that those who read the language will derive much amusement from the perusal of this work, which is a specimen of very choice Italian,

and will repay a study. In the present outline I have only been able to gather a few prominent parts.

J. G. WALLER.

THE SEQUEL OF THE HISTORY OF SIR PIERS CROSBIE.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR B. ROWAN, D.D., M.R.I.A., &c.

(Continued from p. 434.)

TO a man of Sir Piers Crosbie's shattered, if not "desperate" fortunes, the crushing fine and damages imposed by the Court of Star Chamber must have been a sentence of ruin. He is said to have gone abroad,* but whether the fine was ultimately remitted, or neglected in the subsequent confusions, we have no means of knowing; for the curtain drops upon all the actors in the affair for about a year—"one little year"—when, presto! they all reappear on the stage with an entirely new arrangement of parts and characters. Strafford is "before his peers" upon trial for his life. Laud, who had heretofore a "voice potential" in the royal councils, is in the Tower bidding the same fate,—the once familiar confidences between these fast friends are now reduced to an inarticulate blessing pronounced through a barred window. Charles and his Queen sit by in the Hall of Judgment,† pitying and powerless; while evidence‡ infinitely more strained and inadmissible than Strafford had sought to obtain against Crosbie is now urged and received against himself; and "that trifle Crosbie," lately so beaten down and despised before his proud foe, reap-

pears, leagued with "Pym and Prynne, and those other men of odd names and natures," once the subject of Strafford's scornful jest, but now the inveterate and terrible arbiters of his fate.

The proceedings of Strafford's trial are given at large in various books. From a full account in "Nalson's Collections," I find that Strafford, having pleaded to the charge against him in a document containing "two hundred sheets of paper!" among other things asserted "that he was the means of calling a parliament in Ireland not long after he had assumed the government;" whereupon Pym, in what Nalson calls "a large studied oration, full of hyperbolic figures and insulting eloquence," "ravell'd" the Earl's answer to the several articles of impeachment, and among the rest in manner following:—

He says, in the fourth place, he was a means of calling a parliament not long after he came to his government. My lords, parliaments without parliamentary liberties are but a fair and plausible way into bondage. That parliament had not the liberties of a parliament. Sir Piers Crosbie, for speaking against a bill in the Commons' House, was sequestered from the council table, and committed to prison.

* Referring to Strafford's trial, as given in "Salmon's State Trials," the Earl objects against Sir Piers' evidence that "he had been censured in the Star Chamber for suborning witnesses against him (the Earl); that he broke out of the Fleet Prison, to which he had been committed, and never appeared till now, when he was brought to give evidence against him, or rather against the Court of Star Chamber by which he was censured."

† This incident of Charles and his Queen sitting "*untaken notice of, in a close box*" (vide Clarendon), while the fatal tragedy which ended in their ruin commenced, is not unlike that of Louis XVI. and his family being for some time shut up in the Logographe of the National Assembly, and overhearing all the debates, while the monarchy of France was receiving its death-blow, on the 10th of August, 1793.

‡ I refer to that remarkable incident in Strafford's trial when the managers, finding a deficiency of evidence to sustain their charge of high treason, boldly asserted that the requirement of law, that a charge of high treason should be established by *two* witnesses, was complied with, by coupling Sir Harry Vane's *written* memorandum on a former occasion with his *oral* testimony on the trial!—a monstrous position, which could never have been established, except under "the pressure from without" of a state of public feeling which was determined to "*have Strafford's life, per fas et nefas.*"

And after he had concluded his harangue, speaking of the witnesses he determined to examine, Pym says—

I shall, in the first place, desire that Sir Piers Crosbie may be heard concerning the breach of privilege in parliament.

Sir Piers, being produced accordingly, was, upon objection of Strafford, set aside for the present, on the following exceptions, which, as stated in the report of the trial, appear to go rather beyond facts:—

That he had been sentenced in the Star Chamber in Ireland (?) for conspiring to take away his life, for breaking prison and making his escape; for which circumstances it was probable he might be transported by the desire of private revenge beyond the bounds of truth and public justice.

The fact, however, of Sir Piers Crosbie's sequestration was established by two distinct witnesses:—

Sir John Clotworthy deposed that, "As to Sir Piers Crosbie's imprisonment, he did apprehend it was for giving his vote contrary to the Lord Lieutenant's mind; for that he heard Sir George Radcliffe say to him, after he had voted, '*This is not Privy-Councillor-like,*' or to that effect."

The Lord Ranelagh deposed, "That Sir Piers Crosbie was, by the opinion of the board, sequestered from the Privy Council for voting against a bill transmitted by the Lord Deputy and Council to parliament."

Lord Mountnorris deposed, "That he was sequestered from the Council by the voices of the board, among which the Earl gave his."

When we come to Strafford's replication to the evidence offered against him, it is impossible to avoid contrasting the "bated breath" and deprecating tone in which he defends himself "in Sir Piers Crosbie's particular," with the terms in which he first communicated this "bold adventure" to the King. The confident admirer of "thorough" is become a modest avoider of responsibility. Thus,—

For the particular of Sir Piers Crosbie, *it concerned not me!* but the reason of his being put from the board was this: all laws must first be transmitted from the Deputy and Council. The bill against which he voted was transmitted. Sir Piers Crosbie was there, and set his hand to the transmission; and because he did not except against it then, being a member of the Privy Council, but did except against it

afterwards, it was thought fit he should be sequestered (*as I remember!*) till his Majesty's pleasure should be known. Committed he was not, and it was done by the vote of the whole board, but no way to infringe the liberty of the House. And so, in obedience to your lordships, as near as I could with a great deal of weakness and infirmity, I have said as much as I can at present recollect.

It will at once be seen, by comparing this explanation with the former narrative of the transaction as given at page 327, what different grounds Strafford took on each occasion, *as well he might.* Then, his settled purpose was to make his "master as absolute as any king ever was;" now, his pressing concern was to deliver himself from the attainder of the incensed "Commons of England." Then, he magnified his service in having checked a "*recusant humour in Parliament* which, if not checked betimes, would grow incurable;" now, it was "*his place in Council, and not his vote in Parliament,*" which produced Sir Piers Crosbie's sequestration. Then, "*he ordered Sir George Radcliff to move the matter;*" now, "*it was the act of the whole Council, and no wise his in particular,*"—in fine, now he humbly pleads "*that it was no wise done to infringe the liberties of Parliament.*" But, on referring to the original despatch,* it will be found that this act of Sir Piers Crosbie's sequestration was followed by another, which, done in the same spirit, could never admit the same excuse; for mention is there made of "one Barron, a member of the House, of all others most mutinous and bold," who, having "informed the House of some untruths," the Lord Deputy determined to make the question of his expulsion a trial of party strength; and, having carried it by sixteen voices, thenceforth passed all his measures with good success. Had Pym and the other managers of Strafford's case been informed of this transaction, it would have met Strafford's lame defence most conclusively; but, as it was, Pym's rejoinder to the Earl seems sound enough:—

As concerning Sir Piers Crosbie—his agreeing to the transmission, if that be true,—there is a preparative part of the law, and there Sir Piers Crosbie might speak as a councillor; but there is a legislative part of the law, and that is done

* Strafford's Letters, vol. i. p. 350.

in Parliament. And these being distinct, if Sir Piers Crosbie did do anything at council table, it deprived him not of his liberty to speak in Parliament; *but, we are informed, he gave his denial to consent to the transmission.*

We find that on the sitting of the court on Wednesday, April 27th, it was decided to admit Sir Piers Crosbie's evidence, "and the validity of his testimony left to the judgment of their lordships." He afterwards, through the course of the trial, appears at intervals confirming and concurring with other witnesses to various facts; but what effect his evidence may have had in producing Strafford's condemnation does not appear, nor need we pursue the course of this well-known trial further. The noble victim was "done to death" more by clamour than by course of law—not so much for any tangible sustainable crime affecting his life, as because he was engaged in laying upon the spirit of England (perhaps without his own consciousness) a burthen, which it must have thrown off, or been utterly crushed; and, trivial as it may sound perhaps, the *essence* of Strafford's *crime* against the liberties of England lay in those light words in which he boasted, to "make the little finger of prerogative heavier than the loyns of the law." He died a resolute, though mistaken man.

We now come to the last act of what we may call a "strange eventful history." Five years more are passed—Strafford and Laud lie each in a bloody bed; "thorough" work has been accomplished upon both. Charles, without kingdom or army, is become a "thing of barter" between the Scotch insurgents and the English Parliament; and, while these sterner and graver spirits of the age have sunk before the torrent of the great Rebellion, "the trifle Crosbie" still floats and sustains himself upon the troubled waters of revolution. The scene now shifts to

Ireland; and there for a moment we catch a glimpse of him once more playing the part of a privy councillor, and in that capacity signing his name to two proclamations* against the Rebellion of 1641, then just broke out; and shortly after he discovers himself in a position so different as to do credit to his versatile genius if not to his consistency. The progress of the war of 1641 had put Charles's "friendly rebels,"† the confederate Catholics, into possession of a considerable part of the kingdom; and in the year 1646 we find Sir Piers Crosbie, so lately the confederate of "Pym and the English Puritans," and again the signer of proclamations "against the confederate Catholics," now coming forward to make his humble suit to his quondam friends the "Recusants," who, by the fortune of war, had become rulers for a season. The ground of his application is one of those remarkable features of a civil war which render it so subversive of all principle and natural relations. It will be remembered that, in the course of his conflict with Strafford, Sir Piers had "sold a possession" in order to supply his necessities, his exigency at that time being thus answered; he now seems to have had no scruple in attempting to avail himself of the "turn of times," and to regain his lands at the expense of the purchaser, his own near relative.

Colonel David Crosbie, who had purchased the Abbey of Odorney and its dependencies, as related at p. 431; had, from the commencement of the troubles of 1641, taken a resolute and decided part against the insurgent Catholics. He raised a troop, fortified himself in a small castle on a peninsula at Ballingarry, on the banks of the Shannon, and bravely held out his fortress when every other stronghold in Kerry had submitted or been destroyed by the rebels, until he obtained terms not of submission but of pacification.

* One dated Oct. 30, 1641; the second Nov. 11, 1641. Temple does not give his name among the signatures to these proclamations, but Dr. Smith, the Irish County Historian, affirms the fact. Vide Smith's Kerry, p. 301.

† No transaction in the Civil War is involved in more obscurity than this, including the Earl of Glamorgan's mysterious and disavowed mission. It is not improbable that in the distracted councils of Charles many parties might be acting separately, and with inconsistent purposes. The Queen might have given hints, suggestions, commissions, to produce a "Catholic movement" in Ireland, in favour of Charles, of which he was totally ignorant.

Among the Crosbie papers I find a very distinct and elaborate Treaty concluded between David Crosbie and "The Commissioners of the Irish Army for the county of Kerry," bearing date Sept. 1644, and securing to him and his nephew Sir John Crosbie (son of his eldest brother Sir Walter, created a Baronet by Charles I.), all the rights and privileges of a late "cessation of arms."*

It would seem, however, that this cessation was not over-well observed; and that the "confederate Catholics" forgot their engagements as they grew more confident of their strength. Upon Col. David Crosbie's complaining that he did not obtain the "peaceable enjoyment" of his property engaged by the treaty before mentioned, they laid fresh siege to his fortress of Ballingarry, which was ultimately taken by the treachery of one of the warders,† and Col. David Crosbie falling into the hands of the enemy, was conveyed to Ballybeggan Castle near Tralee, where his life was, with difficulty, saved by his nephews Col. M'Elligot and Col. M'Gillycuddy, who then held high command in the Irish army.

It was while things lay in this state that Sir Piers Crosbie, sustained by the influence of Lord Clanricarde (his old friend in the Galway affair, p. 428), presented to the Council of the Confederate Catholics sitting at Limerick the following memorial:—

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland.
The Humble Petition of Sir Piers Crosbie, Knight and Baronet,

Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas the Petitioner, in the time of his unjust sufferings under the Government of the Earl of Strafford, being enforced to make awaie apart of his inheritance, made choice to convey to Captain David Crosbie, late of Ballingarrie, in the county of Kerry, the Abbey of Odorney, together with the lands of Aulane, Killahin, and Ballybroman, in the said county, at a much undervalue, as well in respect of his near kindred to the Petitioner, as in assurance of the ready payment promised him, the said lands being then let at £300 per annum and upwards, and the purchase being then but £2,200; and the Petitioner being then in England, did commit the deed of conveyance to Captain Richard Crosbie, brother to the said David, in trust, to be delivered to the said David when he should pay to the Petitioner £1,800, then unpaid of the said purchase; but the said David having, by cunning and fraudulent means, gotten possession of the said deed from the said brother, then sojourning in his house, and not regarding either the brother's credit or the necessities of the Petitioner, then engaged in a Star Chamber suit at the relation of the said Earle (of Strafford), did most unconscionably instal the said payment to be made by six gales appointed, not only to the disappointment of his expected supplies, the overthrow of his just cause, but also the small payments made to him according to that discretionary payment arising out of the profits of his own lande, fell short the sum of £450, as may appear by the testimony of the said Richard Crosbie,‡ and otherwise to the damage of £1,000.

The Petitioner further sheweth, that the said David Crosbie *being a known enemy to the Confederate Catholics*, or siding with the Rebels of his Majesty in England, as well the Petitioner's lands aforesaid, as

* This was a "cessation of arms" agreed on between the Marquess of Ormond and the confederate Catholics. The general cessation was signed Sept. 15, 1643, but the Lords Justices authorised Lord Inchiquin to conclude a particular cessation with Lord Muskerry and the Commanders of the Irish forces in Munster, and Clanricarde to do the like for Connaught.—Cox's Ormond, b. iii.

† A man named Kelly.

‡ From the Crosbie MS. endorsed by Sir Piers Crosbie thus:—

My couzen Richard Crosbie's testimony of the passage between D. Crosbie and me, touching the purchase,—

I do hereby certify, that being sent out of England, and trusted by Sir Piers to receive the remainder of the purchase of the Abbey of Odorney from my brother David Crosbie, being the sum of £1,800, I was directed by Sir Piers Crosbie to receive the sum of £1,200 presently in one payment before delivery of the deed; that after Easter, 1639, I received the sum of £500 from my said brother David, and then delivered to him the deed of conveyance; that at the same time I demanded the sum of £92 or thereabouts, being the Easter rent before due to Sir Piers Crosbie, but was refused it; that after Michaelmas next ensuing I received £600 then more, and was informed by Charles Sughrue, then agent to my said brother; that the said Charles sent £100

all the rest of the said David's lands, are seized and converted to the public use, and the Petitioner left without remedy, unless by your Honours relieved; he therefore prayeth that he may by your Honours' order be put into possession of his own lands, so deceitfully gained from him, and that he may have a grant of the rest of the said David Crosbie's lands in that county, untill he shall be satisfied of the said £1,000, the rather that the said David Crosbie, after a siege of thirteen months about the said Ballingarry, is now a prisoner in the hands of the Confederate Catholics, and so in the condition of a person attainted of High Treason.

And he shall pray.

PIERS CROSBIE.

That this petition was sustained by the influence of the Marquess of Clanricarde, I learn from a passage in a letter of Lord Kerry to Colonel David Crosbie, of date October 3rd, 1648, in which, referring to some previous letter received, he writes—

As to saying that your knight was by means of Clanricarde restored to his lands, I know not what to make of it, it lying in Inchiquin's quarter. You say he plaid least in sight while you were in the country. I would gladly understand why he should do so, your articles leaving every man to enjoy his own.

Under whatever influence, Sir Piers Crosbie obtained from the Council of the Confederate Catholics at Limerick the following decision:—

Limerick, 11th May, 1646.

Upon consideration had of this petition, it is ordered that the Commissioners for settling the enemies estates in the county of Kierry, shall inform themselves of the real yearly value of the within mentioned lands of Abbey-dorney, Aulane, Killahin, Ballybroman, conveyed by the petitioner to the said Captain Crosbie, as well by examination of witnesses on oath, as by all other ways and means they can (the course of *reiving* and *canting* only excepted), and

prefer the petitioner to the tenantry thereof without prejudice to the public.

MUSKERRY.

RI. BILLING.

LUCAS DILLON.

DONAGH O'CALLAGHAN.

PATRICK D'ARCY.

Whether Sir Piers Crosbie actually obtained possession of the lands under this warrant is doubtful; but he could not have retained them long, for the expedition of Cromwell in a short time after put an end to the authority of the Confederate Council at Limerick, and of course to all deriving under them. We find Colonel David Crosbie, who obtained his liberty, and was subsequently in command at Kinsale, coming to terms with Lord Broghill by a distinct treaty, containing a proviso—

That he, the said Colonel Crosbie, surrendering the fort of Kinsale to the Parliament, shall have, hold, and enjoy all the land which he had or enjoyed before the date hereof, or of right ought to have possessed or enjoyed as his inheritance, or by way of mortgage, lease, or otherwise, in as free and ample a manner as any Protestant shall enjoy or possess his estate in the province of Munster.

This treaty, made by Lord Broghill on the part of the Lord General Cromwell, was afterwards superseded by a distinct treaty, concluded with the Lord General himself, signed with his own hand, and corrected by him in some particulars which evince his well known sagacity. In this Colonel Crosbie is recognised as "*Governor of Kerry*," armed with large but not excessive powers, and guaranteed in all his lands and estates. These lands, including those claimed by Sir Piers, continue in the Crosbie family to the present day, though not without some danger of forfeiture at the Revolution of 1688, a period in which Sir Thomas Crosbie the son, and David Crosbie the grand-

about Midsummer before to the said Sir Piers; that for the other £600 my brother David took time against my will to paie the same in four gales, being possessed of the said deed, viz.:

£150 at Easter, 1640. . . . £150 at Midsummer.

£150 at Easter, 1641. . . . £150 at Michaelmas,

That Sir Piers Crosbie being informed thereof, protested against the bargain, and did forbid me to receive any part of the said £600; that I had received only the first paiement before the receipt of the letter of protestation, and upon receipt of said letter gave notice of Sir Piers Crosbie's inhibition in that behalf.

Witness my hand, 16th February, 1643.

R. CROSBIE.

Copia Vera, Test.

WAT. WEEK.

J. CROSBIE.

son, of the stout old hero of Ballin-garry, seem to have played a very ambiguous game, and, like many others at the same time, to have prepared themselves to take the part of James or William, according as either should prevail.

Sir Piers Crosbie's death took place some time in the year 1646. His will bears date November 17th, 1646, and he therein assumes ownership over the lands in question, bequeathing them, with the rest of his property, to "his cousin Sir John Crosbie, baronet," as "his right heir." He was married to the Countess of Castlehaven, widow of the first Earl of that title, and daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, of Brooke, Rutlandshire, but left no issue thereby.* Sir John Crosbie obtained probate of the will in 1663; but, being attainted of rebellion at the time it was made in his favour, took no possession under it, and lost all the great estates in the Queen's county. I find that his grandson Sir Warren Crosbie, who married a lady of the Howards, made some

efforts to recover the estates, and escape the effects of his grandfather's and father's attainder, but without effect.

Sir Piers by his will directed that he should be "buried in the chapel of St. Patrick, Dublin, if his heir might conveniently do it; if not, in the Franciscan abbey of Kildare." I have examined this will † in the Prerogative Office, Dublin, and I find in it the same traces of inconsistency which marked the maker's whole career, as the two following passages will show, the first of which goes to confirm my conjecture that Sir Piers was a Romanist:—

Item, I bequeath to my ghostly father, Frater Teige Enos, ten pounds, and ten pounds to the Franciscan abbey at Kildare.

Item, I leave my cousin Richard Crosbie the town and castle of Clouniher during his life, he paying the chief rent; to my cousin Pierce forty pounds per annum during life: *provided that the said Richard and Pierce shall adhere to the Protestant party.* ‡ Both legacies to revert to Sir John Crosbie.

HORSE-RACING TEMP. JAMES I.

VERY little appears to have been hitherto collected respecting the early history of Horse-racing in England. If we turn to Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, we are informed that it has been an English sport in all ages, though generally in the way of matches, as trials of strength between favourite horses, without on the one hand the laudable object of improving the breed by scientific training, or on the other the feverish and demoralising spirit of gambling. It was a mere amusement,

like hunting or hawking, and escaped the censures which the more rigid moralists applied to the dice-box and other games of chance, and even to the amusements of the theatre. In the seventeenth century it was customary for gentlemen to ride their own horses in races, and it was not until the close of that period that the modern practice of betting on the turf was drawn into a system.

A writer upon Newmarket§ remarks that the diversion of horse-racing,

* Addit. MSS. British Museum, 4820, p. 245. Funeral Certificates of Ireland:—"Morrish, eldest son of Sir Walter Crosbie, of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, baronet, of New Scotland, died 16th Ap. 1633, and was buried in St. Andrew's church."

† Examined June 30, 1847.

‡ A curious minute circumstance which marks this will, and is characteristic of the man and the times, is, that this word "*Protestant*" is written in a large blank, and evidently not at the same time of the rest of the will, as if the writer left the matter open to see which party would prevail, that he might insert Protestant or Catholic accordingly.

The witnesses to the will are—

THAD. ENOS (a legatee).
GERALD FITZGERALD.
HUGH DEMPSEY.

EDW. CUTLER.
RANDAL BRERETON.

§ We quote from *The Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. ii. p. 139.

though practised in early times, had become extinct in England, "until the accession of James the First, who again introduced it from Scotland, where it came into vogue from the spirit and swiftness of the Spanish horses which had been wrecked in the vessels of the Armada, and thrown ashore on the coast of Galloway." He adds that from that period it became more fashionable, and that Newmarket had probably some kind of a racing establishment as early as the reign of that monarch, who erected a house there. Mr. Lysons, however, had found no mention of races at Newmarket before the reign of Charles the Second:* but Camden, in his Annals, mentions that there was a horse-race there on the 19th of March 1618-19, at which the King was present, and tarrying too long, in his return to his palace at Royston, was forced to put in at an inn at Wichford-bridge (meaning Whittlesford Bridge), by reason of his being indisposed, and so came very late in the night to Royston.†

There is no doubt that horse-racing flourished under the example of James the First, though the assertion that he introduced it from Scotland may be received with much doubt. Some twenty years before his accession there were much frequented races "in the forest of Galtres" in Yorkshire, which are mentioned by Camden in the first edition of his *Britannia* published in 1586, and the passage is thus rendered by his earliest translator Philemon Holland:

The forest of Galtres, very notorious in these daies by reason of a solemne horse running, wherein the horse that out-runne the rest hath for his prise a little golden bell. It is almost incredible what a multitude of people conflow hither from all parts to these games, and what great wagers are laid on the horses' heads for their swift running.

We suspect these are the same races that we find elsewhere mentioned as held at Gaterley Moor, though Gaterley Moor was near Catterick. There is a passage in the first prologue to Ruggle's *Ignoramus*, as performed before king James I. at Cambridge on the 8th March 1614-15, in which the five several courses of Royston, Brackley, Gaterley, Coddington, and Sibblecotes are enumerated, as well as the names of some of the favourite horses.

Quin cursu provoco omnes hic nobilium præsentium equos celeripedes, sive *Puppy*, sive *Franklin*, sive *Peppercorn*, sive *Crop-ear*, sive *Snow-ball*, sive *Saucy Jack*, *Freck*, *Spaniard*, *Peg with a lanthorn*, *Strawberries and Cream*, tanti quanti, vel in stadio *Roystoniensi*, *Bractiensi*, *Gatleriensi*, *Coddington*, *Sibblecotes*, ubilibet; et nisi tintinnabulum vindicem ego, caudam curtate mihi.

Mr. J. S. Hawkins, the editor of *Ignoramus*, is not at all successful in his identification of the race-courses here mentioned: indeed, excepting Brackley, he is uncertain about all of them. It will be observed that Newmarket is not named, but Royston is.

Newmarket, together with Brackley and Lincoln, is named in the reign of Charles I. in a poem by Thomas Randolph, *In Lesbiam et Histrionem*,‡ in which the latter is described as indulging in all kinds of expenses at the charge of his mistress;

— her joy,
Her sanguine darling, her spruce active boy,
May scatter angels; rub out silks, and shine
In cloths of gold; cry loud "The world is mine;"
Keep his Race-nags, and in Hide-park be seen
Brisk as the best (as if the Stage had been
Grown the Court's rivall), can to *Brackly* goe,
To *Lincolne* Race, and to *New-market* too;
At each of these his hundred pounds has vie'd
On *Peggabrig's* or *Shotten herring's* side; §
And loses without swearing.

At Brackley, which was formerly a town of some importance, sending

* *Magna Britannia*, Cambridgeshire, p. 240.

† It was probably after this that King James built his hunting-seat at Newmarket, upon which, and also upon that at Royston, a memoir by Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. was read at the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute at Cambridge.

‡ Randolph's *Pœms*, 1st edit. 1638, p. 25.

§ In Shirley's play of *Hyde Park*, Act IV. is a scene of horse-racing in that locality, (the play was written in 1632,) and a ballad is introduced containing many names of racers. It is remarkable that among them are the very two above mentioned by Randolph, *Peggybrig* and *Herring Shotten*. Others are *Spaniard*, *Brackley*, *fine-mouthed Freak*, and "Bay Tarrall, that won the cup at Newmarket." Ben Jonson in his *Epicœne*, or *Silent Woman*, Act I. sc. 1, mentions among the things "wherein your

members to Parliament, and whose green, called Bayard's Green, was one of the four sites in England assigned for tournaments in the early days of the Lion-hearted Richard, races were held during great part of the seventeenth century. In Baker's Northamptonshire is printed an agreement made in 1612 for a match at this place between two gentlemen of the same family, who were to ride their own horses. It confirms our former remark upon the nature of the races then in fashion. The agreement is dated on the 13th July, 1612, more than three months before the match was to come off; and it runs in the following words :

It is agreed on betweene Henry Throgmorton and Thomas Throgmorton, the daye and yeare above written, that the above named are to meete together the Twesday after Michelmas next at Brackley Cwoorse, and thether to bringe a graye mare and a gray shorne mane nadgge, and each of them to ridde the same course upon equal wate in there one parsones, for x. quarter of oates.

(Signed) HENRY THROCKM'TON.
THOMAS THROCKMORTON.

Mr. Hamper, who communicated this document to the historian, pertinently remarked that there is something appropriate and characteristic in riding a horse-race for ten quarters of oats; and, if the horses themselves could have been conscious of the nature of the prize, it would certainly have rendered whip and spur unnecessary. When Sir Edward Bisse, Clarencieux, was upon his visitation of Oxfordshire in 1668-9, "few gentlemen appeared, because at that time there was a horse-race at Brackley."* Brackley races have long been discontinued, but at what period was unknown to Mr. Baker.

He mentions † other races at *Harleston*, four miles from Northampton; which were established in the reign of

Charles I. and lasted for a little more than a century. For this meeting 200*l.* were contributed by Lord Spencer and other gentlemen of the county in the year 1632, and in consideration of that sum the corporation of the town of Northampton bound themselves to provide yearly a silver cup and cover of the value of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be run for on the Thursday in Easter week.

On his journey to Scotland in 1617, King James was entertained with a "great horse-race" at Lincoln, which was managed much in the modern fashion, according to the following account: "On Thursday there was a great horse-race on the Heath for a cupp, where his Majesty was present, and stood on a scaffold the citie had caused to be set up, and withall caused the race a quarter of a mile long to be raled and corded with rope and hoopes on both sides, whereby the people were kept out, and the horses that ronned were seen faire." ‡

On the same journey, when at Durham, "the King travelled from the castle to Woodham Moor, to a horse-race which was run by the horses of William Salvin and Master Maddocks, for a gold purse, which was intended to have been on the 8th of April, but on account of the King's coming was put off till the 21st, which match the King saw.§

We hear also during the same reign, in 1611-12, of "a great race or running at Croydon," at which one Ramsey a Scot struck the Earl of Montgomery with his riding-rod; "whereupon the whole company was ready to go together by the ears, and like enough to have made a national quarrel." ||

These anecdotes furnish sufficient examples of the prevalence of the sport during the reign of James the First; but probably few, if any, established race-courses can trace their annals to

fashionable men exercise themselves," that they "Hearken after the next horse-race, or hunting-match, lay wagers, praise *Puppy* or *Peppercorn*, *Whitefoot*, *Franklin*; swear upon *Whitemane's* party; speak aloud, that my lords may hear you," &c.; in illustration of which passage Gifford has quoted the MS. memoirs of Sir H. Fynes, in which he mentions a horse of the last name, "Alsoe in these my troubles with my wife, I was forced to give my lord of Holdernes my grey running horse called *Whitmayne* for a gratuity, for which I might have had 100*l.*" This shows the price then placed upon valuable racers.

* Wood's Lives of Antiquaries, ii. 217.

† Hist. of Northamptonsh. i. 171.

‡ Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. iii. 265.

§ Ibid. p. 279.

|| Ibid. vol. ii. p. 438.

so early a period. Such customs often last for a short time only, and are then discontinued, or transferred to new places. This was the case at Chester; where races were founded by Robert Amorye, in the year 1609, and the prizes, as at Gaterley, were silver bells,—a custom which gave rise to the adage of “bearing away the bell.” We are told that “Mr. Robert Amorye, ironmonger, and sometime sheriff, did in the year 1609, upon his own cost, cause three silver bells to be made of good value, which bells he appointed to be run for with horses upon St. George’s day, upon the Rood Dee.”

The same custom is alluded to in an epigrammatic epitaph which we find in Camden’s Remaines:—

Here lyes the man whose horse did gain
The Bell in race on Salisbury plain:
Reader, I know not whether needs it,
You or your horse rather to need it.

We have been led to form these collections in illustration of the following verses, which, after first alluding to the race at Gaterley, mention another locality, “from Sever hill to Popleton ash,” which is within a short distance of the walls of York. It is not clear whether it is a real or a figurative horse-race that is described; but the poem is apparently of the time of James I. and is extracted from the same volume as “The Trimming of Tom Nash,” by the barber of York, which was printed in our last Magazine. We have looked through a goodly quarto volume* which has been recently printed—and it was necessary to turn it over page by page, for it is

the merest medley, without chronological or any other arrangement—in which we thought it possible that one or both of these pieces might have appeared; but we do not find such to be the case.† The book contains a poem on York archery, written in 1584 by one W. Elderton, who we think may very probably have been the author of “The Trimming of Tom Nash:” and it has also a copy of a later poem in which the principal nobility and gentry of Yorkshire are characterised as race-horses.‡

THE HORSE RACE.

(From Birch and Sloane MSS. 1489, p. 4b.)

You herde how Gatherlay race was run,
What horses lost, what horses wonne,
And all things els that there was donne
That day.

Now of an other race I shall you tell,
Was neyther run for bowle nor bell,
But for a great wager, as it befell,
Men say.

Three gentlemen of good reporte
This race did make, to make some sporte,
To which great companye did resorte,
With speede.

To start them then they did require
A gallant youth, a brave esquire,
Who yielded soone to their desyre,
Indeed.

They started were, as I’ve heard tell,
With Now St. George, God speed you well,
Let everye man looke to him sel,
For me.

From Sever hill to Popleton ash
These horses run with spur and lash,
Through myre and sande and duste, dish
dash, Al three.

* “The Yorkshire Anthology: a Collection of Ancient and Modern Ballads, Poems, and Songs, relating to the County of Yorkshire (*sic*). Collected by James O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. 1851.” 4to. pp. 404, privately printed, and the impression strictly limited to 110 copies, 10 being on very thick paper. Mr. Halliwell has edited similar collections for the counties of Durham and Norfolk. That gentleman is most persevering in the multiplication of his productions; but would it not contribute more to his own reputation, as well as the general advantage of literature, if he produced a smaller number of books, with a somewhat greater degree of care and completeness?

† Since writing the above, we find that this poem was printed (but without note or comment) in Ritson’s Yorkshire Garland, though omitted by Mr. Halliwell.

‡ “The Yorkshire Racers: a Poem: in a letter from H. S—ton to his friend T. P—m. 1704.” The characters are: Probus [Lord D.]; Eucus [Sir W. S.]; Aulus [Mr. D.]; Rokus [Lord W.]; Caius [Sir A. K.]; Lento [Mr. W.]; Osman [Mr. L.]; Sancto [Mr. W.]; Jocundo [Sir J. B. of P.]; Calcar [son of old Orthodox, Archbishop of York]; Quadrato [Mr. B.]; Rotundo [Mr. G.]; Rawhead [Mr. J. of K.]; Bloody-bones [Mr. M. of A.]; Holdfasto [D. of N.]; the two Volanto’s [Sir W. R. and Mr. B.]; Lepullus [Mr. S.]; Saccar [Mr. P.]; Tandem [Mr. S.]; Sly [Mr. P.]; Carbono [Mr. J. a Coalgatherer].

Bay Corbet first the starte he got,
A horse well knowne all fyrye hot,
But he full soone his frye had shot,
What tho' ?

For he was out of breath * soe sore,
He cold not runne as heere-to-fore,
And neere will run so anye more,
I tro.

Grey Ellerton then got the leade,
A gallant horse of mickle speede,
For he did win the race indeed,
Even so.

Grey Appleton the hindmost came,
And yet the horse was not to blame,
The rider needes must have the shame
For that ;

For, tho' he chancte to come behynde,
Yet did he run his rider blynde ;
He was a horseman o' th' right kynde,
That's flat.

For when the race was past and done
He knewe not who had lost nor wonne,
For he saw neyther moone nor sunne,
As then.

And thus this race is at an end,
And soe farewell to foe and friend,
God send us joy unto our end,
Amen.

FINIS.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO QUEEN KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

THE conduct of this estimable lady, in the trying circumstances in which she was placed during the last few years of her life, was such as to engage the feelings of a considerable portion of the people of this country in sympathy with her. The case was one of great difficulty to all engaged in it ; and, while small credit has been obtained on account of its conduct, there can be little doubt that the expression of the King's will imposed upon his officers the execution of the purpose he had in view without much choice of means.

Residing at Ampthill she heard with emotion, but scarce with surprise, the decision upon the subject of the divorce pronounced by the archiepiscopal court, which Cranmer had specially convened for that purpose, at Dunstable. Being from that time officially known and treated only as the "Princess Dowager," Katharine was unable to object with any effect to the control exercised over her place of abode and the establishment about her. The treatment shown to her while so situated would have been the subject of well-merited reproach to any other sovereign than the merciless Henry VIII.

Scattered in many collections there is an immense number of MSS. relating to the affairs of that varied and critical time, from which many particulars of interest may yet be gathered

in addition to those presented by recent writers.

Three short papers relating to this subject are subjoined. The first is a series of "articles" submitted to the consideration of the King's Secretary (Thomas Cromwell), with reference chiefly to a projected change of residence for the "Princess Dowager." After leaving Ampthill Katharine resided at Bugden near Huntingdon, and it is one of the charges made against the King by a recent writer,† that in the choice of another habitation for the deposed Queen, sanitary principles were certainly studied to obtain a place as ill-adapted as could be for the constitution of a native of the sunny South. But it appears that the localities both of Fotheringay and Kimbolton (which were comparatively near to Bugden) might have been suggested to those to whom these affairs were committed, simply upon parsimonious grounds, which were better understood and more pressing than considerations of healthiness or otherwise. By such a solution we shall be charitable without being unjust, and, at this distance of time, we need not deal out unfair measure even to Henry VIII.

The second item of this paper shows that expenses were matters of careful consideration, and the suggestion of "proffytable provysyons for careage," seems to point at easy communication

* graith, in *Ritson's copy*.† *Lives of the Queens of England*, vol. iv. p. 147.

by water being desirable, and both the places above named would on that account be suitable.

The date of the paper may be assigned to the autumn of the year 1534, after the King's Commissioners had attempted to obtain Katharine's acceptance of the title given to her, as it speaks of all her chaplains having left, except her confessor, who was afterwards separated from her.

Articles of enformacion to Mr. Secretary concerning the Princesse Dowager's household to thentent the King's pleas^t maye be knowne.

Fyrst, what howse or howses his grace will appoynt for her remouall towards wynter to thentent due provysion of haye for her horses, pasturs, woode, coles, with oth^r grosse provysions maye be the more profitably made.

Item, that yt maye be remembred what excessive charge of careage the King ys at for sundry provysions by reason of such howses hertofore appoynted wher no profittable provysions for careage could be had.

Item, yt maye be remembred for veneson to be had for the hole grece tyme this soomer.

Item, that yt maye please the Kinges Highnesse to graunt a stypend for one pryst for the howsehold, both for the mynstring of dyvine service and also for visytacion of those that shall have nede in tyme of syckenes and otherwise, in consideracion that all the Princesse chapeleyns be departed hens save only her confessor.

Item, to desyre Mr. Secretary to move the Kinges grace for a warraunt for ij buckes to be taken of his graces gyft wythin his chace of Rysing in Norff—for Sr E. Bedyngfeld.

The second paper is in every way an interesting document. It is the copy of a letter from Sir Edmund Bedingfield, the steward of Katharine's household, and one of his fellow-officers, to the King's secretary, for advice under the circumstances therein detailed.

Katharine, who had always most strictly kept up the forms of her faith, and the dignity of the royal position she had determined to maintain, appears to have resolved again to keep "Maundy Thursday" in her usual manner. It seems that she had so celebrated this day in the preceding year, but that the King had objected to her again going through the ceremony, which she with great firmness persisted in being allowed to carry out.

It is evident that the instructions possessed by Bedingfield before this letter was written did not enable him to deal with the determination expressed by Katharine to use the parish church; to which the private keeping of the ceremony was much to be preferred. It was the last occasion, and probably the only one, on which such a discussion could have arisen, for the dates show that the letter refers to the year 1535, shortly after the close of which Katharine was no more.

Pleasyth yo^r honorable maysterschip to be advertisyd that this Moundaye, the xxijth daye of Marche, about the houre of viij of the clocke at nyght, I dyd Percyve that my Lady Princesse Dowager entendyth to kepe a maundy. Wherapon commaundement geaven by the Kinges Highnesse the last yere past, that her Grace shuld keepe no maundy, and for that we advertisyd of the Kynges pleasure to the contrary, caused certeyn mocyons to be made to her Grace to fforbere the dooyng therof; schowing that in no wise we dare suffer yt to be doon tyll the Kinges pleasure wer further knowen, wherunto her Grace aunsweryd that sche was not mynded to doo yt openly but secretly in her chamber, and further declared that in her conscyence she was bound to kepe a maundy in the honor of God, making hole provysyon for the same at her owen charge, and further sayeng that my Lady the Kinges graunt dame duryng her lyfe kept a yerly maundy, and that dyverse and many howses of relygyon within thys realme doth yerly the same, and that sche thynketh herself as fier bound and maye as well be suffred to doo the same as eny of the above named. And further sche sent to us to knowe whether we wold suffer her to goo to the parysch chyrche or no. Wherupon we made aunswer that we wold be glad to geve o^r attendaunce diligently upon her Grace accordyng to our duties whensoever yt schuld be her Grace's pleasure so to doo; and by that questyon we think that yf sche maye not be suffred to kepe the said Maundy in her chamber prevely, that sche wyll attempt to doo yt in the sayd parysche chyrche. In consyderacion wherof we desyer you that we maye be advertesyd of the Kinges pleasure on this behalf w^t all dilygence, soo that the messenger maye retorne to us wth aunswer by ix or x of the klok at the furthest upon Thursdaye next, the xxvth daye of Marche, to thentent we mocht dilyently fulfyll the Kinges pleasure and commaundement. Wherunto accordyng to our bounden duties we ar and ever during our lyffes shalbe redy; as knoweth God, who preserve

your good mastership long in moch honor.
—Yo's at commaundment,

EDWARD CHAMBERLYN, s'.

EDMUNDE BEDYNGFELD, s'.

(Endorsed.)—To the Right Honorable
Maister Secretary, Councello^r to the
Kinges Hyghnesse, wth all spede.

The third document is a list of plate which the "Princess Dowager" had for her daily service. There is nothing to show at what period it was taken. Her sideboard was indeed badly provided if it had no other articles but those here entered; not so, however, her closet, which was amply furnished with devotional objects. In her will Katharine desired the King to allow her to have "the goods I do hold as well in silver and gold as in other things," but no disposition was made of them, the only article of plate there mentioned being "a collar of gold brought out of Spain;" this is not in the present list, which does not include any personal jewellery. It is, perhaps, incomplete, but some of the items will be suggestive of comments to those acquainted with the religious ornaments and accessories of the time:

A boke of the parcells of plaite remaying with the Princes Dowager for her daily service as followe, that is to say:

In her closet,

Furst a chaes with a paten gilte weing xxiiij oz.

Item two cruetes gilte in a case weing xvj oz. di.

Item a bell of silver and gilte w^t a claper of iron poi3 viij oz. di.

Item a paire of gilte candilstickes chased wrethen xxxiiij oz.

Item a holi water stocke w^t a sprinckle

parcell gilte with H. and C. crowned, weing xvij oz.

Item a paire of basons gilte with tharmes of Wolster* and England weing lxvij oz.

Item a gilte paxe w^t the image of S. Jerom weing xj oz. di.

Item an image of Seint Barbara w^t a towre and a rede in her hand all gilte standing uppon a fote silver and gilte w^t a vice of silver undre the fote, poi3 xxxiiij oz. iij. qrt.

Item an image of Seint Petir standing uppon a base w^t a boxe and a key, all gilte, w^t ij. silver pyennes under the base xxxiiij oz.

Item an image of Seint Margarete gilte w^t a crowne and a crosse standing uppon a dragon with two winges & a writen taile standing uppon a base w^t a rose portculious and flowre deluces, all gilte, with two pyennes of silver within the base weing xxxj oz. di.

Item an image of Our Lady w^t a crowne a childe and a sceptour standing uppon a base all gilte w^t two pyennes of silver undre the base weing lxxv oz. di.

Item an image of Seint Katerin with a crowne a whele and a sword standing uppon a base, all gilte, with two pyennes of silver undre the base, poi3 xliij oz.

Item an Image of Seint John Baptist w^t a boke and a white lambe, standing uppon a base, all gilte, with three pyennes of silver undre the base lviij oz.

Item a crucifix of the spansyshe worke, standing uppon a fote, of her owne plate, weing iiij^{xxv} oz.

Item a small crucifix gilte, of her owne, xxxiiij oz. di.

Item a litill gilte boxe for singyng brede, of her owne vj oz.

Item a besaunt of golde of the trinite and our lady, of her owne.

J. B.

* Ulster?

ON WINDOWS IN STAINED GLASS,

AND PARTICULARLY THE NEW WEST WINDOW OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL.†

THE present revival of a taste for stained-glass windows as memorials for deceased friends, and as ornaments for our churches and public buildings, casts upon Societies like our own the task of investigating and promulgating the principles which governed the old masters of the art, in order that it may be seen how much such principles are in accordance with right feeling and taste, and how much or how little they ought to regulate the artists of the present day.

At a meeting of our Society in July, 1850, I gave a short account of the existing specimens of glass in the county of Norfolk, when I drew from the specimens I had seen, both in England and in Belgium, these general principles:—

That, with respect to *Colour*, the early artists took infinite pains to preserve a proper balance of colour throughout the window, and that, though colours of the greatest depth and richness were used, they contrived so to blend them together

† Being the substance of a paper read before the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, by Henry Harrod, esq. F.S.A.

as to prevent the slightest appearance of exaggeration in any.

As to *Subject*, each window was complete in itself. Whether there were five pictures in a window or fifty, all had relation to each other. Sometimes the theme was the whole history of the Bible from the Creation to the Last Judgment, sometimes a legendary story, sometimes a single incident in the life of Christ, and when this latter was the case the Old Testament types were brought to bear with great skill. The window in St. Andrew's at Norwich, for instance, has the Crucifixion in the centre, having in the left-hand light Abraham's Sacrifice, and on the right-hand the Raising of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness. There was as complete a unity between the several subjects as possible.

And with respect to *Arrangement and Detail*, the designers, up to the beginning of the 16th century, paid most careful attention to the framework in which their pictures were to be placed, carrying out and completing in their glass the outline the architects had prepared in stone. Stonework was never made subordinate to the glass, nor the glass sacrificed to the tracery, but both were designed in the most admirable and skilful manner, to aid and enhance the beauty of the general effect. The size of the human figure was never permitted to exceed the limits of nature; the artist well knowing that any exaggeration of it dwarfed the objects around it. It was only when the rage for spreading pictures seized the artists that the human figure became of unnatural size. Here, as in every thing else in the world, once pass the limits of truth, and there is no telling the lengths to which you may be led.

These appeared to me to be the principles on which those great artists acted, and, after a much greater experience and study of the subject, I still adhere to that view, and I feel more strongly than ever that those principles are just, and that, until artists of the present day adopt them in their designs for our church windows, it is hopeless to expect, in the nineteenth century, any thing approaching to the grandeur and beauty achieved in the fifteenth.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, on the commencement of the decay of art in Gothic architecture, a style sprang into existence known as the Cinque-cento Style, the great characteristic of which was what is generally known as the *spreading* picture. The designers began to fancy the limit of a single light too narrow for a picture, and therefore they commenced

spreading their pictures over two or three, and even more, of the lights, and sometimes over the entire window. In order to do this, however, they began to destroy the truthfulness of the glass. Although the beholder was to look upon glass still fixed between mullions, it was to be supposed to be painted upon some screen-work beyond the window. They ceased to care for enhancing the beauty of the stonework, their great care was that it should *interfere* as little as possible with their picture, and so in the space of fifty years, Art, in both stone and glass, fell into decay, and perished pretty nearly together.

I would not for one moment be supposed to maintain that there are no fine specimens of painted glass in this style; on the contrary, I am fully alive to that fact; but I have never looked upon those splendid monuments of genius without feeling that the brilliancy of the effect did not by any means compensate for the sacrifice of truth and principle.

I ought also to say that Mr. Winston, whose enthusiasm has done much to revive the study of the art, and who is a great admirer of the "spreading picture," states, in his "Hints on Glass Painting," that these pictures *did* make their appearance in the Perpendicular period, and in the fourteenth century; he adduces, however, no authority except one,* which turns out to be no authority at all, and states that the figures are so disposed as not to be cut by the mullions. "*It is wonderful* (I quote his own words) how little the framework interferes with the effect of the picture, even when it extends over the whole window; the mullions are *really not more observed* than the saddle bars, the whole attention being attracted to the picture." On which I would merely observe, that if the mullions do not form part of the design, and enhance the effect of it, they might be just as well, if not better, out of the way.

I have seen, however, some of the designs to which he probably refers, and I maintain they are no authority for asserting that spreading pictures prevailed, or were at all in favour, in the pure Perpendicular period. One subject in particular is common. The Nativity frequently forms a picture in a central light, the Wise Men's Offering occupying a separate panel right or left of it, the two being kept perfectly distinct, and treated as separate subjects.

I would now apply these principles in an examination of the new west window of Norwich Cathedral, ascertaining how far that window is in accordance with them, and

* Page 146, note.

how far any departure from them has been attended with good effect or otherwise.

In the first place as to its colour. The prevalence of a light blue—entirely without precedent in the Perpendicular style—appears to me extremely injurious to the general effect, approximating much too nearly to an atmospheric illusion, and converting the picture into a transparency, a result the mediæval artists adopted multifarious devices to avoid. The weakness of this tint causes the yellows and reds to glare forth with such force that it is impossible to examine it except on a gloomy day. When we see how very successful the artist has been in producing brilliant colours, rivalling, if not surpassing, the old masters in that respect, it is the more to be regretted there should be a want of harmony in the arrangement of them.

In the next place as to the choice of subjects.* The extraordinary jumble of them in this window would almost lead to the conclusion that they had been determined upon by lot; there is an entire want of connexion and harmony between them, completely at variance with the practice of the old masters, and which leads to no result to compensate for such variance. It begins with the Nativity and ends with Moses and the Tables of the Law. The lifting of the Brazen Serpent was introduced in the lower central division, because the Crucifixion was originally intended to occupy the upper centre; but when the Ascension was substituted for the latter it is hard to understand why the former was retained. Moses with the Tables of the Law was no doubt intended to have had the Sermon on the Mount above it, and would then have been an harmonious subject.

One subject I would particularly call attention to, because the plea for its introduction is, I conceive, a very improper one, and one that if established as a principle to govern future memorials may lead to results which every good Christian would deplore. I allude to "Christ blessing little Children," and it was pressed upon the Committee upon the ground that our late excellent diocesan entertained a great affection for children, and exercised a most anxious care and watchfulness over

the schools of the city. Most certainly he did, and the presence of the numerous schools at his funeral was an appropriate and grateful testimony of their regard and affection for him. But there is a limit for such demonstrations, and, had the late Bishop been asked his opinion upon such a subject being selected as a memorial for him he would have protested against it far more strongly than I do. I should have avoided saying anything upon the matter at all; but good taste and feeling had already been violated to a still greater extent in the east window. Two subjects are there inserted, a memorial for a deceased canon of the Cathedral, and those subjects are, Old Simeon and the Good Samaritan,—"*subjects well chosen*" (say the Cathedral Guide Books) "*for a testimonial in memory of a venerable and charitable clergyman.*" If this be the principle which is to govern the selection of subject, the sooner memorial windows cease to be the better. Far better to have the monumental Fames and Deaths and Victories of Westminster Abbey than to have Holy Writ ransacked for parallels to magnify the merits of those whose hopes were based upon far higher grounds.

And lastly, with reference to the Arrangement and Details, the unnatural size of the human figure in the principal subjects dwarfs everything in the neighbourhood, and produces a most unpleasing effect. The introduction of two disproportioned figures, supposed to be intended for Angels in the Ascension picture (for it is difficult to make out what they are intended for), although possibly not without precedent in Early Glass, is just one of those points on which precedent should be set at nought.

The embellishment of the upper tracery of the window is without any precedent at all, and as wretched in effect as it is unprecedented. We are told in an apology sent to all the county newspapers, accompanied by an intimation that it was by "no mean critic," † that "the general idea of the window is that of a screen placed behind the stone framework of the window, and terminating in three spires of tabernacle-work shooting up high into the tracery of the window;" and he makes

* The six subjects are arranged as follows :

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Adoration of the Magi, after Raphael. | 3. The Ascension, after Raphael. | 5. Christ Blessing little Children, after West. |
| 2. The Finding of Moses, after Raphael. | 4. The Brazen Serpent, after Le Brun. | 6. Moses with the Tables of the Law, after Raphael. |

† On the principle of *audi alteram partem*, we give the description alluded to at length :—(EDIT.)

"The beautiful painted window recently placed in the nave of Norwich Cathedral, in memory of the late excellent Bishop Stanley, has been designed, as well as executed, by Mr. George Hedgeland, of London. The original slight sketch, made by his pre-

this remarkable assertion, "the design is justified archæologically by the architecture of the window, the style of which the Committee rightly decided should govern the style of painted glass!"

Now the stonework was erected by Bishop Alnwick's executors in 1450, and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that no specimen of glass at all resembling that now in this window can be produced of an earlier date than 1500,—fifty years later. As far as it has any character at all, it is Cinque-cento. But even the artists

of that period paid some attention to the tracery, and made their floral and architectural embellishments combine and harmonise with the stonework. Here, on the contrary, scarcely a line falls in with the tracery; and quite as good and appropriate a composition might have been made by an artist who had never seen the tracery at all. If the committee, therefore, came to the resolution stated, they have not attended to its being carried out, and, so far from a pleasing effect having resulted from the neglect of it, a more discordant

decorator in the undertaking, having been virtually superseded by an entirely new design.

"The general idea conveyed by the glass painting is that of a screen of gothic work, placed immediately behind the stone framework of the window, with whose principal divisions it generally corresponds in design, being pierced with six open arches, through, or under which, the more important subjects are represented as seen, and terminating in three spires of tabernacle-work, shooting up high into the tracery of the window.

"These subjects were, by desire of the Committee, adapted by Mr. Hedgeland, from certain well-known pictures (as already specified), immediately beneath which is placed this inscription :

IN MEMORY OF A BELOVED, FAITHFUL, AND ZEALOUS PASTOR, EDWARD STANLEY, TWELVE YEARS BISHOP OF THIS DIOCESE. 1854. *G. Hedgeland fecit.*

"In the tabernacle-work of the two outer spires, are introduced figures of Patriarchs, and in that of the central spire, figures of 'Prophets and Evangelists.' Above, 'An Angel flying in the Firmament,' which serves as a ground to the spires of the screen.

"A design of this kind is justified, archæologically, by the architecture of the window, the style of which the Committee rightly decided should govern the style of the painted glass, and offers peculiar facilities to the artist, who, by means of the screen, is enabled to combine in one composition subjects having no very close relation to one another. In the present instance there is, for those who look for such things, an apparent incongruity in representing two landscapes, one above the other, and backing the spires of tabernacle-work with the same azure ground as that which represents the sky in the pictures. But it will not do to examine into these things too closely. The general effect is of more importance than rigid propriety of design. Had the spires been put on a red or deep blue ground, as in many ancient examples, the effect would have been simply to draw down the head of the window, and to reduce the apparent height of the nave; and the omission of the landscape back-ground from the pictures, with its concomitant sky, would have deprived them of a charm which the original designers had relied on. The prevalence of blue, and the introduction of any distant effect in this window, are especially advantageous, on account of the tendency to prevent an apparent curtailment of the nave,—a consideration too often overlooked in the employment of painted windows.

"The execution of the figures is bold, artistical, and vigorous, and the texture of the shadows is of that open kind, which experience shows is most favourable to the transparency of painted glass. The colouring of the window is well arranged, and its tone is rich, and remarkably harmonious. In no part does a coarse tint obtrude itself, though the glass, contrary to the modern practice, has not been besmeared with enamel colour to give it tone. The harmony of the colouring in the present instance, since the window is altogether executed with white and coloured glass, without any other aid from enamelling than that afforded by the brown paint used for the shadows and outlines, is entirely owing to the use throughout the window, with the exception of the red, and one or two pieces of purple-coloured glass in the background, of a new sort of glass, manufactured by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, from analyses of ancient glass, furnished them by Mr. Winston, Mr. Clarke, and others; and it is hoped that the excellence of the window, as a piece of colouring, will excuse the delay which having to wait for this new material has, amongst other circumstances, occasioned in its completion.

"On the whole, it cannot be doubted that the window is one of the finest that has ever been executed, and shows, what might have been reasonably doubted, that England is not inferior to the Continent in glass-painting."

effect cannot be pointed out in the most inferior works of the worst period of art. In order to obtain a good idea of the elegance of the tracery, the glass is in the way; to realise the three spires, and the angels in the firmament, every stone of the tracery requires to be removed.

The Committee started badly, crippling their designer's hands by requiring him to make use of six well-known pictures; taking it for granted that he was not equal to the task of designing fit subjects, and themselves selecting the most unmanageable ones that could be suggested. I cannot do better than quote a few words, written so long ago as 1842, bearing upon this point.

The writer, after recapitulating the advantages a modern glass-painter enjoyed over the mediæval painter, goes on to say, "With these opportunities, and with greatly improved ideas upon the science of painting in general, our artists should be qualified for productions of a higher order than those of their ancient predecessors; and it remains then to be asked on what account they fail to imitate their works with success?" The chief occasion of this may be found in their imperfect acquaintance with the principles of old English design, both pictorial and archi-

tectural. They seem to forget that these principles are totally distinct from those observed in the paintings of the later Italian masters, whose figures and groups are not unfrequently copied for the embellishments of our windows in the pointed style, but always without success. Strict simplicity, solemn dignity, and appropriate costume, are primary points for consideration."

These words occur in an article on glass in the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1842, and it is a matter of regret that it had not been seen by the committee before they came to their dangerous resolve.

The conclusion, therefore, is obvious, and it is a conclusion I arrive at with very great regret, that this window is not justified archæologically, as asserted; and that neither in colour, choice of subject, arrangement, or detail, is it in accordance with the principles of the old masters of the perpendicular period, which style it is also asserted was determined should be followed; nor has any new effect been obtained to justify a disregard of those old principles; that it is neither fitted for the position it occupies, nor an appropriate memorial for the excellent prelate whose loss we all so deeply deplore.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Roman Castrum at Larçay, Mansio at Tesée, and the Pile Cinq Mars near Tours—Memoir of the late Edward Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A.—Irish State Records—The Family of Chaderton—Arms of Archbishop Whitgift—The Holy Loaf—Acrostics—Suspension of Criminals in Chains—Interment with a quantity of Pins—The last Professional Fool—King's Duty—Old Clerks—A Model Chancery Petition.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN FRANCE.

MR. URBAN,—In the review of my *Collectanea Antiqua* in the present number of your Magazine, you mention the newly-discovered fortress at Larçay, and observe that its Roman parentage has been called in question by the Institute of France, through M. Quicherat.

Although I knew nothing more of this structure than what appeared in the "Journal d'Indre-et-Loire" of last November, (1853,) I felt no hesitation in agreeing with M. Boilleau, of Tours, the discoverer, as to its epoch and architectural character; and I resolved to take the first opportunity of inspecting it. Circumstances permitted me to enjoy this gratification in July.

As many of your readers may be ignorant of the antecedents to this excursion, I may premise that the announcement of M. Boilleau's discovery in the paper above mentioned was somewhat startling. In our own country, the limits of which are

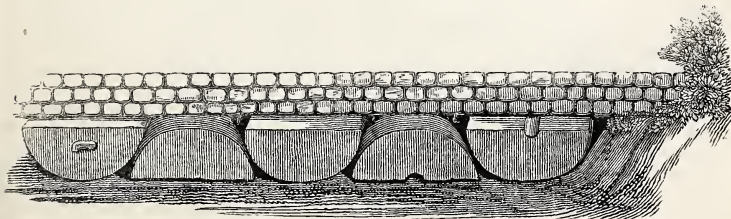
so much more narrow than those of France, the assertion that a Roman castrum with its solid and massy walls had, for the first time, been noticed by an antiquary, would excite mistrust and doubt. But France presents a wider range for the explorer; and its vast departments doubtless yet contain many very remarkable monuments, which are but imperfectly known even to our active and intelligent neighbours themselves. M. de Caumont, one of the most laborious, observed, not long since, in his "Bulletin Monumental," that the Roman stations, and especially the great military fortifications, had yet to be fully explored. This *desideratum* had, long since, been obvious to me. I had particularly noticed how little we know of the chain of fortresses on the line of the *Littus Saxonicum* in Gaul, corresponding in character with those so well known and studied on our own shores. It is hardly to be supposed

that they would have been less substantially built than those in Britain: but if we seek their remains we should have to wander far and wide in doubt and perplexity. M. de Caumont must have felt the want of satisfactory information on this point when he drew the attention of the French antiquaries to the subject. M. Boilleau's discovery seems as yet to have attracted but little notice in France; and that notice, as you observe, has been antagonistic. It does not, however, in any way, tend to overthrow or weaken the arguments on which he has based his opinion that the ruins at Larçay are those of a Gallo-Roman fortress.

The village of Larçay is situated about six or seven miles to the S.W. of Tours. The road from that city runs in a straight line for about a mile and a half, when it is crossed by the Bordeaux railway. Just beyond this junction you turn to the left, upon a road which leads along under a high and wooded ground, which has been well quarried for stone, and the quarries converted into wine-cellars. When I walked from Tours to Larçay the weather was hot and sultry. The thermometer stood much higher than ever I knew it in England, and the heat was oppressive even for a lover of warmth and a veteran pedestrian: but the dense foliage of the overhanging trees afforded shade, and the cool air of the wine cellars, impregnated with the delicate odour of their vinous stores, modified the effect of the heated atmosphere, and contributed, with the charming scenery, to render the walk highly agreeable. On approaching Larçay, on the slope of the hill or high bank may be no-

ticed the remains of a Roman watercourse, called the aqueduct of Fontenay. It is from two to three feet square, cemented; and was covered with flag stones. Similar aqueducts are not at all uncommon in France.

Larçay is a small, straggling, picturesque village, which any person would pass through without dreaming of the Roman fortress, which is upon the heights entirely concealed by trees from view from the lower ground. It is approached by a winding path leading up the hill at the back of the auberge d'Ascension. The Roman castrum occupies, on a sloping site, about three or four acres by computation. It is therefore of small size in comparison with our Richborough, Lymne, and other similar works. But the construction of the walls is precisely similar; and it is also flanked with semicircular projecting and solid towers. On the southern side, where the chief, if not the only, gateway stood, the wall is almost entirely enveloped in cottages, and its N.W. tower seems to have been partially excavated to help form the rooms of the dwelling of the tenant or proprietor of the area of the castrum, which is converted into a vineyard and orchard. On the north side, which is on the brink of a descent almost precipitous, no traces of a wall are to be discerned. In this respect, also, the castrum at Larçay accords with our Richborough, Lymne, Burgh, and Reculver. The facing stones of the walls above the present level have all been taken away for building materials; but where M. Boilleau has directed excavations to be made they are disclosed, firm and compact, square and in regular layers, as is



Base of the inner side of the South Wall.

usual in the masonry of the Roman castra. These excavations, as yet only partial, have brought to light a remarkable architectural peculiarity. The foundations of the walls are formed of portions of columns, fluted as well as plain, cut lengthways and laid alternately, the flat and the semicircular sides uppermost, the cross section slightly projecting outwards to form a set-off.

This columnar foundation indicates the existence, in the vicinity, of large public buildings, which, from the action of time, or, more probably, from the violence of man, had gone to decay prior to the building of the castrum; a palpable inference corroborated by the known existence of subterranean ruins in the immediate vicinity of the castrum, towards the south. The locality offers a tempting

field of investigation, which we may expect will be entered upon by M. Boilleau in connection with the local Archæological Society, of which he is a leading member. In the evening of the same day I paid a second visit to this interesting spot in company with M. Boilleau himself, the Abbé Bourassé, President of the Archæological Society of Touraine, and Mr. C. Warne, who accompanied me throughout the excursion.

The programme of this visit to France, comprised, among other places, Tésée, situated on the Roman road from Tours to Bourges. It is the site of the *Tasciaca* of the Peutingerian Tables, and it retains not merely the name, slightly modified, but very considerable remains of the buildings of the Roman station. We were accompanied as far as Amboise to the residence of his *collaborateur* in the editorship of the *Révue Numismatique*, M. Cartier, by M. de la Saussaye of Blois, at present engaged in the publication, in parts, of an excellent work, entitled "*Mémoires sur les antiquités de la Sologne Blésoise*,"* containing the most elaborate account of the remains of Tésée and the district yet published. From Amboise we took the *diligence* to the interesting little town of Montrichard, making it our head-quarters for a visit to Tésée, which is about four or five miles beyond, on the high road to Bourges. This road runs through some very fine scenery. On the left is high rocky ground, pierced in all directions with wine-cellars and houses, the chimneys of the latter emerging from above through orchards and vineyards. On the right runs the Cher, through a broad and fertile valley, variegated with meadows, cornfields, and vineyards.

Approaching the village of Tésée the eye is arrested by a long, high building, flanked by two square rooms, standing about 100 yards distant from the high road. Nearer the road, a little in advance, are some ruins, less perfect, which were formerly connected with the great building; and the traces of the inclosing wall which united them can yet, with some difficulty, be discerned. The long edifice, which strikes the eye from its total discordance with modern and medieval buildings, consists of a large hall and a smaller one formed by a cross wall, united by the same external walls, so that from the outside the building seems one long apartment. These two rooms communicate within by a door and a small window. The walls are from 30 to 40 feet high and from 40 to 50 yards in length; in thickness they are about three feet. Along the up-

per part near the roof are rows of windows with small apertures on the exterior, but

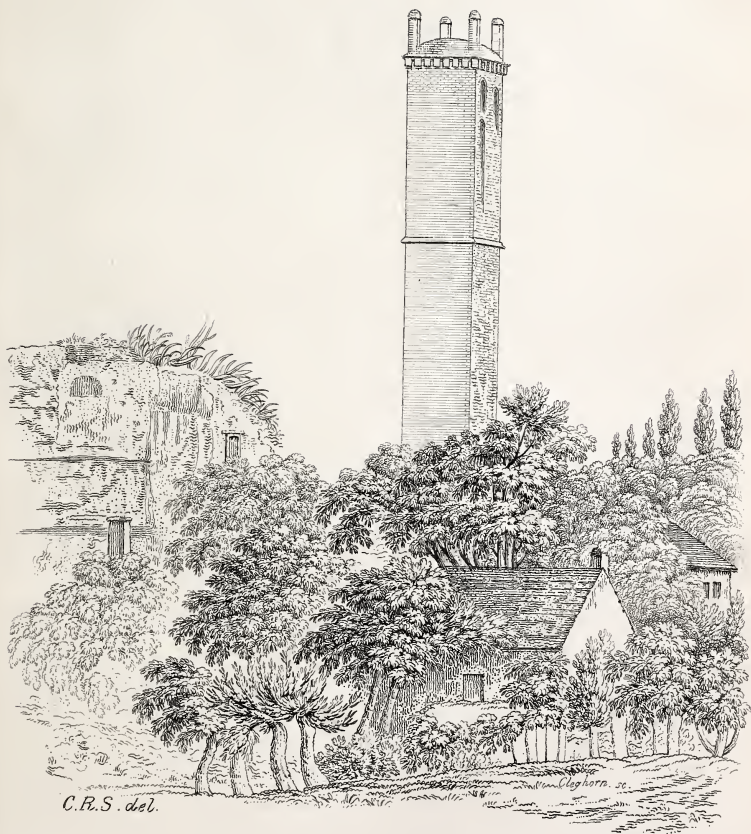


widening inwards very much after the fashion of the windows of the middle ages. The walls are faced with small squared stones and rows of tiles; the arches of the doors and the windows are also turned with tiles. Two smaller rooms, constructed in the same manner, flank the larger apartments; the entrance to one of these is perfect. The semicircular portion is turned with larger stones and tiles, and filled up with long stones and tiles so as to form a flat roof to the doorway. In the wall of the apartment the usual small squared facing stones are partially supplied by zigzag or herring-bone courses. The external entrance to the long hall is not quite in the centre, and its exact dimensions are not to be traced without excavating, as it has been at some remote period much injured. As before observed, the buildings now standing are not all of the original structures. From the traces of walls there would seem to have been a large inclosure in front, reaching almost down to the present road, which is on the line of the Roman *via*.

In these remarkable remains we may survey one of the intermediate Roman stations called *mansiones*, adapted not merely for quartering the troops on their marches, but destined also for the relay of horses for public and private service, and for the accommodation of travellers. I am not aware of any other example in the north and west of France, and certainly we have nothing in this country remaining at all resembling it. The notion of its having been a *castrum*, or a *castellum*, which some have suggested, must be wholly rejected, for of such fortifications we have many examples, and with them in no respect does it correspond. Coins, handmills, and other Roman remains are often found in the vicinity of the *mansio*, and there are foundations of houses, M. de la Saussaye states, on the opposite bank of the Cher.

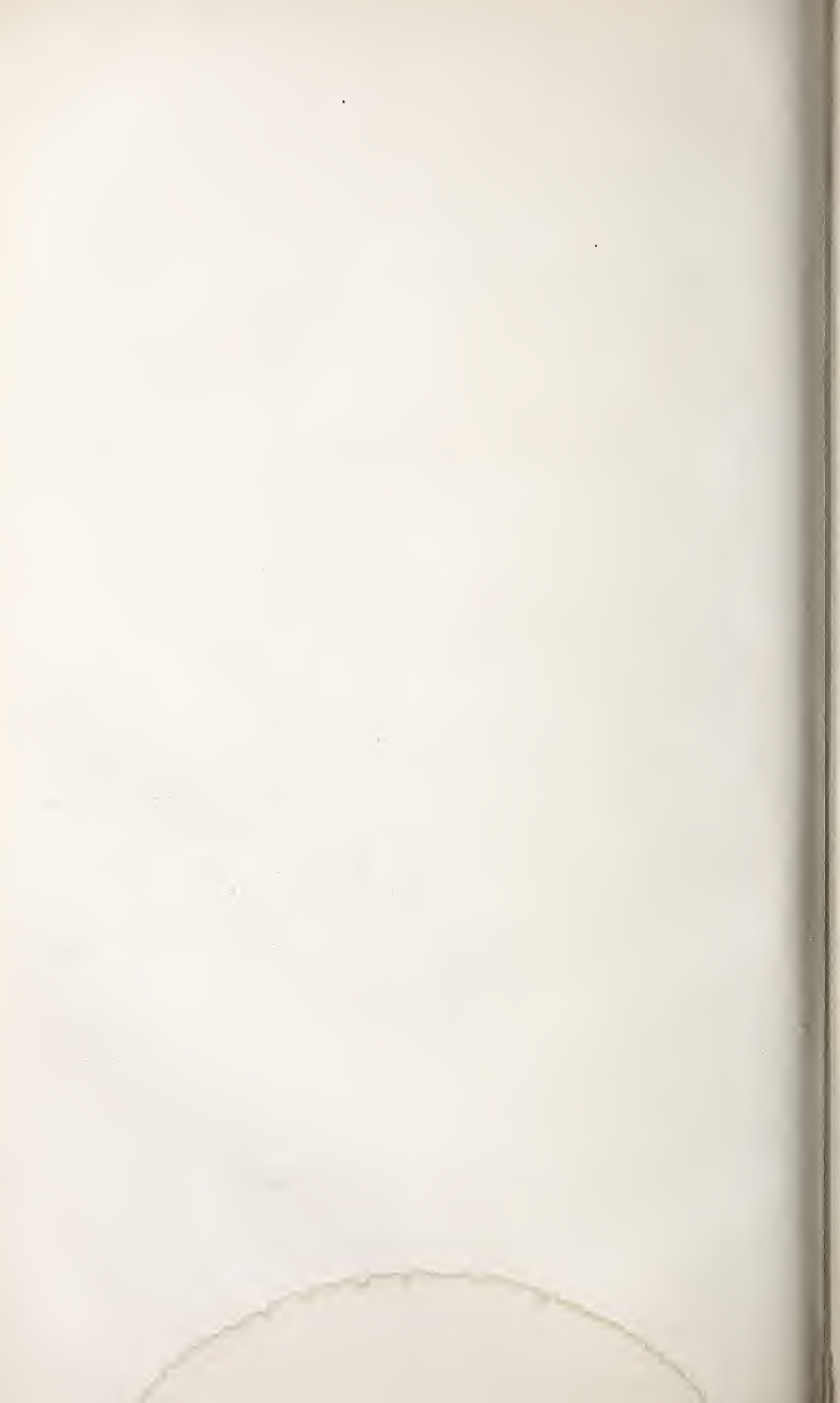
Another monument in the neighbourhood of Tours is equally deserving attention with those of Larçay and Tésée. It is the lofty quadrangular pile called the

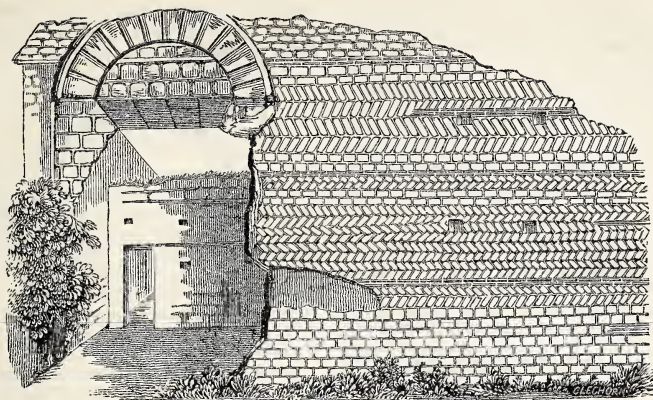
* Dumoulin, Quai des Augustins, Paris.



PILE CINQ MARS.

Approach from the Village.





Entrance to one of the smaller Rooms.

Pile Saint-Mars, or Cinq Mars. (*See Plate.*) It is situated upon the high ground on the right bank of the Loire, not far from its confluence with the Cher, near the village of Cinq Mars. It stands, above ground, upwards of 90 feet high, the shaft being about five feet square, except at the base, which measures 17 feet by 19. This monument is a solid mass of masonry, composed of tiles to the depth of upwards of three feet on each face, the interior being composed of concrete of great hardness. Its upper part is pyramidal, with four columns, also square, rising from the angles to the height of about 10 feet. There is no trace whatever of scaffold poles, so that the framework for its construction must have been of enormous dimensions. On the upper part of its southern face are eleven quadrangular compartments filled with tessellated work of various patterns. With the exception of mutilations made to attempt an entrance into the supposed hollow interior, the pile is in a fine state of preservation; and its general effect is grand and majestic. Various have been the conjectures of antiquaries on the destination of this singular monument. Some have called it a military trophy, and assigned it to Julius Cæsar; but that is out of the question. Others have believed it to be a tomb; but this conjecture is not satisfactory. Had it been either a sepulchral monument or a military trophy, it is probable there would have been some inscription or characteristic sculptures upon it. It seems more reasonable to consider it a terminal column; but the total absence of any inscription, or of any written historical record, leaves the object of its erection in some doubt. The tiles, also, which sometimes bear the names of legions and cohorts, here seem totally destitute of

any stamp; so that no light whatever is shed upon the origin of this great work. An attempt has been made at some long past period to force an entrance at about five feet up the shaft; but the effort led to nothing beyond revealing the peculiar character of the work and its extreme solidity. The Archæological Society of Touraine, a few years since, directed some of its members to make excavations with a view to determine, if possible, the motive and date of the erection of the pile. To the surprise of the investigators, it was found that, apparently at some very remote time, a deep opening had been made immediately beneath the monument, doubtless with a notion of finding a treasure chamber. Nearly the entire base had been undermined. The Society very laudably made exertions to get this chasm filled up, and to effect other reparations: 2,000 francs were expended for this purpose, and for purchasing the ground on which the Pile Cinq-Mars stands.

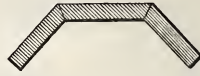
The Pile Cinq Mars is a structure too conspicuous and too near the populous city of Tours to be entirely unnoticed; and as it is easy of access, it is not so thoroughly unknown as other equally remarkable remains, the localities of which are more remote from places of general resort and the chief lines of intercourse. Of two of these in the neighbourhood of Tours, Tésée and Larçay, I have spoken. There is another, which, belongs to the same district, and is almost equally buried in obscurity. This is the Amphitheatre of Doué, situated about twelve miles from Saumur on the road to Montreuil-Bellay. The Nantes railway, which conveyed us to Cinq Mars, enabled us in a couple of hours to reach Saumur, from which town there is no difficulty in getting to Doué.

Doué is a small town with straggling irregular streets, placed in an open unattractive situation, in a country not particularly fertile or well cultivated. At one of the extremities of this lonely place we found, with some difficulty, the amphitheatre. Those who are familiar with the remains of Roman theatres and amphitheatres will see but little in common in their construction and in that of the Doué example. It is the perfect deviation from the architectural principles on which these great structures were usually erected that constitutes the chief and curious feature of this amphitheatre, renders it of peculiar interest, and worthy of much more attention and study than have yet been bestowed upon it.

It is entirely hewn out of the solid rock, a sandstone, more or less indurated. Its plan is extremely irregular. There are yet visible about twenty rows of seats, 14 inches wide and somewhat less in depth, worked out of the rock, which is of great thickness, common to the country, and such as is used for all ordinary building purposes. The seats were calculated for 4,000 persons: we cannot use the expression accommodated, for the dimensions, as given above, render it doubtful how the legs of the spectators could have been arranged without some inconvenience. The summit of the amphitheatre was surrounded by a wall, the original height of which is not now to be traced. Through this wall were several gates, five feet by about eight in height, which were apparently the ordinary entrances to the seats. M. de Voglie, engineer of the bridges and roads of Touraine, who, a century since, drew the attention of Count Caylus to this amphitheatre, says that twenty-five of these entrances were then visible; and he seems to consider that this was below the original number.

The descent to the arena is by a sloping road formed over the debris of part of the structure. The *cavea* are very high, worked in the body of the rock, and lighted by apertures or windows opening into the interior, among the seats. At the present day they have the appearance of a vast, irregular, and gloomy corridor, wide at the

base, and narrowing towards the ceiling or roof, which is formed of hewn stones disposed as shewn in the annexed diagram.



These chambers are from 20 to 30 feet in width, and from 40 to 50 feet in height. From them branch off smaller rooms, or vaults, into many of which we found our way only by aid of a candle, and a guide, whose commodious but singularly adapted dwelling occupies part of the semi-subterranean portion of the amphitheatre.

Caylus, after expressing his surprise that a construction so remarkable for its rude grandeur, and for the great labour and cost in making it, should have remained so long unknown, confesses that, in refuting the popular opinions respecting it, he rather proves what it was not, than what it was. An eminent French antiquary of the present day, in a letter I have received from him, suggests whether it may not be an amphitheatre of the Carlovingian period. But I confess I see no difficulty in recognising in the structure a Roman amphitheatre or theatre adapted for the usual purposes of such buildings. The architect doubtless considered that he could construct the edifice at less cost by quarrying the solid rock than by erecting it in the usual way with stones and tiles; and his skill and genius were quite equal to the task. At Treves, at Lillebonne, and at other places, we may see similar works partially built in like manner, advantage being taken of a rising ground to save the expense of labour and building materials. Many of the adjoining houses we believed to be, in part, of Roman origin; and M. de Voglie* states that he considers the amphitheatre, though it is situated at the verge of Doué, was in the centre of the Roman town, for the surrounding lands cover the foundations of walls and houses.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Nov. 10, 1854.

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A.

MR. URBAN,—For more than one hundred and twenty years your valuable periodical has continued to impart to its readers a great variety of information on memorable events, obituaries of public persons, and particularly of historians, topographers, and antiquaries. Both I, and

my late estimable friend Mr. Brayley, had been in the habit of referring to and profiting by the records thus preserved in your pages; and I therefore avail myself of the same medium to relate some particulars of the literary labours and works of one whose long life and devotion to the

* Recueil d'Antiquités, tom. VI. p. 366.

united cause of historic truth, sound criticism, and genuine philosophy, will bear the most fastidious examination, and come forth the brighter from such ordeal. The numerous and respectable publications of Mr. Brayley entitle him to rank in the list of English literary worthies. He commenced his topographical career at the beginning of the present century, and finished it with the splendid and valuable *History of Surrey*, as late as 1848, when the last volume was completed. This work alone would be sufficient to mark and proclaim the abilities and character of the author, were it even the only evidence he had to produce: but in the annals of topography and archæology, in biography, in history, in narrative, and criticism, the writings of my friend have been so numerous and varied that the most fastidious, if honest, critic must award him approbation and general praise. I have often known, and sometimes almost scolded him, for the time and labour he bestowed on the unravelling of a disputed or doubtful point in history, the discrepancy of previous writers, and the verification of a date, name, or event. Though, however, such devotion is seldom paid for, or duly appreciated, by the public, it always secures the most lasting of moral rewards—self-approval. Such was the conduct, such the disposition of Mr. Brayley, as it was with another conscientious and honest topographer, the late Mr. George Baker, the ill-requited historian of Northamptonshire. It would be an useful lesson to other county historians and antiquaries to develop the system, and explain the principles, adopted by the authors here noticed. It must suffice, for the present occasion, to enumerate the titles and nature of the numerous literary works which my late friend wrote and published during a long and laborious life.

Mr. Brayley was a native of the parish of Lambeth, Surrey, and born there in 1773.

For the extended period of sixty-five years Mr. Brayley and I had been on intimate terms. In my boyish-days, when I occasionally emerged from the cobwebbed and dank cellar of the Jerusalem tavern, on Clerkenwell Green, and eagerly sought to obtain information and amusement at the bookshop of Mr. Essex (noticed in p. 69 of my *Auto-biography*), I often met the future historian of Surrey, then apprenticed to an enameller, who was employed by Henry Bone (afterwards advanced to the honor of Royal Academician), to prepare and fire enamelled plates for small fancy pictures, in rings and trinkets.

After some experience, and after the artist had attained high credit by his enamel pictures, George Prince of Wales ho-

noured him with several commissions. Aided by Mr. Brayley he built a furnace to fire large plates, and having finished one measuring 18 by 16 inches, he employed it in copying Titian's celebrated picture of Bacchus and Ariadne. This was fired through all its stages by Mr. Brayley, who continued for some years to make plates for the artist, and superintend their processes through his private furnace. I believe that this enamelled picture sold for fifteen hundred guineas.

Mr. Brayley, at that time, like myself, was an ardent reader and lover of books, and his conversation, with that of Mr. Essex, excited me to devote every spare moment I could procure from my common-place labours, to read and meditate on such miscellaneous volumes and pamphlets as were to be obtained by me. Though Mr. Brayley was my junior by two years, he had not only read much more extensively, but, from a retentive memory, had attained more varied information than myself. From this unpromising association, and from fortuitous circumstances, ultimately sprung up a crop of literary works which cannot fail to astonish the reader who calculates their amount in volumes, pages, variety of subject, extent of labour, in research, travel, embellishment, and in manual writing. As may be reasonably supposed, they commenced in the most humble and unpropitious departments of literature. Our first partnership composition and speculation was a song called "The Powder Tax, or, a Puff at the Guinea Pigs;" written by my young friend, and sung publicly at a spouting club, held at Jacob's Wells, Barbican, where a crowded assemblage of smokers and tipplers met once a week to hear theatrical tyros, and even veterans, recite prologues, act scenes from plays, and sing songs. The new ditty was encoored, for powdered hair with "pig-tails" were popular and fashionable. We were tempted to print copies of our new ballad to give to friends and sell at one penny each. A thousand copies were soon disposed of, and more than seventy thousand were sold by a Mr. Evans, a noted song-printer in Long-lane, Smithfield, whose agents sung and hawked them about London streets for a long time. Thinking our literary property invaded and plundered, we threatened to prosecute the daring pirate, but he defied law and the two young authors. Soon afterwards Mr. Brayley, at my instigation, wrote "A History of the White Elephant" for Mr. Fairburn, in the Minories, for whom I had been editor of two or three annual song-books, a series of "Twelfth Night Characters," "The Enterprising Adven-

tures of Pizarro," and sixpenny pamphlets.

This association with Mr. Brayley led to a more intimate union in a mutual co-partnership as joint editors of "The Beauties of England and Wales," a work begun with little qualification for its arduous duties, either by authors or by publishers. Its origin, progress, and characteristics have been fully explained in the Auto-biography already referred to.

Mr. Brayley wrote the greater part of volumes one and two, whilst I travelled over parts of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire for materials, and directed the embellishments and correspondence.

The history of this once popular publication, which, though at first announced to be "comprised in about six volumes," and finished in the space of three years, extended to no less than twenty-five large volumes, and was in progress of publication for nearly twenty years, would involve a curious and rather lamentable exposition of "the Quarrels of Authors," and their dissensions with publishers, as well as certain caprices and forbearances of the latter. My own personal share and miseries in this drama were often painful, always perplexing and oppressive, as well as replete with anxiety and solicitude. At length the authors separated, and engaged with the booksellers to undertake and be responsible for the writing of certain counties and volumes of the work. Hence Mr. Brayley agreed to produce the accounts of Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Kent for volumes seven and eight, whilst I wrote Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire for the ninth volume; also Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Wiltshire. London and Middlesex were next assigned to my late partner, but he finished only one large volume and part of another, on London, when he was superseded by Mr. Nightingale, who was employed by the publishers to continue and complete the history of the metropolis.

A copious account of this once profitable work will be found in Mr. Brewer's able "Introductory Volume to the Beauties," and also in the first and second volumes of the Auto-biography previously named.

Though the publishers were fully justified in dissolving their connection with the original projectors and first authors, they did not mend their position or circumstances by the choice they made in a new author, or rather compiler. It has often given me real mortification and pain to refer to and read some of the pages of Mr. Nightingale's continuation. Whole passages are taken from other books with-

out acknowledgment, whilst errors, misstatements, and carelessness of matter, method, and language pervade the two-and-a-half volumes to which the new editor's name is prefixed.

During the progress of this publication, and after the retirement of the original authors, Mr. Brayley wrote several other works on a variety of subjects, but mostly topographical and archæological. Two of these, in particular, deserve the especial attention and approval of the reader, from their extent, and the intrinsic value of their multifarious contents.

The first is, "The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster," in 2 vols. 4to. 1818, and folio, with numerous illustrations by J. P. Neale. This is a work of laborious research, of deliberate and careful investigation, and also of discriminating and truthful analysis and deduction.

The same praise may also be bestowed on "The History of Surrey," in 5 vols. royal 8vo. and 4to. nearly the whole of which was written by himself between the years 1841 and 1843. The title includes the names of myself, of Mr. Brayley, jun. and of the late Dr. Mantell, but I believe that these gentlemen did not contribute many pages. It was projected and begun by myself and Mr. John Timbs, and was undertaken at the risk and produced at the expense of Mr. Robert Best Ede of Dorking, who expended some thousands of pounds on its execution: and it is barely justice to the liberality and enterprise of that zealous tradesman to state that, whilst it reflects credit on him, it is also honourable to all parties whose names are attached to the work. Its artistic embellishments are peculiarly beautiful, and remarkable for fidelity of portraiture in the delineation of the old and modern mansions of the county, and likewise in some churches and monuments.

Another volume, though projected by myself, and the dedication, preface, and several other passages written by me, was mainly from the pen of Mr. Brayley, and evinces the usual extent of his investigation and careful authenticity of narrative. It was produced soon after the lamentable fire of 1834, when most of the ancient parts of St. Stephen's Chapel and adjoining Palace, with the Houses of Parliament and attached building, were burnt, and others so much injured, that it was deemed expedient to clear all away and erect a new and improved edifice in their place. "The History of the Ancient Palace and Houses of Parliament, at Westminster," with numerous illustrations, was produced and printed in quarto and octavo, in 1836.

The following publications are of Mr. Brayley's writing:—

"Delineations, historical and topographical, of the Isle of Thanet and the Cinque Ports." With 108 engravings by W. Deeble. 2 vols. 18mo. 1817.

"Londiniana; or, Reminiscences of the British Metropolis." 4 vols. 18mo. 1823.

"A History of the Tower of London." [Further noticed in p. 538, under Minor Correspondence.]

"Historical and Descriptive Accounts of the London Theatres." 4to. 1826. This is a handsome volume, and contains copious histories and descriptions of fourteen theatres, with views of all, and ground-plans of the four principal.

"Popular Pastimes: being a Selection of Picturesque Representations of the Customs and Amusements of Great Britain." 8vo. 1816. With several engravings in aquatinta from drawings by Stephanoff.

"Views of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire, illustrative of the works of R. Bloomfield, with Descriptions, and Memoir of the Author." 8vo. 1806.

A similar Volume on the Works of Cowper. 8vo. 1810.

"Descriptions of Places represented in Middiman's Views and Antiquities of Great Britain." 4to. 1813.

A quarto volume, written mostly by Mr. Brayley, with the name of Wm. Herbert annexed, intitled "Lambeth Palace illustrated." 4to. 1806.

The same authors had published a volume of miscellaneous Poems in small 8vo. in 1803, under the title of "Sir Reginalde, or The Black Tower, a Romance, with other Tales and Poems."

In 1805 Brayley edited a large royal octavo volume, under the title of "The Works of the late Edward Dayes," containing an Excursion in Derbyshire, Essays on Painting and Painters; also illustrative notes by E. W. B. who devoted much time and literary labour in producing a large and respectable volume, the profits of which were intended to benefit the surviving widow of the artist. The topographical portion of this volume was republished, with engravings, from drawings by the author, under the title of "Excursions in Derbyshire and Yorkshire," in 1825.

The posthumous writings of Mr. Dayes, like other plans in which my old friend became engaged, involved him in great sacrifice of time and pecuniary liabilities, which tended materially to harass and distress him in after life.

Amongst other published volumes and essays in cyclopædias, magazines, and other miscellaneous works, I may further refer to the following:

"History and Description of Enamel-

ling and Enamel-painting in Rees's Cyclopædia."

"Enquiry into Prynne's Defence of Stage-plays;" accompanying a Reprint of that work. 8vo. 1826. Only 50 copies were printed.

"History of Christ Church, Hampshire," to accompany a series of Architectural Illustrations by B. Ferrey, architect. 4to. 1824. Republished with additional Notes by J. Britton in 1841.

Connected with, and illustrative of, the Beauties of England, was the "British Atlas, a series of Maps of the Counties of England and Wales, with plans of Cities and Towns: viz. 58 maps and 21 plans; from drawings by G. Cole, and engraved by J. Roper. These were jointly edited by myself and Mr. Brayley, from local correspondence, and the corrections of numerous provincial gentlemen. The Roman Stations and Roads were drawn in by the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath.

"Topographical Sketches of Bright-helmstone, &c." with Illustrations by R. Havell. 12mo. 1825.

"Devonshire Illustrated, in a series of Views, from Drawings by Bartlett and Allom." 4to. 1829—32.

Mr. Brayley also wrote accounts of several eminent edifices of London, for "Illustrations of the Public Buildings." 2 vols. 8vo. 1823, &c.

"De Foe's Journal of the Plague Year; or, Memorials of the Great Pestilence in London in 1665. A new edition, illustrated with historical notes." 16mo. 1835.

"The Graphic Illustrator" contains a variety of essays, criticisms, biographical and archæological papers, with woodcut illustrations of more than common interest. Though for a time popular, and calculated to have been even more so, it was so irregular in its periodical appearance, that its readers became impatient, its publisher failed, and, after struggling on from its first appearance in July 1832 to Nov. 1834, it died a natural death.

"The Pavilion at Brighton: Views and Illustrations of, from designs by John Nash, Architect, with descriptions of the same by E. W. Brayley." Folio. 1824.

Early in the year 1800 Mr. Brayley was tempted to exert his ingenuity, and even imagination, in composing a set of twenty-four moral sentences or maxims, to be used as copies for school exercises in writing. Each copy contained all the letters of the alphabet, and it will be apparent to any person trying the experiment of composing only half a dozen such copies, that it requires patience and perseverance to produce even that number with good sense and good sentiment within the space of seven or eight inches. The writing was well

engraved, and printed on strips of paper, with a descriptive title-page, called "The Alphabet of Alphabets, every line of which contains all the Letters of the Alphabet." It was sold for 6*l.* and may now be as rare as one of the "horn-books" of my childhood. One out of the twenty-four copies may suffice to show the manner in which every letter is introduced into a short moral apophthegm: "Equalize thy temper, and in good works be just, be vigorous, and firm."

Mr. Brayley was constitutionally of a healthy and hardy frame, and was thus enabled to endure and surmount great bodily as well as mental exertion. I have known him to walk fifty miles in one day, and continue the same for three successive days. After completing this labour, from Chester to London, he dressed and spent the evening at a party. At the end of a month, and when pressed hard to supply copy for the printer, he has continued writing for fourteen, and for sixteen hours, without sleep or respite, and with a wet handkerchief tied round a throbbing head. His courage and resolution were inflexible, when screwed up to full stretch. Suffering severely from the piles, in consequence of irregularity in exercise and food, he often wrote during many severe paroxysms of physical pain. Yet in this suffering he neglected to seek medical advice and skill. His last disorder, diarrhœa, continued for three or four weeks before he applied to Dr. Joseph Williams, who, on examina-

tion, found the disease had so far advanced that there were but slight hopes of staying its progress, or of prolonging life. Fever came on, the whole system was prostrated, and he died in five days. On the 23d Sept. 1854, he ceased to breathe, in the 82d year of his age, and his remains were deposited in a cemetery on the north side of the Foundling Hospital.

Mr. Brayley had been a zealous and honest Secretary and Librarian to the Russell Institution for twenty-eight years, the Committee of which entered the following just and honourable record on their Minutes a few days after his decease.

"Russell Institution, Sept. 29, 1854.—Resolved, That this Committee, having heard with great regret of the death of E. W. Brayley, esq. beg to express their sympathy with the members of his family for the loss which they have sustained, and to record their unanimous testimony to the attention and courtesy which the deceased ever manifested to the members of this Institution for the lengthened period of twenty-eight years, during which he held the important offices of Secretary and Librarian."

He has left a son and one daughter, the former of whom is Librarian to the London Institution, F.R.S., and has acquired deserved repute for scientific knowledge, particularly in chemistry and natural history.

YOURS, &c. JOHN BRITTON.
Burton Street, Burton Crescent.

IRISH STATE RECORDS.

MR. URBAN,— Having remarked that the present condition of the Public Records of Ireland had recently become the subject of comment in several periodicals, and entertaining no doubt of the sad state in which large masses of them are still to be found, it appeared to me that it would be very desirable to call the attention of your readers to the subject;* and considering that public records are public property, and a legitimate subject of animadversion, I imagined there could not be any impropriety in making the observations which I thought it right to offer.

When addressing you I was anxious to avoid giving offence to any, and indeed I imagined that this was a subject of all others which need scarcely excite displeasure; for, generally speaking, the present condition of the public records of Ireland is, as we may presume, rather to be attributed to the neglect and carelessness of former custodians, than to any fault in the present keepers; taking it for granted that it

necessarily forms a part of the duty of a keeper of public documents to preserve, arrange, and make them accessible.

Anxious however as I have been to guard against giving offence, it appears by a letter which has been addressed to you by the Master of the Common Pleas in Ireland,† that he is under the impression that some of the remarks that were made by me, in relation to the records of that Court, are incorrect, and I am sorry that any statement of mine should have had the effect of exciting Mr. Burke's displeasure.

It now becomes necessary that I should offer several proofs for the purpose of verifying the assertions that I have made; and this I will endeavour to do as briefly as the subject admits.

Mr. Burke, by his communication to you, appears to be under the impression that there is an error in the statement which I have made "that the records of the Common Pleas are deposited partly at the Record Tower in Dublin Castle, partly

* See our September No. p. 263.—*Edit.*

† November, p. 457.

at the Rolls Office, and partly in the Common Pleas offices at the Four Courts:" admitting, however, that he believes that "some very ancient ones are in the Record Tower." I think that I shall be able to show that my assertion is perfectly correct.

First, with respect to the statement that some of the records of the Common Pleas of Ireland are placed in the Record Tower, I refer to the first volume of the Irish Record Reports, p. 51, wherein there will be found a return made in the year 1810, by the then deputy keepers, (of whom the late Sir William Betham was one,) which contains these words:—

"The records deposited in Birmingham Tower are as follow:

"Plea Rolls of the Court of Common Pleas in the following reigns:—

"Henry III. A few years at the end of his reign.

"Edward I. Nearly complete series.

"Edward II. do.

"Edward III. do.

"Richard II. do.

"Henry IV. do.

"Henry V. do.

"Henry VI. do.

"Henry VII. Very few.

"Henry VIII. do.

"Philip and Mary. Nearly complete.

"Elizabeth. do."

It appears by the second volume of the same Record Reports, p. 77, that, four years after the above mentioned return, a report was made by two of the Assistant Commissioners of Records, wherein they state that "the records formerly deposited in that part of the Castle of Dublin known by the name of Birmingham Tower, were removed by order of the board to the apartment No. 9 in the Record Tower, which was fitted up for their reception." This report is followed by a schedule and inventory of the records thus removed to the Record Tower, and amongst them we find the Rolls of the Common Pleas, commencing anno 36 Hen. III., and ending anno 44 Eliz., and consisting of no less than five hundred and fourteen rolls.

Secondly, with respect to my statement that some of the records of the same court were to be found in the Rolls Office, I have been informed that an order was made within the last two years by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, whereby directions were given for the distribution of certain ancient records that had been previously placed in the Chief Remembrancer's department, and that in compliance with these directions the following records of the Common Pleas were deposited in the Rolls Office:—

6—8 Edw. I.	18 Edw. II.
8—9 "	1 Edw. III.
10 "	1—2 "
31 "	6 "
4 Edw. II.	9—10 "
5—6 "	2 Hen. IV.
9 "	32 Hen. VI.
10 "	

Thirdly, as to the portion of the records of the Common Pleas which is deposited in the offices of that court, Mr. Burke has informed us by his letter that "they are all in perfect order, with books of reference thereto, and that every information is given to the public on every day in the year, excepting some half-dozen holidays." I feel no desire to question Mr. Burke's statement, which, coupled with what I have advanced, fully verifies my assertions that the Common Pleas records are to be found in three separate and distinct offices—a statement which cannot by any possibility affect the character or position of Mr. Burke or any other public officer in Ireland.

In the year 1831, Mr. W. Illingworth, by the desire of the English Record Commissioners, made his "Observations on the Public Records" at Westminster, wherein, under the title of "Impediments and Abuses," he does not hesitate to call their attention to the "numerous useless clerks" of one establishment, the "most disgraceful state" of the records in another, "the total want of indexes or calendars" in a third, and so on; but I feel no desire, however useful it might be, to follow this precedent in relation to the public records of Ireland; I cannot however but refer to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the English Record Commission of the year 1836, wherein it refers to the Scotch and Irish records in these words:—

"The attention of your committee has not been directed to any other public records than those existing in the metropolis, with the exception of those of Scotland and Ireland. Since the abolition of the Irish Record Commission in 1830, no attention appears to have been paid to the records of Ireland, beyond that given by their various keepers. Your committee has not had the proper opportunities for instituting a close or minute inquiry into these records. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Groves, Lord Dunsany, and Mr. Fleming, that their condition is very unsatisfactory, and that most of the defects of the English system appear to exist to an equal extent among the records of Ireland. It will be seen from the evidence of Mr. Thomson, that the condition of the records in Scotland forms a pleasing contrast to those of the sister countries.

Collected together in one central, ample, commodious, and safe building in Edinburgh, placed under the custody of responsible and most competent keepers, they appear to be kept in a state of perfect arrangement, and ample information as to their contents supplied by full calendars and indexes."

This report was made in the year 1836, when the condition of the Irish State Records was "very unsatisfactory," and as it is not improbable that the dust of very many years now lies heavily upon them—that they are to be found strewed in heaps upon the floor like coals in a vault—trodden under foot—or carelessly thrust like bundles of hay into numerous presses—their condition is still more unsatisfactory.

As some of the remarks that have been made by Mr. C. P. Cooper, formerly Secretary to an English Record Commission, and also by Sir Harris Nicolas, upon the subject of the Public Records of this country, appear to me to be equally applicable to the State Records of Ireland, I will here introduce them. The former gentleman remarks, that "it is his conviction that the genuine materials for the history of this country lie buried in the sepulchral vaults and chambers of the Tower, &c.—that the dark cloud that has so long rested on those repositories conceals the origin and early progress of our judicial institutions and our parliament, and that the most esteemed general and local histories that we possess abound with numberless and the grossest errors, and as little resemble the truth as the pleasing but fanciful theories of Montesquieu, Black-

stone, and De Lolme represent our actual constitution." And with respect to the preservation of records, Sir Harris Nicolas observes, "Of the suggestion for one general record office I cordially approve;" and he proceeds further to say, "I confess that I see little difference in the effect, so far as the public are concerned, between allowing manuscripts to be ruined by damp, or devoured by reptiles, and making one general conflagration of them, excepting that in the latter case the country would be spared the expense of salaries to keepers and their clerks, and the cost of ten thousand per annum for an inefficient and mischievous Commission for the *better preservation* of the *Public Records*."*

When on a former occasion I was induced to call attention to this not unimportant subject, I ventured to suggest that the most effectual mode of dealing with Ireland's State Records, would be to place them under the management and control of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and I still adhere to that opinion. Prior to the passing of the Record Act for England, the records of that portion of the united kingdom were in a sadly neglected state; but, shortly after the "hazardous experiment" (as that Act has been called) was made, a system of record guardianship was introduced, which, if I mistake not, has met with general approbation; and it is therefore to be presumed that, if a similar enactment were made for Ireland, the public records of that country would then be made available for historical as well as for legal purposes.

Yours, &c.

F.

THE FAMILY OF CHADERTON.

MR. URBAN,—There is little if any doubt that William Chaderton, Bishop of Lincoln, and Lawrence Chaderton, Master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, whose history was given in your last Magazine (p. 460), were of one family. The arms borne by Bishop Chaderton [1591], and by Thomas Chaderton of the Lees in Oldham [1615], were the same, viz. Gules, a cross potent crossed or, without the ordinary heraldic marks of cadenc. The bishop however in 1591 quartered Nuthurst, Argent, a chevron gules between three nut-hooks sable. (These nut-hooks are the charges described by the letter Z in the heraldic MSS. quoted by your correspondent W.H.) His crest was a demi-griffin segreant; but his seal of arms, which is my authority, is not sufficiently clear to indicate whether the griffin is charged on the breast with a cross potent crossed.

In 1605 there were only two families of heraldic rank of this name in Lancashire, represented by George Chaderton of Lees in Oldham, and Edmund Chaderton of Nuthurst in Manchester, the former the brother of Dr. Lawrence Chaderton, and the latter the great-nephew of the Bishop of Lincoln. The precise degree of relationship between Dr. Lawrence Chaderton and the Bishop has not been discovered; but they are presumed to have been descended, one in the third and the other in the fourth degree, from the two sons of Edmund Chaderton of the Lees, living there in 1428, the Bishop being of the younger branch.

The township of Chaderton, in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, was held about the time of Henry III. by the Traffords of Trafford; and in the reign of King John, Richard de Trafford granted the vill

* A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, by Sir Harris Nicolas. London. William Pickering, 1832.

of Chaderton to his second son Geoffrey, whose son Henry de Chaderton, 20 Edw. I. (1291), was prosecuted by his kinsman, Henry de Trafford, on the plea that he held the lordship of Chaderton wrongfully, their grandfather, Richard de Trafford, having been *non compos mentis* when he made the devise. The plea, however, was overruled, and seisin confirmed. (*Rot. Plac. apud Lanc. a^o 20 Edw. I.* quoted by Baines in his *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 587.) The manor of Chaderton passed with Margaret, daughter of William, and eventually sole heiress of her brothers Richard and Geoffrey de Chaderton, to John Radcliffe of Chaderton *jure uxoris* (son of John Radcliffe, styled "Rector of Bury" 16th Edw. III., brother and heir of William Radcliffe of Smithells, who was son of Robert Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, co. Lanc.) John Radcliffe of Chaderton was living there on the 25th June, 22 Rich. II., and his eldest son proved his age 2 Hen. IV. On the 6th May, 33 Hen. VI., the estates of Sir John Radcliffe of Chaderton were partitioned amongst his three grand-daughters and co-heiresses, being the daughters of Richard Radcliffe esquire deceased, and sisters of John Radcliffe, also deceased. A third part of the manor of Chaderton passed to Joan, one of the co-heiresses, who in the 32 Hen. VI. married Edmund Assheton, who died 20 March 5 Hen. VII., and his wife died on Monday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle 18 Edw. IV. (*Foxdnton Evid.*) The estate was sold, about 1690, by the last heir male of the Assheton family.

The statement made by Baines, (*Hist. of Lancashire*, ii. 588,) that "this mansion" (Chaderton) "had the honour to be the birth-place of Dr. Lawrence Chaderton," is not true; and the further statement that his father disinherited him on account of religion, "by devising his estates to the *Radcliffe family*," is manifestly absurd. Why should the old man have given his lands to any Radcliffes, when he had an elder son and heir, who apparently retained

his Popish creed? His father died in 1572, and the Radcliffes in the male line had long ceased to occupy Chaderton; although the fiction of the younger son being disinherited is again repeated by Baines (p. 590), where it is stated, apparently in consequence of the disinheritance, that "Chaderton passed to Edmund Assheton, who married Joan the sister and co-heir of Richard Radcliffe."

Nor is Abraham Johnson's statement, which you have printed in p. 460, that Assheton "bought the house and the greatest part of the lands," in accordance with fact.

"Thomas Chaderton, of the Leeze," recorded a pedigree at the visitation of Lancashire in 1613, commencing only with his grandfather, Thomas (ob. 1572), who married Joan, daughter of John Tetlow of Wernith, in Oldham, by his wife Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Bardesley of Manchester. By this wife he had issue, George (æ. 42 in 1573), and *Lawrence, Master of Emmanuel College in Cambridge*. The herald has not recorded the birth or death of the *second* son mentioned by Abraham Johnson; and the elder brother, George, had issue by his wife Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Cuerden of Cuerden, four daughters, and an only son Thomas, (æ. 20 in 1613,) of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and who married Mary, daughter of William Orrell of Turton Tower, co. Lanc. esq. For an account of Lees Hall, and the subsequent history of the Chadertons of Lees, see Bp. Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, ed. by Canon Raines, for the Chetham Society, vol. ii. part i. p. 116, note 10, 1849. In the same volume will be found a notice of the ancient family of Tetlow of Chamber Hall, p. 115, note 8.

Lees Hall, the old seat of the Chadertons, is now the property of a gentleman of that name,—John Frederick Lees, esq. late M.P. for Oldham.

Yours, &c. F. R. RAINES.

Milnrow Parsonage, Rochdale.

ARMS OF ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT.

Cambridge, Nov. 9.

MR. URBAN, — Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, on the 2nd May 1577, granted to John Whitgift, Bishop of Worcester, "D'or, sur un croix flurette d'asur quatre boysants." (*Strype, Life of Archbishop Whitgift, Appendix, book ii. No. 1.*)

Francis Blomfield (*Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ*, p. 166) gives as the arms of Archbishop Whitgift: Argent, on a cross formé floré sable four bezants.

Mr. Steinman (*Hist. of Croydon*, p. 174)

states the Archbishop's arms on his monument at Croydon to be: Argent, on a cross fleury gules five bezants.

Wood (*Hist. of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford*, p. 282), and Willement (*Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 173) give as the Archbishop's arms: Argent, on a cross floré sable five bezants; and Mr. Willement cites MS. Harl. No. 1366. The Archbishop's arms are thus carved and depicted on the roof of the great gateway of Trinity College in this

University (the bezants being there, agreeably to ancient practice, globular), and they are similarly drawn (so far as I can make them out) on an ancient portrait of the Archbishop hanging on the staircase of the Public Library.

In Edmondson's Alphabet of Arms the coat of Whitgift (Surrey) stated to be granted in 1577 (the very year of Sir Gilbert Dethick's grant) is given as: Argent, on a cross flory sable five bezants; and the crest as, Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb argent holding a chaplet vert; whilst the arms of Whitgift (Worcester) are given as: Or, on a cross flory azure three bezants.

Burke's General Armory agrees substantially with Edmondson's Alphabet of Arms.

Upon these facts the following queries arise:—

Is the field of the Archbishop's coat Or or Argent?

Is the cross Azure, Sable, or Gules?

Is the cross charged with five, four, or three bezants?

What authority is there for the crest given by Edmondson?

Michael Murgatroid, the Archbishop's secretary, according to Steinman (Hist. of Croydon, p. 173), bore for his arms: Argent, three crosses patée ends fleury gules,

each charged with five bezants, on a canton of the second a conger's head coupé in pale or. These arms were evidently formed in allusion to those of his patron,* and the tinctures and number of bezants agree with the Archbishop's arms as blazoned by Mr. Steinman.

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

Note.—In order to answer our Correspondent satisfactorily we have made inquiry at the College of Arms, and have been kindly supplied with the following information.

There may well be a confusion about Whitgift's arms, as he three times went through the ordeal of registration.

First 1577, May². "D'or, sur un croix flurette d'azur quatuor boysants."

July 1588. "Argent, a cross humetté flore de luz sables wth fower bezants."

22 Jan. 1598. "In scuto argenteo quinque byzantinos super crucem formam floridam ex nigro."

There are also two crests given to the family. The first by the patent of 1588, which is "the leg and paw of a lion gules set in a crown gold holding a garland or chaplet of laurel or bays."

The second by that of 1598, "Leonis pedem avulsum sanguineumque ex auro armatum Rubeo." EDIT.

THE HOLY LOAF.—ACROSTICS.

Nov. 13, 1854.

MR. URBAN,—In your October number, Mr. Noake quotes the following from the Churchwardens' Accounts of Hales Owen: "Item for bred to the holy-leffe for the township of Rommesley 12d.;" and goes on to remark that "in those days the elements for the Sacrament were taken from the people's oblations of bread and wine, until at length wafers were substituted;" concluding with the question, "Is not the above one of the latest instances on record, as the substitution of wafers generally took place in the 12th century?"

I suppose Mr. Noake means to refer to the earlier part of the Middle Ages, at least some time before the twelfth century, for, of course, he cannot refer to the time when the Hales Owen record was written; but whatever time he means is immaterial, for the fact is that the wafer form for the bread in the Eucharist was in use from Saxon times down to the Reformation. I think indeed that it would be difficult to

show that common household bread was ever used for that purpose, from the landing of St. Augustine till the publication of the Prayer Book of 1552. The following, from Archbishop Theodore's Pœnitential, is a proof that unleavened bread was used in the seventh century: "Nullus namque presbiter nihil aliud in sacrificio offerat præter hoc quod Dominus docuit offerendum; id est, panem sine fermento, et vinum cum aqua mixtum; quia de latere Domini sanguis et aqua exivit."†

The entry quoted by Mr. Noake, however, has not the smallest reference to the holy elements, but to the *eulogia*, which was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut into small pieces and distributed among the people. This had not any connection with the sacramental bread, but was used as a symbol of the brotherly love and union which should be among Christians. When the practice originated it is not easy to tell. It certainly continued in England till the Re-

* May I not say patrons: "The conger's head is the armorial bearing of the Gascoigne family, and Murgatroid's epitaph describes him as 'Richardi Gascoigni armigeri alumnus.'"

† Cxlviii. § 17, ed. Thorpe, ii. p. 58, as quoted in Dr. Rock's Church of Our Fathers.

formation. One of the demands of the Devonshire men who rose in rebellion in the year 1549 for the restoration of the old religion, was, "we will have holy bread and holy water every Sunday,"* &c. and Heylin tells us that when the same rebels marched to lay siege to Exeter they carried before them "the pix, or consecrated host, born under a canopy with crosses, banners, candlesticks, holy bread, and holy water."†

I am not able to answer Mr. Noake's query as to when ACROSTICS were first introduced. They were much earlier than the two he gives. Thomas Tusser, the farmer-poet, wrote one. There is another

An Anacrostick.

What blessed hand directed thee to pry
I nto the Jesuits subtle Policy?
L et wisdom, that did set thee in the path,
L imit our foes and bind their boundless wrath.
I wish that their repentance truly may
A nswer the mischief of this fatal day.
M ay they that unadvisedly did climb,
B e truly sorrowful for their foul crime,
E rect their humble minds to heavenly things,
D ash all their future hopes of killing kings:
L end them a melting heart fill'd full of terror,
O pen their eyes that they may see their error,
W isdom, that tames the raging of the seas,
E nd all our difference in Love and Peace.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

THE SUSPENSION OF CRIMINALS IN CHAINS.

MR. URBAN,—In answer to Mr. Hussey's letter (p. 461), I may be permitted to state, that I drew no inference from the number of gallows erected about the metropolis, saving that I considered it a custom barbarous and demoralizing. I am inclined, however, to think places of execution were more common and numerous in former times than at present. Tybourn, Kennington Common, and for the high seas Execution Dock, are places almost in remembrance. One of my earliest recollections has reference to the execution of a Chinese sailor, the unfortunate wretch being conveyed in procession through Whitechapel to execution. Too young at the time to understand it, I am ignorant if it took place at the Isle of Dogs, as indicated in the map, or at Execution Dock.‡

As a proof that places of execution were more frequent formerly than now, I may state that among some of the privileges accorded to Lords of Manors, old records often mention that of erecting a gallows; and I think it exceedingly probable that some townships had this *noble* privilege.

The following extract from the Parish Register of Islington, shows that there was a place of execution near that village. "William Wynche, the first that was executed at Ring Crosse, was buried at Islington the 9th of September 1600." Ring Cross was the point in Hollowaylane where Duval's lane branches off, and here was a new gallows erected in 1759. The London Chronicle,‡ 28 July, 1759, then announces the important fact, "that a *new gallows* for the *execution of criminals* was erected at the beginning of the cause-

* Cranmer's Works, Parker Soc. Edition, vol. i. p. 176.

† Heylin's *Ecclesia Restaurata*. Ecclesiastical History Society edition, vol. i. p. 158.

‡ We apprehend that, in respect to exposing the bodies of criminals in chains, the more usual plan, in latter times, was that they should be first hung at the ordinary place of public execution, and afterwards suspended in chains *in terrorem* near the spots where their crimes had been committed. Occasionally the execution itself was performed at such place. In the barbarous and wholesale execution of the Londoners after Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection in the reign of Queen Mary, many substantial citizens were hung before their own doors: and the gallows remained until cleared away for the public entry of King Philip.—*Edit.*

way leading to Holloway, a little beyond the two-mile stone." It was also the custom to hang here in chains; as were William Johnson, for shooting the turnkey of New-

gate in 1712, and one John Price, who had been an executioner in 1718, for the murder of Elizabeth White in Moorfields.

Yours, &c. J. G. WALLER.

INTERMENT WITH A QUANTITY OF PINS—THE LAST PROFESSIONAL FOOL—KING'S DUTY—OLD PARISH CLERKS.

MR. URBAN,—A few years ago, in removing the old church at Oldswinford, Worcestershire, there was an unavoidable exposure of coffins and human remains, and in one of the coffins a lady was found full-dressed in ancient costume, and an enormous multitude of pins in her dress and lying strewn about. Was this connected with superstitious motives, or in what other way may the presence of the pins be accounted for?

The last country gentleman who kept a fool—that is, a professional jester—in his house, was said to have been Mr. Bartlett, of Castlemorton, Worcestershire. Jack Havod, or Hafod, was the name of "the squire's fool," and his tricks and drolleries were remembered by the inhabitants of Castlemorton long after his death, and are related even in the present day. It is still a common saying there—"as big a fool as Jack Havod;" and it is also told of him that on one occasion he was assisting in storing peas in a barn, and there being insufficient room for the crop, Jack very coolly shovelled them out of a window into a pool of water underneath, saying, "We've got a vent for them now;" and to this day it is a proverb in the neighbourhood—"We've got a vent for them, as Jack Havod said."

In the registers of Besford and Himbleton there are traces of "King's duty" paid for christenings, some entries being 3*d.* for each baptism, and others 1*s.* This was at the close of the last century. I believe the duty on bachelors and widows, and on marriages, births, and burials, was imposed in 1695. By the Act 6 and 7 Wm. III. every clergyman was directed to keep an exact register of all persons married, buried, christened, or born in their respective parishes, under a penalty of 100*l.* for every neglect. This regulation, however, was not properly attended to for ten years afterwards. By the 4th of Anne, c. 12, s. 10, it is mentioned that many of the clergy not being sufficiently apprised of the full import of the above act had incurred the penalties thereof, whereby they and their families remained exposed to ruin; the legislature therefore directed that they should be indemnified from the consequences of such omissions, provided the duty for every marriage, birth, or burial should be really answered or paid, or notified and brought in charge to the collector of the duties. Can any one

state how long this act was in force, and when it was allowed to expire?

There are many instances in Worcestershire of the offices of sexton and clerk having been held as hereditary ones for very lengthened periods. At Feckenham, the late Mr. David Clarkson (literally the *clerk's son*), who died in March 1854, after having been a model clerk for many years, could boast of his ancestors having occupied the same office for two centuries. He served in his youth as drum-major in the artillery, and when he succeeded his father in the clerkship, became the tutor of choir after choir, and was the founder of that celebrity which has long attached to the Feckenham singers. He was also leader of the ringers. His death took place in his 79th year, and he was greatly respected.—The late clerk of Wolverley, Thomas Worrall, (whose father had been 30 years clerk, and to whose memory some curious verses are inscribed on a stone in the churchyard,) was himself clerk 48 years, schoolmaster for 33, and registrar for a long period, besides being leader of the choir and ringers. He was never absent from his duties at church but twice!—The Field family have been connected with the clerkship and beadledom of Kingsnorton for upwards of two centuries. Two of them alone held it for *one hundred and two years!* The last of the race, I think, died in 1818. The Fields were an ancient family in that parish, for there is an indenture in existence between William Wyllington and John Field of Kingsnorton, dated the 30th year of Henry VIII.—The family of the Roses has provided the church of Bromsgrove with clerks and sextons time out of mind; and at Belbroughton the Osbornes have done the same thing. One of this family was clerk till a very recent period. It appears, also, that the Osbornes had been tailors from a very remote period, and the late clerk had several brothers who followed that very useful vocation. From a letter of Mr. Tristram (then the patron of Belbroughton) to Bishop Lyttelton, the Osbornes were tailors in the reign of Henry VIII., but they can trace their descent much higher, having been lineally descended from William Fitz-Osborne, who about seven centuries ago unjustly deprived Ralf Fitz-Herbert of his right to the manor of Bellem, in the above parish.—Yours, &c.

Worcester, Nov. 1854. J. NOAKE.

A MODEL CHANCERY PETITION.

MR. URBAN,—Turning over the Catalogues at the British Museum the other day, I came on the following title,—

“A paper addressed to my Lord Chancellor in a Provincial Dialect, probably Scottish.”

Referring to the volume (Cotton MSS. Tit. B. XII. 386) I found probably as primitive a petition as all the Records of Chancery could furnish, of which I have “made the note” I send you. The obsolete and provincial language requires for its explanation something of glossary and guess-work; as to some words I do not feel quite so certain as of the general sense of this extraordinary document, which, from the reference to “*the King’s Grace coming to England*,” I date somewhere early in the reign of James the First; from the dialect I collect it to be Scottish; and by one or two words, which I can only render as *Gaelic* terms of coaxing or fondness, I should judge it to have come from some simple suitor beyond the Highland border. In the straightforward way in which it states its grievance, and asks a remedy, it contrasts advantageously with the prolixity and verbiage of modern pleadings; it may be too homely, but these are beyond question too diffuse.

Belmont. Yours, &c. A. B. R.

(Cotton MSS. Titus B. XII. 386.)

“My Lo. Chancellere Achree Alanne^a there is wicked wronge a doen to me, I he God owe.^b Ile nocht I tell thee a lye for ten shellens! old Elisabeth money.^c—I wote well thou Knowest the Black

Boater, a towne in Burnoll o’ Krickstone his Lordshippe in the Barnee^d of Rattoe. Thars a payout^e there they use to calle ’um Symon Whyte, a Cottere on that or ope bouchere.^f After the grifye^g warrs there, I had an old browne dodded Cowe, that I kepte al thicke^h troblous season through mochel sorrowe, and harts burnen—and upon a daie thicke Symon Whyte cam to mysel, and thicke day was a few weeks before Chrystmasse tyde, between Sen Katrens tyme and Sen Saghens tyme,ⁱ two yeares after the Kings Grace cam to England—hee told me mysell hele I gee me for the Cowe, by the May after, sen and fiftie testons, (Old Elisabeth,) or a younge bulleine hiefer, which a me I wolle I ha’ my sel.^k Mochel speach felle agrowine betwixe us, mott^l at last we ’greede, and Strouke a bargaine togedder, and then he toke my goode Cowe wome^m—he ha’ my Cowe to this daie, and my money too like a troublous wrangler fellowe. I ha I wore nearlie the money of shoneⁿ goen erie o’er daie loken fowl,^o and he doe nothen mott putte me onne woe skuffes and dolett.^p My Good La’ achree ac’hlanne, let me goe wome, my sell and my poore babes be go to nocht, for lack of thicke Cowe alle the while, and sceapt^q thou smackt’ him, hele ne’er gee me one whyte groat, nor worth a whyte groats tayle for my goode Cowe,—putte one o’ thy short lackeis^r for ’um and let un deale Cunnan wome. Els I feyth hele gee um a Corcoshe,^s or a gerdle about the bushe—and fan^t he come afore the deale not reachless wome,^u matt Keepe um safe and

^a *Achree, Alanne*. These are to this day words of endearment in the Gaelic tongues, signifying “My heart” and “My child” (*Alannio*).

^b *I he God owe*. The I in this and other places seems used as the y in old writers, as *ywrought*. I cannot interpret this phrase except it means “he God knows,” or “I have God over me.”

^c *Old Elisabeth money*. This must refer to some change in currency at the accession of James, which some numismatic correspondent may explain more particularly.

^d *Barnee*. Barony.

^e *payout*. Either “paynim” or “pagan,” or else a *paynought*, a bad payer of debts.

^f *ope bouchere*. Probably a butcher on the uplands.

^g *grifye*, grievous.

^h *thicke*, this.

ⁱ *Sen Katrens tyme*. November 25th, St. Katharine’s day. *Sen Saghens tyme* I cannot identify by any beadroll.

^k *which a’ me I wolle I ha my sel*, which ever I will have, or choose myself.

^l *mott*, but.

^m *wome*, home, or with him. This spelling seems used for both these sounds indifferently.

ⁿ *shone*, shoes, shoon.

^o *goen earie*, &c. going every other day like a fool.

^p *skuffes and dolett*, scoffs and deceit.

^q *sceapt*, except.

^r *short lackies*, bailiffs, or messengers.

^s *Corcoshe* (unintelligible).

^t *fan*, when.

^u *deale not reachless wome*, be round with him, *reachless*, purposeless.

forth comen to gee me my owne true Goodes, the money, or the bullein hiefer and her melches woert,^w and Christes blessinge and mine light on thicke fouer quarters of

thine, and most Keepe thee and thyn owne Children togeder many a liv longe daie, I prace God. Amen—Amen—Amen.”

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Contents of the State Paper Office—Royal Society—Institution of Civil Engineers—Arctic Voyages—Scientific Promotions—New Museum at Oxford—The Reading Museum—Benefactions to the Leeds Philosophical Society—News respecting the Fine Arts—Statues of Wellington at Norwich, Manchester, and Brecknock—Alterations in Pimlico—Repairs of Llandaff Cathedral—The Chapter-House at Salisbury—Publication of the Roman Inscriptions of Gaul—Herculanum and Pompeii—Re-interment of the body of Bossuet.

We find it stated in *The Atheneum* that it is at length determined that the early portions of the records of the *State Paper Office* shall be removed from their present custody, and deposited in the new Record Office. After the manner in which the impropriety of this arrangement has been shown, and the policy of placing these documents where their counterparts are already arranged and accessible—namely, in the British Museum—has been urged, perseverance in the scheme of placing them under the charge of Her Majesty's Keeper of Records looks like a deliberate refusal to attend to the expressed wishes of literary men. Surely Her Majesty's Government cannot be ignorant of what has been so often proved—namely, that when it was determined to publish the collection of State Papers, it was found necessary to procure nearly one-half of the materials for the eleven volumes from the collections at the British Museum:—a fact which establishes the propriety of the transfer to that establishment of the documents now proposed to be sent to the Record Offices. We may add that rumour is in circulation, that the amount of papers forwarding to the Record Office from all the different public departments is such, that the new buildings will not be sufficient to contain them.

The Council of the *Royal Society* have awarded one of the Royal Medals to Dr. Hofmann, for his researches in organic chemistry, and the second Royal Medal to Dr. Hooker, for his researches in various branches of science, especially in botany, as naturalist of the Antarctic Expedition of Sir James Ross, and in an Expedition to the Eastern Part of the Himalaya Range. The Copley Medal has been awarded to Prof. Müller, of Berlin, for his important contributions to different branches of physiology and comparative anatomy.

Mr. B. Oliveira has placed 50*l.* at the

disposal of the Council of the Royal Society, with a promise to contribute the same amount during this year and the two ensuing years, on the understanding that these liberal donations for the advancement of science are to be devoted to the construction of an apparatus for recording photographically the daily appearance of the solar spots according to a plan suggested by Sir John Herschell.

The Council of the *Institution of Civil Engineers* have awarded the following premiums:—A Telford Medal to Mr. N. Beardmore, for his 'Description of the Navigation and Drainage Works recently executed on the Tidal Portion of the River Lee.' Telford Medals—to Mr. A. Henderson, for his paper 'On the Speed and other Properties of Ocean Steamers, and on the Measurement of Ships for Tonnage,'—to Mr. J. P. Smith, for his paper 'On Macadamized Roads, for the Streets of Towns,'—to Mr. A. C. Hobbs, for his paper 'On the Principles and Construction of Locks,'—and to Mr. J. Yates, for his paper 'On the Means of attaining to Uniformity in European Measures, Weights, and Coins.' Council Premiums of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to Mr. J. T. Harrison, for his paper 'On the Drainage of the District South of the Thames,'—to Mr. D. K. Clark, for his 'Description of the Deep-Sea-Fishing-Steamer Enterprise, with Ruthven's Propeller,'—to Mr. J. Simpson, jun., for his paper 'On the Prevention of Smoke in Engine and other Furnaces,'—to Mr. W. M. Peniston, for his paper 'On the Casualties of Tunnelling, with Examples,'—to Mr. D. Chadwick, for his paper 'On Water Meters.'

The accounts brought by Dr. Rae from the *Arctic Regions* of the closing catastrophe of Sir John Franklin and his companions (as related in our last number),

^w *her melches woert*, her milk's worth, *i. e.* the value of the cowe while detained from the suitor.

are not deemed absolutely trustworthy or perfectly satisfactory by many who have devoted their consideration to the subject. The Admiralty had consequently resolved to send out two fresh Expeditions, with a view to clear up the great mystery, made more terrible by Dr. Rae's discoveries: one to descend the Fish River, with the view of searching the region of Point Ogle and Montreal Island; the other to descend the Mackenzie. This intention was scarcely made public, when news arrived of the safety of Capt. Collinson, in the *Enterprise*. It will be recollected that the *Enterprise* and Investigator sailed from England in 1850, for the purpose of passing through Behring's Straits, and searching for Franklin's Expedition between those Straits and Melville Island. Capt. M'Clure, in the Investigator, succeeded in penetrating the pack ice in that year, and eventually pushed his ship to the north of Banks's Land, where he was rescued. Capt. Collinson having failed in getting through the ice wintered in Hong Kong, and in 1851 renewed the attempt with so far greater success that he passed through the Prince of Wales Strait, but finding the ice impracticable for his advance, he spent the winter of 1851-2 in lat. $71^{\circ} 35' N.$, long. $117^{\circ} 35' W.$ After making every exertion to effect the object of the voyage, the winter of 1852-3 was passed in Cambridge Bay, Wollaston Land, $69^{\circ} N.$ lat. and $105^{\circ} 30' W.$ long. Still struggling on when the ice broke up, the winter of 1853-4 found the *Enterprise* in Camden Bay, $70^{\circ} 8' N.$ lat. and $145^{\circ} 30' W.$ long. The ice released the ship on the 15th of July, 1854, when she commenced her return voyage, and reached Point Barrow on the 9th of August and Port Clarence on the 21st of that month, having, during her long struggle with thick-ribbed ice, lost only three men. It is remarkable that the *Enterprise* passed one winter within thirty miles of the very spot where Franklin and his party are supposed to have perished. The expedition to the Mackenzie River has now been abandoned by the Admiralty; but the overland search for further relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror* is to be carried out with as little delay as possible. No more vessels will be dispatched to the icy regions. Our five ice-bound discovery ships, and our supplies of stores, remain as a legacy to the *Esquimaux*.

A testimonial to Capt. M'Clure, whose good fortune it has been to solve the mystery of ages in the Arctic Sea, and who has thereby written his name imperishably in the annals of discovery, is in preparation.

The committee appointed to do honour to the memory of the late Lieutenant Bel-

lot, who perished in the Arctic Seas, have announced to the subscribers that a sum of about 2,000*l.* has been realised. Of this sum 500*l.* will be applied to the erection of a granite obelisk on the wharf of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; the remainder of the money will be equally divided among the five sisters of the gallant French officer, two of whom have had certain sums paid to them *ad interim*. Mr. Hardwick, R.A., the architect, has undertaken to superintend the erection of the monument, the granite of which is to be brought from Aberdeen.

The election of the Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place on Wednesday Nov. 15. At first there were three candidates nominated by the students, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Disraeli, and the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Carlyle's name being withdrawn, the contest became almost wholly a political one, and the Duke of Argyll was chosen by 269 votes, against 147 given to Mr. Disraeli.

Dr. J. L. Abdy, Fellow of Trinity Hall, has been appointed by the Council of the University to be Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge.

Professor John Wilson has been elected to succeed Mr. Low in the chair of Agriculture at Edinburgh.

Mr. Philip H. Delamotte has been elected Professor of Drawing at King's College, London. Mr. Delamotte is a gentleman who has paid much attention to photography.

Thirty-three designs have been sent in to compete for the erection of a *University Museum at Oxford*. They have been exhibited in the Radcliffe Library, and six selected for further consideration. A site has been secured for the proposed edifice in the meadow beyond Wadham and Trinity Gardens. In the new Museum it is intended to assemble the scattered treasures of the University, including the Natural History and Antiquities from the Ashmolean, so as to allow of a scientific sequence and classification of the several collections.

From *Reading* we regret to hear of the dispersion of a local museum. The collection of "curiosities, rare specimens, coins, models, chymical apparatus, &c." belonging to the Reading Athenæum was sold by auction in the last week of October.

The late Mr. George Barron, of DREWTON Manor, South Cave, near Hull, has bequeathed his valuable collection of coins, medals, and books on those subjects, worth about 2,000*l.* to the *Leeds Philosophical Society*. The collection includes 193 gold coins and medals, 1,254 silver ditto, 246 bronze ditto, 363 Roman copper coins, and 22 other copper coins. The coins in-

clude Greek, Roman, Saxon, British, and Indian; and the medals, series of the Popes, and in commemoration of celebrated historical events.

Mr. A. M'Lellan, a late citizen of *Glasgow*, has bequeathed to the city a fine collection of pictures and statues, and it is reported has made a provision for a Fine Art Chair in the University.

Mr. George Field, of Syon Hill Park Cottage, who died in September last (see his memoir in p. 524), has bequeathed to the Royal Institute of British Architects six Architectural Drawings, by J. L. Bond, esq.; and to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, "The Maniac," by R. Dawes, R.A. The will has also the following bequest: "My portrait of the great Dr. William Harvey, by Mirevelt, I give to the Trustees of the London University, in Gower Street, for their library."

The premium of 60 guineas offered by the Birmingham Fine Arts Prize Association to the painter of the best picture contributed to the Society of Artists' Exhibition this year, has been awarded to Sir Charles Eastlake, for his picture of "Ruth and Boaz."

Mr. Baily's last statue, "the Morning Star," just erected in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, is one of the most ideal of his works. It represents a half-draped colossal female figure lifting a veil from her face, and looking forth on the awaking world.

A statue of *Wellington*, by Mr. Adams of Chelsea, has just been inaugurated in the market-place at Norwich. The total cost has been 1,000*l.* The artist has represented the Duke as he appeared on the field of Waterloo. The Manchester statue of the Duke has also been completed by Mr. Noble. It stands eighteen feet high including the base, which is surrounded by seated figures. The Duke is represented in the act of addressing an audience. A third statue of *Wellington* has been on view at Messrs. Robinson and Cottam's statue foundry, Pimlico. This statue was modelled by Mr. J. E. Thomas, and is to be erected at Brecknock. It is more than eight feet high, and will finally stand on an elevation of twenty feet. It possesses the first requisite of all statues, and particularly of colossal ones, that of standing firm and well. The face is boldly worked, and a good likeness. The Duke is represented holding a roll in one hand, and clasping his sword to his breast with the other. The drapery of the cloak is free, and falls naturally and gracefully. At the hero's feet lie his Despatches and his Marshal's hat.

A considerable portion of the older part of *Pimlico*, in the immediate neighbour-

hood of Buckingham Palace, has at length given way to the requirements of the Pimlico and Westminster Improvement Commissioners. The line of demolition comprises all those houses in James-street facing Buckingham-gate, the eastern side of Stafford-row and Queen's-row, and parts of Arabella-row and Charlotte-street. In James-street six houses have disappeared. At No. 6 (the last of these) lived William Gifford, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*; and here he expired in 1826. At No. 2 lived Mr. Pye, the poet-laureate of George III.; at No. 3, George Chalmers, the author of "*Caledonia*," resided. In Stafford-row Mrs. Radcliffe died in the year 1823. Richard Yates, a celebrated actor of old men's parts, died in Stafford-row, in 1796. The new line of Victoria-street is progressing, though slowly. More houses in the Scotch or continental fashion of "flats" are being erected; and the effect, when the line is completed, will be very magnificent.

Active measures are now being taken to promote the restoration of the Cathedral of *Llandaff*. The interesting work has been in progress for some time, and much has already been done. The Lady Chapel has been completely and beautifully restored, and is now, during the reconstruction of the nave and choir, used for the purpose of public worship. The Italian cornice, ceiling, and low roof, which so long disfigured the latter portion of the building, has been entirely removed, and replaced by a roof in conformity with the original design. The clerestory, too, has resumed its ancient character; a beautiful reredos and a fine Norman arch have been laid bare, and a perspective opened from the nave into the Lady Chapel. Much, however, remains to be done even here. The Chapter have contributed by private subscription (including the liberal donations of the late and present Bishop) upwards of 2,000*l.* towards the work, while a sum of more than 4,000*l.* has been collected from the laity and clergy of the diocese; but all the funds are now exhausted, and it is hoped a fresh appeal to the public liberality will not be in vain. About 2,000*l.* would complete the restoration of that part of the fabric at present under cover, and enable the choir to be again opened for public service—a point of great importance not only for diocesan purposes, but to afford accommodation for the large and growing population of *Llandaff* itself, which has no parochial church distinct from the Cathedral.

At a meeting of the general committee appointed to promote the restoration of the *Chapter House at Salisbury*, as a memorial to the late Bishop, the report of a

sub-committee, recommending Mr. Henry Clutton as the architect to be engaged in the restoration of the Chapter House, was adopted and confirmed. A building committee, to act with the dean and chapter, was also appointed. The money advertised amounted to 4,375*l.* of which 2,000*l.* had been paid and invested.

The government of France has undertaken the publication of a complete collection of the *Roman Inscriptions found in Gaul*. By an *arrêté* of the Minister of Public Instruction, dated Oct. 11, M. Léon Renier is charged with their publication, in a quarto volume. It is to be arranged in three divisions: 1. The Inscriptions in the Maritime Alps; 2. The Inscriptions of Gallia Narbonnensis; and 3, those of the three provinces of the Lyonnaise, Aquitaine, and Belgic Gaul. M. Renier is commissioned to travel over the different provinces of France for the purpose of collecting the inscriptions which are inedited, and of comparing and correcting those which have been printed before, in every case where the originals are preserved.

Professor Zahn, who has passed not fewer than fifteen years in investigating the ruins of *Herculaneum and Pompeii*, is

preparing for publication, at Berlin, the twenty-seventh and last part of his great work on the monuments discovered in those towns. This work is one of the most expensive ever published in Germany, each copy costing 300 thalers (about 46*l.*) The illustrations are coloured by a process invented by M. Zahn himself.

The coffin of *Bossuet* at Meaux has been opened by superior order,—and a theatrical ceremony has been performed over the ashes of the dead bishop. On raising the lid, the head was found wrapped in linen folds; these were cut away, and the face, so to speak, was dug out of its inner grave. Considering that *Bossuet* had been dead a hundred and fifty years, the features were in good preservation, and the resemblance of the countenance to *Rigaud's* portrait is said to have struck the bystanders. An artist made a sketch of the face. At ten in the morning of the day following the disinterment, a grand mass and funeral service was performed,—the bishop and a great many priests officiating. All the officers of state were present: the coffin was covered with gaudy ornaments, a crozier stood near it, and the old bishop was once more buried as a solemn spectacle.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Result of the Excavations on Brightstone and Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight; August, 1854. 4to. pp. 7. Two Plates.—This is a very satisfactory report written by Mr. George Hillier, at whose suggestion and under whose direction the excavations were made. It is accompanied by a coloured plate, well executed, representing urns, an enamelled fibula in shape of a hare, (or probably a hound,) and a girdle ornament. These, as well as some other objects found in the barrows opened by Mr. Hillier, appear to be Roman. The barrows opened in past years were Celtic and Anglo-Saxon. Of the former only very imperfect notices are preserved. Mr. Dennett's paper on the discoveries he made in the latter, is an excellent contribution to archæological science, and is one of the best features in the proceedings of the British Archæological Association in its earlier days. Of Roman remains in the Isle of Wight but few have hitherto been noticed; and these consist chiefly of coins. Mr. Hillier's researches will therefore be acceptable to the antiquary; and, as he is evidently a careful observer and in other respects well qualified for the task, we hope he will be induced to continue his

explorations of the tumuli in other parts of the Island.

We believe the proceeds of Mr. Hillier's memoir are to be presented in aid of a museum of local antiquities now being formed at Newport, under the direction of Mr. John Barton and Mr. E. Wilkins.

Vestiges of Divine Vengeance; or, The Dead Sea, and the Cities of the Plain. By W. E. Tayler. fcp. 8vo. pp. v. 203.—This is an interesting volume, grounded on the recent investigations of M. de Saulcy, a French traveller, who visited Palestine in 1850, and who claims to have discovered the sites of the five "Cities of the Plain." It consists of two parts; the first treats of the Dead Sea, its dangers, its explorers, and its history; the second discusses the credibility and value of M. de Saulcy's alleged discoveries.

The author has bestowed much research on the historical part of the subject. There is, however, a homely proverb in *George Herbert's* collection, which says that "No barber shaves so close but another finds work." A good deal of information is collected about the bituminous nature of the Lake, but a remarka-

ble historical incident, which confirms and illustrates the fact, has apparently been overlooked. We mean the attempt of Antigonus (the father of Demetrius Poliorcetes) to obtain possession of the Lake, on account of this valuable production, in which he was defeated by the resolute opposition of the Arabians. (See Diodorus, b. xix. S. 97-100; and the narrative in Gillies' History of the World, vol. i. p. 393-5.)

The popular theory concerning the Cities of the Plain is, that the Dead Sea owes its existence to their destruction, and that their sites remain beneath its waters. Light-foot, though he did not venture to dispute it, argued that Sodom was placed too far north by the geographers, when it ought rather to be marked at the southern extremity of the Lake. (Works, folio ed. vol. ii. p. 6.) Sanson, the French geographer, (if we remember right) declined fixing the several sites, as it was hopeless to do so, when they were covered by the waters. But Reland started a bold and what Niebuhr would have called a brilliant conjecture, viz. that the cities were situated *on the shores of the Dead Sea*, and that if this region were fully explored their ruins would still be found. (p. 163.) The passages quoted from Josephus, Strabo, and Tacitus, show that they did not hold the idea of submersion. Another may be added from Solinus. "Longo ab Hierosolymis recessu tristis sinus panditur, quem de cœlo tactum testatur humus nigra, et in cinerem soluta. Duo ibi oppida, Sodomum nominatim alterum, alterum Gomorram, apud quæ pomum quod gignitur habeat licet specimen maturitatis mandi tamen non potest." (c. 35, S. 7-8.)* Mr. Tayler has produced from De Saulcy, Mohammedan testimonies to the same opinion. His argument from incidental allusions in Scripture, after the catastrophe, is certainly strong, for none of them positively support the idea of submersion. The sum of his enquiries is, that "The four destroyed cities of the plain,—Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, were situated, *not* in the basin now occupied by the Dead Sea, but on the shores of that lake." (p. 143.) Zoar, it will be remembered, was spared at the intercession of Lot, as an immediate place of refuge. The following paragraph contains the result of De Saulcy's researches. "He

places Sodom to the south-western point, and Zoar about a mile and a half distant. Gomorrah was discovered almost at the extreme north of the same western coast. Zeboim was identified on the opposite shore, near the tongue of land called *Ri Lisar*; and Admah in the vicinity of Sodom, on the road to Hebron. The present Arabic names of these sites strikingly resemble the ancient Hebrew appellations; and in every instance, except that of Admah, our traveller discovered extensive ruins, evidently of an age long prior to those elsewhere met with in the country." (p. 82-83.) For details, into which we have not space to enter, we must refer the reader to the work itself, apprising him that in our opinion Mr. Tayler has made out a strong *primâ facie* case, whatever may be the result into which investigation ultimately settles. A great deal of information, scientific, exploratory, and historical, is condensed into this volume, and most readers will doubtless be surprised at the copiousness of the theme.

Should this volume reach another edition, as we expect it will, we presume that Leetzen (p. 46) ought to be corrected to Seetzen. The name of M. de Saulcy's companion is printed Michon at p. 72, and Michou at p. 175. The "profane historian" cited at p. 118 should be specified at once as Strabo. At p. 144 it is remarked, that "the Dead Sea affords too contracted an area for the dominion of five kings, even in those days;" but much stress can hardly be laid on this argument, for what could have been the dominions of the *seventy* kings (the Hebrew term is the same, Gen. xiv. 5. Judges i. 7) whom Adoni-bezek subdued? Botta's opinion, in his History of Italy (French transl. i. 8), "les rois de Rome, de Cluse et de Veies n'étaient guère que des maires," may be of service here. The suggestion, that Lot's daughters were *betrotted*, and that the word *married*, in Genesis xix. 14. has that meaning, is ingenious and important, though the language of verse 12 requires further elucidation.†

The Military Encyclopædia. By J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. 8vo. pp. vi. 362.—The author remarks that the multiplication of military works is a want of the age, because professional knowledge is now indispensable; and its evil, from the inconvenience to officers of being burdened with a large library,—meaning, which they will have to transport from place to place. Since his book was written, the recent announcement of a "Portable Military Library,"

* He goes on to mention the dust "vagam pulverem," which De Saulcy (p. 82), explains of a quantity of seeds or grains in the fruit of that locality. See however the extract from Hasselquist, (who attributes it to a worm,) in Parkhurst, Heb. Lex. 522.

† For a former notice of Mr. Tayler as a controversial writer, see Feb. 1848, p. 172.

shows that the hint has been taken, or that the inconvenience was generally felt.

This volume professes to be a "Technological, Biographical, and Historical Dictionary," the last of which heads denotes a narrative of remarkable battles, ancient and modern. Where compression is evidently an object, there are of course interstices through which criticism may penetrate. The article on Bourmont says nothing of the part he took in the *Chouannerie*, for which we must refer to the "Guerres de la Vendée," by M. Darmaing. To say that Marshal Marmont had "the command of the army of Paris" in 1830, is rather an obscure way of stating that he headed the royal forces against the Revolution of July. The only article on the French commanders in India is that of Dupleix, though La Bourdonnaye and Bussy deserved a special mention, to say nothing of Perron and Boigne, by whom Scindiah's army was organized. But we relinquish the invidious task of searching for such defects, and have only spoken of these because they offered themselves at once to our notice. In other respects this work has informed us on various points, and it will doubtless prove useful to the readers for whom it is designed.

A similar work, entitled the "Military Dictionary," was published by Captain James in 1802, and reprinted in 1811. It is much larger, and contains topics which are omitted in this, so that they might justly change titles, and the former work be called the *Encyclopædia*, and the latter the *Dictionary*. An earlier "Dictionnaire Militaire" was published at Lausanne in 1743, and subsequently reprinted at Paris, which Barbier, in his valuable "Dictionnaire des Livres Anonymes," attributes to M. de la Chesnaydes-Bois. Many of its articles are now scientifically obsolete, but for that reason it has an historical use, as it helps to explain terms and remove obscurities. The subject of military bibliography has not been adequately treated in this country, that we are aware of; but it is less neglected on the Continent, as may be seen by a reference to the bibliographical "Repertoire" of M. Peignot, pp. 421-22. The preface to Mr. Stocqueler's volume affords some hints, but, as he aims at brevity, they are slight of course. The subject of military medicine is noticed at p. 175, in an article on the "Medical Staff," and in that of "Surgeon," at p. 271. There is an express treatise by Porzio, a physician of Amalfi, entitled, "De militis in castris sanitate tuendâ," comprising his observations during the war of the Emperor Leopold I. against the Turks. It has gone through several edi-

tions, having been first published at Vienna in 1685, and reprinted at Naples in 1701 and 1728, at the Hague in 1739, and at Leyden in 1741. Ramazzini, in his compendious volume on "The Diseases of Tradesmen," (translated in 1746 by Dr. James,) has included those disorders to which mariners and camps are liable. Medical histories of particular campaigns are published in France, and the example deserves following.

The Ballad of Babe Christabel. With other Lyrical poems. By Gerald Massey. Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged.—Two years ago the name of Gerald Massey was not known beyond a very contracted circle. But from within those narrow limits the Son of Poverty and Song has stepped forth into the world, and not only is his name known, but the merits of the owner of it are uncontested. Seldom perhaps have verses of such beauty and feeling been coined under such disadvantages as the early productions of Gerald Massey, and never did humble walls give back first echoes to more glorious sounds. But although the world said, "here is a poet," the man so distinguished modestly declined the honour with a "not yet;" holding his published works only as so many promises of even brighter things to come. The world will be ready to give them welcome. In the mean time here is a pretty "fourth edition," to warm the hearts of all readers during the winter which is now approaching. "Poet of the Poor," and "Poet of the People" has the author been called; it were a better appellation, to our thinking, to call him the Poet of the *Heart*. It is *that* which is moved by the fire of his song. It is that which responds to his interpretations of nature, to his illustrations of affection, to his breathings of patriotism, and above all perhaps, to his measure, if we may so speak, of woman. In this latter view, he is no mere erotic lyrist, but a true man who knows the value and the influences of true woman, and the warmth of whose homage does not injure the object to which it is offered. It is sufficient that we make record of the appearance of this new edition, with additions; there is enough in it to make many a heart-festival, until Gerald Massey's Muse summons us to another banquet.

The English Prisoners in Russia. A Personal Narrative of the First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Tiger. By Alfred Royer, Lieut. R.N. Post 8vo.—The first lieutenant of the ill-fated *Tiger* imagined, and with reason, that in the present excitement a personal narrative of the loss of that vessel and of the adventures of the

captives would be a subject of great interest, and we believe that the sale of the book has already more than realised his expectations. Lieut. Royer describes with sufficient minuteness the manner in which the Tiger went aground, and the engagement which followed, and which ended in the capture of the crew, after the death of its commander, Captain Giffard. The captives were received on shore by General Osten Sacken, and were marched off under a strong guard to Odessa. The narrator complains bitterly of the annoyance they experienced from the quarantine regulations; but he bears witness to the uniform kindness and generosity of everybody they came in contact with, and this behaviour was carried to such a degree that it can hardly fail to appear to the reader to be not natural. In fact we cannot read this book without feeling that everything of this description told in it was over-done. There can be no doubt that the prisoners were on all occasions treated with wonderful consideration, and that forbearance on the part of the Russian authorities was the order of the day. Lieutenant Royer's narrative is concise, but often amusing. We shall only echo the sentiment generally entertained if we remark that the overstrained courtesy which was shewn everywhere to the "first English prisoner," is suitably reflected in the *couleur de rose* under which he saw everything Russian.

Hungarian Sketches in Peace and War. From the Hungarian of Moritz Jokai, by Emeric Szabad. Constable and Co.—Constable's Miscellany of Foreign Literature made a very creditable commencement with this work. We know but little of the social life in Hungary, and, although we cannot but consider that in these pages we find that life considerably caricatured and exaggerated, yet this is done with so much humour, force, and originality, that we accept all, enabled as we are, without much difficulty, to discern where the pictures are what artists call "loaded." There is a pleasant two or three hours' reading in this elegant volume, and, with much amusement and no lack of interest, there is some instruction too. If "Dear Relations" be to read what a caricature by Rowlandson is to look at, the story entitled "Comorn," the "Bardy Family," and the "Two Brides," will be found, not more artistic perhaps, but giving evidences of a higher walk of art. The translation, which does not appear to have been filtered to us through the German, is very ably done. The foreign phrases are rare, and Emeric Szabad is as familiar with our English as Otto Wenckstern,—and that is no mean praise.

Dramatic Poems on Scriptural Subjects. By E. A. Smedley, M.A. 12mo. pp. vi. 189.—In Mr. Stephens's elaborate Prize Essay on Kymric Literature, we read of a contest between two poets (of the 12th century), Seisyllt and Kynddelw, in which the former claims a superiority over his rival, who "is of a race that has produced no bards." (p. 113.) This defect, if such it be, cannot be alleged against the author of this volume. His great uncle, the Rev. Edward Smedley, published the descriptive poem of "Erin" in 1810; and his son, the Rev. Edward Smedley, junior, is well known in the annals of the Seatonian prize at Cambridge for productions that may vie with Bishop Heber's "Palestine," which obtained the same honour at Oxford. It is remarked, in Boswell's "Tour to the Hebrides," that a family cannot expect a poet above once in a hundred generations, but here we have three in succession. To come to criticism, it is for Mr. Smedley to decide whether he has done best in leaving the path of heroic verse, in which his relatives preceded him; but he has shown that the talent of the family is not confined to any one style. Perhaps if he had more often confined his lines to ten syllables, instead of diluting them by an eleventh, the effect would have been greater. We quote two passages as specimens, leaving it to the reader to proceed further for himself.

Susannah advises Miriam how to conciliate her husband.

Watch thine occasion—take him when the stream
Doth expedite thy bark—thwart not his bent—
Forecast to say or do what he may wish
Or will accept. Whate'er he says or does
Interpret kindly; this thou ow'st to him
And to thyself; this truth demands and love.

(Eli, s. i.)

The advantage of beginning.

Half of our work

Achiev'd an earnest gives, that what remaineth
Shall be perform'd. (Zedekiah, s. iii.)

Quicksands on Foreign Shores. Fcp. 2vo. pp. vi. 254.—This story is meant to represent "a certain class of dangers and difficulties, which not unfrequently arise out of social life on the continent." Some remarks are offered to justify the use of fiction as a mode of "exercising the judgment, and influencing the affections on subjects of the highest importance." The book deserves to be read by English parents who intend residing in France with their families or leaving their children there for education. It is edited by the author of "English Life, Social and Domestic," "Reverses," &c. and the preface is dated from "The Palace, Dublin."

Poetic Sketches. By H. Fletcher. *Fcp.* 8vo. pp. xiii. 191.—This volume is also entitled "Thoughts in Verse, written during the intervals of business." Those intervals have not been misemployed; though we could not advise any one to devote himself entirely to the service of the Muses. As a whole, this volume is pleasing; nor has it any glaring faults. Dr. Watts is said to have owned that the want of rhyme in first and third lines in his version of the Psalms was a defect, and that want occurs often here. The rhymes are not always exact (and this too was the case with Watts), but they are so emphatic that the inexactitude is hardly perceived.

The Preston Strike: an Enquiry into its Causes and Consequences. By Henry Ashworth, Esq. F.L.S. Vice-President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. 8vo. pp. 98.—Mr. Ashworth has here put forth a highly interesting pamphlet. "The Preston Strike" is one of those remarkable histories in which, for some reason or other, everybody, whether willingly or no, has a concern. We cannot ignore it. It is a fact growing out of causes still in operation, pregnant with matters of the gravest consideration. Neither the ministers of religion, nor the ministers of the state, have been able to mediate successfully between master and man. The Society of Arts tried its hand in vain. The Christian Socialists, and the advocates of partnership with limited liability, were baffled. Time and capital settled the question. The masters, associating together, conquered, and now Mr. Ashworth, regarding the past from the mount of triumph, maintains that the moral of the whole is, that "the law of supply and demand is the only one which can be admitted to control wages." He puts the affair between the Preston men and their employers on the footing of "a law of nature." We cannot but grant that, while this power of purchase is wholly in the hands of the master-manufacturers, labour can never obtain a higher price than the

master is willing to pay for it. Still, this is no answer to the schemes and wishes of those who by associating conceive themselves able to prevent enormous waste, and to divide more equally the profits of their work. We are not pronouncing an opinion. We only maintain that Mr. Ashworth's conclusion will prove to many minds wholly unsatisfactory.

Ethel; or, the Double Error. By Marian James. (Edinburgh.) 8vo.—This is a tale which seems to us very unsatisfying. It is one of those fictions in which the author keeps one single character in view, and renders that unnatural by dwelling on it too long and too exclusively. We dislike this propensity to write psychologically. These all-important heroes or heroines, round whom three or four worthy people are perpetually revolving, for no purpose but to be recipients of the central light, are uninteresting and disagreeable in themselves. The artist's character, as in this book, especially so; for, when art is not in alliance with love or duty, we feel no pleasure in its impersonation. Our writers of fiction are scarcely aware of their important mission. They are the poets of an age little given to poetize, and we look to them to illuminate our daily lives. They should not limit themselves to portrait-painting, but take a broader and wholesomer view of the wide life around them. Having said this, we are bound to add that the story of Ethel denotes power, and the capacity of doing more and better.

The Mosaic Record in Harmony with the Geological. (Edinburgh.) 8vo. pp. 148.—There is ingenuity in this new endeavour. We doubt its being satisfactory, however, to any party.

Mr. BOHN is proceeding with his very convenient manual editions of our standard authors. In his *Standard Library* the Works of Burke, and in his *British Classics* those of Locke, are now in progress.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

As we have already informed our readers, the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Liverpool, from the 20th to the 24th of September in the present year. As a meeting, it was the most numerous, the most practically scientific in its labours, and generally speaking the most successful that has been held. The Association has from its commencement arranged itself, as to its proceedings, under seven heads or sections, distinguished by the first letters of the alphabet, standing originally as Sec. A. (Mathematical and

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Physical Science), Sec. B. (Chemistry and Mineralogy), Sec. C. (Geology and Physical Geography), Sec. D. (Zoology and Botany), Sec. E. (Medical Science), Sec. F. (Statistics), and Sec. G. (Mechanical Science). After a few years, the section of Medical Science was found to be attended with many inconveniences, which we do not consider it necessary for us to mention, while Geography, partially taken into the Geological Section, was much neglected, and another science of great importance, Ethnology, was altogether omitted, or as good as omitted, by being looked on merely as a part of the Medical Section. From considerations of this kind, it was found necessary to make a modification in the arrangements, and, Medical Science having been expelled altogether, Section E. was eventually delivered up to the geographers and Ethnologists. This appropriation of Section E. was made but recently, and the wisdom of this arrangement has since been sufficiently proved by the circumstance that this section, as that of Geography and Ethnology, has been yearly gaining ground, until it has become one of the most attractive and best attended of them all. In the present year the section has advanced another step, and, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Wright, the science of Archæology has been introduced as an essential part of that of Ethnology, and we trust that the effect will be to place pure Archæology on a sounder and broader base than it had previously held in this country. We now propose to give an abstract of the labours of Section E. so far as they related to our national archæology.

The President of Section E. is usually chosen alternately from the geographers and the ethnologists. Last year, at Hull, the President was Dr. Latham; this year Sir Roderick Murchison held that office. The Vice-Presidents of the Section at Liverpool were; Sir Robert H. Inglis; Col. Chesney; Capt. FitzRoy; Dr. Conolly; and Dr. Latham. The Secretaries, Dr. Norton Shaw, as Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, and Richard Cull, the Secretary of the Ethnological Society, with Dr. Ihne and the Rev. H. H. Higgins to represent the locality. The Committee consisted of—Captain Allen, R.N.; Rev. W. Arthur; Rear-Admiral Beechey; John Brown; Charles H. Bracebridge; Robert Chambers; the Earl of Derby; James Fergusson; A. G. Findlay; G. B. Greenough; Dr. Edward Hincks; F. Hindmarsh; Dr. Hodgkin; Rev. Dr. Hume; J. B. Jukes; Rev. H. W. Kemp, of Hull; Judge Kennedy; Dr. John Lee; Anthony St. Leger; Joseph Locke, M.P.; Lord Lonsdale; Joseph Mayer; Richard Monkton Milnes, M.P.; Rev. C. G.

Nicolay; Dr. M'Nicoll; Sir B. Outram, C.B.; E. C. Ravenshaw; Dr. Reid; Admiral Sir John Ross; Col. Sabine; Rev. Dr. Scoresby; H. Danby Seymour, M.P.; Capt. W. N. Smyth, R.A.; Col. Sykes; W. D. Saull; J. A. Tinne; John Townson; J. King Watts; Thomas Wright, F.S.A.; Joseph B. Yates. Dr. Conolly, as its president, and Mr. Cull, as its secretary, with Mr. Thomas Wright, member of its council, attended as delegates of the Ethnological Society of London, to represent that society in the general committee of the Association. During the meetings, Sir Roderick I. Murchison presided while geographical papers were reading, and in most cases, during the reading of papers belonging to the Ethnological division of the section, he vacated the chair in favour of Dr. Conolly, or, after that gentleman had been obliged to leave Liverpool on private business, to Dr. Latham.

On the first day, Thursday, Sept. 21, the only paper of an archæological character was a communication from the German scholar, Dr. Freund, to Mr. Cull, "On the Etruscan Question." Mr. Cull prefaced this paper by some remarks on the history of the question, and on the progress which had been made abroad in the investigation of the Etruscan language. The paper related to the population of the Grisons, in which Dr. Freund traces four elements, aboriginal, Celtic, Romanist, and Germanic. A certain portion of the language spoken in this district belongs to no known language, and is believed to be identical with Etruscan. This paper elicited some remarks from Dr. Ihne.

On the following day Mr. Wright read a paper "On some Remains of an Early People in the South Eastern Corner of Yorkshire." A very large and interesting collection of flint implements collected in the neighbourhood of Bridlington were entrusted to his care by Mr. Tindall of that town, and exhibited on the table. A small tract of country on the coast of Yorkshire, at the earliest period at which we become acquainted with the geography of our island, was cut off almost entirely from the country around by the Yorkshire wolds, which extended to the east and north, and by thick and extensive forests and morasses, which extended from the wolds southward, over the district now called Holderness, to the mouth of the Humber. This district appears to have been but little interfered with by the Romans—as far as we know they left no traces in it—and it was probably as primitive in character when they left it as they found it on their arrival in the island. The geographer Ptolemy places here a small

tribe, whom he names the Παρίσοι, whom he stations round what he calls the εὐλιμένον κόλπον, or well-havened bay, which Mr. Wright believed to be identical with the present bay of Bridlington. When the Saxons settled in Britain, several septs appear to have established themselves in this district, one of which, and probably the most important, the Bridlingas, had its chief seat at the place which has thence derived its name of Bridlinga-tun, softened down into Bridlington. Having defined the physical and topographical features of this district, Mr. Wright proceeded to describe at some length the various articles exhibited, and the places at which they are found. Among the more remarkable were barbed arrow-heads, balls apparently intended for slings, and fish-hooks, all of flint, and he remarked that a comparison of these implements at once impresses us with the notion that they belonged to a people whose life was simple and uncultivated, and who supported themselves upon fish, which were caught with the hook, and upon birds and wild animals, which they shot with arrows, or struck down with rounded flints thrown from slings. "To whom," Mr. Wright asked in conclusion, "do these curious implements belong? I think we can have no hesitation in ascribing them to the same people whom Ptolemy places in this very spot under the name of Parisi, and I believe that they belong to a period stretching from a limit which we have no means of fixing, down to the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion, and perhaps to some length of time after. Thus, from these few flints, gathered up in the fields, we are enabled to add some important knowledge to the bare testimony of the ancient geographers; and we may venture to state that the Parisi were a small tribe, inhabiting the district round the bay of Bridlington, separated from the more cultivated people of the interior of the island by the natural features of the country, living peaceably and very rudely on the produce of fishing and the chase, who were little, if at all, acquainted with the use of metals, or with any of the improvements of civilisation; and probably they were few in number. We have as yet no facts to enable us to say whether they were a fragment of an early Celtic population, remaining in primitive ignorance, while their brethren in the interior advanced in refinement, or whether they were some rude fisher tribe, whom boats and the accidents of the sea had brought from Scandinavia or from the opposite shores of Germany to settle on this distant coast. Further observation may show whether remains with very simi-

lar characteristics are found on the coast of Northern Europe, and whether we find remains indicating a similar population under similar circumstances in other parts of the coast of our own island. We shall only gain this knowledge when we meet with local inquirers as industrious and intelligent as Mr. Tindall; but I would observe as a fact that must not be overlooked, that the tribe of the Parisi, though small, must have possessed some peculiarity to entitle it to separate mention in the Geography of Ptolemy." The reading of this paper was followed by a short discussion on the subject, in the course of which Dr. Latham observed that those ethnologists who undertook to find explanations of the names which occur in Ptolemy from known languages, considered that Parisi was only another form of Frisii, and that this tribe were in reality Frieslanders; and he mentioned one or two other early local names in this neighbourhood which appear to be of Teutonic origin.

On Saturday, Sept. 23, the Rev. Dr. Hume of Liverpool read a paper on the "Ethnology of the Liverpool district, with notices of the Hoylake Antiquities." He observed that, before the town of Liverpool had attained any commercial greatness, or, indeed, before it had secured a place upon the map, different tribes and peoples passed over the lands in the immediate neighbourhood, or made them their temporary residence. The greater part of the hundred of Wirral, lying between the Mersey and the Dee, was once a forest; and similar forests, but less extensively wooded, existed at Toxteth and Croxteth, on the Lancashire side of the river. To the north of Liverpool a large tract of low land was only nominally possessed by man; it was in reality a marsh, unproductive as pasture, and still more so for purposes of cultivation. A similar marsh existed, and still exists, on the Cheshire side, extending from Birkenhead to the shores of the channel. Some suppose that the Mersey was originally an inland lake, communicating with the sea through Wallasey Pool, along Bidston Marsh, and out by Leasowe lighthouse; a theory supported by several facts. Thus, Ptolemy omitted all notice of the Mersey, as if it had no existence, while, at the same time, the submarine forest of Lancashire, near Forthby, was only a continuation of that near Leasowe in Cheshire. Dr. Hume gave a brief historical enumeration of the races who have occupied this part of the island, from the remote age of the Brigantes to modern times. At Hoylake on the Cheshire coast, on a spot which has now been washed away by the sea, he

found an accumulation of articles of different kinds which presented the most interesting evidences of all these races. In size they range literally from a needle to an anchor, upwards of thirty pins and needles having been found, the latter of various sizes. The anchor, which was not found on the beach, but dredged from the bottom of the water, was the largest article. In date, also, the articles occupy a wide range, there being among them on the one hand flint arrow-heads, &c., while on the other there occurred a copper-token of the town of Liverpool dated in 1792. This very extraordinary collection, a large portion of which were Roman, while others belonged to the Saxon period, and many to the Norman, and still later mediæval periods, was exhibited at the meeting. In the course of the discussion which followed, Sir Roderick Murchison remarked that Dr. Hume had shown the existence of a site which was certainly inhabited by the ancient Britons, though it was now to a great extent submerged. It proved that a depression was going on on the coast of Cheshire, similar to that which existed in some parts of Sweden.

At the same meeting, a paper "On the Forms of Ancient British Crania," by J. B. Davies, F.S.A., in connection with the description of some ancient skulls found in a sepulchral mound in Yorkshire, was read by the Ethnological Secretary (Mr. Cull), and was followed by a discussion on the various distinctive craniological types of the human family.

On Tuesday, Sept. 26, Mr. Wright read a paper of some length "On the Early Ethnology of Britain." He began by dwelling on the necessity of cultivating archæology as an exact science, and on its great, and in fact primary, importance as a part of that of ethnology. Both ethnology and archæology, he said, might properly be considered as new sciences, and as such exposed to the two great dangers of a love for theoretic speculation on one hand, and a tendency to generalise too hastily on the other. He showed strong reasons, both from the nature of the case, and from the authority of early writers, for believing that the British (or, more properly speaking, ante-Roman) population of this island, instead of presenting anything like a uniformity of character, was extremely diversified, and consisted of various tribes, who differed entirely from one another in race, in manners and degree of cultivation, and in language. He believed that some of these tribes were Teutonic. Mr. Wright next proceeded to protest altogether against the system of periods which had been put forward by

the antiquaries of Scandinavia—the stone period, the bronze period, and the iron period—which he described as being equally un-natural and un-historical, contradicted even by facts. He showed that implements of stone were in use at all periods, and that under various circumstances they were co-existent with the metals; he gave evidence that nearly all, if not all, the known articles of bronze which are ascribed by the northern antiquaries to the bronze period, belonged really to the Roman period, and were mostly of Roman manufacture, having been carried beyond the boundaries of the empire by traders and others; and he gave further reasons for believing, that in countries where iron was easily found, and especially in Britain, that metal was in use before bronze. He ascribed this erroneous classification, first, to too great a tendency of the northern antiquaries to hasty generalisation, and, more especially, to a vicious system of arranging museums which had prevailed. The proper, and the only correct, arrangement of a museum of antiquities was the ethnological one. Relics of antiquity should be classed according to the peoples to whom they belonged and the localities in which they were found, and then only have they any intelligible meaning. Thus, the flint articles found in the district of Bridlington, described in a previous paper, had no connection whatever with flint articles of a similar description found, for an instance, in Herefordshire or in Wiltshire, either with respect to the people who originally possessed them, or to the period to which they belonged. People had been adopting a practice of placing flint implements with flint implements, bronze with bronze, and iron with iron, until, forgetting entirely the real elements which gave them an individual meaning, they began to look upon these just as if they were fossils belonging to such and such geological strata, and form systems which are pretty and attractive to look at, but belong only to the imagination. In the latter part of his paper, Mr. Wright pointed out the great dangers to which another branch of ethnology, which may be termed craniography, was exposed, especially as far as concerns the early ethnology of our islands, through the want of exact archæological knowledge on the part of those who studied it. People talked of British skulls, and Roman skulls, and Saxon skulls, on the merest assumption, which assumption, in the great majority of cases, had been hitherto totally incorrect. A Roman grave had frequently been set down as a British one, and a Saxon grave as a Roman one, and in few cases had the ethnologist ascertained with sufficient accuracy the real character of the

interment. Mr. Wright deprecated the study of this part of the subject on a general and extensive scale in our present very defective knowledge. He recommended rather, as calculated to lead to more exact and useful results, the particular study of smaller localities, known, from archæological considerations, to contain the remains of one people,—as a single Saxon cemetery, or the burial place of a Roman town, or a single system of barrows like those round Stonehenge: and he believed that the results arising from such particular investigations would be of great importance, and would, by comparison with one another, lead us further in general knowledge.

This paper was followed by a discussion of some length, in which Dr. Latham, and other ethnologists present, concurred in the general opinions expressed in it. Dr. Latham, in allusion to an incidental remark in Mr. Wright's paper, stated the reasons which induced him and other ethnologists to consider the Belgæ of Gaul to have been a Celtic and not a Teutonic race.

The local society which came forward most cordially to welcome the British Association in its visit to Liverpool was the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. In the month of March last, on occasion of the purchase of the Fausset collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities by Mr. Mayer of Liverpool, in consequence of a wish to that purpose intimated on the part of the Historic Society, Mr. Wright expressed his willingness to read a lecture on that collection, and on the Anglo-Saxon antiquities of that period, at one of the society's meetings. A meeting for this purpose was fixed to be held in May, but circumstances caused it to be postponed until after the close of the ordinary session; and it was finally resolved by the council, in a meeting on the 11th July, that Mr. Wright should be requested to deliver his lecture in a grand soirée to be given by the Historic Society to the British Association at the approaching meeting of that body in Liverpool. Accordingly, the soirée was held in the Philharmonic Hall in Hope-street, at eight o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th of September, the day on which the British Association closed its labours, and it was generally acknowledged to have been one of the most brilliant features of the week. The assembly on this occasion, which was said to have been in number not less than three thousand persons, consisted of the members of the British Association who still remained in Liverpool, of the members of the Historic Society, and of such of the inhabitants of Liverpool and its

neighbourhood as had been specially invited. Among the numerous objects exhibited round the noble hall, were the Fausset collection, laid out at the lower end in cases provided by Mr. Mayer, the objects being classed and labelled so as to exhibit their character at a glance; and the Hoylake antiquities. The hall itself was decorated with various appropriate emblems. The chair was occupied by the mayor of Liverpool, and many of the celebrities of the association sat round him on the platform. At half-past eight Mr. Wright commenced his lecture, which lasted about an hour and a half. Commencing with some general observations on barrow-digging and the mode in which it has been conducted, he proceeded to trace with considerable minuteness the history of the formation of the Fausset collection, and to describe and explain the articles which composed it. He then described the similar remains found in other parts of England, and showed the important ethnological deductions which were to be made from a comparison of these with one another, as well as with the Frankish and Teutonic antiquities of the same period found on the continent. We have already spoken of this lecture (in our last number), and we shall not enter into any further abstract of it, because it has been made public rather widely, not only by being printed and reported in the newspapers, but by an edition (not, however, for sale, but) for distribution in the hall after its delivery, and we understand that it is to be published in an enlarged form with illustrations. When Mr. Wright had concluded, Lord Talbot de Malahide moved a vote of thanks to that gentleman in a speech of some length, and was seconded in another by R. Monckton Milnes, M.P. Both made some strong remarks on the error committed by the trustees of the British Museum in rejecting this important collection of antiquities. After this part of the business was over, the mayor quitted the chair during half an hour, while the company partook of refreshments. On his return to it, the secretary of the Historic Society, Dr. Hume, announced that the Society, in commemoration of this meeting, had elected the following honorary members: Mr. C. C. Babington, Sir David Brewster, Dr. J. E. Grey, Dr. Latham, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the Earl of Rosse, Professor Owen, Professor Phillips, Colonel Sabine, Professor Sedgwick, Dr. Whewell, and Mr. Thomas Wright; and that a new and handsome diploma had been prepared for the occasion. The chairman next presented to Mr. Mayer, on the part of the Historic Society, an address of cordial thanks to him for the great and kind ser-

vices which he had constantly rendered to the Society, in which he holds the office of honorary curator. This address was beautifully engrossed and illuminated on vellum. The proceedings were closed by the presentation to Lord Harrowby, by the Society, of a mazer bowl, made of wood taken from the house at Everton used by Prince Rupert as his head quarters at the siege of Liverpool. As Lord Harrowby had been obliged, in consequence of indisposition, to leave Liverpool before the meeting, it was received in his name by Lord Talbot de Malahide. It is but due to Mr. Mayer to state that during the week his magnificent Museum of Antiquities in Colquit-street was thrown open to the members of the British Association.

Next year the Association will meet at Glasgow, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Concluded from p. 483.)

The party next visited St. Pierre, once the ancient residence of the ancient family of that name, and of which Mr. Wake-man was prepared with an interesting account:—

“The parish of St. Pierre seems to have been formed subsequent to the Conquest, out of part of the adjoining one of Ports-cuet, in the boundary of which it appears to have been included in the entries of the *Liber Llandavensis*. Had it been an ancient Welsh church, it would have been called Llan-pedr, for, though the Norman scribes made sad havoc of Welsh local names by their uncouth authority, they did not alter them. It appears more probable that the first subinfeudist of the estate erected a church, dedicated it to his own patron saint, and called it St. Pierre, than that he took his surname from the locality. There is some confusion in the Cheshire pedigrees of the St. Pierres, owing to so many of them having been named Vrian; no less than six occur in various records and deeds prior to 1346. The Vrian de St. Pierre who married Idonea, daughter and coheir of David le Clerk, baron of Malpas in Cheshire, who died in 1293, is said to have been the son of John, son of William, a younger brother of a count de St. Pierre who came over to England in the reign of Richard I. between 1189 and 1199; from the length of the interval, it is probable there is some omission in this account, and in fact a Vrian de St. Pierre held lands in Berkshire in 1240, and was probably the same person as the husband of Margaret, described as a widow in 1266. In

point of time this one may have been the father of the Vrian who married the heiress of Malpas, and would fill up the interval between the reign of Richard I. and 1293 much more consistently; and, I think, he was probably the Vrian commemorated upon a gravestone found in 1764 in the churchyard of St. Pierre (and engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1765), which bears the following inscription:—

Ici git le cors V. de Sentpere
Praez pur li en bone manere
Ke Jhu pur sa pasion
De pechez li done pardun.

Amen. P. E.

It is certain neither the Vrian of Malpas, nor any of his descendants, ever held this place; the published accounts, therefore, which make it pass by marriage to the Cokesays and Grevilles, are altogether erroneous. The earliest mention of the name which by implication may be connected with this part of the country is in a mandate to the bailiff of Portsmouth, dated 22nd Dec. 1226, granting permission to Alanus de Scō Petro and Henricus de Scō Petro, two esquires of Richard Marshall, to pass over sea with eight *ren-cinis* (*ponies*). Richard Marshall succeeded his elder brother William as lord of Caerleon, of which this place was a mesne fee, in 1231. It seems probable enough that one or other of these esquires was the first subinfeudist; at all events, it shows a connexion with the family of the lords of Caerleon within nine years from the time that William Marshall the elder acquired it from its Welsh owners in 1217. In 1246 a Robert de Scō Petro, possibly a son of one of the former, held this estate, and was one of the jury upon the inquisition of his neighbour, Deneband of Ports-cuet. Vrian de St. Pierre, whose widow Margaret was living in 1266, comes next in order of date, but we have no means of connecting him with this estate, unless he were, as I have supposed, the person commemorated on the tombstone. A William de St. Pierre was seated here in 1270 and 1297; he could hardly have been the son of Robert living in 1246; it seems more probable that he was a grandson. Another William de St. Pierre was living in 1307 and 1319; he was the last of the name of whom I have found any mention. The estate passed possibly by marriage with an heiress to the family of De Mynstreworth, of Minsterworth in Gloucestershire. John de Mynstreworth, in 47 Edw. III., 1374, forfeited his estate for joining the king's enemies in France, and the following year it was granted to Sir Richard Northland for life. A few years afterwards it was the property of Sir David ap Philip, the ancestor of the present possessor (C. J.

Lewis, esq.). He was living in 1387 and 1393, and died in the reign of Henry V., or early in that of his successor. From this time it has continued in the uninterrupted possession of his descendants to the present time."

After an entertainment by Mr. Lewis, the company proceeded to Portscuit or Portskewitt. The church, which is small, simple, and without aisles, was considered by Mr. Freeman as one of the best specimens of Norman or Romanesque architecture in South Wales and Monmouthshire, of which districts it might be regarded as typical. Upon breaking away some plastering in the north wall a round-arched doorway was discovered, with a Greek cross over it; this is supposed to have been a priest's door. Earl Harold, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, built a house at Portskewitt, which was destroyed in 1065 by Caradoc ap Gryffyth, the son of Griffyth of South Wales, who had previously killed the great Gryffith of North Wales, and Mr. Freeman saw no reason to doubt the probability of Harold having built the church also. The tower has a rough military character, and he had no doubt that the turrets upon it were intended either for defence or to give signals.

The party proceeded to Southbrook to view a Roman encampment, the embankments and mounds of which rise to the height of about twenty feet. It has a double ditch round a semicircle, one portion being open to the sea. Mr. Wakeman was of opinion that it was once perfect, but had been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea; and he pointed out a reef of rocks connecting the main land with the little island in the channel called the Denny, as confirmatory of his opinion; but the Dean of Llandaff expressed his idea that it was originally constructed in this form, and intended to protect the invaders from assault until they had made good their footing. The remains of an old chapel near the camp are replete with interest. The chancel arch bespeaks the period of transition from Early-English to Decorated architecture, and other parts correspond.

The company next visited the fine castle of Caldicot. Mr. Freeman considered that the oldest part of the building was some remains of a fireplace in the inner hall, which was Early-English.

Caldicot Church was also inspected. Its tower is placed in the centre, and the belfry stands between the nave and the chancel. Mr. Freeman said the type was not uncommon: portions of the church and the tower were either Norman or transitional work, but a great deal must

have been done to the edifice in the fourteenth century. A north aisle had been added, and the elaborations of the architecture were of the Somersetshire type.

The Association then proceeded to the church of Magor, which presents the rudest work of the local style in juxtaposition with the richest work of Somersetshire. Like that of Portskewitt, it has a coved roof and rough military tower. The porch is extremely fine, and the pillars supporting the roof are ornamented with carved figures of angels bearing scrolls. A portion of the roof over the chancel remains in its pristine state, supported by wooden arches.

At an evening meeting at Chepstow a paper on Chepstow Church was read by Mr. Charles Baily. He conceives the few fragmentary portions remaining of its ancient structure to belong to the early part of the eleventh century, and that the church was anciently cruciform. In this opinion Mr. Whichcord coincided, and believed that it might safely be attributed to the century preceding the Norman invasion. Mr. Freeman entirely differed from both, and maintained that this was a pure Norman church, built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre; that the tower afterwards fell down and demolished the old church. The side aisles were subsequently removed, which detracted from its beauty and left the church a huge pile of deformity. He had seen many churches that had been very strangely and barbarously altered, but any thing so strange and barbarous as were the alterations effected in this church he had never seen. Upon these he had commented at the time in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii. New Series, pp. 1—8.

Mr. Wakeman then read portions of a paper upon Caldicot Castle, which he had formerly written for the Caerleon Society, and which was printed in the "Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle," by Mr. O. Morgan and Mr. Wakeman (reviewed in our Magazine for August last.)

Wednesday, August 23. The principal object of this day's excursion was Tintern abbey; where the Rev. Mr. Hugo read a paper upon its history and its founders. Having inspected every portion of the ruins, some of the party proceeded to view an adjoining building known as St. Anne's chapel, and popularly believed to be of a date anterior to the abbey, and used as a place of worship during its erection. Mr. White, Mr. Whichcord, and others, were, however, of opinion that it was a somewhat modern erection, or the ruin of an old gateway leading to the chase, and that the window had been

transferred from the refectory, with which it precisely corresponded in style.

At the evening meeting a paper "On the Territories of Vortigern, the ancient British King, on the Wye and in the South of Wales," by the Rev. Beale Poste, was read; and Mr. Whichcord submitted to the Association some observations on the subject of Fortification.

Thursday, Aug. 24. The Association proceeded to an inspection of Llandaff cathedral, now undergoing extensive repairs. Mr. E. A. Freeman, who has devoted much time and attention to this edifice, and published an excellent work upon it (Remarks on the Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral; with an Essay towards a History of the Fabric. 1850), delivered a lecture to the assemblage, pointing out the peculiar characteristics of the architecture, particularly the splendid west front, which (though now mutilated) offers the purest specimen of Early-English extant. Up to the present the choir and a portion of the nave have been completed, together with the clerestory. The stone used is Bath oolite.

After having been entertained at the deanery, the company proceeded to Caerleon, where they were received by J. E. Lee, esq. the founder of the Museum of Roman Antiquities, which has been frequently noticed in our pages. Having made a cursory examination of its stores, they proceeded to view the site of the Roman villa, which, since it was visited by the Archæological Institute in 1851 (see our vol. xxxvi. p. 415), has been delivered over to the hands of the destroyers. The ground was now being trenched for the purpose of laying down draining pipes. The Roman amphitheatre and the church were also inspected.

On their return to Newport the Association visited the very remarkable church of St. Woollos, which is being thoroughly restored.

In the evening a paper, by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, on the Wanderings of Taylor the water poet, and another by Dr. Wm. Beattie, on Raglan castle, were read.

Friday, August 25. The Association visited Raglan castle, where Mr. Wake-man read the following observations:—

"Tourists and the authors of guide-books have amused their readers with sundry whimsical etymologies of the name, which is simply compounded of *rhag* the front, and *glan* the bank of a river or brook, &c. *Rhag-lan* the front of the bank. The history of this place, and the way it became the property of the Herberts, as given in all the published accounts, is altogether erroneous, and at variance with all existing records and deeds. The state-

ment that Thomas ap Gwilym, the grandfather of William Earl of Pembroke, married the daughter and heiress of a Sir John Morley of Raglan castle, and thus acquired the estate, originated with some of the Welsh heralds, and was adopted from them by Dugdale; sanctioned by such authority, it has been copied by every succeeding writer. I will not dispute the existence of such a person as Sir John Morley, nor the marriage of his daughter, but he certainly was not the owner of Raglan, nor, as far as I have been able to discover, of a single acre of land in the county.

"The earliest account we have of this place after the Norman Conquest is that it was given by Richard Strongbow, in the reign of Henry II. to Sir Walter Bloet, one of his retainers, to be holden of him as of his castle of Usk by knight's service. This Sir Walter Bloet, or Bluet, was one of the younger sons of Bloet of Latham in Wilts and Silchester; his elder brother, Ralph Bloet, held the manor of Langstone in this county. Raglan continued in the possession of the descendants of Sir Walter till some time in the reign of Edward III. when Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Bloet, carried it to her husband Bartholomew Pycot; both were living in 1369. Their only son and heir John Pycot died without issue; upon which his cousin Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Bluet of Daglingworth in Gloucestershire, succeeded as heir-at-law. This lady was the wife of Sir James Berkeley of Berkeley, to whom Henry IV. confirmed the manor of Raglan by patent. They gave Raglan to their second son Maurice Berkeley for his maintenance; but he dying without issue, it reverted to his father, who died in 1405, and was succeeded by his son James Lord Berkeley. Lady Elizabeth married a second husband, Sir William ap Thomas, to whom Lord Berkeley conveyed Raglan in fee. The conveyance is still extant, in the possession of the Duke of Beaufort. Sir William had no issue by this lady, who died in 1421. He afterwards married Gwladis, daughter of the noted Sir David Gam, widow of Sir Roger Vaughan, who with her father fell at Agincourt; by this lady he had issue Sir William Herbert, who was created Earl of Pembroke in 1468, and was killed at Banbury the following year; from which time the estate has descended precisely in the same way as Chepstow to the present noble owner. The Bluets had a mansion here, and as at that period all the residences of the great landowners were fortified, it was called a castle; there is every reason to suppose that it stood on the same site as the pre-

sent one. What sort of building it was, or whether any part of it remains, is uncertain. I should be inclined to suppose the whole had been removed to make room for the noble structure of which we now see the ruins. Leland says, '*Morgan* (of Tredegar) *told me that one of the late Lorde Herbertes buildid al the beste loges of the castel of Rayelande.*' This leaves us in doubt as to the individual meant; but probably it was the first Earl, who succeeded to the estate in 1446, and was beheaded by the Lancastrians in 1469, leaving his son a boy only fourteen years old. This Earl, then, had possession twenty-three years; the son died on the 6th July, 1491, having been in possession after he became of age about fifteen years. Very possibly the building was commenced by the father, and finished by the son; be this as it may, we have the limits between 1446 and 1491 during which the whole was erected; for I see no reason to suppose as some do that the keep tower is older than the other parts of the castle; the masonry appears to me to correspond with the rest of the building. It is a mistake to suppose that this tower, the strongest part of the building, was reduced to the state we see it at the siege; it was mined and blown up afterwards, and some other parts of the building partially destroyed, to prevent its being again made a garrison in opposition to the parliament."

On their return the company visited the church, priory, and castle of Usk; and stopped to examine the remains of a cromlech situated on the road between Usk and Chepstow. This consists of eight upright slabs of stone belonging to the district; and one enormous slab which formed the capping stone, weighing many tons, is now lying in an oblique position, having apparently by its fall displaced the others. It measured twelve feet and a half in length, and four feet in breadth.

Saturday, Aug. 26. After the closing meeting of the Congress, at which the customary business was transacted, another excursion was made to visit the *Isca Silurum* at Caerwent. On the road the party stopped to view a house at Crick, upon which Mr. Wakeman presented a note, stating that it was the seat of the family of De la More, which are found here so early as 1137. Latterly they curtailed their name, and called themselves Moore; and King Charles I. twice visited Mr. Nicholas Moore, on the 22d and 24th July, 1645. In connection with the latter visit Mr. Wakeman related an interesting anecdote of the King's narrow escape from capture, and the drowning of some parliamentarian soldiers sent to pursue him at the Black Rock passage.

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At Caerwent the tessellated pavement described by Mr. Pettigrew in his opening address was found much dilapidated. In an orchard, the property of the Rev. Freke Lewis, so many evidences of Roman antiquity presented themselves that a wish was expressed to make excavations on the part of the Association; and, the proprietor having given his permission, arrangements are now making to carry out this intention in the most complete manner. For this object a special fund has been set on foot; and it is proposed to publish the result in a distinct volume, to be presented to the subscribers.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF FRANKISH
REMAINS AT ENVERMEU.

During the month of September last, the Abbé Cochet continued his archaeological researches in the Frankish cemetery of Envermeu, discovered in 1850. This last excavation has been even more fruitful than the preceding; and the results are equally, if not more, important for science.

The space excavated was about 30 yards by 12. The graves were chiefly in the direction of south and north, although the orientation of the bodies was from east to west, with the exception of a few. About fifty graves were examined; and, of this number, the greater had been opened and pillaged more than a thousand years since. It is well known from early legal enactments that the violation of places of sepulture in the Merovingian and Carlovingian times was of very common occurrence, and it is very doubtful if the crime was much restrained by the penal threats of the laws. The thieves of those days knew as well as the barrow-diggers of the 19th century that the wealth of the inhumed Gallo-Roman or Frank was placed at the waist, upon the breast, or near the head, and seldom or never at the feet. Thus, it frequently happens, in the graves that have been ransacked, that the legs of the skeletons are untouched, and the vase at the feet has not been disturbed.

It was at the foot of the graves that the Abbé Cochet found in this, his last excavation, at least forty vases of different forms. The majority were in grey or black earth, some few in light-coloured clay, and two or three of coarse red. Four vessels in glass were also found at the feet of skeletons; one was a drinking-cup placed within a wooden pail or bucket.

There were six hatchets, or *francisces*, in every instance at the feet; usually they were accompanied by a lance. Among them is a type new to the Envermeu cemetery, but common in other parts of France and in Germany.

At the knees were the bucklers, of which

there were traces of three; but the iron *umbo* alone remained perfect. Along the side of two skeletons lay the sword, double-edged, and encased in a sheath of wood covered with leather. One of the sheaths at top and at bottom is ornamented with silver. Four sabres, or *scramasaxes*, indicated also the graves of soldiers. They have a double groove on the side, supposed (very absurdly) to have been intended for poison. There were, moreover, from fifteen to eighteen iron knives in leathern sheaths, and four scissors, such as are found in Roman graves. The buckles, in number 30, were in iron, in bronze, and in a white metal. The lances of iron, sometimes at the feet and sometimes at the head, were twelve. The most remarkable was a javelin, round, and a yard in length. It appears to have been furnished with two points. An *angon* of this kind has been found in Lorraine, by M. de Widranges, of Bar-le-Duc.

Two precious jewels have been furnished by this excavation; a gold ring and a pendent ornament, the workmanship of which, the Abbé Cochet assures us, is worthy St. Eloi himself, to whose time it is attributed.

The archæologist will, however, value some of the objects of inferior material

more than gold. The most interesting to him will be four pails or buckets in wood hooped with gilt bronze. Such illustrations of the domestic habits of the Franks are rarely met with. In the numerous excavations made by the zealous antiquary of the *Seine-Inférieure*, only one had been noticed before. They will be equally interesting to the antiquaries of both countries; as from the peculiar character of the brass garniture they had been called coronets or crowns, until one of our countrymen demonstrated their claim to a much humbler origin. By the side of two of these pails were pateras in bronze, the handles of which terminate in a swan's neck. With the third was a large dish in bronze, such as we meet with now and then in England, and of which there are some specimens in the Faussett collection.

Lastly, the most remarkable object, perhaps, is a coffer or chest in thickish wood ornamented with bronze. This is said to be perfect, and we therefore shall expect to be able to compare it with the broken pieces of small coffers often found in the Saxon graves, when we see it engraved in the second edition of the Abbé Cochet's *Normandie Souterraine*, which, we are happy to notice, is in the press.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Crimea.—We were able to mention in our last number that the attack on Sebastopol had commenced by sea and land on the 17th of October. Owing to the extreme measures which had been taken by the enemy of blocking up the mouth of the harbour little could be effected by the ships. Some damage was done to the Constantine and Quarantine batteries, and the latter was silenced. The loss on board the fleet was, of the English 43 killed and 260 wounded, of the French 27 killed and 180 wounded. Since this date the fleet has taken no part in the attack. On the land side the fire was opened with about 71 English and 46 French guns, and was replied to by about 130 Russians. The English attack is directed against the portion of the town containing the dockyard and arsenal, which is divided by the inner harbour from the inhabited and larger part, which is attacked by the French. Considerable explosions took place during the day both in the town and in the French batteries, and in the latter so much mis-

chief was done that their fire was silenced for the day and not resumed until the 19th. The loss on the part of the allies in the land batteries on the 17th and 18th amounted to about 100 English and 200 French killed and wounded. Up to the 25th the operations of the siege continued without interruption, although with no very considerable apparent effects on the earthworks of the enemy, while the town, built of stone, resisted all attempts to fire it by rockets or shells.

On the night of the 21st Lord Dunkellin, son of the Marquess of Clanricarde, was taken prisoner by a Russian picket.

On the 25th Prince Menschikoff, having received considerable reinforcements, made an attack on the English position between Sebastopol and Balaklava. Four redoubts, which were manned each by 250 Turks, and containing in all 7 guns, fell into their hands almost without resistance, before any troops could be moved up in support. The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength.

One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93d Highlanders, but were instantly driven back. The other and larger mass charged the English heavy cavalry, but being charged in return were completely broken, and soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers. Up to this period, notwithstanding the loss of the redoubts, the English troops had been successful in repelling the attack, which the Russians do not appear to have been disposed to renew; but Lord Raglan, believing that he could perceive symptoms on their part of an intention to retire, carrying off the captured guns, sent an order to Lord Lucan to follow them and try to retake the guns. Unfortunately this order was misunderstood as a command to attack the Russians, who were not retreating, at all hazards, and Lord Cardigan advanced with the light brigade, which went out 607 strong. In spite of the severe front and flank fire to which they were exposed, they rode over a Russian battery, sabring the artillerymen at their guns, and charged and broke a body of cavalry in its rear. But, reduced to half their numbers, they were now unsupported in the midst of the main body of the enemy. Nothing remained but to cut their way back through the masses who were closing in upon them, leaving the guns they had so gallantly mastered but were unable to spike, to be employed against them as they retreated, and it is said that they were thus remorselessly used, although their effect must have been as destructive to the Russian lancers, who were mingled in a hand to hand conflict with our men, as to the latter. An equally gallant charge was made at the same time by the French Chasseurs d'Afrique upon one of the batteries which commanded the line of retreat in flank, and the silencing of which saved our men from further loss. Still, of the 607 who went into action in the morning, less than 200 returned, though several stragglers subsequently came in. No further attack took place, and towards afternoon the Russians retired, carrying with them the captured guns but abandoning the redoubts. The contest of this day has received the name of the battle of Balaklava.

On the 26th an attack was made on Sir De Lacy Evans's position by a force of 6 or 7,000 Russians. They were, however, speedily repulsed, with a loss of 80 prisoners, 130 left dead on the ground, and probably about 500 wounded. The English loss was only 12 killed and about 70 wounded. From this time up to the 5th of November the bombardment continued, but though batteries had been constructed and parallels formed within 150 yards of

the Russian works, the latter had not been so much damaged as might have been expected, while their large numbers, and the enormous resources of their arsenal, had enabled the enemy to repair to a great extent all the injuries they had received. It was expected, however, that an attempt to storm the place would be made, and it is reported that a selection had been made of 4,000 French soldiers as a storming party out of 8,000 volunteers for that service.

In the meantime the Russian army had received considerable reinforcements. Gen. Dannenberg's corps arrived from Bessarabia on the 3rd and 4th, every exertion being used to forward them as rapidly as possible. Two of the Emperor's sons, Michael and Nicholas, had also arrived, and encouraged the troops by their presence. On the morning of the 5th, before day-break, the pickets of the English army on the side of the valley of the Tchernaya, opposite to the old fort of Inkermann, (which has given its name to the battle,) were driven in by an overwhelming force of Russian infantry. The morning was extremely foggy, and it was only by the musketry which announced the commencement of the battle that the main body of the army became aware of the approach of the enemy. All the available force was immediately got under arms, and they had scarcely advanced to the front when they found themselves engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with large masses of the enemy, who were supported by a very large number of heavy guns placed on the opposite side of the valley. The severest attack fell upon the Guards' brigade, who occupied a small redoubt, which had, however, no guns. At one time compelled to retire, they again recovered this position, and sustained the successive attacks of fresh bodies of Russians. Next to the Guards the 2nd and 4th divisions had to sustain the most violent attacks. Sir George Cathcart, in command of the latter, received a rifle-shot, which killed him instantly, while Generals Goldie and Torrens his brigadiers fell, the first killed, the second severely wounded, by his side. The light division had also to bear its share in the losses of the day; and its distinguished commander, Sir George Brown, was shot in the arm. The greater portion of the 3rd division was at the time holding the trenches. The total number of the English engaged did not exceed 8,000, yet they succeeded for four or five hours in keeping at bay more than 40,000 Russians. At length about 6,000 French, under Gen. Bosquet, arrived on the field, and commenced an attack which drove the Russians back into the valley, leaving about 9,000 killed or wounded upon the field.

The English loss amounted to 43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank and file, total, 459 killed; 102 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file, total, 1934 wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file, total, 198 missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 2,591.

In addition to the Generals already named, General Strangways of the Artillery was killed in the action, and Generals Bentinck and Adams wounded. Lieut.-Col. C. F. Seymour, assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, of the Grenadier Guards, member of Parliament for Antrim, Lieut.-Col. Blair, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, member for Ayr, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. V. Dawson, Lieut.-Col. Cowell, Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, and Lieut.-Col. Irving, were also among the killed.

The Russian loss is stated officially at 42 officers and 2,969 men killed, 296 officers and 5,791 men wounded.

The Russians behaved with barbarous cruelty to our wounded; every fallen man was bayoneted. It is said that Lieut.-Col. Seymour was only wounded slightly, but unable to leave the spot with his men, as they retired for a while overwhelmed. When our troops recovered the ground, they found him stabbed all over and stripped! A Russian Major was seen to halt and limp about the field; he had been wounded, but he too was stabbing the fallen with his sword! He has been tried by court martial and sentenced to be hung, but the execution has been delayed until communications could be held with Prince Menschikoff on the subject.

An attack was at the same time made upon the extreme right of the French position, the principal object of which may be presumed to have been to divert attention from the other attack. This was speedily repulsed; but the French troops, in the ardour of the pursuit, following the Russians too close to their batteries, suffered considerable loss. The total loss of the French in the two actions was 1,726 killed and wounded; General de Lourmel being among the former.

The results of this day had shown Lord Raglan the necessity of strengthening his left flank, and the attention of the army continued for some days to be directed to fortifying their position on this side.

Austria.—Continual negotiation has been going on between Austria and Prussia for the purpose of securing a united action between the German Confederation on the subject of the war. At the same time the Courts of Berlin and Vienna have been urging on the Russian Emperor the acceptance of the "four points" as a basis of negotiation. It is as well perhaps to

repeat what the four points are which the western powers were ready some time back to accept as a basis of peace. They were—1. The revision of the existing treaties between Russia and Turkey. 2. The establishment of a joint European in lieu of a Russian protectorate in the Danubian provinces. 3. The free navigation of the Danube; and 4. The opening of the Black Sea. It is stated that the Emperor, without pledging himself unreservedly to accept these terms, has expressed a willingness to discuss them as a basis for negotiation. At the same time the Prussian government has signified its willingness to support Austria on condition of the latter pledging herself not to go beyond the four points, and not to take any offensive measures without the consent of the Bund. It is said that Austria assented to the former, but objected to the latter requirement, and that eventually an additional article to the treaty of Berlin of last April was signed on the 22th of November, by which the German powers have arrived at a perfect accord, and which especially pledges Austria not to require more from Russia than the four points.

It is probable, therefore, that in order to secure German neutrality Russia will accede to those points, at least in appearance, and while the Western powers are not likely to be satisfied, at the present epoch, with this amount of concession, however considerable it would have appeared some months ago, all hope of the speedy termination of the war by the active intervention of Austria will in this case be at an end.

Munich.—The Exhibition of Industry of all Germany was closed on the 18th of October. Owing to the prevalence of cholera for a great part of the summer, it must have resulted in a considerable loss to the government, but as a proof of the high excellence of manufacturing art in Germany it has been very satisfactory.

Constantinople, Oct. 30.—The Egyptian contingent of 12,000 men is beginning to arrive, as well as French reinforcements, which are being conveyed almost daily to the Crimea. Ismail Pasha is about to start in a couple of days for Trebizond, to take the command of the army in Anatolia. This event is hailed with general satisfaction.

Diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey are shortly to be resumed. The former has consented to conclude with the Porte a treaty of commerce. Firmans have been issued, forbidding the traffic in slaves in Georgia and Circassia.

The Danubian Principalities.—Oct. 31. Sadik Pasha, with 10,000 men, is on the Sereth, between Galatz and Ibraila. Is-

kender Bey has passed the Danube at Ibraila; and the Russian Colonel Suknoff, who was at Matschia with 3,000 men under his command, consequently retreated towards Isatchka on the 26th, and was pursued. On the 22th the Turks attacked the Russians between Isatchka and Tultscha, and after a conflict of two hours' duration the Russians were compelled to retreat hastily over the Danube, and destroy their bridges to prevent the Turks following. The *tête de pont* at Tultscha was still occupied by 8,000 Russians.

Prince Ghika is restored as Hospodar of Moldavia, and made his entrance into Jassy on the 7th Nov.

France.—The divisions of Generals Dulac and de Salles, each of 11,000 men, who had been sent to the Camp of the South, have received orders to embark at Toulon to reinforce the army of the East, and are now on their way to the Crimea. A pension of 20,000 fr. has been awarded by the Emperor to Mad. St. Arnaud. The Count de Morny has accepted the office of President of the Legislative Corps. Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Forey have been created Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour.

Spain.—The Cortes were opened by the Queen on the 8th. At the sitting of the 10th inst. Gen. Evariste San Miguel was elected provisional president. A general amnesty for political offences has been proclaimed. Lord Howden has sent home the postal convention negotiated with the Spanish Government, and also the draft of a convention for the mutual protection of literary property in England and Spain.

It is said that the Spanish Government have returned a negative answer to Lord Howden's demand that they would declare the slave-trade to be piracy, on the ground that they do not wish to add to the discontent which exists in Cuba.

Brussels.—The King of the Belgians opened the legislative session on the 7th of Nov. King Leopold declares that Belgium feels more strongly than ever the importance of her neutrality in the war; that the laws respecting public instruction will be carried out in all their integrity; and that the augmentation of the revenue has dispensed with the necessity of further taxes.

Sweden.—*Stockholm, Nov. 4.* The three Parliamentary Chambers have finally voted the credit of 2,500,000 dollars demanded by the King on account of the fund for maintaining the neutrality of Sweden with respect to the present war.

Denmark.—The Royal Danish Railway was opened with great ceremony by the King of Denmark on the 25th ult. The new line extends from Tønning, *viâ* Husum, to Flensburg, a distance of about forty miles.

From Husum a branch extends to Rendsburg; and forms a junction with the Kiel and Altona line, on the route to Hamburg.

The Baltic.—The combined fleet has remained for some time at anchor at Kiel, but the very early setting in of the frost will compel such ships as are intended to return to remove immediately. The northern portion of the Baltic is already closed by the ice.

United States.—A treaty between Russia and the United States' President was concluded July 22, 1854, by which, Art. I., the two high contracting parties recognise the principles long contended for by the Americans, that free goods make free ships; that is to say, that the effects of goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or state at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war; and that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war.

The New York Crystal Palace was closed on the 31st ult. It has been a complete failure.

Kamtschatka.—On the 30th of August the combined French and English squadron in the Pacific, consisting of three vessels of each nation, under the command of Admiral Price, attacked the Russian forts and harbour of Petropaulovski, where two Russian frigates, the *Aurora* and *Dwina*, had taken shelter. Soon after the attack had commenced Admiral Price fell by a pistol in his own hand, the ball of which pierced his heart. On the next morning the attack continued, and a body of marines who had landed mastered a battery. They were again repulsed by a larger force of Russians, and re-embarked under cover of the guns of the ships. On the next day the attack was suspended, but resumed on the 4th. 700 men of both nations were landed, but being forced to pass through a thicket exposed to a terrible fire from a superior but hidden force, they retired, after suffering considerable loss, including Capt. Parker, who was in command of the English marines. Considerable damage was done to the place, and the Russian frigates have been disabled. Three Russian merchant vessels, including the *Sitka* of 800 tons, with stores for the town to the value of 200,000 dollars, have been captured. The Lieut.-Governor of Kamtschatka was on board the *Sitka*, and has been made prisoner.

China.—The state of Canton has become very alarming. The insurgents, on the 7th July, sat down on the north of the city, just out of gunshot of the walls, and on the following day attacked the Im-

perial encampment and outer defences. The soldiery were routed and took shelter in the forts, their encampment was destroyed, and numbers of them slain. The rebels, following up their victory, have made several fierce but unsuccessful attacks upon the city, and are now undisputed masters of the surrounding country. The river inside the Bocca Tigris is in the possession of pirates, no native vessel daring to navigate the river. The alarm in the city is increasing daily; all those persons who can are moving with their families and property, and trade is utterly annihilated. It is considered certain that the city will fall. Her Majesty's ship *Comus* 18, an armed steamer, the *Queen*, and the United States' ship *Supply*, are in the river for the protection of the foreign residents. When the first accounts reached this country of the success of the Chinese rebellion, it was hoped that the rising party would act towards foreigners in a more rational spirit than the old dynasty had done; but unfortunately these expectations appear destined to disappointment. A "Mandatory Despatch" has been addressed to Captain Buchanan, of the U.S. steamer *Susquehanna*, in the true style of Chinese assumption and insolence, and a proclamation has been addressed to the "Foreign Devils" generally, warning them to surrender their ships and make submission to the new rulers.

Canada.—The second reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was carried in the Canadian Parliament on the 26th ult., by a majority of 93 to 15.

The new Canadian Parliament has voted 20,000*l.* to be devoted to the increase of the comforts of the French and English soldiers in the Crimea. It has also passed by a majority of 90 to 5 a bill analogous to the Maine Spirit law.

Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor of Canada, arrived at Quebec on the 18th of Nov. Lord Elgin was to leave in a few days for England.

India.—*Bombay, Oct. 14.* A party of the Russians are said to have taken Kokan, a petty and barbarous principality on the borders of Bokhara. There have been considerable disturbances in the Nizam's country. The sittings of the Sarawak Commission have closed. Sir James Brooke has been fully and honourably acquitted of all the charges brought against him. His slanderers refused to appear as witnesses, and some of those who subscribed the petition confessed that they knew nothing as to the truth or falsehood of the statements contained in it. The Government of Madras have just published an intimation of an exhibition of raw materials and manufactured products from the presidency and neighbourhood, to take place next year.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 19. Edward Thornton, esq. Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.—Philip Griffith, esq. Secretary of Legation at Washington, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada.

Oct. 10. William Dougal Christie, esq. Secretary of Legation at Berne, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Argentine Confederation.

Oct. 21. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. William Jolliffe, to full pay retirement of that rank with the rank of Colonel.

Oct. 27. Lieut.-Gen. James Jackson to be Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and brevet Major C. L. B. Maitland to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—2*nd* Foot, Capt. F. P. Harding to be Major.—Hospital Staff, Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Alex. Cumming to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Oct. 28. John Savile Lumley, esq. First Paid Attaché to H.M. late Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.—Edward Herries, esq. Paid Attaché of Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation.

Oct. 31. Walter Cope, esq., now Consul at Guayaquil, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-

General to the Republic of the Equator; and Charles Lennox Wyke, esq., now Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and San Salvador, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to those Republics.

Bedfordshire Militia, Capt. R. H. Wilkinson to be Major.—City of Edinburgh Artillery Regiment of Militia, Lieut.-Col. W. Geddes, C.B. to be Lieut.-Colonel.—The Essex Rifles, the Hon. C. H. Maynard, late Colonel of the West Essex Militia, to be Colonel.—West Essex Militia, John Elton Hervey Elwes, esq. to be Major.—Galloway Rifle Corps, R. H. J. Stewart, esq. of Straiton, and younger of Phyllis, to be Major.—Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, C. W. Miles, esq. late 17th Lancers, to be Major.

Nov. 1. Capt. George Bridge, h.p. 51st Foot, John Alexander Hunter, esq. late Capt. 3d Foot, and Henry Weller Ladbrooke Clarke, esq. to H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Nov. 3. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Lord Dunkellin to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. G. Wilkinson to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—93d Foot, brevet-Major C. H. Gordon to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, brevet-Major Edward Rooper to be Major.

Nov. 6. Vice-Adm. Wm. Bowles, C.B.; Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B.; Robert FitzRoy, esq. Capt. R.N.; Robert Baynes Armstrong, esq. Q.C.; and Isambard Kingdom Brunel, esq. to be

Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the River Tyne.—Richard Graves M'Donnell, esq. C.B. Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's, to be Governor of South Australia; Edward John Eyre, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's; Col. Gore Browne, C.B. Governor of St. Helena, to be Governor of New Zealand; Edward Hay Drummond Hay, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of St. Christopher's, to be Governor of St. Helena; Hercules George Robert Robinson, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's; Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq. now Governor of Sierra Leone, to be Governor of Western Australia; and Lieut.-Colonel Stephen John Hill, now Governor of the Gold Coast, to be Governor of Sierra Leone.

Nov. 7. Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart. to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

Nov. 9. Walter H. Medhurst, esq. to be Consul at Foo-chow-foo.

Nov. 10. The Marquess of Kildare; Charles Graves, D.D.; Robert Andrews, LL.D., Q.C.; Henry George Hughes, esq. Q.C.; and Archibald John Stephens, esq. Barrister at law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the endowments, funds, and actual condition of all Schools endowed for the purpose of education in Ireland, and the nature and extent of the instruction given in such schools.—William Swainson, Wm. Henry Kenny, Frederick Whitaker, John Salmon, the Hon. Henry William Petre, Henry St. Hill, John Yeedon Lloyd, Mathew Richmond, Henry Seymour, Ralph Richardson, Edmund Hook Wilson Bellairs, John Anderson Gilfillan, and Francis Dillon Bell, esquires, to be Members of the Legislative Council of New Zealand.—Robert Mooney and Donald Benton, esqs. to be Members of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.—Swaminaden Ederemane-singam, esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.—Henry Lettson Maclean, esq. to be a Member of the Council of the Virgin Islands.—Thomas Donaldson Selby, esq. to be Chief Clerk of the Colonial Treasury at Hong Kong.—Michael Louissou Levéy, esq. to be a Collector of Customs and Superintendent of the Pilotage of her Majesty's Settlements in the River Gambia.—12th Light Dragoons, Assist. Surgeon E.B. Tuson, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon.—69th Foot, Major E. Hickey, from 75th Foot, to be Major.

Nov. 11. Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone, to be also Consul-General in the Sherbro country, on the west coast of Africa.

Nov. 12. Capt. Henry Aug. Jackson, half-pay unatt. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Nov. 14. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. sworn of the Privy Council.—Knighted, John Spencer Login, esq. Bengal Medical Service, Superintendent of his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh.—John Gordon, esq. to be one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.—Royal Engineers, brevet-Major John Chaytor to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 15. The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Chancellor of Ireland; Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls; the Rt. Hon. J. H. Monahan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; the Rt. Hon. Francis Blackburne; the Rt. Hon. Abraham Brewster, Attorney-General for Ireland; Sir Richard Bethell, Solicitor-General for England; Mountfort Longfield, LL.D., Q.C.; John David Fitzgerald, esq. Q.C.; and Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the business of the Court of Commissioners for the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland.

Nov. 17. 17th Light Dragoons, Capt. H. R. Benson to be Major.—Grenadier Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. C. W. Ridley to be Major.—Lieut. and Capt. Lord A. Hay to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—62d Foot, Capt. L. B. Tyler to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. H. D. Griffith, 45th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Nov. 18. Robert Mooney, esq. to be Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for the Island of

Prince Edward; and the Rev. William Lewis Mason, B.A. to be Chaplain for the Island of Mauritius.

Nov. 20. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. T. Fynmore and Lieut.-Col. James Buchanan to full pay retirement of that rank, with the rank of Colonel; brevet-Major Thomas Holloway and J. C. G. Courtis to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Nov. 21. General Lord Raglan, G.C.B. to be a Field-Marshal in the Army, and the commission to bear date the 5th Nov. 1854.

Nov. 24. 5th Dragoon Guards, Major T. W. McMahon, from half-pay unatt. to be Major.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Limerick.—James O'Brien, esq. serjeant at law.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. A. M. Hopper (R. of Starston), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.
 Rev. J. Hunter (Incumbent of Christ Church, Cumberland), Archdeaconry of Cumberland, dio. Rupert's Land.
 Rev. A. H. W. Ingram (R. of Harvington), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.
 Rev. J. F. Mackarness (V. of Tardebigg), Hon. Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.
 Professor T. Robinson, D.D. (Master of the Temple, London), Can. in the Cathedral Church of Rochester.
 Rev. E. C. Alston, Dennington R. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Andrews, Great Somerford R. Wilts.
 Hon. and Rev. D. L. Astley, Foulsham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. E. T. Austen, Barfreystone R. Kent.
 Rev. H. Beaumont, Freshford R. w. Woodwick R. Somerset.
 Rev. A. Bibby, Christ Church P.C. Rotherhithe, Surrey.
 Rev. H. F. Brock, Christ Church P.C. Doncaster.
 Rev. B. C. Browne, St. John-the-Baptist R. Glouc.
 Rev. J. Bush, Ousby R. Cumberland.
 Rev. W. F. Chambers, North Kelsey V. Linc.
 Rev. G. Clark, Tenby R. and V. Pembrokehire.
 Rev. J. C. Coleman, Clare V. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. Cox, Thrapwood P.C. Flintshire.
 Rev. W. R. Coxwell, Dowdeswell R. Glouc.
 Rev. C. Crossle, Newtownhamilton R. dio. Armagh.
 Rev. T. J. Davis, Fisherton-de-la-Mere V. Wilts.
 Rev. E. O. Disney, Killeshill R. dio. Armagh.
 Rev. W. J. Dry, Weston-on-the-Green V. Oxfordsh.
 Rev. R. B. Earle, Edingley P.C. Notts.
 Rev. W. C. Gibbs, Tyler's Green P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. J. D. Elliott, Hendford New District P.C. Som.
 Rev. E. Griffith, St. Keverne V. Cornwall.
 Rev. E. Hall, Southery R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. F. Handcock, St. Luke P.C. Cheltenham.
 Rev. F. Hassard, Fuerty V. dio. Elphin.
 Rev. W. Hendrickson, Chapel Chorlton P.C. Manchester.
 Rev. A. Hogg, Urney-Annageliff R. and V. dio. Kilmore.
 Rev. J. Howard, Goodshaw P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. M. Hughes, Pentraeth P.C. w. Llanbedr-Göch C. Anglesea.
 Rev. B. B. Hulbert, Marton V. Warwickshire.
 Rev. W. H. Ibotson, Edwinstowe V. w. Carburton C. and Ollerton C. Notts.
 Rev. J. Jackson, Fulletby R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. C. T. Jex-Blake, St. Martin-Coslany P.C. Norw.
 Rev. S. F. Jones, St. Matthew P.C. Spring Gardens, London.
 Rev. G. Kinnear, Mount Pellon P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. G. A. Langdale, Compton V. w. Up-Marden, Sussex.
 Rev. C. Lee, St. Mary V. Bilston, Staffordshire.
 Rev. C. A. Lloyd, Rand R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. Lowth, St. Mary P.C. Banksea Island, dio. Salisbury.
 Rev. G. F. Matthews, St. Stephen's P.C. Woodville, Leicestershire.
 Rev. T. J. Monson, Kirkby-Fleetham V. Yorksh.
 Rev. T. W. Mossman, Ranby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. Newland, Scisset P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. Nunn, Stansted R. Kent.
 Rev. S. Pearson, Brown-Edge P.C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. W. Phelps, Oxcombe R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. B. Price, Pyle and Kenvig V. Glam.
 Rev. W. Quekett, Warrington R. Lancashire.
 Rev. M. Rainsford, Dundalk R. and V. dio. Armagh.
 Rev. S. Ram, Christ Church P.C. Stratford Marsh, Essex.
 Rev. E. Ridgeway, Mothell R. and V. dio. Lismore.
 Rev. J. B. Rogers, Cornworthy V. Devon.
 Rev. E. N. Rolfe, Burnham-Sutton R. w. Overy V. and Medieties of Norton R. and Ulph R. Norf.
 Rev. W. Rowland, Fishguard V. Pembrokeshire.
 Rev. W. E. Shaw, Kinsalebeg R. dio. Lismore.
 Rev. S. N. Smith, Thurstonland P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Smithson, Littleborough P.C. Noths.
 Rev. A. Stone, Prestwood D.C. Leicestershire.
 Rev. J. Thexton, Torpenhow V. Cumberland.
 Rev. W. H. Thompson, Stoke Dry R. Rutland and Leicestershire.
 Rev. W. H. Twynning, Grosmont R. Monmouthsh.
 Rev. J. A. Wallace, Wellow V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. M. Ware, Ullingswick R. w. Little Cowarne C. Herefordshire.
 Rev. R. Whythead, All Saints R. York.
 Rev. G. J. Wild, Dodderhill V. w. Elnbridge C. Worcestershire.
 Rev. E. F. Witts, Upper Slaughter R. Glouc.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. S. Clarke (Military), at Corfu.
 Rev. R. Dixon, D.D. (Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man), Examining to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.
 Rev. G. B. Eade, Assistant (S.P.G.F.P.) to the Army in the East.
 Rev. R. Freeman, Assistant (S.P.G.F.P.) to the Army in the East.
 Rev. C. E. Hadow, to H.M. Troops at Scutari.
 Rev. T. H. Hall, to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
 Rev. E. Harston, to the Sherburne Almshouses.
 Rev. H. Huleatt, to the Army in the East.
 Rev. H. Irwin, Officiating to the Army in the East.
 Rev. J. Owen, to H.M. Troops at Scutari.
 Rev. E. G. Parker, Assistant (S.P.G.F.P.) to the Army in the East.
 Rev. J. Pullen, to the Mayor of Cambridge.
 Rev. J. Salvin, to the Lord Mayor of York.
 Rev. W. Whyatt, to the Army in the East.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

E. Guest, LL.D. Master of Gonville and Caius College, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1854-5.
 Rev. W. Ince, Principalship of the New Hall, affiliated to Exeter College, Oxford.
 Rev. D. W. Pickett, Principal of King's College, Windsor, dio. Nova Scotia.
 Rev. H. G. Robinson, Principal of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School.

J. E. Nesbitt, Esq. to be Registrar of the Diocese of Derry and Raphoe.

Rev. E. A. Verity, to be Missionary of the Patagonian Missionary Society at Craumer, West Falkland.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At the Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Sir Robert Colleton, Bart. a son.

Sept. 8. The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Evans, a son.—17. In Victoria sq. Pimlico, the wife of Wm. Downing Bruce, esq. F.S.A. a dau.

Oct. 14. At Notton, Lady Awdry, a son.—At Norton vicarage, Durham, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis N. Clements, a dau.—At Windsor, the wife of Edw. N. Conant, esq. a dau.—20. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lady Parish, a son.—At Frodsham vicarage, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. John Robert

Hall, a dau.—At Corfu, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Walpole, a dau.—21. In Brunswick sq. the wife of the Rev. P. B. Power, a dau.—At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a son.—22. At Ashted park, the wife of Col. Charles Bagot, a son.—25. At Ashwell vicarage, Herts, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Hodgson, a dau.—At Southsea, the Hon. Mrs. Fredk. Pellam, a son.—26. In Hill st. Lady Berriedale, a dau.—At Hanford house, Dorset, Mrs. H. Farquharson, a son.—In Sussex gardens, Hyde park, the wife of C. A. Hanbury, esq. a son.—27. At Bath, the wife of John Eugene Shadwell, esq. a son.—29. At Strete Raleigh, Devon, the wife of Montague Bere, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—Lady Ribblesdale, a son and heir.—30. At Brighton, the wife of Mortimer Ricardo, esq. a son.—31. At Brighton, the Countess of Darnley, a dau.—At Hatfield, Mrs. Seymour Clarke, a son.

Nov. 1. At Stoke house, near Bristol, the wife of J. Battersby Harford, esq. a dau.—2. At Seafield house, near Dublin, Lady Burghley, a son.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Maule, a son.—3. At the residence of her father in the British Museum, the wife of J. Robert Kenyon, esq. a son.—4. At Milliken house, Renfrewshire, Lady Milliken Napier, twin sons.—6. At Coniscliffe vicarage, Durham, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Baumgartner, a dau.—8. At Beechwood, Lady Sebright, a son.—At Leybourne rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. Charles Hawley, a son.—10. At Weddington hall, Warw. the wife of the Rev. W. H. Cooper, a son.—11. In Berkeley square, Lady Rose Lovell, a dau.—At Seend cottage, Wilts, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, esq. a dau.—13. At Sherborne, the wife of Major Dawe, a son.—At Pynes, Devon, Lady Northcote, a son.—At Walford hall, Salop, the wife of Capt. Wm. Kenyon, a dau.—14. At Lee, Kent, the wife of Penruddocke Wyndham, esq. a dau.—In Lower Brooke street, the Marchioness of Blandford, a dau.—15. At Weymouth, Mrs. Frederick Fane, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Onslow, a dau.—At the house of her father C. P. Cooper, esq. Q.C., Denton Court, near Canterbury, the wife of Lieut. Aug. Brine, of H.M.S. Hannibal, a dau.—18. At Notting hill, the wife of Col. C. Cooke Yarborough—C.B. a dau.—At the rectory of St. George's Hanover square, Mrs. Howarth, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 18. At Dunedin, New Zealand, Frederic-Louis, second son of A. F. Miville, esq. of Dorking, Surrey, to Fanny-Stokes, only dau. of Frederick H. Richardson, esq. late of Cheltenham.

June 24. At Toronto, Canada, Lewis W. Ord, esq. late Lieut. 71st Highlanders, youngest son of the late Major R. H. Ord, R. Art. K.H. to Sarah-Harriet, youngest dau. of W. B. Jarvis, esq. Sheriff of the county of York, and grand-dau. of the late Hon. W. D. Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Aug. 26. At Kensington, the Rev. James Hale Talbot, Rector of Newton, Bucks, to Laura-Amelia, dau. of the late Rev. William Elliott, Rector of Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire.

28. In London, John M. Douglas, esq. second son of the late Stewart Douglas, esq. to Eliza-Helen-Charnock, eldest dau. of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford, D.C.L.—At Marylebone, A. M. Price, esq. of St. John's Wood, barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Rev. Rees Price, Vicar of Lamerton, to Susan-Melvina, only surviving dau. of the late J. F. Lozeuron, esq.

29. At Stoke-by-Nayland, Edward *Liveing*, esq. of Gonville and Caius college, Camb. to Frances-Jane, only child of the late Henry Torlesse, esq. of Van Diemen's Land, and niece to the Rev. C. M. Torlesse, Vicar of Stoke-by-Nayland.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, the Rev. Henry Paul *Measor*, Vicar of Kingston, to Mary-Gray, eldest dau. of the late James Dowie, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Cotterill, youngest son of the late Joshua *Scholefield*, esq. M.P. of Birmingham, to Clementine-Theresa, youngest dau. of Charles Windeler, esq. of Great Coram st.—At Cheltenham, Richard W. *Ward*, R.N. eldest son of Capt. Richard Ward, R.N. to Marian-Jane, second dau. of George Spry, esq. late of Bath.—At Kensington, Wm. Willcocks *Baldwin*, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B. of Canada, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Alex. M'Dougall, esq. of Weston hall, Grenada, and granddau. of James Macqueen, esq. Kensington crescent.—At Richmond, John *Deardmore*, esq. Capt. Hampshire Art. of Uplands, Hants, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Capt. G. C. Ridge, of Morden park, Surrey.—At Leamington, the Rev. John Howard *Cressy Wright*, M.A. Vicar of Wolverlow, Heref. to Sarah-Anne, third dau. of the late Mr. Edmund Buckley, of Mossley, Lancashire.

30. At Clapham, the Rev. William Edward *Downes*, M.A. Curate of Hadleigh, Suffolk, eldest son of William Downes, esq. of Dedham, to Sophia-J. third dau. of the late Charles Bonner, esq. of Spalding.—At Bebbington, Chesh. the Rev. Joseph *Hughes*, B.A. Incumbent of St. Margaret's chapel, Whitby, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Richard Willis, esq.—At Long Ashton, Som. Henry, only son of Henry *Wallace*, esq. of Bristol, to Ellen-Mary, youngest dau. of John Cousins, esq.—In London, Joseph George *Joel*, esq. Newcastle, solicitor, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Samuel, esq. of Chichester.—At Steeple Aston, W. W. *Heming*, esq. of Banbury, to Elizabeth-Ann, only child of Francis Grove, esq. of Great Rollwright, Oxon.

31. At Hackney, the Rev. John George *Edwards*, M.A. Vicar of Pitlington, Durham, to Frederica-Louisa, dau. of the late Thomas O. Powles, esq.—At Camberwell, Fred. Wm. *Begbie*, esq. son of the late John Begbie, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Harriet-Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Geo. B. Harding, esq.—At Goodmanham, Yorkshire, George Agars *field*, esq. of Scarborough, to Mary, dau. of Rev. William Blow, Rector of Goodmanham.—At Freshford, Som. Robert Pridham *Hicks*, esq. late Madras Medical Service, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Robert Grant Shaw, esq.—At Walcot, Bath, Wm. Charles *Hicks*, esq. Major H.E.I.C. Serv. to Catherine, youngest dau. of John Stedman, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Wm. *Stuart*, esq. of Aldenham abbey, Watford, Herts, to Georgiana-Adelaide, dau. of Gen. Walker, of Manor house, Bushey.—At the church in Golden sq. Geo. Fred. *Daeson*, esq. R. Eng. son of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson, to Lilla, youngest dau. of John James King, esq. of Coate's house, Sussex.—At Trinity church Westbourne terr. Capt. F. R. *Drew*, 11th Regt. to Henrietta-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late John A. Hunter, esq. of Ormely lodge, Surrey.—At Sutton Benger, Wilts, William Bruges *Sainsbury*, esq. of Corsham, only son of the late Dr. Sainsbury, to Mary-Louisa, second dau. of Charles Butler, esq. of Sutton Benger.—At Tutbury, the Rev. Theophilus *Sharp*, M.A. of Birmingham, younger son of the late Cato Sharp, esq. of London, to Ann-Elizabeth-Emma-Edwards, only dau. of the late William Edwards Evans, esq. of Bombay.

Sept. 1. At Liverpool, Charles-Lee, son of

John *Campbell*, esq. of the Grove, Toxteth park, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. of Aigburth.—At Broadwater, Sussex, the Rev. John B. *Honnyswell*, B.A. to Marian-Moffat, dau. of Wm. Burnie, esq. of Worthing, and widow of Wm. Dunlop, esq. of Devonshire street, Portland place.

2. At Farncomb, Surrey, Herbert Bristow *Hughes*, esq. of Adelaide, S. Australia, to Laura, youngest dau. of Sam. White White, esq.—At St. Marylebone, Charles Felix *Palmer*, esq. of Nottingham pl. to Jane-Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Edward Gibbs, esq. of Old Gravel lane, St. George-in-the-East.—At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, the Rev. Henry Revell *Reynolds*, M.A. to Jane-Katharine, youngest dau. of David Baillie, esq.—At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen sq. John Eldon *Keene*, esq. second surviving son of the late W. C. L. Keene, esq. of Gower st. and Dent-de-Lion, Thanet, to Louisa-Elizabeth, only child of the late Cyrus R. Purday, esq. of Sandgate, Kent.

3. The Rev. Chas. Wm. Henry *Humphrey Sidney*, eldest son of Charles A. P. Sidney, esq. of West Hanningfield, to Jane-Sarah, second surviving dau. of James Crow, esq. The Elms, Gorleston.

4. At Christchurch Marylebone, Henry *Spicer*, esq. of Notting hill, to Phœbe-Grant, relict of the Rev. John Lawford.

5. At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut.-Col. *Jebb*, C.B. Surveyor-gen. of Prisons, to Lady Amelia Rose Pelham, sister to the Earl of Chichester.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Frederic *Holt*, esq. only son of the late Rev. W. F. Holt, of Bath, to Isabella-Sykes, eldest dau. of Robert Parker Boyd, esq. late of Llandogo priory, Monm.—At Hampstead, Wm. C. *Birch*, esq. of Gray's inn, and Surbiton, Surrey, to Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Clarkson, esq.—At Ardee, Louth, David *Urquhart*, esq. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Chichester Fortescue, esq. sister of Lord Clermont.—At Chepstow, Edw. Matthew *Curre*, esq. of Itton Court, Monm. to Annie, second dau. of Thomas King, esq. of Chepstow, surgeon.—At Leckhampton, Glouc. John-William, eldest son of John *Hawkins*, esq. of Clapham, to Emily-Augusta, youngest dau. of W. J. Charlton, esq.—At Sidcup, Kent, the Rev. Francis H. *Murray*, Rector of Chislehurst, to Mary-Priscott, relict of Thomas Saunders, esq. barrister, youngest surviving dau. of Richard Paterson, esq. Leesons, Kent.—At Camberwell, the Rev. Henry *Jarvis*, M.A. to Mary-Georgiana, only dau. of the late John Barker, esq. of Clare priory, Suffolk.—At St. James's Westbourne terr. Zebulon *Mennell*, esq. of Malton, Yorkshire, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Thos. Drummond, esq. of Drummond lodge, Jamaica.—At Hythe, Berkeley-William, eldest son of Berkeley *King*, esq. to Eliza-Anne, eldest dau. of Richard Seymour Kelly, esq. Barrack-Master of Hythe.—At Rougham, the Rev. Jacob George *Mountain*, Principal of St. John's college, Newfoundland, to Sophia, fifth dau. of the late Robert Bevan, esq.—At Winchester, George *Gill*, esq. R.M. youngest son of Capt. Thomas Gill, R.N. to Emilia Ariel Williams, niece of James Shorland, esq. late surgeon 96th Regt.—At Darlington, Thomas *Weatherill*, esq. of Northampton, to Elizabeth-Crow, dau. of Joseph Waugh, esq. of Cockerton hall.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Edward *Crow*, Rector of Great Creaton, co. Northampton, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Lockey, Rector of Llanwarne, Heref.—At Thirsk, the Rev. George D. *Atwood*, to Katherine, eldest dau. of Major Sanders, K.C.S. of Ingram's gate.—At St. Pancras, James W. *Sinckler*, esq. M.D. of Barbados, to Maria-Jane, only dau. of the late Capt. Theophilus Patterson,

R.M.—At Islington, James, son of the late Rev. J. James *Walker*, of Huntly, N.B. to Georgiana-Sophia, widow of Arch. Buchanan, esq. dau. of William Lea, esq. of Lonsdale sq.

—The Rev. J. H. *Gray*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Isle of Man, to Emilia-Jane, only dau. of the late Major J. D. Amldry, 1st Madras N. Inf.—At East Budleigh, Devon, J. M. *Francis*, only son of John Francis, esq. of Crediton, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Kendall, esq. Budleigh Salterton.—At Monkstoun, near Dublin, George Massy *Dawson*, esq. of Ballinacourte, co. Tipperary, to Grace-Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir William Leeson.—At Twickenham, William Velloroy *Doubleday*, esq. eldest son of the late William Doubleday, esq. of Kensington, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late George Corney, esq. of Little Hampton, Sussex.—At Upton, Torquay, William Leith *Hay*, esq. second son of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannesk, K.H. to Emma-Anne, eldest dau. of J. Beaumont Swete, esq.

6. At Fugglestone St. Peter, Wilts, Augustus-William, only son of Charles Seymour *Dubourg*, esq. of Pimlico, to Ellen, youngest dau. of James Nightingale, esq. of Wilton.—At Hafod, Henry *Hoghton*, esq. of Hafod, Cardig. and Bold, Lanc. eldest son of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart. of Hoghton tower, to Ellen-Ann, only child of the late Ralph Harvey, esq. of Lincoln's inn.—At St. Pancras, Thomas-Watson, third son of Chas. *Manally*, esq. of Market hill, co. Armagh, to Ellen-Fanny-Leslie, only dau. of the late T. J. W. Parker, esq.—At St. James, Muswell hill, the Rev. David *Wright*, Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral, to Emily-Havergal, second dau. of Henry Virtue Tebbs, esq. of Southwood hall, Highgate.

7. The Rev. Thomas *Harrison*, of Bembridge, I.W. youngest son of the late Robert Harrison, esq. of Moor Allerton house, Leeds, to Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Chas. Heaton Ellis, esq. of Harley st. and Wyddal hall, Herts.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Eugene *Collins*, esq. of Cork, to Louisa-Marian, youngest dau. of the late F. H. Taunton, esq. of Grand Pont house, Berks.—At Louth, Linc. Thomas-Falkner, second son of William Grant *Allison*, esq. solicitor, to Mary-Deane, eldest dau. of Thomas Phillips Waite, esq. solicitor, of Louth.—At Ealing, Arthur, son of John *Harvey*, esq. of Lavender hill, Wandsworth, to Emma, dau. of the late John Miller Vernon, esq. Merton lodge, Surrey.—At Kedleston, W. Hatfield *De Rodes*, esq. of Barborough hall, Derby, to Sophia-Felicite, eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon.—At Leamington, George Du Pré *Porcher*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. George Porcher, to Emmeline, youngest dau. of the late George Stratton, esq. Member of Council at Madras.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Thos. Wm. *Cowell*, esq. of Queen's st. Mayfair, to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of E. E. Antrobus, esq. of Kensington palace gardens.—At All Souls' church, Francis L'Estrange *Astley*, esq. of Burch hall, Norfolk, to Rosalind-Alicia, youngest dau. of the late Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart.—At Winchester, Frederic, youngest son of Skinner *Turner*, esq. of Lower Clapton, Middx. to Martha-Orr, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. R. C. Faithfull, Bengal Army.—At Walton-le-dale, Lanc. James Jones *Aston*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Eccles, esq. of Walton-le-dale.—At Aber, Carnarvonshire, William Wynn *Foulkes*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Benedicta, sixth dau. of the late Rev. R. Howard, D. D. Vicar of Llanrhaidr, Denbighshire.—At Wootton, Geo. Brydges *Holmes*, Lieut. Madras Art. only surviving son of the late Col. Holmes, C. B. 3d D.G., to Jane, youngest dau. of T. Thornhill, esq. Woodleys, Oxf.

9. At Stoke Newington, J. M. *Donnell*, esq. M.D. to Helen-Matilda, only surviving child of W. Wookey, esq. of the Hotwells, Clifton.

11. At Edinburgh, John Paxton *Norman*, esq. of Claverham, Som. barrister-at-law, to Margaret, dau. of the late William Robinson, esq. solicitor, London, and granddau. of the late Ralph Robinson, esq. Herrington hall, Durham.

12. At Moortown, the Rev. George *Urquhart*, Rector of Anderby, Linc. to Sarah, youngest dau. of John Parchon, esq. of Moorfield house, Leeds.—At Pentlowe, Essex, T. Ysssen *Yelloly*, esq. second son of the late J. Yelloly, esq. M.D. of Cavendish hall, Suffolk, to Mary-Ellis, only dau. of the Rev. Edward Bull, M.A. Rector of Pentlowe, Essex.—At Slaugham, Sussex, the Hon. St. John Paul *Methuen*, brother of Lord Methuen, of Corsham court, Wilts, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Sergison, Rector of Slaugham.—At Newbury, Berks, John *Lewis*, esq. of Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey, to Clara, dau. of the late John Fielder, esq.—At Southampton, Major *Rushbrooke*, of Rushbrooke park, Suffolk, to Violette-Emily, second dau. of John Alfred Trimmer, esq. of Haslemere.—At South Cadbury, Som. the Rev. William John *Coney*, of Sidcliffe, Devon, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of the Rev. John Exley Adams, Rector of Ashmore, Dorset.—At Torquay, Frederic *Brine*, esq. Royal Eng. to Susan, only surviving child of Henry Lecky, late Major in Her Majesty's Serv.—At Astbury, Cheshire, the Rev. Charles William *Doherty*, M.A. Rector of Pilham, Linc. second son of the late Chief Justice Doherty, to Julia, second dau. of Samuel Pearson, esq. of Lawton hall, Cheshire.—At St. Mary's Marylebone, George Wm. *Adair*, esq. of Dublin, barrister, to Emily-Anna-Sheffield, second dau. of the late Sheffield Grace, esq. of Knole, Sussex, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart.—Wm. T. *Schreiber*, esq. of Anaghmore house, co. Cork, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Schreiber, of Melton, Suffolk, to Sarah, dau. of the late Capt. Meade, R.N. of Innishannon.—At Wombourne, Staff. George *Addenbrooke*, son of Edward Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, esq. of Kingswinford, to Matilda Louisa Westwood, of Wombourne, only dau. of the late Richard Westwood, esq. of Bromley.—At Goodmanham, Market Weighton, Yorksh. D. Duncan *Levin*, esq. of Douglas, Isle of Man, and Shanghai, North China, to Susanna-Ida, dau. of the Rev. William Blow, Rector of Goodmanham.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Julius A. *Sartoris*, Capt. 16th Lancers, to Georgina-Alicia, second dau. of Anthony Lister, esq. of Stillorgan, co. Dublin.

13. At Birkenhead, John Frederick *Stevenson*, esq. M.D. to Frances-Anne, second dau. of George Clover, esq. of Lingdale, Cloughton.—At Plymouth, the Rev. Edward Wilson *Cooke*, M.A. of Oxtou-Longueville, Hants, to Adelaide, eldest dau. of Thomas Were Fox, esq.

14. At Trinity church Marylebone, Arthur *Galloway*, esq. Bengal C. Serv. son of the late Major-Gen. Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B. to Margaret-Patricia-Christina, youngest dau. of the late C. Kane, esq. M.D. Surgeon-general of the Bombay Army.—At St. George's Hanover square, David *Wilson*, esq. of Brook st. Grosvenor square, to Anne, widow of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.—At Abbots Langley, Herts, Lieut.-Col. W. H. *Askwith*, R.A. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Ranken, esq. and stepdau. of Oliver Hargreave, esq. of Langley house.—At Winslade, Mansfield *Parkins*, esq. of Woodborough, Notts, to Emma-Louisa, third dau. of Sir Richard Bethell, Solicitor-General.—At Stratford-on-Avon, William Drummond *Humphreys*, esq. J.P. youngest son of Major Humphreys, of Mitton house, Tyrone, to Isabella-Caroline, second daughter;

and the Rev. Thomas John *Davis*, B.C.L. only son of Thomas *Davis*, esq. of Westbourne st. Hyde park gardens, to Caroline-Rosa, third dau. of Dr. Thompson, M.D. of Stratford-on-Avon.—At Westbury-on-Trym, Wm. *Munro*, Lieut.-Col. 39th Regt. eldest son of William *Munro*, esq. of Druids' Stoke, Glouc. to Sarah-Hannah, eldest dau. of William Tothill, esq. of Stoke Bishop.—At Christchurch St. Marylebone, George *Saunders*, esq. of the Medical Staff, Bengal Army, second son of the late William Winsor *Saunders*, esq. of Plymmer hill house, Huntspill, Somersetshire, to Louisa-Rebecca, youngest dau. of John Oliver *Hanson*, esq. of Dorset sq.—At Wimbledon, John Coysgarne *Sim*, esq. of Clifton pl. Hyde pk. to Margaretta, widow of W. B. Twining, esq. and dau. of Benj. Bovill, esq. of Durnsford lodge, Surrey.—At Stockton-on-Tees, the Rev. Edw. L. *Marrett*, B.A. Rector of Morborne, Hunts, son of Lieut.-Gen. *Marrett*, of Bath, to Anna-Jane, only dau. of Robert *Thompson*, esq.—At Hellingly, the Rev. Robert *Shuttleworth Sutton*, Rector of Rype, to Henrietta, only surviving child of the late Thomas *Woodward*, esq. of Highlands, Sussex.—At Mitchell Troy, George *Vernon Bankes*, esq. to Rhoda, youngest dau. of Thomas *Oakley*, esq. Lydart, Monm.—At Alwington, Capt. S. B. *Gordon*, 45th Regt. eldest son of Col. *Gordon*, late 5th Dragoon Guards, to Ellen-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John *Wollocombe*, Rector of Stowford, Devon.—At Exeter, Chas. *Barry*, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles *Barry*, R.A. to Harriett-Pittman, youngest dau. of Thomas *May*, esq. of Northernhay, Exeter.—At Torquay, Wm. *Morgan*, esq. of Penywelod, near Abergavenny, eldest son of William *Morgan*, esq. of Llanfoist house, Monm. to Jessy-Florence, only dau. of the late *Fred. Goddard*, esq.

16. At All Souls' Langham place, Major G. A. H. *Falconer*, Madras Army, to Jane-Sarah, elder dau. of Henry Charles *Richards*, esq. Gloucester road, Regent's park.—At Shebbear, Devonshire, Paul A. *Kingdon*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, to Elizabeth-Fortescue, eldest dau. of the Rev. Peter D. *Foulkes*, Vicar of Shebbear.

19. At Poole, David *Greenhill Anderson*, Lieut. Bombay Art. third son of Sir George W. *Anderson*, K.C.B. Governor of Ceylon, to Frances-Mary, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. E. M. *Wood*, Sec. to Bombay Government.—At Egg Buckland, Henry Charles *Lopes*, esq. third son of the late Sir Ralph *Lopes*, Bart. of Maristow, to Cordelia-Lucy, eldest dau. of Erving *Clark*, esq. of Efford manor.—At Bridgnorth, Harry Joseph *Childe*, esq. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Henry *Wood Roby*, esq. of Tamworth.—At Clapham, Philip *Pritchard*, of New York, fourth son of Henry *Pritchard*, esq. of Clapham, to Adelaide-Ann, second dau. of Thomas *Howell*, esq. of Clapham common.—At Paddington, John *Buck Toker*, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Ospringe, Kent, to Anna, only child and heiress of the late Rev. Richard De *Burgh*, of Clonmahon, co. of Cork.—At Paddington, the Rev. Wm. *Blow*, jun. M.A. son of the Rev. William *Blow*, Rector of Goodmanham, to Mary, eldest dau. of Geo. *Jennings*, esq. of Gloucester gardens.—At Walcot, Bath, James *Duff Watt*, esq. of Dublin, Deputy Commissary-Gen. to the Forces, to Julia-Frances, fifth dau. of the late G. *Wroughton*, esq. of Adwicke hall, Yorksh.—At Forres, N.B. the Rev. T. Dundas *Harford Battersby*, Incumbent of St. John's, Keswick, to Mary, dau. of George *Forbes*, esq. of Edinburgh.—At Walton-le-Dale, John *Hargreaves Kay*, esq. of Blackburn, to Frances-Rebecca-Holford, dau. of William *Calrow*, esq. of Preston.—At Thurgarton, Notts, the Rev.

Henry *Smith Anders*, Rector of Kirkby-la-Thorpe, Linc. to Anne, only dau. of John *Parkinson*, esq. of Leyfields, Notts.—At Forglen house, Banffshire, Alexander Henry *Abercrombie Hamilton*, esq. second surviving son of the late A. H. *Hamilton*, esq. of Topsham, to Sophia-Anne-Adelaide, fifth surviving dau. of Sir Robert *Abercromby*, Bart.

20. At Dungannon, John *Page Reade*, esq. of Stutton hall, Suffolk, to the Lady Mary *Stuart Knox*, eldest dau. of the Earl of Ranfurly.—At Mickledey, York, Joseph *Buckle*, esq. one of the Deputy Registrars of the Prerogative Court of York, to Susanna-Elizabeth, second dau. of William *Richardson*, esq. York.—At Southampton, Howard B. *Montgomery*, esq. Madras Army, youngest son of W. F. *Montgomery*, esq. M.D. Dublin, to Louisa-J. youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. *Henderson*, R. Eng.

21. At Darrington, Yorksh. the Rev. Chas. *Augustus Hope*, M.A. Rector of Barwick-in-Elmet, youngest son of the late Sir John *Hope*, Bart. of Craighall, to Julia-Sophia, second dau. of the late John W. *Barton*, esq. of Stapleton pk.—At Whippingham, I.W. the Rev. *Alfred C. Richings*, B.A. Incumbent of Beamister, to Susan-Margaret, second dau. of Richard *Oglander*, esq. of Fairlee, and granddau. of the late Sir W. *Oglander*, Bart.—At Stockwell, John *Thrupp*, esq. of York gate, Regent's park, to Sarah-Maria, younger dau. of Edward *Crowley*, esq. of Lavender hill, Wandsworth.—At Bridekirk, Cumberland, Edward *Ormerod*, esq. of Seymour house, Old Trafford, Lanc. to Frances, fourth dau. of the late J. D. B. *Dyke*, esq. of Doventy hall, Cumberland.—At Wilnecote, the Rev. Henry Vere *Hodge*, M.A. Incumbent of Middleton, Warw. to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert *Watkin Lloyd*, M.A. of Wilnecote, Tamworth, and of Ty' yn' Rhyl, Flintshire.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, James *Maccauley*, esq. of Harley street, barrister-at-law, to Sophia-Eliza, eldest dau. of Robt. *Morris*, esq. of Gloucester, and granddau. of the late Robert *Morris*, esq. M.P.—At St. Marylebone, Dr. Seth *Thompson*, of Lower Seymour street, to Caroline-Eliza-Cecil, widow of Capt. Henry *Cary Elwes*, 12th Foot.—At Naburn, Edward, youngest son of Geo. *Lloyd*, esq. of Stockton hall, near York, to Rosabelle-Susan, fourth dau. of the late Geo. *Lloyd*, esq. of Cowesby hall.—At St. Michael's Highgate, George-Bedell, second son of the Rev. William *Bedell Coulcher*, Perp. Curate of Bradninch, Devon, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas *Waraker*, esq.—At Norwich, Frederick *Smee*, esq. of Stoke Newington, youngest son of William *Smee*, esq. Chief Accountant of the Bank of England, to Catherine-Ray, youngest dau. of John *Barker*, esq.—At St. John's Paddington, the Rev. Frederick T. *Woodman*, M.A. to Mary-Matilda, only dau. of the late J. *Riches*, esq.—At Dodbrooke, Francis *Young*, Principal of St. Edmund's School, Kingsbridge, to Delia-Ann, eldest dau. of John *Rochford Luke*, esq.

23. At Fulham, Edmund *Peel*, esq. of Bryny-Pys, Flintshire, and Wallington hall, Norf. to Anna-Maria, dau. of Sir John H. *Lethbridge*, Bart.—At St. John's Paddington, Cambell *Knollys Price*, only son of Benj. *Price*, esq. late of Westbury manor, Bucks, to Anne-Swain, youngest dau. of W. B. *Crealock*, esq. of Stanhope pl. Hyde pk.—At St. Marylebone, Geo. *Ramsden*, esq. of Holme Island, Morecambe Bay, to Louisa-Jessie, relict of Capt. James *Remington*, Bengal N. Inf. and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. *Watson*, E.I.C.S.

25. At Cambridge, William *Webster Fisher*, esq. M.D. Downing Professor of Medicine, to Catherine-Montagu, youngest dau. of the late H. E. H. *Woodham*, esq. of Newbury.—At Witton-le-Wear, Matthew Charles *Woods*, esq.

son of Wm. Woods, esq. of Newcastle, to Anne-Sibella, youngest dau. of G. H. Wilkinson, esq. of Harperley park, Recorder of Newcastle.

26. At Southampton, George R. Wall, esq. of Trinity coll. Dublin, eldest son of the late Col. F. P. Wall, to Catherine-Mary, eldest dau. of Charles F. Burney, esq. Comm. R.N.—At Spennithorne, Wensleydale, Frederick Barlow, esq. Capt. Suffolk Art. of the Shrubbery, Hasketon, Suffolk, to Cordelia, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Maude, Rector of Hasketon.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Edward T. R. Moncrieff, B.A. LL.D. to Caroline-Bird, second dau. of the late Edward Bramah, esq. of Guildford st.—At Glasgow, Robert Cutlar Ferguson, esq. of Craigdarroch and Orraland, son of the late Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Ferguson, M.P. to Ella-Frances-Catherine, only dau. of Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.—At Blatchington, Oxf. the Rev. R. N. Dennis, Rector of that parish, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John King, esq. of Blatchington house.—At Christ Church St. Pancras, the Rev. John Richard Baldwin, of Witney, Oxf. to Catherine-Rose, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Baillie Rose, esq. of Rhinie, Ross-shire.—At Freshford, Som. the Rev. Frederic Augustus Baker, Rector of Godmonstone, Dorset, to Frances-Martha, second dau. of the late Robert Grant Shaw, esq.—At Invermoriston, Frank Morrison, esq. third son of James Morrison, esq. of Basildon park, Berks, to Harriet, fourth dau. of James Murray Grant, esq. of Glenmoriston and Moy.

27. At Lee, Kent, Capt. James Drummond Telfer, R. Art. to Jane-Helen, widow of the late Charles Ansell Lushington, esq. of Bengal Civil Serv. dau. of the late Col. R. B. Jenkins, Bengal army.—At Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. T. Braithwaite Trentham, B.A. Curate of St. Mary Steps, Exeter, to Caroline-De-Lisle, dau. of Martyn J. Roberts, esq. F.R.S.

28. At Hartlebury, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttellon, M.A. Rector of Hagley, to Emily-Peyps, youngest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Worcester.—At Derby, the Rev. Arthur Charles Pittar, Incumbent of Riddings, Derb. to Martha-Rosengrave, eldest dau. of the Rev. Rosengrave Macklin, M.A. Incumbent of Christ Church, Derby.—At St. Anne's Waudsworth, the Rev. James Booth, D.C.L. F.R.S. to Mary, second dau. of Daniel Watney, esq. of Waudsworth.—At Bray, Berks, Frederic, third son of the late Peter Aimé Owry, esq. to Emily-Anna, second dau. of the Rev. George Proctor, D.D. Rector of Hadley, Middlesex.—At Connamore, co. Cork, A. Macnamara, esq. of Cadington hall, to Lady Sophia Hare, third dau. of the Earl of Listowel.—At Walcot, Bath, Charles-Whitworth, youngest son of the late Rev. Whitworth Russell, to Maria-Barnston, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Henry Daubeneey, K.H. of Bath.

29. At St. Botolph's Aldersgate, Mentor Moti, esq. of Brighton, to Augusta, third dau. of the late H. Evans Lloyd, esq. of Charterhouse square, and granddau. of the late Gen. Lloyd.

30. At Kensington, George Waugh, esq. of Great James st. solicitor, to Mary-Jane, widow of Robert Jones, esq. of Sydney, N. S. Wales, and second dau. of John Bowling, esq. of Pingsworth house, Hammersmith.—At Bersted, Bognor, Richard Crofts Chawner, esq. of Lichfield, Fellow of Trinity hall, Cambridge, to Catherine-Harriett, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hall Vaughton, esq. of Fillogley lodge, Warw.—At Abbeylix, Queen's Co. the Rev. Charles Seymour Langley, eldest son of T. E. Langley, esq. to Maria, youngest dau. of D. Aston, esq. M.D. of Dublin.—At Weymouth, the Rev. John Acres, M.A. Incumbent of Kenn, Som. to Ann-Mary-Sarah, eldest dau.

of G. A. Brograve, esq. of Bath.—At Llan-gollen, Denb. Henry, son of Major Edward F. French, of Chester, to Anne-Winifred, youngest dau. of Robt. Rouse, esq. late of the H.E.I.C.S.—At St. Pancras, John Pinhorn, esq. eldest son of Joseph Pinhorn, esq. of Gosport, to Mary, eldest dau. of E. W. Morris, esq. of Upper Norwood.

Lately. At St. George's Hanover sq. Wm. H. Cox, esq. Capt. R. Art. to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Kennet Murchison, esq. and niece of Sir R. I. Murchison.

Oct. 2. At Totnes, Thomas Harrison Marshall, esq. second son of the late T. H. Marshall, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Hornsea, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Charles Michelmore, esq.

3. At Saleby, Linc. the Rev. Robert Giles, Rector of Partney, to Agnes, second dau. of the Rev. Felix Laurent, Vicar of Saleby.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, John Thomas Barber, esq. of Eastwood, Notts, eldest son of John Barber, esq. of Etwahl, Derb. to Jane-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Witt, of Repton priory.—At Kidderminster, John Forster Baird, esq. barrister, son of the late J. F. Baird, esq. of Newcastle, to Emily-Jane, youngest dau. of Henry Brinton, esq.—At Amberley, Sussex, Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart. of Flixton hall, Suffolk, to Jane-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Townley Clarkson, Vicar of Hinxton, Camb.—At Gorleston, Suffolk, the Rev. C. W. H. H. Sidney, Vicar of Gooderstone, Norfolk, to Jane-Sarah, second surviving dau. of James Crow, esq.—At Shelley, Suffolk, Robert James Wilson, esq. of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Sarah-Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Warwell Fenn, LL.B. of Kerby-le-Soken, Essex.—At Old Charlton, Kent, Windham Francis Paterson, esq. of Claremont, Ireland, to Annie, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. M. G. T. Lindsay, 91st Regt.—At Dartmouth, the Rev. James Serjeant, Vicar of North Petherwin, Devon, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Puddicombe, esq.—At East Bergholt, Edmund, eldest son of Alexander Cavell, esq. of Saxmundham, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Alderman Manning, esq. of Dedham, Essex.—At Groton, Walter J. Weller Poley, esq. of Sudbury, youngest son of the late Geo. Weller Poley, esq. of Boxted hall, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. John S. Halifax, Rector of Groton.—At Aure, William Forster Batt, esq. of Abergavenny, to Louisa, second dau. of Henry Crawshaw, esq. of Oaklands pk. Gloucestershire.

4. At Liverpool, James R. Brougham, esq. barrister-at-law, fourth son of the late John Waugh Brougham, esq. and nephew of Lord Brougham, to Isabella-Eliza, fourth dau. of John Cropper, esq.—At Carisbrooke, I.W. Francis-William, eldest surviving son of Geo. Giles Vincent, esq. of Great Dean's yard, Westminster, to Cecilia-Eliza, eldest dau. of Francis Worsley, esq.—At Manchester, the Rev. Roger Taylor Burton, M.A. incumbent of Newhall, Derb. to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Bibby, esq.

5. At St. Paul's, Herne hill, Charles Lloyd Jones, esq. of Hanwood house, Salop, eldest son of F. L. Jones, esq. of Garth-llywy, Montg. to Margaret, eldest dau. of John Allen, esq. of Herne hill.—At Clifton, Thomas Andrews, esq. M.A. of Bagshot, Surrey, son of the late Capt. Andrews, R.N. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late R. H. Farr, esq. of Parkstone, Dorset.—At St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower of London, Major Thomas Tapp, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and Commandant of the Poonah Irregular Horse, to Georgiana-Augusta, widow of the Rev. C. W. Diggle, M.A. eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Heathcote, of Shaw hill house, Wilts.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF ABINGDON.

Oct. 16. At Wytham Abbey, Berkshire, aged 70, the Right Hon. Montague Bertie, fifth Earl of Abingdon (1682), Baron Norreys, of Rycote, co. Oxford (by writ 1572), Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, High Steward of Abingdon, and D.C.L.

His Lordship was born on the 30th April, 1784, the third but eldest surviving son of Willoughby the fourth Earl, by Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B.; he succeeded to the peerage during his minority on the death of his father Sept. 26, 1799.

He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire on the death of the Earl of Radnor in 1828. In 1810 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford.

Lord Abingdon gave his votes for the Tory party; but was not a frequent attendant of the house of Peers. In county matters he took a more active share, and was distinguished as well by his aptitude for business, as by the genial humour with which he would enliven the most tedious and wearisome discussions. He was always chosen to preside at the special courts of the Radcliffe Infirmary. To the poor he was a liberal benefactor, and in his own circle an admirable companion and kind friend.

He was twice married: first, on the 27th Aug. 1807, to Emily, fifth daughter of the Hon. Thomas Gage; and secondly, on the 11th March, 1841, to Lady Frederica Augusta Kerr, seventh daughter of the late Lord Mark Kerr and Charlotte Countess of Antrim. This second Countess survives him. By the former lady, who died on the 28th Aug. 1838, he had issue five sons and three daughters; of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. Their names were as follow: 1. Montagu now Earl of Abingdon; 2. Lady Charlotte Margaret Bertie, who is unmarried; 3. Lady Emily-Caroline, married in 1830 to the late Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst, and was left a widow in 1842, without children; 4. the Hon. Albemarle Bertie, who died in 1825 in his fourteenth year; 5. the Hon. and Rev. Henry William Bertie, Vicar of Great Ilford, Essex; 6. Lady Augusta-Georgiana, who died an infant in 1815; 7. the Hon. Vere-Peregrine, who died an infant in 1818; and 8. the Hon. Brownlow Charles Bertie, who died at sea in 1852.

The present Earl was born in 1808. He was for twenty years M.P. for Oxfordshire,

and has sat in the present parliament for Abingdon. He married in 1835 Elizabeth-Lavinia, only child of George Granville Harcourt, esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, eldest son of the late Archbishop of York, and has issue Montagu-Arthur now Lord Norreys, born in 1836, and many other children.

The funeral of the late Earl was solemnized on Tuesday the 24th Oct. when his body was conveyed for sepulture to the family vault at Rycote; attended by his two sons, his grandson Lord Norreys, Capt. the Hon. Mark Kerr, the Rev. H. Pechell, Captain Blake, Sir George Osborne, Bart. the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Rev. Dr. Bandinell, Dr. Acland, F. Symonds, esq. and Mr. Tyreman.

THE EARL OF ELDON.

Sept. 18. At Shirley Park, Surrey, in his 49th year, the Right Hon. John Scott, second Earl of Eldon, Viscount Encombe of Encombe, co. Dorset (1821), and Baron Eldon of Eldon, co. Durham (1799), D.C.L.

The second Lord Eldon was born in Manchester-square on the 10th Dec. 1805, the only child of the Hon. John Scott, (eldest son of the first Earl,) by Henrietta-Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. His father died a fortnight after his birth; and his mother was remarried to James William Farrer, esq. afterwards a Master in Chancery.

His lordship was educated at Winchester school and at New college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831, and was created D.C.L. June 11, 1834.

Whilst Lord Eldon was a boy at Winchester his grandfather was raised to the earldom, and it became a matter of grave consideration whether the minor was entitled to assume the second title, that of Viscount Encombe. After much discussion it was determined by the authorities in the affirmative. See the matter fully related in Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon.

In 1829 he was returned to parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Truro; and at the general election in 1830 he was rechosen, though his return was then disputed by Sir J. W. Lubbock, and Mr. William Tooke, for whom 178 Free Burgesses voted, but their votes were rejected by the Mayor. Lord Encombe and his colleague Mr. Peach polled 14 votes, and their competitors only one that was ad-

mitted. He was re-elected in 1831; but after the enactment of the Reform Bill, and the consequent dissolution, he did not again sit in the House of Commons.

On the 13th Jan. 1838, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his illustrious grandfather, the Lord Chancellor of a quarter of a century: and inheriting with the title a strong devotion to Conservative policy, he was in 1842 elected President of the Pitt Club.

Lord Eldon was a prudent, but a very liberal man. An instance of his generosity has been related to us by a gentleman who was himself privy to the whole transaction. When the University of Oxford was desirous of obtaining possession of the remaining Raphael and Michael Angelo drawings from the late Sir Thomas Lawrence's collection, a subscription to effect that object was set on foot in the University, and a sum, but one very inadequate to purchase the drawings, was speedily obtained. Lord Eldon, hearing the state of the subscription, took occasion, at one of the University addresses to Her Majesty (which his lordship always attended), to say to the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, of St. John's, "I have been told that the University is anxious to possess some of Lawrence's drawings, and I should be very glad to contribute two thousand pounds, if they would be of any service towards securing the collection." The Vice-Chancellor thanked his lordship for his munificent offer, and communicated with a friend who had taken an active part in the proposed subscription, who waited the next day on his lordship, and informed him that having seen Mr. Woodburn that morning, he was happy to say that gentleman was now so anxious that the drawings should be deposited at Oxford, that he was willing to reduce the price of the collection to a sum which exceeded only by 1000*l.* that already subscribed, including Lord Eldon's donation. "I will go to Oxford immediately," added the gentleman alluded to, "and have no doubt I shall raise the 1,000*l.* required in a short period, for many who have already given will subscribe a second time rather than lose these noble specimens of ancient art." Lord Eldon paused for a few moments, and then said, "No, —, you shall not go to Oxford. The clergy and fellows of colleges have already responded to the call made upon them, and I doubt not to the utmost of their ability—perhaps, in some instances, beyond the strict line of prudence—for I know the generous spirit of an Oxford man. I have the money at my bankers; I will pay the 3000*l.*, and the drawings are your own;" and the gentleman (from whom we had the anecdote)

carried away with him to Mr. Woodburn's Lord Eldon's cheque for 3000*l.* as the first instalment for the Lawrence collection now in the university galleries at Oxford.

In Jan. 1853 his lordship was declared by inquisition to be of unsound mind; and from that period he had remained in a precarious state.

He married, on the 1st Oct. 1831, the Hon. Louisa Duncombe, third daughter of Charles first Lord Feversham, and by that lady, who died on the 18th Nov. 1852, he had issue, besides two sons still-born in 1832 and 1840, six daughters and one surviving son. The latter, John now Earl of Eldon, was born on the 8th Nov. 1845, and the late King of Hanover was his godfather.

The body of the late Earl was consigned, in a strictly private manner, to the family vault at Kingston in the Isle of Purbeck on the 29th of September.

LORD DUNALLEY.

Oct. 19. At Kilboy, co. Tipperary, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. Henry Prittie, second Baron Dunalley of Kilboy (1800), and one of the Representative Peers for Ireland.

His Lordship was born at Kilboy, on the 3d of March 1775, the third but eldest son of Henry the first Lord Dunalley, by his first wife Catharine, daughter and coheir of Francis Sadleir, esq. of Sopwell hall, co. Tipperary, and widow of John Bury esq. by whom she was mother of Charles William first Earl of Charleville.

His father, who had been member for the county of Tipperary in the Irish parliament, died soon after his elevation to the peerage, to which his Lordship succeeded on the 3d Jan. 1801. He was elected one of the Representative Peers of Ireland in 1829. His Lordship voted for the enactment of Reform in Parliament, and generally supported the measures of the recent Whig administrations. In his capacity of a large landed proprietor it is recorded, to his honour, that during the famine years, when the loss of the potato crop pauperized so many of the farmers of the country, Lord Dunalley, with that generous and philanthropic spirit which characterized his every action, frankly forgave the tenantry on his estates all the arrears which the pressure of the times left them unable to meet.

Lord Dunalley was twice married: first, on the 10th July, 1802, to Maria, only daughter of Dominick Trant, esq. of Dункettle, co. Cork, by Eleanor FitzGibbon, sister to John first Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. By that lady, who died on the 15th Oct. 1819, he had no issue. His Lordship married secondly,

Feb. 10, 1826, the Hon. Emily Maude, twelfth and youngest daughter of Cornwallis first Lord Viscount Hawarden; and that lady survives him, without issue. He is succeeded by his nephew Henry Prittie, esq. of Corville, Roscrea, eldest son of the late Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, Custos Rotulorum of the co. Tipperary, who died in 1853. The present Lord Dunally married, in 1841, the Hon. Anne Louisa Mary O'Collaghan, only daughter of Viscount Lismore, and has issue.

The body of the late Lord was interred at the church of Kilmore, attended by a large concourse of the neighbouring gentry and tenantry, who were anxious to pay that tribute of respect to one of the best of the landlords of Ireland. The chief mourners were the present Lord, Captain Prittie, George P. Prittie, esq. John Trant, esq. of Dover, John Bagwell, esq. of Marlfield, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Maude, the Very Rev. Dean Head, M. C. Maude, esq. and Dr. Kittson of Nenagh. The service was performed by Lord Riversdale, the Bishop of Killaloe, assisted by the Rev. Andrew Jones, Rector of Kilmore.

SIR CHARLES HULSE, BART.

Oct. 25. At Breamore House, near Salisbury, aged 83, Sir Charles Hulse, the fourth Baronet (1738-9), a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Hampshire.

He was born in 1771, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, the eldest son of Sir Edward the third Baronet, by Mary, daughter of John Lethieullier, esq. He succeeded his father on the 3d Sept. 1816.

He married, July 5, 1808, Maria, second daughter of John Buller, esq. of Morval in Cornwall; by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. Sir Edward, his successor, born in 1809; 2. Charles; 3. Richard-Samuel, in the army; 4. Maria; 5. John-Buller; and 6. Henry-Gore, who died at Messina, June 1, 1851, aged 27.

RT. HON. SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, BART.

Sept. 19. In Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, after a long and painful illness, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Knt. and Bart., K.C.H. a Privy Councillor, Lieut.-General in the army, and Colonel of the 50th Foot.

He was born on the 21st June, 1784, the fourth and youngest son of John Arthur, esq. of Plymouth, by Catharine, daughter of Thomas Cornish, esq. of Portsmouth. His elder brothers were John, Collector of Customs at Plymouth, Richard, a Rear-Admiral R.N. (dead since his brother) and Leonard, Capt. R.Art.

He entered the army as Ensign in the

91st Foot, Aug. 25, 1804; and was promoted to Lieutenant in the 35th Foot June 24, 1805. He served in Sir James Craig's expedition to Italy in 1806; proceeded in the following year to Egypt, and was engaged in the attack on Rosetta, and wounded in the right arm severely. He also served in Sicily under Sir James Kempt. In 1809 he was employed in the attack on Flushing; and being then on outpost duty, was ordered to check the advance of the French force, which he effected, and was again wounded. He was thanked in general orders, and appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. He subsequently served as Military Secretary to General Sir George Don, when Governor of Jersey.

On the 5th Nov. 1812, he was made Major in the 7th West India regiment, which he joined, and was selected by the Duke of Manchester, then Governor of Jamaica, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Honduras, which government he administered for eight years. Being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land in 1823, he remained in that colony twelve years. On his return to England he was created a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and was selected by Her Majesty's Government in 1837 to proceed to Upper Canada as Lieutenant-Governor, where he remained until the the union of the Canadas in 1841, having the happiness to defeat completely, during that period, the attacks of the American brigands upon the frontier. He received the honour of knighthood on the 19th July, 1837; and was created a Baronet on his return to England, June 5, 1841.

A few months afterwards he was appointed Governor of the presidency of Bombay. Ill health obliged him to resign this appointment in 1846; but during the time in which he was at Bombay, the Court of Directors appointed, and Her Majesty's Government sanctioned his being nominated, to succeed Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India, in the event of that nobleman's death or resignation. His return to England prevented him from deriving any advantage from this high honour. In 1847 he was appointed a member of the Privy Council, and in 1848 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford.

He was advanced to the rank of Colonel in Jan. 1837, to the local rank of Major-General in Upper Canada Dec. 22, 1837, to the same at home in 1846, and to Lieut.-General in 1854. He was appointed Colonel of the 50th Regiment Feb. 28, 1853.

Sir George Arthur married, in May 1814, Eliza-Orde-Usher, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Frederick Sigismund Smith, K.C.B. of the Royal Artillery; and by that lady he had issue seven sons and five daughters. The former were: 1. George-Don-Frederick, who died in 1823; 2. Sir Frederick-Leopold, his successor; 3. Charles-Viney, an officer in the Bombay light cavalry, who died in 1847; 4. Edward-Penfold, Lieutenant in the 1st Bombay light cavalry, and Lieutenant of Police in Scinde; 5. Sigismund-Montagu, Lieutenant in the 3d Bombay light cavalry; 6. John-Raynor, in the Bombay civil service; and 7. Leonard-Augustus, a Lieutenant in the 7th Bengal light cavalry. The daughters, 1. Isabella-Maria, married to Compton Domville, esq. eldest son of Sir Compton Domville, Bart.; 2. Catharine, married in 1844 to Henry Bartle Edward Frere, esq. Commissioner for the Government of Scinde; 3. Eliza; 4. Frances-Amelia, married in 1853 to Theodore Howard Galton, esq. eldest son of J. Howard Galton, esq. of Hadzor, co. Worcester; and 5. Georgina-Henrietta.

The present Baronet was born in 1815, was formerly a Captain in H.M. 4th Foot, and is now a Major unattached.

RIGHT HON. JAMES GRATTAN.

Oct. 21. At his seat, Tinnehinch, co. Wicklow, aged 70, the Right Hon. James Grattan, a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

He was born in 1783, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, the celebrated orator of the Irish parliament, by his wife Henrietta FitzGerald, descended from the FitzGerald of Desmond. His father died on the 14th June, 1820.

He became a Lieutenant in the 9th Light Dragoons in 1811, and, having served at Walcheren and in the Peninsula, was placed on half-pay in 1814.

For twenty years he represented the county of Wicklow in parliament, he having always the support of Earl Fitzwilliam, who possessed large estates in that county. He was first returned, without opposition, in Jan. 1821, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Hayes Parnell, esq. His re-election was not contested in 1826, 1830, or 1831; but in 1832 two Tory candidates entered the field, and the result was as follows:—

Ralph Howard, esq.	714
James Grattan, esq.	703
William Acton, esq.	660
John Humphreys, esq.	131

In 1835 there was no contest, but in 1837 the same candidates were proposed

as five years before, and Mr. Grattan was placed at the head of the poll:—

James Grattan, esq.	698
Sir Ralph Howard, Bart.	697
William Acton, esq.	623
John Humphreys, esq.	6

At last, at the general election in 1841, the Conservatives were successful in their efforts to eject him, the numbers being, for

William Acton, esq.	660
Sir Ralph Howard, Bart.	599
James Grattan, esq.	561

On this occasion the Whig administration, by way of consolation, gave Mr. Grattan the brevet rank of a Privy Councillor.

He married, Aug. 7, 1847, Lady Laura Maria Tollemache, the youngest sister of the present Earl of Dysart, a lady four-and-twenty years his junior, but has left no issue. He is succeeded in his estates by his only brother, Henry Grattan, esq. of the Abbey, Celbridge, co. Kildare, formerly M.P. for the city of Dublin and for the county of Meath, who by his wife Mary O'Kelly Harvey has a numerous family.

ADM. SIR THOS. BYAM MARTIN, G.C.B.

Oct. 21. At the residence of his son Rear-Adm. W. F. Martin, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, in his 82d year, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Sir T. B. Martin was born at Ashstead House, Surrey, in 1773, the third son of Sir Henry Martin, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, and M.P. for Southampton. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Harding Parker, of Kilbrook, co. Cork, esq. and widow of St. Leger Haward, of Gillmanville, co. Cork, esq.

His name had been borne on the board of the Foudroyant in 1782; but he embarked in March 1786 as Captain's servant with H. R. H. Prince William Henry in the Pegasus 28. He continued to serve with his Royal Highness in that vessel, and in the Andromeda frigate, on the North American and West India stations, until July 1789. He was afterwards employed in the Colossus 74, the Southampton 72, the Barfleur 98, and Royal George 100, flag-ships of Admiral Barrington; and in 1790 he was made Lieutenant into the Canada 74. In the same capacity he served in the Inconstant and Juno frigates, and in May 1793 he was promoted to the command of the Tisiphone 12, in which he witnessed the occupation of Toulon, and on the 5th Nov. following was made Post captain of the Modeste frigate. His next ap-

pointment was to the Artois, in which he co-operated in the reduction of Bastia. Having been removed to the Santa Margaritha of 40 guns, he captured *Le Jean Bart* corvette of 18 guns, the privateers *Bonaparte* 16 and *Vengeur* 18; and on the 8th June, 1796, captured, after a close and gallant action of twenty minutes, the *Tamise*, which carried the same number of guns and seventy more men than his own ship. In December following he removed to the *Tamar* 38, and sailed to the West Indies, where he was present in April 1797 in the unsuccessful attack on Puerto Rico. During the five following months he captured no fewer than nine privateers, carrying in the whole 58 guns and 519 men. In 1798 Capt. Martin commanded for ten months the *Dictator* 64, and in Oct. was removed to the *Fisgard* 46; in which, on the 20th Oct. 1798, when off Brest, he captured, after a long and obstinate conflict, the *Immortalité* of 42 guns and 580 men, including troops. On the night of the 23d June 1800 he took the personal command of the boats of a squadron, and entering the Quimper river, effected the destruction of three batteries, mounting seven 24-pounders. Before leaving the *Fisgard* he made further captures of *La Venus* 32, *Le Dragon* corvette of 14 guns, *La Gironde* privateer of 16, *l'Alerte* privateer of 14, and three others mounting 18 guns. From March 1803 to Dec. 1805, he served in the Channel in command of the *Impétueux* 84; in 1807 was appointed first to the *Prince of Wales* 98, and afterwards to the *Implacable* 74, in the latter of which he chased, and brought to close action, the Russian 74-gun ship *Sewolod*, whose fire he silenced about 20 minutes, and though she escaped, from the approach of the Russian fleet, she shortly after grounded off the coast of Rogerswick, where she was destroyed by the *Centaur*. Upon this occasion King of Sweden conferred on Captain Martin the order of the Sword. On the 1st Sept. 1808, he was appointed to the *Victory* 100 as Captain of the fleet under Sir James Saumarez, Commander-in-chief in the Baltic; and a short time after, again to the *Implacable*.

On the 6th July, 1809, in company with the *Melpomene*, he entered the gulf of Narva, and there captured nine merchant-vessels. About Aug. 1810 he was appointed to the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, and on the 1st Aug. 1811, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. In April 1812 he hoisted his flag on board the *Aboukir* 74, and returned to the Baltic, where he took an energetic part in the defence of Riga, and co-operated with the Russian army under Prince Bagration against the French

troops under Davoust. In the course of the same year he was appointed second in command at Plymouth; at which port he continued (with the exception of a short time passed in the *Creole* 36 and *Akbar* 50 on the coast of Spain and off the *Scheldt*,) until 1815, his flag flying successively in the *Prince Frederick* 74, *Impregnable* 48, and *Ganges* 74.

He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of that order, Jan. 2, 1815; promoted to Vice-Admiral Aug. 12, 1819; advanced to a Grand Cross of the Bath, March 3, 1830; to the full rank of Admiral on the 22d July following; and to the station of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1847.

In Jan. 1815, Sir Thomas Byam Martin was appointed Deputy-Comptroller of the Navy, and in the following year he succeeded Sir T. B. Thompson as Comptroller of the Navy. From 1818 to 1831 he sat in Parliament as member for Plymouth. He was also for some time a Director of Greenwich Hospital, and a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude. At the funerals of George IV. and William IV. he acted as an assistant supporter of the canopy over the Royal body.

He married Catharine, daughter of Captain Robert Fanshawe, R.N., Resident Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard, sister of the present Rear-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., and sister-in-law of the late Admirals William Bedford, Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., and the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. By that lady he had issue three sons and three daughters. His two elder sons, William-Fanshawe and Henry-Byam, are both Rear-Admirals; the former is Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, the latter late in command of the flying steam-squadron of the fleet now under Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. His youngest son, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Fanshawe Martin, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Queen's Forces at Bombay, died at Poonah on the 13th of July, 1846. One of his daughters, Catharine, is married to her cousin, Sir Harry Martin, Bart. of Lockyng, co. Berks.

GEN. SIR GORDON DRUMMOND, G.C.B.

Oct. 10. At his house in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, aged 82, General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. Colonel of 2th, King's Regiment, and senior General in the army.

He was the fourth son of Colin Drummond, esq. by a daughter of Robert Oliphant, esq. of Rossie, N.B. He entered the army in 1789 as an Ensign in the 1st battalion of Royals, with which he served in Jamaica for seven months. In March 1791 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 41st; in Jan. 1792 to a Company;

in Jan. 1794 to a Majority in the 23d; and on the 1st March 1794 to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 8th Foot. He served in Holland in 1794 and 1795; and was present at Nimeguen during the siege, and at the sortie. In Sept. 1795 he again went to the West Indies. On the 1st Jan. 1798, he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1799 served in Minorca. In 1800 he went on the expedition to Egypt, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March; also in the battle of Rhamanieh, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. In Oct. 1801 he embarked for Malta; in 1802 he served at Gibraltar; and in 1804 he was appointed Brigadier-General on the staff in England. He attained the rank of Major-General Jan. 1, 1805; and from May in that year to Aug. 1807 he served under Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote in Jamaica. In Dec. 1808 he was appointed to the staff in Canada, where he continued for some years. Having arrived at the rank of Lieut.-General in 1811, he commanded in the action near the falls of Niagara in July 1814 (where he was wounded), and his "promptitude and skill" displayed on that occasion were acknowledged in general orders. Having been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 97th Foot on the 8th Feb. 1814, he was removed to the 88th on the 10th March, 1819, and to the 8th on the 24th April, 1846. He attained the full rank of General May 27, 1825.

Sir Gordon Drummond married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Russell, esq. of Brancepeth castle, co. Durham; and by that lady, who died in 1842, he had issue two sons, Colonel Gordon Drummond, of the Coldstream Guards; and Russell, R.N. killed in South America; and one daughter, Eliza, married in 1832 to Henry second and present Earl of Effingham, by whom she has three sons and two daughters.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DALMER, C.B.

Aug. 25. At Hawkhurst, Kent, Lieut.-General Thomas Dalmer, C.B. Colonel of the 47th Regiment.

He entered the army as Second Lieutenant in the 23d Foot, May 22, 1797, became First Lieutenant June 12, 1799; Captain Oct. 23, 1804; and Major Dec. 10, 1807. He served with the expeditions to Ostend in 1798, to Holland in the following year, and to Ferrol, Vigo Bay, and Cadiz in 1800. He was in Egypt with Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the expedition to Hanover in 1805, and that to Copenhagen in 1807. The following year found him at Corunna, and in the Peninsular campaigns of 1811-12-13 he shared in the

actions of El Bodon and Aldea de Ponte, and the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria. He was severely wounded at Salamanca, and finally he was present at Waterloo, where a horse was killed under him. For his distinguished services he received a gold and three silver medals, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath.

He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1812; and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 23d Foot July 20, 1815. He attained the rank of Colonel July 22, 1830; that of Major General June 28, 1838; and that of Lieut.-General Nov. 11, 1851. He was transferred to the command of the 47th Regiment April 16, 1847.

LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES TURNER.

June 12. At Sutton Lodge, Chiswick, Middlesex, aged 75, Lieut.-General Charles Turner, Colonel of the 19th Regiment.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards April 29, 1795. He purchased a Lieutenancy in the same regiment in March 1796, and a troop in the 26th Light Dragoons in Nov. 1798. In March 1799 he accompanied that regiment to Portugal; and in Dec. 1800 embarked from Lisbon to join Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt, where he landed as Brigade-Major of the cavalry on the 8th March, 1801. He was present in the action of the 13th of that month, but on the 18th was made prisoner in a skirmish with the French near the Lake Mareotis, and he remained a prisoner in Alexandria until the fall of that city in September. In Jan. 1802 he returned home an invalid.

In Aug. 1803 he rejoined, at Guildford barracks, his regiment, now numbered as the 23rd Dragoons; and shortly after he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Floyd, second in command in Ireland. In March 1806 he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Irish staff. In April 1807 he purchased the Majority of the 23rd Light Dragoons; and in August following exchanged to the 13th Foot. In Jan. 1808 he accompanied the latter corps to Bermuda; and in December of the same year embarked on the expedition against Martinique, and was present at the landing and capture of that island. He returned to England, on leave of absence, in Nov. 1809. In March 1812 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, in which capacity he served for many years. In May following he went on the half-pay of the 135th Foot; and was promoted to the brevet of Lieut.-Col. in 1813.

He attained the rank of Colonel July 22, 1830; that of Major-General Nov. 23,

1841; and that of Lieut.-General Nov. 11, 1851. He was appointed to the command of the 19th Foot Sept. 1, 1849.

MAJOR-GEN. C. S. CAMPBELL, C.B.

Aug. 30. At Reading, Major-General Charles Stuart Campbell, C.B.

General Campbell entered the army as Lieutenant in the 26th Foot, Dec. 14, 1797; and was promoted to Captain May 14, 1804. He served in Egypt in 1801, and in Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 1809, and took part in the battle of Corunna. He was in the expedition to Walcheren and at the siege of Flushing. He returned to the Peninsula in 1811, and in 1812 was attached to the Portuguese service. He attained the brevet rank of Major in the British army Sept. 21, 1813. He commanded the 3d Portuguese regiment at the battle of Vittoria, and siege and assault of St. Sebastian, where he was severely wounded in the thigh, and the ball was never extracted. He received a silver medal for Corunna, and a medal and clasp for Vittoria and St. Sebastian, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1831. He went on the half-pay of the 1st Foot on the 27th Oct. in the same year. He was promoted to Colonel in 1841, and to Major-General in 1854.

REAR-ADMIRAL CLEMENT SNEYD.

Oct. 12. At his seat, Huntley hall, near Cheadle, aged 80, Rear-Admiral Clement Sneyd.

He was the fourth son of the late John Sneyd, esq. of Bishton, and afterwards of Belmont in Staffordshire, by Penelope, eldest daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, esq. of Loxley Park, and grandson of William Sneyd, esq. of Bishton, a branch of the ancient family of Sneyd of Keele. He was born at Bishton in Feb. 1773, and entered the navy in Nov. 1786 as first-class volunteer on board the Expedition 44, Capt. James Vashon, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Alan Gardner, with whom he served his time in the West Indies and Channel in the same ship and the Courageux 74. He was made Lieutenant Oct. 14, 1793, and from that time till Dec. 1795 was employed in the Swift sloop and Suffolk 74. In Dec. 1796 he joined the Russell 74, in which he bore part in the action of Camperdown; and in July 1799 removed to the Juste 80. He next served as first Lieutenant in the Prince George 98, and in the Cerberus 32, which was engaged at the bombardment of Grandville in 1803. In the spring of 1794 he was appointed to the Culloeden 74, fitting for the flag of Sir Edward Pellew, who on their arrival in the East Indies appointed him Governor of the hospital at Madras,

with the rank of acting Commander. He was confirmed Commander Sept. 25, 1806; acted subsequently as Captain of the Lord Duncan and Sir Francis Drake frigates; was appointed, 26 Oct. 1809, to the *Muros* 14 on the Home station; and on the 19th June, 1813, was made Post in the *Myrtle* 20, which he continued to command on the coast of Portugal until June 1813. He accepted the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

He was twice married: first, Oct. 27, 1813, to Helen, third daughter of Roger Swetenham, esq. of Swetenham Booths, Cheshire, who died March 16, 1821, leaving one son and two daughters; and secondly, to Eliza-Catharine, daughter of John Colton, esq. of Etwall, co. Derby.

CAPT. G. B. MARTIN, C.B.

Oct. 14. At Nottingham, Captain George Bohun Martin, C.B., K.S.L., K.S.A., and K.R.G., Superintendent of the Victualling and Dockyards at Deptford.

He was the third and youngest son of the late Henry Martin, esq. of Colston Basset, Notts, a magistrate for the county, M.P. for Kinsale, and one of the Masters in Chancery, by Maria-Elizabeth, daughter of Frances Edmunds, esq. of Worsborough, co. York. He was nephew of the late Sir George Martin, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Admiral of the Fleet. He embarked, April 11, 1815, as midshipman on board the *Impregnable* 98, Capt. S. C. Rowley, in the Mediterranean, where, in the following October, he removed to the *Spartan* 38, Capt. Phipps Hornby. Quitting that ship in July 1816, he next served on the Channel, Mediterranean, and Cork stations, in the *Madagascar* and *Meander* frigates, both commanded by Capt. Sir James Alexander Gordon; the *Ganymede* 26, *Wasp* sloop, *Hyperion* 42, *Newcastle* 60, *Cadmus* and *Brisk* sloops, *Spencer* 74, and as acting Lieutenant in the *Sappho* sloop. On the 17th March 1821 he received his first commission, and was nominated flag-Lieutenant in the *Queen Charlotte* 100, to Adm. Sir J. H. Whitshed, Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. He was promoted to Commander 24th April, 1824. On the 17th April, 1827, he assumed command of the *Musquito* 10, and, returning to the Mediterranean, shared in the battle of Navarin. His conduct on that occasion procured him the honorary distinctions of a Companion of the Bath, the Cross of St. Louis, the 2d class of St. Anne of Russia, and the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and was the cause of his being advanced (as soon as he had served the necessary time as Commander,) to post rank 19th April, 1828. His next appointments were

17th April, 1833, to the *Volage* 28, and 31st Oct. 1835, to the *Caledonia* 120, flag-ship of Sir Josias Rowley, both in the Mediterranean, whence he returned in the autumn of 1837. On the 4th Nov. 1844, he was appointed to the *Eagle* 50, in which he conveyed Rear-Adm. S. H. Inglefield to the south-east coast of America, and was then employed in North America and the West Indies. She was paid off on the 10th March, 1848. He afterwards served as flag Captain to his father-in-law Sir Thomas Briggs, then Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; and on the death of Sir Thomas was appointed to Deptford Dockyard.

Capt. Martin was a true sailor, and in him the service no less than society has suffered a great loss. In his late office he was beloved by every one under his command or superintendence. It has been under his vigilant superintendence that most of the transports for the Baltic and Black Seas have been fitted, stored, and dispatched. He had felt the ill-effects of the fatigue, and had gone down to the country on leave of absence to recruit, when he was taken suddenly ill, and died on the same day.

He married Isabella-Harriett, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.M.G. by whom he had, we believe, twelve children.

RALPH BERNAL, Esq.

Aug. 26. In Eaton-square, Ralph Bernal, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law.

Mr. Bernal inherited some property in the West Indies. He was a member of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809; and he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 8, 1810.

He was first returned to parliament at the general election of 1818, as one of the members for Lincoln, after a contest which terminated as follows:—

Coningsby Waldo Sibthorpe, esq.	742
Ralph Bernal, esq.	733
Robert Smith, esq.	596

In 1820 he was elected for Rochester without opposition; and he altogether represented that borough in nine parliaments. It was always contested, except in the year 1831; but Mr. Bernal was usually returned at the head of the poll, having the government influence in his favour. Only in 1841, the Conservatives being then in power, he transferred his services to the united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. The Conservative candidates, Viscount Villiers and George Wm. Hope, esq. were returned by 259 and 257 votes respectively; but Mr. Bernal and

Mr. Wm. Dougal Christie, who polled 254 and 251 votes, were seated upon petition, and sat for the boroughs until the next dissolution in 1847, when Mr. Bernal returned to Rochester. At the dissolution in 1852 he retired from parliament.

About 1830 Mr. Bernal was appointed Chairman of Committees of the whole House, (with a salary of 2000*l.*) and for twenty years he discharged the duties of that onerous and delicate office with the respect of all parties. His politics were Whig, and in 1837 he declared himself a reluctant convert to Vote by Ballot.

Mr. Bernal was a man of much taste both in literature and the fine arts. He was the writer of several essays in the *Annals*. His collections were remarkably rich in Raffaele ware and in Venetian and Swiss glass. Indeed, his house in Eaton-square was crowded with the choicest specimens of mediæval art, together with rare paintings and French miniatures of historical personages,—the result of an eager and active inquiry for such things during a period of forty years. Of mediæval portraits the collection is unrivalled. The readiness with which Mr. Bernal could assign a date to the antiquities laid before him was frequently illustrated at the meetings of the British Archæological Association, of which he became President in 1853, and was in office at the time of his decease. At the Rochester Congress he delivered an Introductory Discourse on the Antiquities selected for examination in the County of Kent, and this has been printed in the ninth number of their *Journal*. He also presided over a meeting in the City of London during a visit to some of the city churches that had escaped the Great Fire of London. His agreeable manners, and the courtesy he extended to all, gained for him the attachment of the members, who deplore his loss. We understand that his collection of ancient armour and other antiquities will shortly be offered to public sale, and much competition will doubtless be excited for the possession of his choice and valuable specimens.

He was twice married, and had a family by each wife. The first died under peculiarly distressing circumstances, from her clothes catching fire in her room when exceedingly weak from a confinement. His second wife was the daughter of Dr. White, Surgeon R.N., of Chatham Dockyard.

His eldest son, Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq. is now Secretary to the Admiralty, and M.P. for Middlesex. He has assumed the name of Osborne, having married in 1844 Catherine-Isabella, only child and heir of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. of Thickeness, co. Waterford, and Newtown Anner, co. Tipperary.

MATTHEW WILSON, Esq.

Oct. . At Eshton hall, co. York, aged 82, Matthew Wilson, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the West Riding, and of Lancashire.

Mr. Wilson was born on the 10th Aug. 1772, the younger son of the Rev. Harry Wilson, M.A. Rector of Slaiburn and Vicar of Gargrave, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Fourness, esq. of Otley.

In 1800 he married his cousin-german Margaret Clive, widow of the Rev. Henry Richardson Currier, M.A. Rector of Thornton, and daughter of Matthew Wilson, esq. of Eshton hall, a barrister-at-law, by Frances, daughter of Richard Clive, esq. of Styche, co. Salop, M.P. for the county Montgomery, and sister to Robert first Lord Clive.

In 1825-6, Mr. Wilson rebuilt Eshton hall, which contains the splendid library formed by his half-sister Miss Richardson Currier, containing 20,000 volumes, and of which a Catalogue has been privately printed.

Mrs. Wilson died on the 29th May, 1848, having had issue two sons and three daughters. The former are, Matthew Wilson, esq. formerly M.P. for Clitheroe, who by his late wife Sophia-Louisa-Emerson, only daughter and heiress of Sir Wharton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe, co. Lincoln, Bart., M.P. for East Retford, has issue one surviving son, Matthew-Wharton, born in 1827; and the Rev. Henry Currier Wilson, M.A. Rector of Marton and Vicar of Tunstal. The daughters: Margaret-Frances-Anne-Clive, Frances-Mary, and Henrietta-Fourness; the last married in 1829 to Charles Hampden Turner, esq. and has a numerous family.

JOHN WILKS, Esq. F.R.S.

Aug. 25. In Finsbury-square, aged 89, John Wilks, esq. F.R.S. a magistrate for Middlesex, formerly M.P. for Boston.

This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Matthew Wilks, the eccentric but useful minister of Whitfield's Tabernacle in Moorfields. He was formerly an attorney, but of late years his name has not appeared on the Law List. He first contested the borough of Boston at the general election of 1826; on that occasion without success, the poll being—for

George J. Heathcote, esq. 372
Neil Malcolm, esq. . . . 313
John Wilks, esq. . . . 243

In 1830 he was elected—

Neil Malcolm, esq. . . . 337
John Wilks, esq. . . . 294
C. K. Tunnard, esq. . . . 186

Again in 1831—

George J. Heathcote, esq. 265
John Wilks, esq. . . . 249
Neil Malcolm, esq. . . . 51

At the first general election under the operation of the Reform Act, in 1832, Mr. Wilks was returned at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows:—

John Wilks, esq. . . . 509
John S. Brownrigg, esq. . 433
Major Benj. Handley . . 353

In 1835 the candidates were the same, and Mr. Wilks was again returned; but the opinions of the electors appear to have materially changed, as Mr. Brownrigg, the late unsuccessful Conservative candidate, was now placed foremost in their return—

John S. Brownrigg, esq. . 532
John Wilks, esq. . . . 356
Major Benj. Handley . . 321

In 1837 Mr. Wilks gave place at Boston to Alderman Sir James Duke. In 1847 he contested St. Alban's, but without success.

The politics of Mr. Wilks were always extremely Radical, and particularly on those points in which the Dissenters took an interest. He was for more than twenty years Honorary Secretary of "The Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Freedom." He was much attached to literary pursuits, and was a Fellow of the Royal, the Statistical, and Zoological Societies.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson announce that they are engaged to sell by auction, in three successive sales, the several collections of books, works of art, and autographs formed by Mr. Wilks. He had formerly sold, some years before his death, a large portion of his library.

He had a son, Mr. John Wilks, some time M.P. for Sudbury, and who made himself so notorious by his activity in the concoction of various joint-stock companies in the year 1825, that he acquired the name of Bubble Wilks. He died in Jan. 1846, and some account of his career will be found in our vol. xxv. p. 649. Mr. Wilks senior leaves three daughters, one of whom is married to the Rev. James Parsons, of York.

His body was interred in the Cemetery at Kensal Green, attended by "a number of friends of civil and religious liberty."

WILLIAM DENT, Esq.

Oct. 11. At his residence in Worcester, in the 71st year of his age, William Dent, esq. of Sudeley castle, in Gloucestershire, and a magistrate of that county, of which he served as sheriff in 1851.

Mr. Dent was the second son of the late

John Dent, esq. of Worcester, and grandson of Mr. Laurence Dent, of Yaden in Yorkshire.

At an early age this gentleman and his elder brother succeeded their father as partners in a manufactory of gloves at Worcester, which by their unremitting exertions and enterprising zeal in a few years acquired a more extended trade and reputation. After the peace of 1815 the firm of Dent and Co. by the agency of travellers, imported skins from various parts of the world, and were thus enabled, by the employment of native industry, to supply the English public with goods of the best quality, articles which had previously been the exclusive trade of Parisian manufacturers. Having realised by such means a substantial fortune, the Messrs. Dents became owners of an extensive tract of land near Winchcomb, in Gloucestershire, and afterwards they purchased from the Duke of Buckingham the ruined site of Sudeley castle and chapel.

This spacious quadrangular structure was erected in the reign of Henry VII. when, the Wars of the Roses having been happily terminated, wealth and taste could be devoted to the construction of mansions of a residential description. Sudeley, situated on a picturesque and secluded bosom of the Cotswold range, was a finished specimen of baronial splendour in the commencement of the sixteenth century. The widow of Henry VIII. here resided in her second nuptials; in these walls she became a mother, and in the vault of the adjoining chapel her remains were deposited. It was in this residence that the Lord Chandos entertained his Sovereign during the calamitous Civil War; when Charles I. signed his well-known letter of thanks to his faithful subjects in Cornwall; and from these portals did the owner sally forth with the imposing retinue that procured for him the denomination of "King of the Cotswolds."

The violence of turbulent times, and the negligence of peaceful periods, had combined in the dismantling of Sudeley, and of rendering this once princely residence a miserable ruin. As such it was found by the Messrs. Dent when its desolate remains became their property. The wealth, taste, and exertions of its new owners have been devoted to repair the ravages of time, to compensate the neglect of its previous possessors, and to afford the present age an opportunity of appreciating a residential mansion of the sixteenth century, united with the comforts of the nineteenth. The result of their anxious labours is most readily established in the approbation unanimously expressed by every visitor to the renovated edifice.

In the various rooms may be seen—Mabuse's famous picture of the Union of the Roses; Henry VIII. and his family by Sir Antonio More; Sir Thomas Seymour of Sudeley, presented by Lord Northwick; the Marquess of Northampton, brother of Queen Katharine Parr, by Sir A. More; Sir Francis Walsingham; Cromwell, by Walker; General and Mrs. Desborough, by Gaspard Netscher; Henry VIII., small size, by Holbein; with authenticated paintings by Rubens, Jordaens, Sasso-Ferrato, P. Veronese, Breughel, P. Brill, Vandermeer, Honthurst, Margansteen, Watteau, and Sir Peter Lely.

Among the furniture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, collected with incessant search and expense in this country and abroad, are a bedstead from Cunnor, a clock with the arms of Parr, and other interesting historical relics, including several letters of Queen Katharine. During the last twenty years the Messrs. Dent have devoted themselves to the formation of this collection, and in the uncertainty of life it is scarcely completed before the youngest of these enthusiastic gentlemen is removed by death from the further prosecution of his labours.

Mr. W. Dent was interred within the dilapidated chapel of Sudeley, which is about to experience thorough repair, and, after an interval of two centuries, this interesting building is, by the pious munificence of its present owner, to be restored to its former decorous state, when Lady Jane Grey sat therein, an attentive listener to the exhortations of Parkhurst, and Coverdale preached at the funeral of Queen Katharine Parr.

Dying unmarried, he has bequeathed his extensive property to his only surviving brother, subject to legacies to old domestics and bequests for charitable and religious purposes, among which is one of 1,000*l.* to the poor of St. Peter's parish in Worcester, the interest to be annually distributed in clothes and blankets. Mr. Dent's decease took place on the very day which he had previously fixed for the distribution of the charity, October 11, Old Michaelmas day.

JEDEDIAH STRUTT, ESQ.

Nov. 1. Aged 69, Jedediah Strutt, esq. of Belper, Derbyshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 7th Sept. 1785, the second but eldest surviving son of George Benson Strutt, esq. of Belper, by Catharina, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Radford, of Holbrooks, co. Derby; and was grandson of Jedediah Strutt of Derby who joined Sir Richard Arkwright in the great invention that raised both to wealth,

and proved a main source of national power. The manufactory and cotton mills of the Messrs. Strutt at Belper are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the great benefit they have conferred on the locality. In 1832 the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria visited Belper on their tour through the county of Derby.

Mr. Strutt married April 12, 1810, Susannah, only daughter of Joshua Walker, esq. of Clifton House, near Rotherham; by whom he had issue one son and three daughters: 1. Catharine, married in 1833 to the Rev. Edward Harry Abney, Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Derby; 2. Helen-Susan; 3. Marianne, married to Douglas Fox, esq. of Derby; and 4. George-Henry, born in 1826.

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H. M. CHADWICK, Esq.

Oct. 12. At Bath, in his 61st year, Hugo Malvesyn Chadwick, esq. of New Hall, co. Warwick, and Malvesyn Ridware, co. Stafford.

This gentleman was the only son of Charles Chadwick, esq. of Healey, Lancashire, by Frances, only surviving daughter and eventual heiress of Richard Green, esq. of Leventhorp house, co. York, by Frances, sister to Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. of Doveridge. He succeeded his father on the 29th July, 1827.

He married in June 1826, Eliza-Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-General Chapman, of Tainfield house, co. Somerset, and sister to Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, K.C.H., Governor of Bermuda, by whom he had issue an only son, John de Heley, born in 1834, and two daughters.

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REV. WILLIAM COOKE.

Oct. 18. At the Vicarage-house, Bromyard, in his 70th year, the Rev. William Cooke, M.A. Portionist and Vicar of that parish, Rector of Ullingswick, a Rural Dean of the Diocese, and a magistrate of the County of Hereford.

Mr. Cooke was born in the city of Hereford August 2, 1785, where he received his early education. He entered at New college, Oxford, under Dr. Gauntlett, in 1802, proceeding to his degree of B.A. June 1806, M.A. 1810.

In 1807 Mr. Cooke was elected one of the Masters of the Hereford Collegiate School, where his firm yet cheerful method of stimulating the studies of his pupils, induced a feeling of ready obedience and filial regard, which in after years ripened into pleasing friendship, enabling tutor and pupil to recur with mutual delight to the period of their early intimacy. In 1808 Mr. Cooke was admitted a Priest

Vicar, and in 1818 appointed Succentor, of Hereford Cathedral.

A strong natural genius for choral music, cultivated to a high degree of perfection, enabled him to effect many improvements in the mode of performing the cathedral service, and to make valuable additions to the musical library of the church of Hereford. His vicarial brethren fully appreciated his choral exertions, and testified their gratitude for his constant attention to the interests of the college by presenting him with a handsome silver salver in the year 1827.

As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by those who were associated with him at different stages of his career, we may give the following extract from the act-book of this clerical society on the resignation of his cathedral preferments in January 1836:—

“The Rev. William Cooke having this day resigned his place in this society in consequence of his institution to Bromyard, we the Custos and Vicars do hereby express our unfeigned regret at the loss of so deserving a member, and record with grateful feelings the claim which his long and valuable services have established to the esteem and regard of all the members of the college. His acknowledged choral abilities and usefulness, his zealous discharge for many years of the duties attached to the office of Succentor, his accurate knowledge and active habits of business, his indefatigable exertions in promoting every object connected with the interests of the college, his cheerful disposition, his social manners and readiness at all times to oblige, these and other valuable qualities all combine to throw the deepest shade of regret over the dissolution of a connection strengthened by length of time, endeared by long habits of friendly intercourse, and associated with the warm sympathies of the heart. In offering this parting tribute of regard to the worth of our friend and brother, we would assure him withal that we shall never cease to cherish the most friendly sentiments and feelings towards him, and take a lively interest in every thing connected with his prosperity, health and happiness.”

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John Dent, esq. of Worcester, and grandson of Mr. Laurence Dent, of Yaden in Yorkshire.

At an early age this gentleman and his elder brother succeeded their father as partners in a manufactory of gloves at Worcester, which by their unremitting exertions and enterprising zeal in a few years acquired a more extended trade and reputation. After the peace of 1815 the firm of Dent and Co. by the agency of travellers, imported skins from various parts of the world, and were thus enabled, by the employment of native industry, to supply the English public with goods of the best quality, articles which had previously been the exclusive trade of Parisian manufacturers. Having realised by such means a substantial fortune, the Messrs. Dents became owners of an extensive tract of land near Winchcomb, in Gloucestershire, and afterwards they purchased from the Duke of Buckingham the ruined site of Sudeley castle and chapel.

This spacious quadrangular structure was erected in the reign of Henry VII. when, the Wars of the Roses having been happily terminated, wealth and taste could be devoted to the construction of mansions of a residential description. Sudeley, situated on a picturesque and secluded bosom of the Cotswold range, was a finished specimen of baronial splendour in the commencement of the sixteenth century. The widow of Henry VIII. here resided in her second nuptials; in these walls she became a mother, and in the vault of the adjoining chapel her remains were deposited. It was in this residence that the Lord Chandos entertained his Sovereign during the calamitous Civil War; here Charles I. signed his well-known letter of thanks to his faithful subjects in Cornwall; and from these portals did the owner sally forth with the imposing retinue that procured for him the denomination of "King of the Cotswolds."

The violence of turbulent times, and the negligence of peaceful periods, had combined in the dismantling of Sudeley, and of rendering this once princely residence a miserable ruin. As such it was found by the Messrs. Dent when its desolate remains became their property. The wealth, taste, and exertions of its new owners have been devoted to repair the ravages of time, to compensate the neglect of its previous possessors, and to afford the present age an opportunity of appreciating a residential mansion of the sixteenth century, united with the comforts of the nineteenth. The result of their anxious labours is most readily established in the approbation unanimously expressed by every visitor to the renovated edifice.

In the various rooms may be seen—Mabuse's famous picture of the Union of the Roses; Henry VIII. and his family by Sir Antonio More; Sir Thomas Seymour of Sudeley, presented by Lord Northwick; the Marquess of Northampton, brother of Queen Katharine Parr, by Sir A. More; Sir Francis Walsingham; Cromwell, by Walker; General and Mrs. Desborough, by Gaspard Netscher; Henry VIII., small size, by Holbein; with authenticated paintings by Rubens, Jordaens, Sasso-Ferrato, P. Veronese, Breughel, P. Brill, Vandermeer, Honthorst, Margansteen, Watteau, and Sir Peter Lely.

Among the furniture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, collected with incessant search and expense in this country and abroad, are a bedstead from Cumnor, a clock with the arms of Parr, and other interesting historical relics, including several letters of Queen Katharine. During the last twenty years the Messrs. Dent have devoted themselves to the formation of this collection, and in the uncertainty of life it is scarcely completed before the youngest of these enthusiastic gentlemen is removed by death from the further prosecution of his labours.

Mr. W. Dent was interred within the dilapidated chapel of Sudeley, which is about to experience thorough repair, and, after an interval of two centuries, this interesting building is, by the pious munificence of its present owner, to be restored to its former decorous state, when Lady Jane Grey sat therein, an attentive listener to the exhortations of Parkhurst, and Coverdale preached at the funeral of Queen Katharine Parr.

Dying unmarried, he has bequeathed his extensive property to his only surviving brother, subject to legacies to old domestics and bequests for charitable and religious purposes, among which is one of 1,000*l.* to the poor of St. Peter's parish in Worcester, the interest to be annually distributed in clothes and blankets. Mr. Dent's decease took place on the very day which he had previously fixed for the distribution of the charity, October 11, Old Michaelmas day.

JEDEDIAH STRUTT, ESQ.

Nov. 1. Aged 69, Jedediah Strutt, esq. of Belper, Derbyshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 7th Sept. 1785, the second but eldest surviving son of George Benson Strutt, esq. of Belper, by Catharina, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Radford, of Holbrooks, co. Derby; and was grandson of Jedediah Strutt of Derby who joined Sir Richard Arkwright in the great invention that raised both to wealth,

and proved a main source of national power. The manufactory and cotton mills of the Messrs. Strutt at Belper are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the great benefit they have conferred on the locality. In 1832 the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria visited Belper on their tour through the county of Derby.

Mr. Strutt married April 12, 1810, Susannah, only daughter of Joshua Walker, esq. of Clifton House, near Rotherham; by whom he had issue one son and three daughters: 1. Catharine, married in 1833 to the Rev. Edward Harry Abney, Vicar of St. Alkmund's, Derby; 2. Helen-Susan; 3. Marianne, married to Douglas Fox, esq. of Derby; and 4. George-Henry, born in 1826.

H. M. CHADWICK, ESQ.

Oct. 12. At Bath, in his 61st year, Hugo Malvesyn Chadwick, esq. of New Hall, co. Warwick, and Malvesyn Ridware, co. Stafford.

This gentleman was the only son of Charles Chadwick, esq. of Healey, Lancashire, by Frances, only surviving daughter and eventual heiress of Richard Green, esq. of Leventhorp house, co. York, by Frances, sister to Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. of Doveridge. He succeeded his father on the 29th July, 1827.

He married in June 1826, Eliza-Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Chapman, of Tainfield house, co. Somerset, and sister to Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, K.C.H., Governor of Bermuda, by whom he had issue an only son, John de Heley, born in 1834, and two daughters.

REV. WILLIAM COOKE.

Oct. 18. At the Vicarage-house, Bromyard, in his 70th year, the Rev. William Cooke, M.A. Portionist and Vicar of that parish, Rector of Ullingswick, a Rural Dean of the Diocese, and a magistrate of the County of Hereford.

Mr. Cooke was born in the city of Hereford August 2, 1785, where he received his early education. He entered at New college, Oxford, under Dr. Gauntlett, in 1802, proceeding to his degree of B.A. June 1806, M.A. 1810.

In 1807 Mr. Cooke was elected one of the Masters of the Hereford Collegiate School, where his firm yet cheerful method of stimulating the studies of his pupils, induced a feeling of ready obedience and filial regard, which in after years ripened into pleasing friendship, enabling tutor and pupil to recur with mutual delight to the period of their early intimacy. In 1808 Mr. Cooke was admitted a Priest

Vicar, and in 1818 appointed Succentor, of Hereford Cathedral.

A strong natural genius for choral music, cultivated to a high degree of perfection, enabled him to effect many improvements in the mode of performing the cathedral service, and to make valuable additions to the musical library of the church of Hereford. His vicarial brethren fully appreciated his choral exertions, and testified their gratitude for his constant attention to the interests of the college by presenting him with a handsome silver salver in the year 1827.

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the ancient collegiate church was a labour in which he delighted, and the result of his exertions were thus commended by the archdeacon at his last visitation :—" Much has been done to render the edifice both convenient and decorous. Repairs and alterations, to a very large extent, have been effected, very much to the credit of the vicar, churchwardens, and inhabitants of Bromyard." These occupations in his parish and his other ministerial duties did not alienate Mr. Cooke's services from several important institutions in Hereford, with the success of which he had previously identified himself. The fund for assisting the Widows and Orphans of the Diocesan Clergy, and the arrangements of the Triennial Music Meetings in support of that excellent charity, were subjects of deep interest, and always found in him an active and valuable patron : his untiring efforts were the chief means of preserving the Hereford Festival from extinction in the year 1837. His strict integrity and constant desire to comply with the wishes of the humblest of his parishioners, together with that religious principle by which his conduct was ever governed, secured him the confidence of his friends and the estimation of the public ; and if one precept seemed to be more practically enforced by him than another, it was that which directs us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Mr. Cooke was Examining Chaplain to Bishop Huntingford, who appointed him a Portionist of Bromyard in 1825, and Rector of Ullingswick in 1829 ; under Bishop Musgrave he became a Rural Dean of the Diocese in 1839 : these preferments he held at the period of his decease.

His remains were deposited in the north transept of Bromyard Church, near his wife, who died in 1847, and a daughter in 1835. The pulpit, reading desks, and the communion-table were covered with black cloth. The window blinds were drawn, and the church presented a very mournful appearance. The funeral, in accordance with the express wishes of the deceased, was limited to the members of his family and a few private friends. Yet the service was attended by neighbours in deep mourning, and every private house and shop in the town indicated by its shutters and blinds the anxiety of the inhabitants to offer their tribute of respect to the memory of a gentleman who had enjoyed the affectionate esteem of those among whom he had so long lived, and who had zealously prosecuted his ministry. No event in the neighbourhood has called forth such a general expression of regret ; the demise of Mr. Cooke being regarded as the loss of a friend whose valuable advice and comfort, ac-

cessible to all, had been beneficially experienced by many.

Mr. Cooke and the Rev. W. W. Holland, Rector of St. Andrew's, Chichester, were joint editors in 1807 of an edition of the Canzonets and Madrigals of Thomas Morley, in the regular order of score, with a memoir of that eminent composer prefixed ; and Mr. Cooke contributed largely both prose and verse to various periodicals, but these compositions have not been published in a collected form.

The ecclesiastical preferment of Portionist-Rector of Bromyard is by a late determination of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners not to be filled up, and the patronage of Bromyard vicarage is transferred to the Bishop of Worcester.

REV. R. F. ST. BARBE, M.A.

Nov. 13. At Stockton, aged 64, the Rev. Roger Frampton St. Barbe, M.A., Rector of Stockton, Wilts, and of Sudbroke, Lincolnshire.

He was the fourth son of Charles St. Barbe, esq. of Lymington, Hants, banker, a magistrate for the county of Hants, and the male representative of the ancient family of St. Barbe of Ashington in Somersetshire, and Broadlands, Hants ; a family deriving some historical interest from its connection by marriage with Sir Francis Walsingham, and other eminent personages.

The subject of this notice received the early part of his education at the Grammar School at Southampton. He was afterwards a Fellow Commoner of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1816, M.A. in 1824. He was ordained in 1816 by Bishop Tomline, then Bishop of Lincoln, to the curacy of Little Barford, near St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and in the year 1817 was presented by the same Bishop to the rectory of Sudbroke, near Lincoln, which he served with the curacy of the adjoining parish of Nettleham until the year 1820, residing in the city of Lincoln, where he made himself professionally useful, especially by assisting in the supervision of the national schools.

On the translation of Bishop Tomline to the see of Winchester, he selected Mr. St. Barbe to be his domestic chaplain at Farnham Castle, and he resided there with the Bishop till the year 1824, when he was presented by that prelate to the rectory of Stockton, where he was resident for thirty years. During the greater part of this long period, a state of confirmed ill-health deprived him of the privilege of exercising the more active duties of his profession ; but as far as his powers went, he was " ready to every good work." He

had a truly benevolent heart and was munificent in his charities, and in his subscriptions to diocesan and other church objects; indeed, an appeal for assistance was never made to him in vain, either by strangers or by his own parishioners, who will long remember him with gratitude as their kind considerate friend and most liberal benefactor. When occasion offered he was equally mindful of the wants of his small and distant flock at Sudbroke, where he rebuilt the parsonage house and had a curate constantly resident.

Mr. St. Barbe was a man of high talent and very considerable attainments, both professional and secular, and possessed a fund of information upon almost every subject. He had a refined taste in all things connected with art and literature;—was himself an artist and a considerable poet, and moreover a good classical and French scholar. He was also clever and instructive in conversation; indeed few men were more fitted to shine both in his profession and in society had he been blessed with health. He published a sermon on Superstition, preached in Lincoln cathedral at the visitation of the Archdeacon of Stow in the year 1819, and was a contributor, both in prose and verse, to *Blackwood's Magazine* in its early and best days. He also wrote occasionally reviews of books and fugitive pieces at the request of friends, and was sometimes a correspondent of this Magazine, but his infirm health prevented him from undertaking any literary work of importance.

Mr. St. Barbe married, in 1834, Harriet only surviving child and heir of Thomas Money, esq. of Lincoln, formerly an officer in the army, who went to Ireland with the Marquess Townshend, when Lord Lieutenant, and was aide-de-camp to General Cornwallis. This lady, who was a suitable companion for his better years, and the comfort and solace of his long decline, survives to lament, with many attached friends who knew his worth, the loss of a most affectionate husband and a good man.

T. M.

MONTAGUE GOSSET, ESQ. F.R.C.S.

Oct. 21. At his residence, Broad Street Buildings, City, Montague Gosset, esq. F.R.C.S.

Few have done more good to their fellow creatures with less of personal or pecuniary advantage to themselves, than this eminent surgeon. Entering the profession at an early age, he devoted his whole time and talents to the study of disease and the relief of his fellow man. Acute in perception, indefatigable in research, he was as patient in observation, as he was prompt and bold in the application of the reme-

dial agents which the chemical world placed at his disposal. Not having the advantage of being attached to any hospital, he at the outset of his career saw that it was only by obtaining the confidence of the poor he could hope for that extensive field of practice which alone gives skill to the operator, and acumen and decision to the prescriber. Perhaps for five and thirty years he could boast, in this respect, a larger extent of practice than any surgeon not connected with a hospital, and larger even than many who are so attached. He has frequently written as many as from 90 to 100 prescriptions in a morning. He began at 8 o'clock, and it was often 2 o'clock before the last patient quitted his house.

Montague Gosset was the second son of Daniel Gosset, esq. of Langhedge Hall, Tanner's End, Edmonton, a magistrate of the county of Middlesex, and a gentleman of independent means, and was born 1 July, 1792. He received his education at a school at Broxbourne, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Jones, and it was to him that he was indebted for the solidity of the groundwork of his education, and upon which he was enabled himself to build so much. Inflamed with the loyalty of the times, his father, not content with himself serving his king as a captain in a regiment of volunteers, which he raised and in a great measure maintained at his own expense,—to the great detriment, be it added, of his private fortune,—determined, consulting his own feelings rather than those of his son, who was always of a studious turn, that his second son should enter the navy, for which the career of Nelson had then created such an extraordinary enthusiasm. He accordingly entered him on board His Majesty's ship *Curlew*, in Nov. 1806, commanded by Capt. Thomas Young. After remaining with him until July 1807, he was transferred to the *Guerrier*, and subsequently to the *Snake* sloop of war. He never went to sea without encountering tremendous storms. In the *Snake* he narrowly escaped shipwreck, the captain being obliged to throw all his guns overboard before the vessel righted. After serving some few years, he was invalided from the West Indies, where his ship was stationed, having met with an accident by which he broke his leg, besides being very much shattered in health. It was after his recovery that he determined upon relinquishing the navy, and devoting himself to a profession which, though less dazzling to the vulgar eye, yields to none in the solid benefits it confers upon mankind.

Mr. Gosset was apprenticed to the late Mr. Stocker, of Guy's Hospital, in 1809, and after working hard at anatomy and

surgery for five years, obtained his diploma in May 1814; having passed through his hospital career with considerable distinction, being a favoured pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, who had the highest opinion of him, as evinced by his unsolicited recommendation of him to the late Marquess of Bute, who was then in need of unremitting attention, as well as no ordinary skill, on account of his eyesight. He retained the affectionate friendship of his Lordship until the day of his death, Lord Bute invariably relying upon his judgment, not only in matters pertaining to his health, but also in his personal and private affairs; which intimate relationship an acquaintance with his sterling qualities was pretty sure to establish. In 1815 he went into Scotland, where he remained two years; after which he returned to Guy's Hospital, and again devoted himself to the study of surgery and anatomy, until 1819, when he commenced practice in Great George Street, Westminster, from whence he removed to the City; wherein he practised for 34 years, first in George Street, and lastly in Broad Street Buildings, where he closed his career. The branch of the profession which he pursued and adhered to through life was that of a consulting surgeon. To use his own words, "he wished to see disease on a large scale, and therefore devoted his attention to the poor, and soon succeeded in obtaining a larger field of practical observation than any other individual ever commanded who had not the interest to procure a hospital appointment." He thus obtained the means of performing all the capital operations in surgery, such as lithotomy, (in which he was singularly successful, never having lost a case, although his cases must have been numerous, judging from the fact of his statement in 1844, in his address to the profession, that one of the then council of the college had seen him operate for stone three times in one week,) aneurism, the removal of large tumours, diseased breasts, &c. &c.

Perhaps it is not saying too much, that he availed himself fully of the advantages which his extensive practice among the poor placed at his disposal. That he was no idle or inattentive observer is proved by the valuable contributions which he made to the surgical knowledge of the profession. He was the first—indeed we believe the case is unique—to detect and describe a peculiar accident of the elbow-joint, viz. dislocation of the ulna backwards and forwards, the ulna resting on the non-articular apophysis of the os humeri, and pressing on the ulnar nerve. The case is mentioned in Mr. Bransby Cooper's work on Dislocations.

In 1829 Mr. Gosset communicated to the profession the only case of renal aneurism then detected, the preparation of which is deposited in the Museum of Guy's Hospital. We believe that in 1840 he met with a second instance of the same disease. So far as we know, no other surgeon has ever detected or had in the course of his practice a similar case. In 1834 he directed the attention of the profession to the use of the gilt-wire suture which he employed in a case of vesicovaginal fistula of 11 years' standing; and, to show the importance of the new suture used, it may be mentioned, that it was a case in which Sir Astley Cooper had previously operated, using the ordinary means, and failed. It was adopted by his friend and fellow-student the late Mr. Morgan at Guy's, and who we believe continued its use in all similar operations which he performed.

In 1835 Mr. Gosset gave the profession a description of an improved tonsil iron, which facilitates in an especial degree the application of ligatures for the removal of enlarged tonsils, and which he used with great skill and unexampled success. Indeed it was an operation which by his skill he made peculiarly his own, few in the profession having the tact and judgment to apply the ligature successfully, and consequently having recourse to the knife, a clumsy expedient, and seldom giving relief, as it only succeeds in slicing off a piece of the enlarged tonsil.

In 1844 he published a paper showing the efficiency of nitric acid for the destruction of *nævi*, having applied that remedy successfully for 20 years before, and in cases where vesication, pressure, and setons had been previously tried by the most eminent hospital surgeons, and failed. In the same year he detailed a most simple and efficacious means of stopping hemorrhage from leech bites, by the application of a small circular piece of card over the orifice of the leech bite. He mentioned that he had never failed in arresting the bleeding by this simple means save once, when he had recourse to the actual cautery.

Among numerous other contributions to the stock of surgical knowledge, we should not omit a most important case of the dislocation of the *os malæ*, a description of which appears in Mr. Bransby Cooper's work on Dislocations.

Neither, in a summary of this sort, should the just amount of credit be withheld from him as the proposer of two instruments for dividing strictures of the urethra, the one perforating the stricture in its passage towards the bladder, the other cutting through it on withdrawing it.

The first was used at Guy's Hospital as early as 1818.

In 1843 he was made an Honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons. After the Council had determined upon in some measure popularising their body by admission thereto through the joint suffrages of the Fellows, he put forward, in a brief address, his claims upon the profession for the distinction of the membership of the Council. Although warmly supported by many independent Fellows, and most heartily so by the medical press, he was unable to break down the barrier of exclusiveness which the Council had raised against all who were not attached to the staff of some public hospital. Upon his rejection, he published a manly address to the profession, detailing the grounds upon which he rested his claims, and in consideration of which he had allowed his friends to put him in nomination for a post which it certainly was his ambition to fill. And we venture to add that no one acquainted with his career, either as a professional man or as an honourable upright member of society, would gainsay his claims to occupy a position which is usually looked upon, unworthy members though there have been, as a reward to the most eminent in the profession.

He was not cast down by his defeat, but pursued the even tenour of his way, devoting himself to the study and practice of his art, never relaxing the former, although the demands upon his time by the latter would have been a justification to a less conscientious man for giving it up. In 1851 his friends and family were seriously alarmed by a sudden attack of erysipelas, which supervened upon a wound which he had inflicted on himself in a post mortem examination. His life hung upon a thread for weeks; but through the skill and unremitting attention of his friends Dr. Babington and Mr. Hilton, under God's providence, he recovered, but not without serious damage to his constitution, as well as the loss of his left eye. His family hoped that his constitution had completely rallied, but it would appear that it had not, from the sudden and fatal attack which carried him off on the 21st October. The attack commenced with a cold and utter prostration of strength, rapidly succeeded by pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, effusion into which, after seven days of severe suffering, was the immediate cause of his death; and which has left a void in the profession, as well as among his friends, which we venture to add will never be filled up. His friends Dr. Babington and Dr. Gull rendered him every assistance which skill and unremitting kindness and atten-

tion could bring to bear upon a case which was almost hopeless from the commencement.

In private life Mr. Gosset was distinguished by those qualities which especially mark the gentleman and the man one would choose as a friend as well as by those domestic qualities which proved the solace of a life devoted to his profession. Never was a family more enthusiastically attached to a father than his, and never perhaps did a father justify and merit that attachment more truly than he did.

Mr. Gosset married very early in life, and, out of a most numerous family, leaves eight children to mourn his early removal from the world. He was buried in the family vault at the parish of All Saints, Edmonton.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, ESQ. LL.D.

Oct. 14. At Brighton, very suddenly, from the rupture of a vessel on the lungs, aged 39, Samuel Phillips, esq. LL.D. late of Sydenham Hill.

Mr. Phillips was the son of a respectable tradesman in Regent-street, who dealt in knick-knackereries of varied description, but principally in lamps and chandeliers. The family was of Jewish origin. At an early age he manifested a talent for mimicry and recitation which disposed his parents to train him for a career upon the stage; and having exhibited his talents before the Duke of Sussex, he received some kind patronage from that benevolent prince. It is believed that it was in obedience to the advice, and possibly through the assistance of His Royal Highness, that young Phillips, after a short preparation at the London University, went to the University of Göttingen, and that subsequently (his religious opinions having changed), he returned to this country, and entered at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, with the view of taking holy orders. After a residence of little more than a single term at college, the death of his father, and the necessity of assisting his mother, obliged him to abandon his plan: he returned to London, and, in conjunction with his brother, attempted to carry on the business which his father had left behind him. In this endeavour he failed, either because he was unaccustomed to business, or because the business did not answer their expectations; but, when the affairs were wound-up, Mr. Phillips was complimented for the rectitude and honour of his dealings.

In the year 1841, when twenty-six years of age, Mr. Phillips sought the means of a livelihood in the resources of his pen.

He had been attacked by a severe illness on the lungs, ruptured a blood-vessel, and the seeds of consumption declared themselves in his constitution; but he had married, and to his honourable mind the duty of providing for his family was paramount to all other considerations. He came up to London from Ventnor in the Isle of Wight, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health, and where he wrote the first part of "Caleb Stukely," a novel, with which he made his *début* in the pages of Blackwood. In 1843 his wife died; and, in the course of the succeeding year, having been introduced to the Marchioness of Aylesbury, who was then seeking a tutor to Lord Francis Bruce, he read with that young nobleman during the summer. Whilst he was staying at the seat of the Marquess he fell from his horse, and received an injury which threatened a development of the disease which was undermining his life. In 1845 he married again; and in the same year, through the interest of Lord Stanley, he wrote the principal leading articles that appeared in the Morning Herald in support of Protection. About this same time, or a little earlier, through the introduction of an old Cambridge friend (then known as one of the leader-writers for the Times), he obtained an appointment upon the staff of that journal to write reviews upon literary subjects, and he continued for the two or three subsequent years his literary contributions to both journals. In the same year he filled the office of Secretary to the Richmond Association—an association formed under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond and other of the Protectionist Lords, for the support of decayed farmers. In the following year he purchased the John Bull newspaper (assisted, it is believed, by Mr. Alderman Salomons, whom he assisted in getting up the details bearing on the Jewish question), and of this he was editor and proprietor for little more than a year. The speculation not being so successful as he had expected, and entailing upon him more laborious occupation than his delicate health could sustain, he had the good sense to abandon it; and from that time to his death his connection with the public press consisted in his position of literary reviewer for the Times and in being the writer of occasional reviews in the Literary Gazette. A selection of his literary essays in the Times has been published by Mr. Murray in his "Readings for the Rail."

The Crystal Palace Company appointed him their Literary Director: he wrote their General Handbook, and the Biographical

Handbook to their statuary, &c. He also superintended the series contributed by other writers. The interest which he took in the success of the undertaking was very great, and to that success, so far as it is at present ensured, he contributed in no small degree. Two years ago, the University of Göttingen conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

It has been already stated that the seeds of consumption were known to be germinating within him, and it was with the consciousness of this terrible fact that his laborious existence was passed. With death ever before his eyes, he laboured on bravely to the last: never fainting from his duty: never even suffering the cloud of melancholy to dull the mellow brilliancy of his intellect. Those who knew him best testify of him that he was the liveliest and most genial of companions, and one of the kindest-hearted of men.

From the commencement of his connection with the Crystal Palace Company he had resided at Sydenham-hill, supporting the position of a gentleman, and, as he had always done, dispensing a generous hospitality to his friends; but, his literary duties under the company being concluded, he contemplated a removal, and having purchased a house in Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, for his future residence, had gone to stay at Brighton whilst his new residence was being prepared for him. But he was doomed never to enter it. On the 14th October, another rupture of a large vessel upon the lungs carried him off suddenly, while he was at Brighton. On Saturday the 21st, his body was buried at Sydenham church; and his funeral was attended by many of those with whom it had been his pleasure to be intimate. At the conclusion of the service a subscription was entered into, at the suggestion of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, to erect a monument to Mr. Phillips's memory, and thirty guineas were collected on the spot. It was proposed that the subscriptions should not exceed a guinea each, and that the amount be limited to a hundred guineas. A committee, consisting of Mr. Jerrold, Mr. Delaine, Mr. Mowbray Morris, Mr. Farquhar, Dr. Latham, Mr. Mitchell, and one or two other gentlemen, was formed, and Mr. G. Bartley, of Woburn-square, accepted the office of treasurer.

Mr. Phillips has left behind him a widow and five children; and it is no slight proof of the industry of his literary life, that he has left them well provided for, having invested about 5,000*l.* in money and houses, and insured his life to the amount of 6,000*l.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 9. At Bryngwyn, near Oswestry, killed by a fall from his horse, aged 54, the Rev. *Leeds Comyns Booth*, Curate of St. James's, West Malvern. He was the only son of Lieut.-Col. Leeds Booth, of the 32d Regt. inspecting field-officer of Essex, who died in 1835, by Eliza-Sophia, eldest daughter and coheir of John Richard Comyns, esq. of Highlands, in Writtle, Essex. He was of St. Peter's college, Camb. B.A. 1835, M.A. 1840, and was formerly Curate of Harlington, Middlesex. He married Margaret, dau. of the late R. Mitchell, esq. of Tobago, and had issue one son, Bissett, and a daughter who is deceased. His body was deposited in the vault of the Comyns family at Writtle.

July 19. At Paramatta, New South Wales, the Rev. *Henry Hodgkinson Bobart*, Incumbent of St. John's, Paramatta; and formerly Missionary to New Zealand. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829.

Aug. 17. At Barnstable, the Rev. *Henry John Hutton*, D.D. Rector of Stoke Rivers, Devonshire (1852). He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1829, B. and D.D. 1848.

Aug. . . . The Rev. *F. Rutledge*, Incumbent of the union of Kilmaine, and a Prebendary of Tuam.

Sept. 3. At Leathwaite, Ulverstone, Lanc. aged 84, the Rev. *Edward Tyson*, Perp. Curate of that chapelry (1802).

Sept. 10. Aged 66, the Rev. *John Piccope*, Perp. Curate of Farndon, Cheshire (1844). He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820.

Sept. 12. The Rev. *Robert Cage*, Vicar of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

The Rev. *James Reid*, Rector of Clontarf.

Sept. 19. At Great Houghton rectory, co. Northampton, the residence of his son, aged 70, the Rev. *John Collins*, Rector of Ilston (1810) and of Orwich with Nicholaston (1813), Incumbent of Penrice (1813), Rural Dean of West Gower, co. Glamorgan, and a magistrate for that county.

Sept. 21. Aged 56, the Rev. *Edmund Pepys Notridge*, eldest surviving son of the late Josias Notridge, esq. of Rose hill, Wixoe, Suffolk. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1831.

Sept. 27. Aged 80, the Rev. *Richard Hale*, Rector of Goldsborough (1803) and Vicar of Harewood (1800), co. York. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797.

At Clifford, Herefordshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Francis Walewyn Trumper*, Rector of Grosmont, co. Monmouth (1847). He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1817.

Sept. 28. At Wotton, near Gloucester, aged 81, the Rev. *Francis Turner Bayly*, Rector of St. John's and Perp. Curate of St. Aldate's in that city, to both which churches he was instituted in 1804. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.A. 1796.

At Fittleton, Wilts, aged 67, the Rev. *William Thomas Philipps*, Rector of that place (1841). He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1813, B.D. 1824.

At Southfleet, Kent, aged 36, the Rev. *George Edward Murray*, Rector of that place. He was the eldest son of the Right Rev. George Murray, Lord Bishop of Rochester, by Lady Sarah Maria Hay-Drummond, second daughter of Robert 9th Earl of Kinnoull. He was of Christ church and afterwards of All Souls' college, Oxford, B.A. 1841. He married in 1848 Penelope-Frances-Elizabeth-Pemberton, youngest dau. of Brig.-Gen. Austin, K.T.S. and has left several children.

Oct. 2. In the Crimea, aged 34, the Rev. *George Mockler*, M.A. Chaplain attached to the Third Division of the British army; fifth son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Mockler, and grandson of Archdeacon Mockler. He was for some years Curate of Christ church, St. George's in the East, London.

Oct. 6. At Lausanne, the Rev. *George Francis Grey*, late Fellow of University college, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1822.

Oct. 7. In Paris, the Rev. *Francis Morse*, Rector of Baxterley, Warw. (1834). He was of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1834.

Oct. 9. At Athlone, the Rev. *Samuel Gordon*.

Oct. 10. At Hull, the Rev. *Frederick William Bromby*, Senior Curate of Holy Trinity church; son of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, the Vicar. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1845.

Oct. 11. At Dennington, Suffolk, aged 80, the Hon. and Rev. *Frederick Hotham*, Canon of Rochester, Rector of Dennington, and of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk; uncle to Lord Hotham. He was the second son of Beaumont the second Lord, by Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. He was of All Souls' college, Oxford, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1798; was presented to the rectory of Burnham Sutton in 1802, to his canonry of Rochester in 1807, and to the rectory of Dennington in 1808. He married, in 1802, Anne-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Hallet Hodges, esq. of Hampstead Place, Kent, and had issue five sons and five daughters: 1. Anne, married in 1846 to the Rev. William Barlow, who died in 1848; 2. Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. Governor of Victoria; 3. Louisa, married in 1844 to Lieut.-Col. Patrick Grieve, who died in 1853; 4. Frederica, married in 1840 to the late Rev. Charles Montagu Doughty, and died 1843; 5. Amelia-Dorothea; 6. the Rev. John Hallet Hotham, Vicar of Sutton at Home, Kent; 7. the Rev. Henry Hotham, Rector of Woodnesborough, Kent, who married in 1845 Mary, second daughter of the late Hon. John Hale, by Elizabeth, sister to Earl Amherst; 8. Augustus-Thomas, Capt. 75th Foot; 9. the Rev. William Francis Hotham, Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford; and 10. Henrietta-Gertrude.

Oct. 14. At Bristol, of cholera, aged 52, the Rev. *Robert Evans*, Head Master of the Grammar School in that city. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1830, D.C.L. 1848.

Oct. 15. At Bournemouth, the Rev. *James Meyrick*, late Vicar of Westbury, Wilts. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842.

Oct. 17. At Bath, aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Anson*, Rector of Sketton with Oxnead, Norfolk, last surviving brother to the Dean of Chester, and great-uncle to the present Earl of Lichfield. He was the fourth son of George Adams Anson, esq. M.P. for Lichfield, by the Hon. Mary Vernon, dau. of George first Lord Vernon. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798; and was presented to Sketton in 1807, and to Lyng cum Whitwell, in the same county, in 1827.

Oct. 20. At Trêveglwys, co. Montgomery, aged 68, the Rev. *James Morgan*, Vicar of that place (1850), and previously Curate from 1810.

Oct. 22. The Rev. *J. W. Baldwin*, Curate of Desertserges, near Brandon. He was seized with apoplexy when in the pulpit, and died within a few hours.

Aged 78, the Rev. *James Haldane Stewart*, Rector of Limpfield, Surrey (1846); son of the late Duncan Stewart, esq. of Ardsheal, co. Argyll. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1811; and was formerly Minister of Percy Chapel, London, and Incumbent of St. Bride's, Liverpool. On leaving the latter in 1840 his congregation presented him with portraits of himself and Mrs. Stewart, by G. Patten, A.R.A., and of the former an engraving was made by Mr. Lupton.

Oct. 23. At St. Brélade, Jersey, the Rev. *R. B. Macpherson Johnston*.

Oct. 24. The Rev. *James Carter*, Vicar of Bathford with Bathampton, co. Somerset (1824), and formerly a Minor Canon of Bristol.

At Rhiwias, Pentraeth, the Rev. *Owen Gethin Williams*, Perp. Curate of Pentraeth and Llanbedr Gôch, Anglesea. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1823.

Oct. 26. At Upham, Hants, aged 86, the Rev. *John Haygarth*, Rector of that place. He was the only son of John Haygarth, M.D., F.R.S., of whom a memoir with a portrait appeared in our Magazine for Oct. 1827. He was of St. John's college,

Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, was married in 1810 to Sophia daughter of the Rev. Edmund Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester, and was collated to his living by Bishop North in 1814.

Oct. 28. Aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Mitchell*, Vicar of Saneton (1835), and Perp. Curate of Holme on the Wolds (1817), Yorkshire.

At Drogheda, aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Blacker Owens*, Curate of Aghavilly, Armagh.

Oct. 29. At Snailwell, Camb. aged 93, the Rev. *Nicholas Isaac Hill*, for fifty-eight years Rector of that parish. He was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster 1775, elected to Christ church, Oxford, 1779, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786.—Mr. Hill had a 100l. share in a tontine: there are still four or five survivors, the last of whom will be entitled to 5000l.

Oct. 31. At Peckenham, Worc. aged 72, the Rev. *John Richard Ingram*, Rector of St. Peter's, Droitwich, and a magistrate for the county of Worcester. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; and was presented to his living by Earl Somers in 1810.

Nov. 1. At his glebe, the Rev. *Edmond Nugent*, B.A. Vicar of Denn, Cavan, second son of the late C. E. S. Nugent, esq. of Farren Connell house in the same county.

Nov. 2. Aged 77, the Rev. *William Grogan*, D.D. of Slaney park, Wicklow, Rector of Baitinglass, dioc. Leighlin.

Nov. 3. At Malaga, aged 29, the Rev. *George Harries Potter*, of Queen's college, Oxford, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1850, only son of Capt. Potter, of Gosport.

At Brighton, the Rev. *Henry John Rush*, Vicar of Hollington, Sussex, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Eglinton. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1817.

Nov. 4. At Shebbear, Devon, aged 55, the Rev. *Peter Davy Foulkes*, Vicar of Shebbear with Sheepwash (1829) and Perp. Curate of Abbat's Bickington (1823). He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1821.

Nov. 6. At Raunds, Northamptonshire, aged 60, the Rev. *Edward Barton Lye*, Vicar of that place. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1822; and was presented to his living in 1820 by Lord Chancellor Eldon. Though the benefice is a small one, Mr. Lye, possessing a private fortune, and being a widower without family, was enabled to do much good among his numerous poor parishioners.

At Great Tey, Essex, aged 64, the Rev. *John Bridges Storry*, Vicar and sinecure Rector of that place (1814), and Chaplain to Lord Howden. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, as 3d Junior Optime, M.A. 1814.

Nov. 7. At the house of his brother, George Forrest, esq. Highgate, near Kendal, aged 52, the Rev. *Robert Forrest*, for many years Head Master of the King's School, Paramatta, New South Wales.

Nov. 8. At Rockview glebe, aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Bolton*, Vicar of Dysertenos and Kilteale, Queen's county.

Nov. 13. Aged 64, the Rev. *Roger Frampton St. Barbe*, Rector of Stockton, Wilts, and of Sudbrooke, Lincolnshire. He was the fourth son of Charles St. Barbe, esq. of Lynton, Hants, by Anne, daughter of John Hicks, esq. of Eford, in the same county. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1816; and was Chaplain to Bishop Tomline, by whom, as Bishop of Lincoln, he was collated to the rectory of Sudbrooke in 1817, and afterwards, in 1824, presented to the rectory of Stockton, which was in the gift of the see of Winchester, though situate in the diocese of Sarum. Mr. St. Barbe married Harriet, daughter of Thomas Money, esq. of Lincoln, but had no issue.

Nov. 14. Aged 55, the Rev. *James Ratph*, Rector of St. John's, Horselydown, Surrey (1845). He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1842.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 26. At Victoria, Australia, aged 31, Ann-Elizabeth-Hawes, wife of G. D. Hedley, esq. M.D. eldest dau. of the late R. J. Peck, esq. of Newmarket.

June 28. At Hellenie, near Sydney, S. Wales, Charlotte, second dau. of the late Col. Shapland, C.B., Tewkesbury-park, Som. wife of Thomas Hood Hood, esq. eldest son of John Hood, of Stoneridge, esq.

July 22. At Port Raffles, aged 42, Edmund Scott Barber, esq. C.E., of Lantrissant House, Glam. Resident Director of the Eastern Archipelago Company's coal mines at Labuan.

At Melbourne, Australia, Capt. R. J. Wynn.

July 26. At Pernambuco, in the Brazils, William Stepple, esq. Secretary and Interpreter of the Visit Office, son of the late Wm. Stepple, esq. of Madeira.

Aug. . . On her passage from Melbourne, Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. Geo. Otter, and dau. of the Rev. C. Wedge, of Boro'-green.

Aug. 4. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, aged 42, Professor Green.

On board the Argo, on his passage home, on sick leave, aged 24, Lieut. Samuel Isaac Humfrey, Madras Engineers.

Aug. 13. At Martinique, James Henry Hutchins, son of the late Rev. James Hutchins, Rector of St. Alphege, London-wall.

Aug. 14. At Peshawur, aged 32, Lieutenant Edward Whelan, 4th Bengal Native Inf. eldest son of Sir Thomas Whelan, of Elnville, co. Dublin.

Aug. 21. At Bellary, aged 38, Arthur Cheyne, esq. M.D. assistant-surgeon 3d Madras European Infantry.

Aug. 22. At Proma, Burmah, aged 19, William Henry Bennett, esq. 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, only son of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, Vicar of Frome-Selwood, Som.

Aug. 28. At Chicacole, Major Edward Thomas Cox, of the Madras army, eldest son of John Lewis Cox, esq. of Ham-common.

Aug. 30. At Umballa, aged 27, Richard William Anderson, Lieut. 70th Bengal Native Inf. second son of Rev. R. Anderson, of Bedale.

Sept. 7. At Jackatalla, Neilgherry-hills, aged 21, Lieut. John Swaffield Orton Swaffield, H.M. 74th Regt. second surviving son of Robert Massall Swaffield, esq. of Westdown Lodge, near Weymouth.

Sept. 11. On board the Roxburgh Castle, in the Straits of Malacca, aged 20, John Becket Hodgson, fourth officer, third son of Edmund Hodgson, esq. of Brixton-hill.

Sept. 18. At the Baths of Lucca, H. Colyar, esq.

Sept. 19. At the Baths of Lucca, aged 20, Elizabeth-Martha, wife of Mark Noble, esq. dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Baynes, R. Art. C.B.

Sept. 21. At Beechmount, Canada West, aged 61, Capt. John Benning Monk, late of the 97th Regt.

Sept. 22. On board the Andes, from wounds received in the battle of the Alma, aged 28, Augustus Applewhaite, Lieut. (1850) and Adj. (1854) of the 23d R. W. Fusiliers, second son of E. A. Applewhaite, esq. of Pickenham Hall, Norfolk.

At Margate, aged 62, Louisa-Georgiana, wife of Edward Canning, esq. dau. of the late William Robert Spencer, esq. and sister to the Bishop of Jamaica.

At Jersey, aged 37, Mr. William Phillips, formerly of the Polytechnic Institution, London, and late of Rugby.

At Sholapur, aged 23, Second-Lieut. Edward John Wrench, Bombay Art. second son of the Rev. Dr. Wrench, Vicar of Salehurst, Sussex.

Sept. 23. Aged 73, Henry Fuller, esq. of the Rookery, Maraval, Trinidad. He was for many years Attorney-General of the island.

In the Crimea, aged 21, Ensign William Young

Johnston, 30th Foot. He carried the colours of his regiment in the battle of the Alma, and, though the colours were riddled, he did not receive even a scratch; but, on the evening of the 23d, after a severe day's march, he took cholera at six o'clock and was buried at six o'clock next morning. He was the youngest son of Mr. Henry G. Johnston, Fort Johnston, co. Monaghan, and brother to the Rev. Walter Johnston, Curate of Denton, Yorkshire. He was one of the finest young men in the service, being 6 feet 4 inches in height.

At Port of Spain, Trinidad, aged 56, Henry Scott, esq. Senior Member of the Legislative Council.

Sept. 24. At New Orleans, aged 51, Thomas Leefe, esq. son of the late Adm. John Leefe, of Canal House, near Malton.

Sept. 26. Before Balaklava, near Sebastopol, of cholera, Capt. Edward Lowther Crofton, 77th Reg. (1845) only son of the late Capt. E. L. Crofton, R.N., C.B. He entered the service in 1839.

Sept. 27. Lost in the wreck of the Arctic, on his passage to New York, Nockalls-Johnson, elder son of the late Lewis Nockalls Cottingham, esq. F.S.A. architect.

At Balaklava, of cholera, whilst in command of a siege train, on board the Sydney transport, Capt. Herbert Patton, R. Art. (1848) second son of Thos. Patton, esq. of Bishop's Hull, Somersetshire. He entered the Artillery in 1842, and was late Adjutant of the 1st battalion.

At Exeter, aged 73, Mary, relict of John Richards, esq. of Southampton.

Sept. 28. At Madeira, on his return home to England from the west coast of Africa, Thomas Partridge, esq. surgeon in the army.

Sept. 29. At Cromwell-terrace, Harrow road, aged 68, George Shaw, esq.

At Sandgate, Julia, wife of John Wilson, of Kilburn, and of Gray's-inn, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Hareby House, Linc. aged 53, W. P. Wingate, esq.

Sept. 30. In the Red Sea, whilst on his passage to England, Mr. George J. Bennetts, many years resident in China.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Adm. Curry, C.B. dau. of the late Daniel Blachford, esq. of Lower Tooting. She was married in 1804, and had a numerous family.

At Treillick, Cornwall, aged one month, John Davies Gilbert, posthumous son of the late John Davies Gilbert, esq.

On board H.M.S. Apollo, on his passage from Belbek to Balaklava, of cholera, brought on by his arduous duties after the battle of Alma, Francis Cornelius Huthwaite, esq. surgeon of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards (1845). He had served for thirty years on full pay.

At Southsea, Col. Charles Johnson, eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Johnson, Bart., and Scigneur of Argenteuil, Canada West, and late Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Kilkenny.

At Exeter, aged 88, Mr. Richard Knowing, for nearly fifty years a builder of that city.

The wife of the Rev. R. Robinson, Rector of St. Mary's, Newmarket.

Lately. At Messina, aged 76, of cholera, Wm. Barker, esq. British Consul at that place, son of the late Mr. Samuel Barker, of Linton, and first cousin to Mr. Samuel Barker, sen. of Sudbury.

At Sandgate, aged 21, Mary-Henley, eldest dau. of John Danby Christopher, esq.

At Messina, of cholera, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Maximilian Fischer, esq. formerly an eminent merchant at Leeds, and only daughter of the late Richard Tireman, esq. of York; also at Messina, of cholera, Henry Ross, jun. esq. grandson of the late Mrs. Fischer. The decease of this gentleman was the sixth which occurred in the same family within a few days.

In the Isle of Wight, Theresa, dau. of the late Wm. Garrard, esq. formerly of Watlington, Oxf.

At Paddington, William Griffith, esq. barrister-at-law, proprietor of Windsor and Frenches

estates, Barbados, son of the late Thomas Howard Griffith, esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly of that island. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 12, 1820.

At Paris, aged 52, Capt. Edward Wilson Kenworthy, of the Queen's Guard G. A., late of the 23d Madras Light Infantry, from which he retired in 1849.

At Paris, aged 62, Stucley Tristram Lucas, esq. heretofore of Baron's Down, Somerset, and a magistrate for Somerset and Devon.

Oct. 1. At Elsternwick, near Hull, aged 30, Maria, wife of Edward Baxter, jun. esq. and eldest dau. of Peter Clarke, esq. of Cheshunt.

Aged 44, J. Tilyer Blunt, esq. of Dorset-sq.

At Brighton, aged 68, John Hamlin Borrer, esq. banker. He was the son of John Borrer, esq. and inherited the property of the ancient family of Hamlin, of Linfield, Sussex. He married a dau. of Mr. Hall, banker, of Brighton, and had issue a son who died without issue, and two daughters, Mary, married to Mr. Soane, and Margaret to William Borrer, esq. of Henfield.

At her sister's, Mrs. H. Adams, Farnham St. Martin's, Suffolk, aged 64, Mary, fourth dau. of the late George Boldero, esq. of Ixworth, Suffolk, and relict of the Rev. W. Dodson, Rector of Wells and Claxby, Linc.

At Edinburgh, aged 51, the Right Hon. Louisa Countess of Hopetoun, relict of John Earl of Hopetoun. She was a natural dau. of the late Lord Macdonald; was married in 1826, and had issue one surviving child, the present Earl.

Aged 35, Newbold, only son of Newbold Kinton, esq. of Howley-place Villas, Maida-hill.

At Brighton, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. James Livingstone, late of Bombay Nat. Inf. He retired in 1831.

At Chelsea, aged 23, Catherine - Brickdale, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Alleyne Maynard, esq. of the Goldstream Guards.

At Brighton, aged 52, Martha, second dau. of the late Dr. Thomas Peter Powell, of Chichester.

At Morpeth, aged 67, John Robb, esq. M.D.

At Northwick-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 69, George Scholey, esq.

At her brother-in-law's, Commander Timmouth, R.N. at Charlton, Kent, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wingrove, of Titchfield, Hants.

At Worthing, aged 62, Mary-Hay, widow of Vice-Adm. the Hon. Philip Wodehouse. She was the dau. of Charles Cameron, esq. by Lady Margaret Hay, dau. of the Earl of Erroll; was married in 1814 and left a widow in 1838, having had issue, the present Capt. Edwin Wodehouse, R. Art. and three daughters.

Oct. 2. Aged 83, Mrs. Anthony, of Houghton-pl. Harrington-sq.

John, eldest son of John Hollingworth, esq. late of Boxley, Kent.

At Godalming, aged 82, Major James Lane, formerly Capt. 84th Regt.

Of choleraic diarrhoea, aged 59, Mr. John Moore, of St. Martin's-lane. For the last thirty years a publisher of prints illustrative of the turf and English national sports.

At Binfield-road, Stockwell, aged 66, George Morgan, esq. the last surviving son of the late Col. James Morgan, H.E.I.C.S. of Southampton.

At Whiteparish, Hants. aged 79, George Hill Danford Nunn, esq.

At Ham-common, Surrey, Hugh, only son of John Parson, esq.

Oct. 3. Walter, fifth son of Wm. Cobbett, esq. Sunbury, Middlesex.

At Aylesbury, aged 26, Anne, the wife of Capt. G. de la Poer Beresford, 16th Regt. She was the dau. of Major-Gen. C. E. Conyers, was married in 1849, and has left two sons.

William Ewbank, esq. formerly Capt. 90th Regt.

At Madrid, Signor Francisco Ferrari, the eminent Italian banker. He died worth 300,000. having begun life penniless.

At Cheltenham, aged 54, James Fortnom, esq.
 At Peckham, Roberts Charles Garrett, esq.
 At Colchester, aged 92, William Martin, the supposed heir of the celebrated Jennens's estate.
 At Stockwell-common, George Millick, esq.
 At West Isley, Berks, aged 57, William Morland, esq. J. P.
 At Kingston-upon-Thames, Anna-Maria, wife of William Phillips, esq.
 Aged 67, Thomas Ruston, esq. of Mark-lane and Camberwell.
 Aged 40, Mrs. Frances Louisa Sagar, of Southfield House, in Craven.
 At Cheltenham, aged 42, Courtland S. Shaw, esq. M.D. magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. co. Pembroke. He was the only surviving son of Colonel Shaw, of Tenby.
 At St. Anne's, Lewes, aged 86, Miss Cordelia Shelley, first cousin of the late Sir John Shelley.
 In New-cross, aged 77, Jas. Sparshott, esq. R.N.
 Aged 54, Mr. George D'Arcy Warburton, of York, only son of the late Rev. Robert Warburton, Rector of Holtby. He married Miss Fleming, principal dancer at York Theatre, 30 years ago.
 At the residence of her son the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D.D. Leamington, aged 80, Mary, relict of Capt. Thomas Winslow, 47th Regt. and only dau. of the late Robert Forbes, esq. of Bermuda.
 Oct. 4. At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 73, George Baring, esq. uncle to Lord Ashburton. He married in 1781, Harriet, second dau. of the late Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. and has left issue.
 At Bishop's Waltham, aged 63, William Frederick Barr, esq. Commander R.N. eldest son of the late Major Barr, of St. Cross. He entered the navy in 1803, was made Lieut. 1811, and served for eleven years on full pay, but had not been employed since 1815.
 Aged 21, Ferdinand Bell, of Kensington, grandson of Jonathan Bell, esq.
 At Brussels, aged 70, Maria, widow of George Blackshaw, esq.
 Isabella, fourth dau. of James Cousens, esq. of Sidcup House, Kent.
 At Ipswich, aged 52, John Footman, esq.
 At Dalston, aged 49, Mr. John Hoarc, one of the Vice-Presidents of the London District General Post-office.
 At Upper Clapton, aged 75, Thomas Kingsbury, esq.
 On the heights before Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 28, Capt. Hylton Jolliffe, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir Wm. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart. M.P. The deceased enjoyed the personal friendship of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and the Special Correspondent of the Times, in noticing his death, writes, "His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of sorrowing comrades, headed by the Brigadier of the Guards, Major-Gen. Bentinck." The deceased has left a widow and two daughters, one of whom has been born since his departure for the East.
 At Brighton, after a long and severe illness, aged 56, Richard Rowland, M.D. of Woburn-pl. Russell-square, a Fellow of the London College of Physicians, and Assistant Physician and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital. He graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1827. He was the author of a Treatise on Neuralgia 1838; the article Bronchocele in the Library of Medicine, and another contribution to the same publication in 1851 on Softening of the Brain. He was a man of very dignified and reserved disposition, but withal possessed of great suavity and kindness of manner.
 At Cheltenham, aged 73, Elizabeth-Lucy, widow of Isaac Spooner, esq.
 At the Priory, Kew, aged 53, William Falconar Walker, esq.
 At Great Malvern, aged 49, Edward Webb, esq. formerly of Park-hill House, Clapham.
 Oct. 5. At Stockwell-villas, Clapham-road, aged 68, Miss Boak.
 At Camberwell, aged 57, John Lewis Davey, esq.

In Balaklava bay, on board the Hydaspes, of fever, aged 19, Henry Charles Dawson, esq. Lieut. 6th Dragoons, eldest surviving son of the late Henry Dawson, esq. of Launde Abbey.
 At Halstead, aged 71, Jane, dau. of the late Edward Fowle, esq. of Cobtree, near Maidstone.
 At Greenock, Anne, widow of Alexander Kennedy, Minister of Jura and Colonsay, and dau. of the late Dr. Donald MacLaine, of Mull.
 At Wandle House, Mitcham, Peter Loudon, esq. of the Admiralty.
 At Knightsbridge, aged 63, Chas. Macalpine, esq.
 At Malta, of fever contracted at Varna, aged 22, James Molesworth, esq. Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers.
 At Balaklava, of cholera, aged 24, Dr. Alex. Rodney Reid, Assistant Staff Surg. to the Forces.
 At the residence of the Rev. D. T. Du Pré, Werelam, Norfolk, aged 71, Mary Ann Snow, third dau. of the late Joseph Snow, esq. of Banbury, Oxon.
 In Harrington-st. Hampstead-road, aged 62, Richard Troward, esq.
 Near Southampton, aged 65, George Blyke Watkins, esq. late of H.M. Customs.
 Aged 65, William Wood, esq. of Brixworth Hall, Northamptonshire. He was stabbed by Major Isham, the brother of his sister's husband John Vere Isham, esq.; the Major was labouring at the time under insanity, and is since deceased (see under Oct. 11.) Mr. Wood married Miss Towndrow, of the Newark, Leicester.
 Oct. 6. At Scutari, from fever contracted at Devna, aged 21. Lieut. Francis Alder, 77th Regt. third son of the Rev. Gilbert Alder, Vicar of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants.
 At Balaklava, of cholera, Major Robert Murray Banner, 93d Highlanders (1852). He entered the service in 1834.
 At Twickenham-green, aged 68, William Crouch, esq.
 At York, Maria, dau. of the late Capt. Darby, R.H.A.
 At Sutherland-sq. Walworth, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. David Davies. He served at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, and in the following battles in the Peninsula: Nive, Nivelle, Pyrenees and Corunna.
 At East Wickham, Kent, aged 81, Robert Dickson, esq.
 Of fever, off Sebastopol, on board H.M.S. Belleophon, aged 22, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, Rifle Brigade, second son of the Duke of Sutherland. His lordship escaped unhurt at the victory on the heights of the Alma, where he served with the Rifle Brigade. He was on the eve of returning to England, having just exchanged into the Coldstream Guards.
 At Clifton, aged 62, William Hautenville, esq.
 At York, aged 76, Chas. Howard, esq. of Melbourne.
 At Shirley, Maria, widow of John Jolliffe, esq. of Southampton.
 At Edinburgh, John Mackay, esq. M.D.
 At his father's residence, Enfield, aged 22, Richard Titley Waddington, esq. of the Inner Temple, only son of David Waddington, esq. M.P. The deceased was S.C.L. of Corpus Christi college, in the University of Cambridge.
 Oct. 7. At Weybread, Suffolk, aged 104, Mrs. Susan Ablett. She was baptised on the 13th of October, 1754, and her burial took place on the 13th of October, 1854.
 Cecile, wife of Thos. Boddington, jun. esq. of Gunnersbury-lodge, Middlesex.
 At Scutari, from wounds received at the battle of Alma. the Right Hon. William-Frederick Lord Viscount Chewton, Lieut. and Capt. Fusilier Guards (1847): eldest son of the present Earl of Waldegrave, by his first wife Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. and Lady Elizabeth Grey. He married in 1850 Fanny, only dau. of the late Capt. John Bastard, R.N., and has left issue two sons and one daughter. He entered the Guards in 1841.
 At Bristol, aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Cor.

coran, late 46th Regt. eldest dau. of Edward Preston, esq. of Rose Hill, Eccles.

In Hatton-garden, aged 78, Charles Edward Cox, esq.

Aged 85, Mary, relict of the Rev. S. G. F. T. De-mainbray, Rector of Broad Somerford, Wilts; of whom a memoir was given in our August Magazine, p. 193.

At Albury-park, aged 71, Lady Harriet, wife of Henry Drummond, esq. F.R.S., M.P. for West Surrey, sister to the Earl of Kinnoull. She was the eldest dau. of Robert-Auriol the 9th Earl, by his second wife Sarah, 4th dau. and coheir of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, third son of the third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. She was married in 1817, and had issue two daughters, Louisa Lady Louvaine, and Adelaide, wife of Sir Thomas Rokewood Gage, Bart.

At Fleet rectory, Linc. aged 41, Mary-Stanger, wife of the Rev. James Jerram.

Before Sebastopol, of cholera, Adam Maitland, esq. Capt. 79th Highlanders, son of the late Hon. Thomas Maitland, of Dundrennan, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland.

At the residence of his son-in-law Keppell-st. Russell-sq. aged 84, Moses Philips, esq. for many years a resident of Bath.

Aged 18, Ensign Cambridge Hastings Paynter, 26th Cameronians, son of T. Paynter, esq. Boskenna, Cornwall. He was killed in the discharge of his duty at the calamitous fire at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Aged 75, Edward Horwood, esq. Manor House, Weston Turville, Bucks.

At Scutari, Lient. Thomas William Wollocombe, 47th Regt. (1849), of wounds received at the battle of the Alma.

Oct. 8. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 43, Henry Stroud Barber, esq.

On the heights of Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 18, Lea Birch, Lient. 55th Regt.

Aged 89, Major John Crosse Godsalve Crosse, of Berwick House, Raynham, Essex.

At Ewell, Surrey, aged 88, Miss Mary Debary, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Peter Debary, formerly Vicar of Hurstbourn-Tarrant, Hants.

At his residence, Warwick, aged 80, Kelynge Greenway, esq. He was admitted an attorney in 1795, and retired from that profession in 1833. He became a banker in 1804, and was subsequently made a magistrate for the county as well as for the borough of Warwick. He was High Sheriff of Warwicksh. in 1841, and Mayor of Warwick for two years under the old corporation. His remains were interred in the family vault in St. Nicholas's churchyard.

At Elington, aged 86, Henry Heath, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 69, Mrs. Hockley, of Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

Aged 29, Maria, wife of John Hudson, jun. and youngest dau. of the late Benj. Sewell, esq. of Blackheath-park.

At Hampton-court, aged 26, Charles Edward Holdsworth, esq. second son of George Holdsworth, esq. of St. John's, Wakefield.

At Wisbech, aged 60, Charles Littlewood, esq. of York-row.

At Stonehouse, aged 22, Robert-Edward, son of Henry Mayne, esq. late 49th Regt.

In Bermondsey-sq. aged 57, Ann-Christiana, relict of Mr. Henry Phillips, and eldest dau. of Abbey House, Bermondsey.

At Bradshaw Hall, Cheshire, aged 54, Ann Thearsby, relict of the Rev. William Henry Prescott.

At Burgate, Suffolk, Emily-Crosse, youngest dau. of the late R. P. Frichard, esq. of Sydenham.

At Sandwich, Bertha-Jane, youngest dau. of E. F. Stratton Reader, esq.

At Milton, aged 86, Mr. Arthur Shrubsole, sen.

At Ramsgate, aged 77, Catherine, widow of Francis Small, esq. R.N.

At Orleans, Ernest, youngest son of Richard Tili, esq. of Clapham.

Aged 57, Thomas Trollope, esq. surgeon, Wethersfield, Essex.

Oct. 9. In Hanover-st. aged 74, John Booth, esq. of Friskney, justice of the peace for the parts of Lindsey, Lincolnsh.

At Wighill-park, aged 79, Mrs. Cooke, of Bootham, York.

At Islington, aged 74, Miss Elborough.

At Truro, on his way to the residence of his brother at Redruth, aged 43, George Haye, esq. of Haye, near Callington, Cornwall.

At Wisbech, aged 60, Charles Balguy Littlewood, esq.

In Connaught-terr. Hyde-park, aged 68, Charles Lucas, esq. formerly of the 9th Light Dragoons.

Aged 42, Caroline, wife of Philip Palmer, esq. of Oakley-place, near Windsor, only dau. of the late Richard Thompson, esq. of Farnham Royal.

At the Baths of Lucca, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. F. G. Rawlins, Rector of Leaden Roding, Essex.

In Torrington-square, Mary, relict of William Rixon, esq.

At Weston, near Bath, aged 54, Francis Jonathan Robotham, late of Hampstead.

In London, aged 36, Emily, wife of the Rev. William Russell, Rector of Aberedw, Radnorshire.

At Leamington, aged 70, Anne, wife of Samuel Taylor, esq. formerly of Little Bowden, co. Northampton.

At Binfield-lodge, Berks, aged 36, John Webb, esq. second son of Charles Webb, esq. of Streat-ham, Surrey.

At Iona-lodge, Bridge of Allan, N.B. Janet-Helen, wife of John Wild, esq. and dau. of the late Capt. Fulton, R.N.

Oct. 10. In Eastbourne-terr. aged 88, Lient.-Col. Alexander Baillie, of the Madras estab.

At Grayswood, near Haslemere, Surrey, aged 82, John Cuning, esq. magistrate for the county.

At Eastgrinstead, aged 64, George Ellis, esq.

At Stratford-pl. aged 80, Thos. Emmerson, esq. At Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, aged 69, Anthony Frederick Fearon, esq. late of the Stamp and Tax-office.

At Shide House, I.W. aged 52, Major William Foquett, late of the Bombay army.

At Balaklava, of cholera, aged 18, Woodford, fourth son of Capt. Conway Gordon, of Southsea, Hants.

In Notting-hill-terr. Mrs. Hall, widow of William Hall, esq. of Kensington, surgeon.

At Wentworth Woodhouse, aged 3 months, Lancelot-Edmund-Bridgeman, youngest son of the Rev. William Bridgeman Simpson.

Jane, wife of Acheson St. George, esq. of Wood Park, co. Armagh.

Aged 82, Priscilla, relict of the Rev. Zachariah Stichall, formerly of Wisbech St. Peter's.

At Newark-upon-Trent, aged 77, James Tomlinson Terrewest, esq. late Major 34th Regt.

Drowned off Constantinople, by the upsetting of a native boat, John Anderson Thomson, son of Arthur Thomson, agent of the Bank of Scotland at Aberdeen.

Oct. 11. At Cheltenham, William Henry, second son of the late John Atkinson, esq. of Maple Hayes, Staff.

Aged 54, Martha, wife of Joseph Dent, esq. of Ribston Hall, Yorkshire. She was the dau. of Mr. Joseph Birley, was married in 1825, and had issue four sons and one daughter.

At Teignmouth, Devon, aged 25, Susan, wife of E. A. English, esq.

At Brighton, aged 31, Caroline Nesbitt Grey, widow of Capt. Charles Conrad Grey, R.N. son of Lient.-Col. the Hon. William Grey, uncle to Earl Grey. She was the eldest dau. of the late Major Turner Macan, of Carriff, co. Armagh, by the present wife of William Henry Whitbread, esq.

At the rectory, Clyst-hydon, Devon, aged 83, Harriet, dau. of the late John Waterhouse, esq. of Well-Head, Halifax, and relict of the Rev. Francis Huyshe, Rector of Clyst-hydon.

At Northampton, aged 48, Thomas Isham, esq. late Major in the 79th Highlanders: brother to John Vere Isham, esq. of Brixworth Hall, in that county. He never recovered from the fit of epilepsy with which he was attacked at the time of the melancholy catastrophe at Brixworth (recorded under the date of Oct. 5).

At Bemerton, near Salisbury, aged 69, Miss Ann Lawes.

At Eltham, Kent, Maria, relict of Augustus Henry Moore, esq. of Gray's-Inn, having survived her husband only six months.

At Hastings, Henrietta, wife of Charles Robinson, esq. of Lee-road, Blackheath.

At South Lambeth, Sarah, widow of John Russell, esq. many years Under Secretary of Taxes.

At St. Stephen's vicarage, Canterbury, aged 17, George-Baker, eldest son of the Rev. John White.

Oct. 12. At Surbiton, Lady Ellis, wife of Sir Henry Ellis, principal Librarian of the British Museum.

At Plymouth, aged 21, Georgina-Braithwaite, second dau. of Dr. Hingeston.

At Croscombe, Somerset, aged 82, Bernard G. Pinney, esq.

At Hanover, aged 12, Brymer-Wright, son of the late Major Taynton, H.E.I.C.S. and of Mrs. Taynton, late of Cadogan-pl.

Anne, wife of John White, esq. of Ottery St. Mary, and dau. of the late William Wills, esq. of Coesdon Hall, Axminster.

Oct. 13. At Langham, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Thos. Dain, esq. of Cottesmore, for many years steward of the estates of Sir Gerard Noel, Bart.

At Starcross, aged 90, Miss Mary Fryer.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 58, John Groswe, esq.

At Southsea, aged 36, Nicholas Marshall, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. E. Marshall Hacker, of Islley, near Oxford.

At Ravensthorpe, near Thirsk, aged 31, Charles Horsfall, esq. youngest son of the late John Garnett Horsfall, esq. of Bolton Royle.

At Littlebourn rectory, Kent, aged 58, Capt. William James, h.-p. Scots Fusilier Guards.

At Lowestoft, six weeks after marriage, aged 21, Charlotte, wife of Charles Latter, of Kensal House, Harrow-road.

At Wye, aged 41, Mr. James Lovell, surg. late dispenser at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

At Croydon, aged 66, Alphonso Francis Matthey, esq. late of Messina.

Harriet, wife of J. B. G. P. Paske, esq. late of Madras Civil Service.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John, eldest son of Sir John Power, Bart. of Kilfane, co. Kilkenny.

Oct. 14. Aged 60, James Bishopp, esq. late of West Burton, Sussex.

Aged 76, Susanna Caley, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Mastin Caley, esq. of Upp Hall, co. Lincoln.

At Camberwell, aged 81, Mary-Anne, widow of William Cooke, esq. surg. Great Baddow, Essex.

At Bushey, Herts, aged 76, Jessy, widow of William Davies, esq. formerly of the firm of Cadell and Davies, booksellers in the Strand.

At Wolverhampton, Eleanor, relict of Thomas Devey, esq. of Bridgnorth, and of Kingslow, Salop.

At Brighton, Caroline, wife of John S. M. Fonblanque, esq.

At Newlands, Rastrick, near Huddersfield, aged 39, William Hopkinson, esq. of Elgin chambers, Ironmonger-lane, London, formerly of Sydney, N. S. Wales, and only son of the late William Hopkinson, esq. surgeon, Brighouse.

At Croydon, aged 66, Alphonso Francis Matthey, esq. of Duppas-hill.

At Caserta, Prince Vincent Count de Milazzo, son of the King of Naples. He was born on the 26th April, 1851.

At South Lambeth, aged 82, Sophia, widow of the Rev. W. P. Nethersole, Rector of Clophill, Beds.

In London, Mary-Nettleton, eldest dau. of James Leakey, esq. of Southernhay, Exeter.

At Lower Seymour-st. Portman-sq. Pelham,

youngest son of George Stone, esq. of Charlton-grove, Kent.

At Little Ponton, Linc. Charlotte-Helena, wife of the Rev. P. W. Worsley, Rector of Little Ponton, and Canon of Ripon.

Oct. 15. At Liverpool, aged 23, the youngest dau. of the late William Fishwick, esq. of Longholme.

At Hull, Elizabeth, relict of Christopher Hayes, esq. of Barton-on-Humber, surgeon, eldest dau. of the late T. Davye, esq. of Malton, staff-surgeon 57th Foot.

At Dulwich, aged 77, Susannah, relict of Abraham Mann, esq. of Clapham.

At Leicester Frith, aged 74, Lucretia, relict of Thomas Westley Oldham, esq.

At Bath, aged 79, Sarah, relict of James Wintle, esq. H.E.I.C. Civil Service.

Oct. 16. Aged 33, William Wilberforce Bird, esq. eldest son of William Wilberforce Bird, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment.

At West Teignmouth, the widow of William Cartwright, esq. surgeon.

At Poole, aged 84, Mr. Francis Edwards, a member of the corporation of that borough, and till within a few months of his decease, collector of Quay and Harbour dues.

At Ashburton, aged 20, Bridget, only dau. of the late John Fribble, esq. of Newton Abbot.

At Bath, Sophia, dau. of the late Edward Markland, esq. of Leeds.

At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 77, Miss Mary Moss.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mary-Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. William Heard Shelford, M.A. Rector of Preston St. Mary, Suffolk.

At Sebastopol, Captain Albert Evelyn Rowley, Grenadier Guards. He was the second son of Sir Charles Rowley, of Hill House, Berkshire.

At Kennington, Surrey, aged 74, John Watts, esq. for 30 years member and officer of the Royal Society of Musicians.

Oct. 17. At her father's, James O'Hea, esq. Mount Verdon, Cork, Eliza-Agnes, wife of G. H. Barton, esq. of Pimlico.

On the heights of Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 30, Henry Beckwith, assistant-surgeon 49th Regt. eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Arthur Beckwith, M.A. Vicar of Collingham, Yorkshire.

At Clifton, Miss Constance Lydia Baten, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Yate Benyon, esq. K.C. of Ash, Shropshire.

Aged 84, Mrs. Bosquet, late of Braybrooke, co. Npm. widow of the Rev. James Bosquet, and only sister of the late Col. Perrott, of Addlestrop-park, Glouc.

At Croydon, aged 36, Mary-Isabella, dau. of Samuel Buckley, esq.

At her brother's in London, aged 36, Louisa, dau. of Mr. Edw. Case, and grand-dau. of the late Dr. Middleton, of Lynn.

John James Coward, esq. of Bath.

At North Cray, aged 58, Maria-Elizabeth, wife of Richard Gosling, esq.

Aged 75, Mr. John Harris, of Abingdon, a magistrate and alderman of the borough.

At Plymouth, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Johnson, esq. of Bristol.

At Spratton, aged 80, Richard Henry Langton, gent.

In the Close, Salisbury, Louisa, wife of Capt. D. Macdonald.

Killed in action, at Sebastopol, aged 18, Charles Madan, Midshipman of H.M.S. Sanspareil, third surviving son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A. Canon Residentiary of Lichfield.

At Clapham-common, aged 64, Sophia-Stephens, widow of Daniel Taylor.

Oct. 18. Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Anthony Chester, of Chicheley Hall, and only dau. of the late William Brown, esq. of Lisbon.

On board H.M.S. Bellerophon, from wounds received in the discharge of his duty, aged 15, John Maitland Forster, Midshipman, second son of

Lieut.-Col. Bowes Forster, Military Auditor-gen. at Madras, and grandson of the late Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.

At Jersey, Sanderson Ilderton, esq. of Ilderton, Northumberland.

At Cheltenham, Robert H. S. Jackson, esq. Capt. and Adj. 1st or South Durham Militia.

At Brighton, Matilda-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Rosewell Lacon, esq. of Shropshire.

At her brother's Edward S. Brett, esq. of the Elms, Bridlington, aged 53, Janetta-Margaret, wife of the Rev. Peter La Trobe, of London.

At Clifton, aged 47, Ellen, fourth dau. of the late John Marshall, esq. of Hallsteads, Cumb. and sister to Lady Montague.

At Haddenham, aged 77, William Martin, esq. for many years a resident at Willburton.

At Sherborne, aged 84, Miss Sarah Meech, dau. of Mr. H. Meech, surgeon, formerly of Sherborne.

At Worthing, Dudley, youngest dau. of the late Robert Finch Newman, esq.

At Windermere, after an attack of cholera, aged 34, Charles Wm. O'Reilly, esq. of the Admiralty, Whitehall, nephew of the late Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart. His body was interred at Bowness.

At Brussels, aged 13, Katherine-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. W. Salmon, Incumbent of Hopton, near Yarmouth.

Oct. 19. At Dublin, Mr. Richard Barrett, for many years proprietor of the Pilot newspaper, a member of the association established by Mr. O'Connell for the attainment of the political and religious demands of the Roman Catholic party, and one of the state prisoners who, in 1843, were confined in Richmond Bridewell.

At Lowestoft, aged 52, James Colman, esq. of Stoke Holy Cross, near Norwich.

At Plymouth, Catherine, widow of Adm. Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B. She was the dau. of Gabriel Jeffreys, esq. of Swansea, and was left a widow in 1837.

At Ashburton, aged 20, Bridget, only dau. of the late John Gribble, esq. of Newton Abbot.

At Brighton, Frederick James Hall, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, one of the magistrates for Sussex. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1827, and formerly practised in London as an equity draftsman and conveyancer, and went the Midland circuit.

At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, John Rae Lee Harvey, esq. of Castle Simple and Mousewold, Renfrewshire.

At Southend, Essex, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hooper, esq. of Thavies-inn, and Tollington-park.

At Liskeard, aged 57, Susan, wife of R. Langford, esq.

At Great Malvern, Charles-Hastings, only child of the Rev. Charles Levingston, M.A. Rector of St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight.

At Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 83, Roderick Mackenzie, esq.

Aged 40, John Magnus, esq. of Balham, Surrey, and Savage-gardens, City.

At Chertsey, aged 64, Ann-Amy, widow of Thomas Newman, esq.

At Brighton, Clementina, widow of Col. George Jackson Rogers, H.M.S. late of the Cape of Good Hope.

At Howley-pl. Maida-hill West, Samuel John Stephens, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 41, John Philip Stevens, Capt. R.M. (1848). He had recently invalidated from the Albion, in the Black Sea, and was placed on the retired full-pay list about three months since.

Oct. 20. Aged 71, William Henry Allen, esq. Principal of the Hon. Soc. of Clifford's Inn, and of Brook House, Lewisham.

At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Blencowe, widow of Henry Prescott Blencowe, esq. of Thoby Priory, Essex.

At the house of the Rev. C. Rose, York, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Fewster, of the Charter House, Hull.

At the Vicarage, Quethiock, aged 20, Louisa-Jane-Bulteel, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher.

At Clifton, near Manchester, from concussion of the brain caused by a fall from his horse. Mr. Ellis Fletcher, of Clifton Hall, the owner of a very extensive and valuable property, known as the Clifton estates. He had only recently attained his majority.

James Gowers, esq. of Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

Killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, George Herbert Harris Greathed, First Lieut. H. M. S. Britannia (1846), third son of the late Edward Greathed, esq. Uddens House, Dorset.

In Pelham-crescent, Brompton, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Richard Lucas, of Hitchin.

At Lower Tulse-hill, Brixton, aged 48, Mrs. Robert Milburn.

At Bath, aged 91, John Helyar Roche, esq.

At Cheltenham, Eleanor, second dau. of the late Charles Weaver, esq. of Atterton, Leic.

At Vauxhall, Maria, second dau. of the late Henry Wy, esq. of Billiter-street.

Aged 86, Frances, widow of John Wood, esq. of Stockwell-common, Surrey, mother of Henry Wood, of Clifton-hill, near Bristol.

Oct. 21. Aged 43, Henry E. Austen, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar Nov. 18, 1836, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

At Edgbaston, aged 69, Frances, wife of John Cummings, esq.; and on the 24th, aged 69, the above-named John Cummings, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 26, Eliza-Clio, youngest dau. of Capt. Deans, R.N.

At Totness, aged 48, Jeffery John Edwards, esq. Capt. South Devon Militia.

At Lewes, at her father's house, the Rev. H. H. Piper, aged 46, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of George Elliot, late of St. Helen's, Lanc.

At Downside-cottage, near Shepton Mallet, the wife of T. Flower, esq. M.D.

At Higher Broughton, near Manchester, Mrs. Hampson, widow of the Rev. Wm. Hampson, Incumbent of Peel, Little Hulton.

At Ponder's-end, Middlesex, aged 57, Alfred Langford, esq.

At Maunby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 19, Ellen, dau. of Wm. Leaf, esq. of Park-hill, Stratham.

At the Bridge of Allan, near Stirling, N. B., Lieut.-Col. Augustus Losack, K.S.F. only son of the late Admiral Losack.

At Edinburgh, aged 79, Jos. Molleson, esq. M.D.

At Bath, Mary, wife of Mr. Martin Morrison, esq. of Newport, Monmouthshire, dau. of the late John Carr, esq. of Ford, Northumberland.

At Stoke Newington, aged 73, Richd. Smith, esq. In Lower Belgrave-st. aged 95, the Dowager Lady Thomas.

At Tanhurst, aged 9, Henrietta-Maria, youngest dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.

Aged 89, Mary Duchess of Wurtemberg. Her Highness was sister to Prince Adam Czartoryski, and shared her brother's exile. She married in 1784 duke Ferdinand Louis of Wurtemberg, and was divorced from him in 1792.

Aged 70, Mrs. Yelloly, widow of J. Yelloly, esq. M.D., F.R.S. of Cavendish Hall, Suffolk.

Oct. 22. At Milton Abbas, aged 71, Susan, wife of David Bertie.

At Dix's Field, aged 79, John Blatch, esq.

At Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 33, Sergeant-Major Northcott Chuck, 13th Light Dragoons.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. Anne, wife of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G.C.B. She was the daughter of James Dundas, esq. and was married in 1799.

Henrietta-Marianne, eldest and last surviving dau. of James Thomas Horne, esq. of Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-sq.

At Norfolk-villas, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, aged 27, Catharine, wife of T. Hunter Lane, esq.

At Croydon, aged 58, Mary, wife of William Long, esq.

At Blackheath, Miss Maria Mohun, of Brighton.

At Maidenhead, aged 79, Miss Payn, dau. of the late James Payn, esq.

On board H.M.S. Diamond, Balaklava, of wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol, the Hon. Cavendish Bradstreet Hore Ruthven, Lieut. H.M.S. London, youngest son of the Baroness Ruthven. His brother Walter had previously perished at Ferozshah, in the military service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. the Countess of Stamford and Warrington. Her ladyship was of humble parentage, her father being a shoemaker at Cambridge. Her personal attractions captivated the Earl when pursuing his studies at Trinity college; and on the 23rd December, 1848, they were married at the old church at Brighton. She leaves no issue by her marriage.

In Tavistock-st. Bedford-sq. aged 84, Margaret, relict of Charles Starbridge, esq.

At Scutari, from dysentery, after being severely wounded in the battle of the Alma, 2d Lieut. Harry George Teesdale, R. Eng. (1848), eldest son of Lieut.-Col. H. G. Teesdale, R. H. Art.

At Brighton, aged 61, Francis James Templer, esq. youngest son of the late James Templer, esq. of Stover.

Of cholera, before Sebastopol, aged 19, Sir George John Young, Bart. Lieut. Royal Artillery, brother of Sir William Norris Young, Bart. 23d Fusileers, killed at the the battle of the Alma.

Oct. 23. At Menabily, the residence of her father Wm. Rashleigh, esq. M.P. aged 30, Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Harward Archer, Vicar of Lewanick, Cornwall.

At Knottingley, Yorkshire, aged 80, Mr. R. Askam, brother-in-law to the late Richard Boyle, esq. of Welton.

At East Dulwich, aged 65, Robert Clarke, esq. of Southtown House, Great Yarmouth, formerly of Cheapside.

At Northampton, aged 83, Miss Bridget Cooke, last surviving dau. of the late Joseph Cooke, esq. surgeon, Northampton.

At Whalley Range, Moss-side, Manchester, aged 56, Adam Cottam, esq. of the firm of John Elce and Co. Phoenix Iron Works, Manchester.

Of typhus fever, at Dinard, France, aged 42, William Faber, esq. late of the 14th Light Dragoons.

At Ware, Herts, aged 80, Mary, widow of James Green, esq.

Henrietta-Marianne, eldest and last surviving dau. of James Thomas Horne, esq. of Grosvenor-cres. Belgrave-sq.

At Hill House, near Axminster, age 83, Rawlin Mallock, esq.

At Jersey, Gavin Turnbull, esq. late surgeon E.I.C.S.

At Culver House, Chudleigh, aged 39, Eliza-Jane-Bicknell, wife of Thomas Yarde, esq.

Oct. 24. At Wiesbaden, Louise, the youngest dau. of L. A. Blumberg, esq. of Palace-gardens, Bayswater.

At Weymouth, John Fryer, esq. formerly senior partner in the firm of Fryer, Andrews, and Co. bankers, Wimborne.

At Birtley Hall, Chester-le-Street, aged 36, suddenly, John Hine Hunt, esq. for many years a partner in the Birtley Iron Company.

At the rectory, Hesterton, Yorkshire, John Knyvet, esq. late Capt. Invalid Establishment, Bengal Presidency.

At Islington, aged 22, Fanny, wife of the Rev. Theophilus Lessey, minister of Barnsbury Chapel.

At Brook-green, Hammersmith, aged 77, Elizabeth-Jane, relict of William Luxmoore, esq. Palace, Crediton.

At Newton Morrel, near Darlington, aged 79, Ann, dau. of the late William Page, esq. of School Aycliffe.

At Northampton, Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Storer, Incumbent of St. Andrew's,

Northampton, and formerly of St. Martin's, Leicester.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, Helen, youngest dau. of the late Robert Tate, esq.

Oct. 25. Eliza, the wife of William Henry Ashurst, sen. of the Old Jewry, solicitor.

In Devonport-st. Hyde-park, aged 76, Jane, widow of the Rev. Joseph Barrett.

At Edinburgh, aged 61, David Boyd, esq. late Surgeon-general of the Madras Army.

At Canterbury, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Butters.

At Inkford, Warw. from the accidental discharge of a gun when shooting, Mr. Jonathan Harlow, of Moseley Wake Green, and of the firm of Peyton and Harlow, Bordesley Works, Birmingham.

At New Brighton, Cheshire, aged 82, William Parry Hutchinson, esq.

Elizabeth, widow of John Matthie, esq. E.I.C. Civil Service, of Hans-place, and High Wycombe, Bucks.

At Reading, aged 86, Ann, widow of John Saintsbury, esq. of Canonbury.

At Dawlish, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Tripe.

At Brighton, aged 55, Benjamin Ventour, esq. of Tobago.

At Kimbolton, aged 71, Maria, last surviving dau. of the late Charles Marion Welstead, esq.

In the battle of Balaklava:—

Aged 25, the Hon. Walter Charteris, Capt. of the 92d Highlanders (1854), Aide-de-camp to his maternal uncle the Earl of Lucan: fourth son of the Earl of Wemyss and March. He entered the service in 1846.

Capt. Spencer Philip John Childers, R.A. (1854). Aged 25, the Right Hon. John Charles Henry Viscount FitzGibbon, Lieut. 8th Hussars (1851), only son of the Earl of Clare, and only heir to that peerage.

Major John Thomas Douglas Halkett, 4th Light Dragoons (1850), eldest son of the late John Halkett, esq. of Richmond-hill, by Lady Katharine Douglas, daughter of Dunbar 4th Earl of Selkirk; and grandson of Sir John Halkett, of Pitferan, co. Fife. He entered the service in 1835.

Capt. John Augustin Oldham, 13th Light Dragoons (1849). He entered the service in 1842.

Lieut. Henry Astley Sparke, 4th Light Dragoons (1850), son of the Rev. J. H. Sparke, Canon of Ely, and grandson of the late Bishop Sparke.

Aged 22, Lieut. John Henry Thomson, 17th Lancers (1851), youngest son of the late Robert Thomson, esq. of Camphill, co. Renfrew, and stepson of Lieut.-Col. Sir T. Noel Harris, K.C.B.

Oct. 26. Aged 79, Samuel Crow, esq. of Southtown, near Great Yarmouth.

At Brighton, Fanny-Ann, wife of C. Collins, esq. and eldest dau. of George Franklyn, esq. R.N.

At the residence of her son J. W. Martin, esq. Shoborough Twynning, Worc. aged 84, Elizabeth Martin, relict of Lieut.-Col. Charles Martin, of Severnstoake, Worc.

At West Barsham, aged 58, Thomas Merrison, esq.

At Bath, aged 70, George Thomas Palmer, esq. formerly of H.M.'s 61st Regt. and an old Australian colonist.

At Faro, Mr. Thomas, Master of the Archer.

At Clifton, Charlotte-Euphemia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Williams, of Matherne.

Oct. 27. At Edinburgh, Miss Cecilia Campbell, of Dalziel Park.

At Islington, aged 39, Genge Gould, esq. M.R.C.S., L.A.C., late of Kingsland-cresc. and West Brompton, Middlesex.

At Edinburg, Charlotte-Matilda, wife of Henry Needham, esq. late Capt. 68th Regt. dau. of the late Charles Trench, esq.

At Exeter, aged 73, Mary, relict of John Richards, esq. of Hythe, Southampton.

Aged 66, Frances, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England. She was the youngest daughter and coheir of Capt. Locke; became the second wife of Sir Lancelot

Shadwell in 1827, and was left his widow in 1850.

At her son's, Camden-sq. Jane, widow of Henry Wills, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs, and formerly of Plymouth.

Oct. 28. At Ness House, Inverness, aged 67, John Mackenzie, esq. youngest son of the late Alex. Mackenzie, esq. of Portmore, N.B.

At Buntingford, aged 78, Sarah, relict of George Mickle, esq.

At Dunkeld, aged 73, Gen. Charles Edward Stuart, Count Roehenstart.

At Weybridge, Miss Wallace, of Dublin.

Oct. 29. At the Vicarage, Shebbear, Devon, aged 63, Charlotte, third dau. of the late John D. Foulkes, esq. Tiverton.

At the Manor House, Stokesley, Yorkshire, aged 66, Robert Hildyard, esq.

At Maisey Hampton, near Cricklade, aged 66, Mary, widow of William Higgon, esq. surgeon, surviving his decease only four months.

Archibald McLellan, esq. of Mugdoch Castle, Stirlingshire. He has bequeathed his library and pictures to the city of Glasgow, for the foundation of a free library and gallery of the fine arts. The library is said to be worth 3,000*l.* and his pictures, chiefly by the old masters, together with statues in bronze and marble, worth 50,000*l.*

Aged 77, Capt. Philips, barrack master, Regent's-park barracks.

At Dover, aged 41, Margaretta, fourth dau. of the late Robert Smith, esq. M.D. of Maidstone.

Aged 82, Mrs. Wills, of St. German's, Cornwall.

Oct. 30. At Aytoun House, Perthshire, James G. Cowan, esq. of Edinburgh.

At the Parsonage, Holton St. Mary, Suffolk, John Richard Philip Dobrce, esq. Lieut. 10th Bombay N. Inf.

At Ripon, aged 79, Isabella, relict of William Fenton, esq. of Fulford, and formerly of Leeds.

At Heckingham, Norfolk, aged 69, John Freston, esq.

At York, aged 55, Jane, wife of Samuel Hanson, esq. late officer of Inland Revenue, Newcastle.

At Kensington, aged 68, Charles Jones, esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

At Scarborough, aged 83, William Reed, esq.

Oct. 31. Aged 74, Mrs. Frances Sarah Barlee, of Bungay, widow of the Rev. Charles Wm. Barlee.

At Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, aged 57, Henry Dennett Cole, esq.

Aged 22, Matthew Forde Gordon, esq. of Highlands, co. Down.

At Moretonhampstead, aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of M. W. Harvey, esq. solicitor.

At Luddesdown Rectory, aged 93, Mary Heyman, the last descendant of the family of Heyman, of Somerfield, in the parish of Sellinge, Kent.

At Warley, Essex, aged 37, Harriet, wife of Thomas Hill, esq.

William Hubie, esq. of Barby, near Selby.

At Brook-green, Hammersmith, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Huntingford.

At Lowlands, Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 60, Benjamin Rotch, esq. Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

Latest. At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Dobson, R.N., Midford, near Bath, aged 83, Josh. Bond, esq.

At Kilkenny Union Workhouse, the well-known dwarf, "Welshman Jones," who has been exhibited and formed an object of popular interest throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the past 30 years.

At Barby, near Rugby, aged 85, Maria Jane Williams, widow of the late Rector, and last surviving dau. of Philip Jackson, esq. of Rainton Hall, Durham.

Nov. 1. At Sandwich, aged 88, Mrs. Basden.

In Belgrave-sq. the Right Hon. Harriett Viscountess Boyne. She was the only daughter of Benjamin Baugh, esq. of Burwarton House, Salop, was married in 1796, and has left issue one only surviving child, the Hon. Gustavus Frederick

Hamilton-Russell, who by Emma-Maria, dau. of the late Matthew Russell, esq. of Brancepeth Castle, has also an only son, Gustavus Russell, born in 1830.

At Heidelberg, Grand Duchy of Baden, aged 66, Capt. Richard Clifford, of the Hon. East India Company's (late) Maritime Service.

Jane-Jervis, wife of W. E. Diamond, esq. High Bailiff of Henley in Arden. She was a native of Goudhurst, and has lived in happy union with her husband upwards of 46 years.

Aged 47, Cornelius Henley, esq. youngest son of the late H. H. Henley, esq. of Sandringham Hall.

At Woodlands, Havant, aged 64, Jas. Lyon, esq. At Hastings, aged 67, George Mogridge, esq. author of several tales for children, written under the name of "Old Humphrey."

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, James Newman, esq. architect of that town and Ryde.

At Tregarthian Hall, aged 61, Walter Tregarthian Symons, grandson of the late John Symons, of Windsor.

At Boldon House, very suddenly, Mary, wife of John Twizell Wawn, esq. and eldest dau. of the late William Matterson, esq. of York.

At Eaglescliffe, in the co. of Durham, aged 72, Mary, relict of the Rev. Richard Cooke Winpenny, Vicar of Market Weighton.

Nov. 2. Jane, wife of Charles Dance, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Mornington-road, Regent's-park.

The Right Hon. Catherine Countess of Kenmare. She was the dau. and co-heir of Edmund O'Callaghan, esq. of Kilegory, co. Clare; was married in 1825, and has left issue one son, Lord Castlerosse, and two daughters, of whom the younger is the wife of Robert Berkeley, esq. jun. of Spetchley, co. Worc.

At Christchurch, aged 85, Miss Sarah Newman, a member of one of the oldest families in the town.

In Wilton-crescent, John Francis Norris, esq.

Nov. 3. At Aberdeen, aged 81, Robert Catto, esq.

At North-crescent, Bedford-sq. aged 78, Massimo Gauci, esq. formerly miniature painter extraordinary to the Emperor Napoleon I., and well known in England as one of the first who devoted his time and talents to introduce and perfect the art of lithography.

At Putney, aged 48, Frederick Augustus Geary, esq. son of the late Capt. Henry Geary, R. Art.

Aged 69, Flora, widow of William Hunt, esq. of Broad Oak.

At Lewes, Mary, dau. of the late John Langford, esq. of Eastbourne.

At his residence near Neath, aged 63, Wm. Leyson, esq. Surgeon R.N. F.R.C.S.

At East Dereham, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Lloyd, Vicar of Hindolveston, Norfolk.

At Kensington, aged 52, John Lloyd, esq.

In Guernsey, Julia Mary, dau. of Col. Frederick Mainwaring, late 59th Regt.

At Maidstone, aged 60, Mrs. Ann Medhurst.

Aged 32, John Mervin Nooth, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Nooth, esq. Devonport.

Aged 71, Thos. Parker, esq. of Sutton Scotney, Hants.

At Florence, aged 28, the Right Hon. Charlotte-Maria Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorn. She was the eldest dau. of the present Viscount Barrington, by the Hon. Jane Elizabeth Liddell, fourth dau. of Lord Ravensworth; was married to Lord Strathmore in 1850, and has left no children.

Aged 92, Mary, widow of Joseph Tilstone, esq. of Newcastle, Staff.

At Surbiton, Surrey, aged 75, George Townley, esq. F.R.S. of the Albany.

Aged 67, Mr. John Esdaile Widdicombe, late riding-master for 34 years at Astley's Amphitheatre.

Nov. 4. Elizabeth, wife of John Dennis, esq. of the Leys, Cambridge.

At Wassall-grove, near Stourbridge, aged 60,

Joseph King, esq. Justice of the Peace for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

At his residence, in Weston near Baldock, Herts, aged 92, H. O. Roe, esq. a gentleman remarkable for his bountiful charity.

Gen. Stewart. This gentleman was one of the party injured by a recent coach accident at Dunkeld.

Nov. 5. At Bath, aged 26, Frederic John Barker, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. A. Auriol Barker, of Baslow, Derby.

At Parson's-green, Miss Carlton.

At Margate, aged 53, Thomas Cookes, esq.

Ann, wife of Joseph Cripps, esq. East Field, near Leicester.

At Brxham, Emma, fifth dau. of the late Lieut. France, R.N.

At Southampton, aged 86, Oliver Hering, esq. of Heybridge Hall, Essex, and Paul Island Estate, Jamaica, formerly barrister-at-law.

At St. Paul's Villas, Islington, Charlotte, widow of George Denbigh Hickes, esq. surgeon R.Art. youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Ramsay, R.Art.

At Chichester, aged 36, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Chas. Edwin James.

At Leamington, aged 87, Jane, relict of Charles Lynd, of Mullantaine, co. Tyrone, esq.

At New-hall House, Tendring, Essex, the residence of her granddaughter, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Newstead.

At St. Leonard's, Catherine-Hannah, relict of Thomas Norris, esq. of Crooms-hill, Greenwith.

In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 51, James Reid, M.D.

At Bognor, the wife of Rev. David Richardson. At the Elms, near Warrington, aged 65, William Stubs, esq.

At Cork, Edgar Walter, Capt. R.M. son of the late Jonathan Walter, esq. of Plympton.

In the battle of Inkermann:—

Lieut. Arthur Savory Armstrong, 49th Foot (1851), third son of the late James Armstrong, esq. Bengal civil service.

Captain William Kent Allix, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans; late Lieut. and Adjutant in the 1st Royals. He was the third son of Charles Allix, esq. of Willoughby Hall, co. Lincoln, by Elizabeth, second dau. of Wm. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, Kent.

Lieut. Frederick Grote Barker, Lieut. 68th Regt. (1854), second son of George Barker, esq. of Stanlake, Berks.

Aged 42, Capt. Henry Thomas Butler, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, and Capt. 55th Foot. He was the eldest son of Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Edward Butler (their presumptive to the earldom of Carrick), by his first wife, Jane, dau. of the late Clotworthy Gowan, esq.; and elder brother of James, killed in defending Silistria (see our September Magazine, p. 304). He married in 1850 Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Captain Prosser.

Aged 24, Capt. Henry Montolieu Bouverie, Coldstream Guards, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry F. Bouverie, G.C.B. by Julia-Fanny, dau. of Lewis Montolieu, esq. and widow of Capt. Wm. Wilbraham, R.N.

Lieut.-Colonel George Carpenter, 41st Regt. (1850). He entered the service as Ensign in 1818.

Capt. Aubrey Agar Cartwright, of the 6th Rifle Brigade (1848). He served in the action of Boem Plaats, in the Kafir war, Aug. 29, 1848.

Cornet Archibald Cleveland, 17th Lancers: the young heir of Tapley House, near Barnstable. He had escaped uninjured from the disastrous charge of the 25th.

Ensign James Hulton Clutterbuck, 63d Regt. (1853), eldest son of Robert Clutterbuck, esq. of Watford, and grandson of the historian of Herts.

Aged 26, Capt. Arthur Wellesley Conolly, 30th Regt. (1852), next brother to Thomas Conolly, esq. of Castletown House, co. Kildare, M.P. for co.

Donegal. He was the third son of Edward Michae Conolly, esq. (son of Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B.), by Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of Chambre Brabazon Ponsobny-Barker, esq. His younger brother was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma.

Lieut.-Colonel James Charles Murray Cowell, Coldstream Guards. He entered the regiment in 1840; and a few months ago returned home from the East, on receiving his promotion, but was so desirous to rejoin his regiment, that he paid his own passage out in order to do so.

Lieut. George Charles Widdrington Curtois, senior Lieut. 63rd Regt. (1849).

Major Thomas Norcliffe Dalton, 49th Regt. (1851). He entered the service in 1837, and served with the 61st Regt. in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, for which he received a medal and two clasps. His death was reported a few days before, in error, in a despatch of Lord Raglan.

Lieut. Walpole George Dashwood, 50th Regt. (1852).

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Thomas Vesey Dawson, Coldstream Guards, only brother to Lord Cremorne (1851). He entered the service in 1837. He married in 1851 Augusta-Frederica-Anne, 2d dau. of the Right Hon. John Wilson FitzPatrick, M.P. and has left issue a son, born in 1853.

Lieut. Edward Amelius Disbrowe, Coldstream Guards (1853).

Lieut. William Henry Dowling, senior Lieut. 20th Regt. (1846), third son of the late Capt. Joseph Dowling, Barrack-master, St. James's.

Aged 26, Capt. the Hon. Granville Charles Cornwallis Eliot, Coldstream Guards (1851), second son of the Earl of St. German's, Aide-de-camp to his father as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lieut. Alured Gibson, 30th Regt. (1852).

Lieut. Cavendish Hubert Greville, Coldstream Guards (1853).

Aged 20, Lieut. Henry Francis Eden Hurt, 21st Foot (1854), second son of the late Francis Edward Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, co. Derby, by Cecilia, dau. of Richard Norman, esq. and Lady Elizabeth Manners, sister to the Duke of Rutland.

Capt. James Ker, senior Captain 19th Regt. (1846). He entered the service 1838.

Lieut. Leonard Neill Malcolm, Rifle Brig. (1852).

Captain Lionel Daniel Mackinnon, Coldstream Guards (1848). He entered the regiment in 1843. He was the third and youngest son of Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, esq. of Mackinnon, M.P., by the only dau. of Capt. Palmer (formerly Budworth.) He was nephew to Col. Daniel Mackinnon, the historian of the Coldstreams, and great-nephew to Major-Gen. Henry Mackinnon, of the same regiment, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo, and has a public monument in St. Paul's cathedral.

Aged 30, Capt. the Hon. Henry Aldworth Neville, Grenadier Guards (1846), third son of Lord Braybrooke. He entered the regiment in 1842. His younger brother the Hon. Grey Neville, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, was severely wounded at Balaklava, on the 25th Oct.

Aged 32, Sir Robert Lydston Newman, Bart. Capt. Grenadier Guards (1852). He was the son and heir of Sir Robert Wm. Newman and the first Baronet of Mamhead, co. Devon, by Mary-Jane 3d dau. of Richard Dunne, esq. He succeeded his father in 1848, and was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Devon 1851. In the same year he was Aide-de-camp to the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He has died unmarried, and is succeeded by his brother Lydston, a Captain in the 7th Hussars.

Capt. John Nicholson, 77th Regt. (1854); son of the late John Nicholson, esq. of Brigg, co. Linc.

Aged 35, Lieut.-Col. Edward William Pakenham, Grenadier Guards (1854); eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, K.C.B. by the Hon. Emily Stapleton 4th dau. of Thomas 22d Lord Le Despencer. He entered the regiment in 1837; and was member in the present Parliament for the co. Antrim.

Capt. Frederick Henry Ramsden, Coldstream Guards (1854). He entered the regiment in 1847.

Capt. Edwin Richards, 41st Regt. (1854).

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Francis Seymour, Assistant Adjutant-general. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H. (a grandson of the 1st Marquess of Hertford) by his first wife Elizabeth-Mallet, eldest dau. of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. He entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1835, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1848. He was lately Military Secretary to Sir George Cathcart, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He was but slightly wounded, and watching the dead body of Sir George, when he was murdered by a Russian soldier.

Capt. Edward Stanley, senior Captain 57th Regt. (1845). He entered the army in 1835, and when doing duty with the Scotch Fusiliers, then attached to the army of Portugal, was severely wounded in the arm at Oporto on the 25th July, 1833, for which he received from the Queen of Portugal the order of the Tower and Sword.

Lieut. John Stirling, 41st Regt. (1854), youngest son of the late John Stirling, esq. of St. Andrew's.

Lieut. John William Swaby, 41st Regt. (1853).

Lieut.-Colonel Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny, 63d Regt. (1853). He entered the service in 1829, became Captain 1838, Major 1847.

Lieut. Alfred Taylor, 41st Regt. (1854).

Aged 19, Lieut. Henry Thorold, 33d Regt. eldest son of Henry Thorold, esq. of Cuxwold, co. Lincoln.

Major Samuel Philip Townsend, R. Art. (1854). He entered the service in 1831.

Major Heneage Griffith Wynne, 68th Regt. (1853) He entered the service in 1835.

Nov. 6. Aged 36, Alice, wife of the Rev. Samuel Bardsley, Curate of Birch, Essex.

Aged 39, Mr. Samuel Kirkby Birch, jun. of the firm of S. Birch and Son, hair-seating manufacturers, of Hull.

At Kensington, aged 48, James Nathaniel Merriman, esq. surgeon, late of Kensington-sq. and of Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde; nephew to the late Dr. Merriman.

At Beckingham Hall, in the county of Lincoln, aged 51, Charles Gery Milnes, esq. eldest surviving son of the late John Milnes, esq. barrister-at-law, and a magistrate for the county, by Mary-Selina, his wife, who was the eldest daughter and co-heir, of the late William Gery, of Bushmead Priory, in the county of Bedford, esq.

At Lewisham-hill, Meliora, widow of Charles Walker, esq. of the Army Pay Office.

Aged 86, James Weston, esq. of Finham-park, Warw.

At Rotherham, aged 69, Thos. Wheatley, esq. corn-merchant.

Nov. 7. At the residence of her son at Poulshot, aged 66, Mary, relict of William Box, esq. surgeon at Market Lavington.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, Lora, widow of W. H. Hyett, esq. of London.

At his residence, Royal-mews, Pimlico, aged 56, George Lewis, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Oct. 28 .	615	402	197	14	1228*	615	613	1447
Nov. 4 .	632	380	232	3	1247†	624	623	1575
„ 11 .	612	322	199	28	1161‡	593	568	1566
„ 18 .	666	360	267	17	1310§	672	638	1309

* From Cholera 66.

† From Cholera 31.

‡ „ 23.

§ „ 12.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 0	34 7	28 4	41 2	49 2	49 8

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 14l. 10s. to 16l. 0s.—Kent Pockets, 15l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 27.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 12s.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 12s.—Clover, 4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 3s.	8d. to 5s.	2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 27.
Mutton 3s.	8d. to 5s.	0d.	Beasts 4,566
Veal 4s.	2d. to 5s.	6d.	Calves 152
Pork 3s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs 27,240
			Pigs 310

COAL MARKET, Nov. 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 21s. 6d. to 24s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts, 16s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 68s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 68s. 0d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1854, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	41	51	41	29, 61	cldy. fair, rain	11	38	49	44	30, 04	rain, fair
27	40	52	48	30, 21	do. do.	12	39	45	44	, 19	cloudy, fair
28	49	55	46	, 26	do. do.	13	40	49	44	29, 96	do.
29	48	56	50	, 07	do. do.	14	38	40	37	, 54	do. rain
30	50	62	57	, 13	do. do.	15	39	50	44	, 09	hvy. rn. fr. rn.
31	50	64	52	, 04	do. do.	16	40	49	42	, 02	rain
N. 1	50	56	56	, 34	foggy, fair	17	40	48	44	, 34	cldy.
2	56	57	54	, 28	cloudy, fair	18	38	45	41	, 68	cldy. rn. sleet
3	49	52	50	, 28	do. rain	19	38	44	39	, 99	do. sleet
4	49	53	52	, 07	do.	20	38	43	39	30, 07	do. rain
5	54	56	46	29, 96	rain, fair	21	37	42	43	29, 62	do.
6	40	53	41	30, 32	cloudy, fair	22	36	41	33	28, 92	do.
7	42	51	45	, 45	foggy, cloudy	23	36	42	35	29, 03	do.
8	42	52	44	, 07	cloudy, rain	24		42	35	, 15	do. fair
9	45	50	34	, 13	do. fair	25		41	36	, 45	do. rain, sleet
10	37	47	46	, 10	do. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
28		93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			13 pm.	6 9 pm.
30	213	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	95	93 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			10 pm.	6 9 pm.
31	213	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			10 pm.	5 7 pm.
2	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	94 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		231		5 9 pm.
3	211	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		232	14 pm.	6 9 pm.
4		93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$				6 9 pm.
6	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			10 pm.	6 9 pm.
7	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		231	10 13 pm.	6 9 pm.
8	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 14 pm.	6 9 pm.
9	211	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	94	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$				6 9 pm.
10		92 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			11 14 pm.	6 9 pm.
11		91 $\frac{5}{8}$	93	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		232 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 14 pm.	5 8 pm.
13		92 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		232	11 pm.	4 8 pm.
14	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		232	10 13 pm.	4 7 pm.
15		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			9 pm.	3 pm.
16	212	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			8 pm.	3 6 pm.
17		90 $\frac{3}{8}$	92	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			12 pm.	2 5 pm.
18	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$				1 4 pm.
20	213	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			11 pm.	1 4 pm.
21	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			7 10 pm.	2 4 pm.
22	213	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			11 pm.	3 6 pm.
23	212	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		230		3 6 pm.
24	211	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	92	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$			10 11 pm.	3 7 pm.
25	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		230	7 10 pm.	3 pm.
27	209	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$		233	8 10 pm.	3 6 pm.

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Throgmorton Street, London.

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