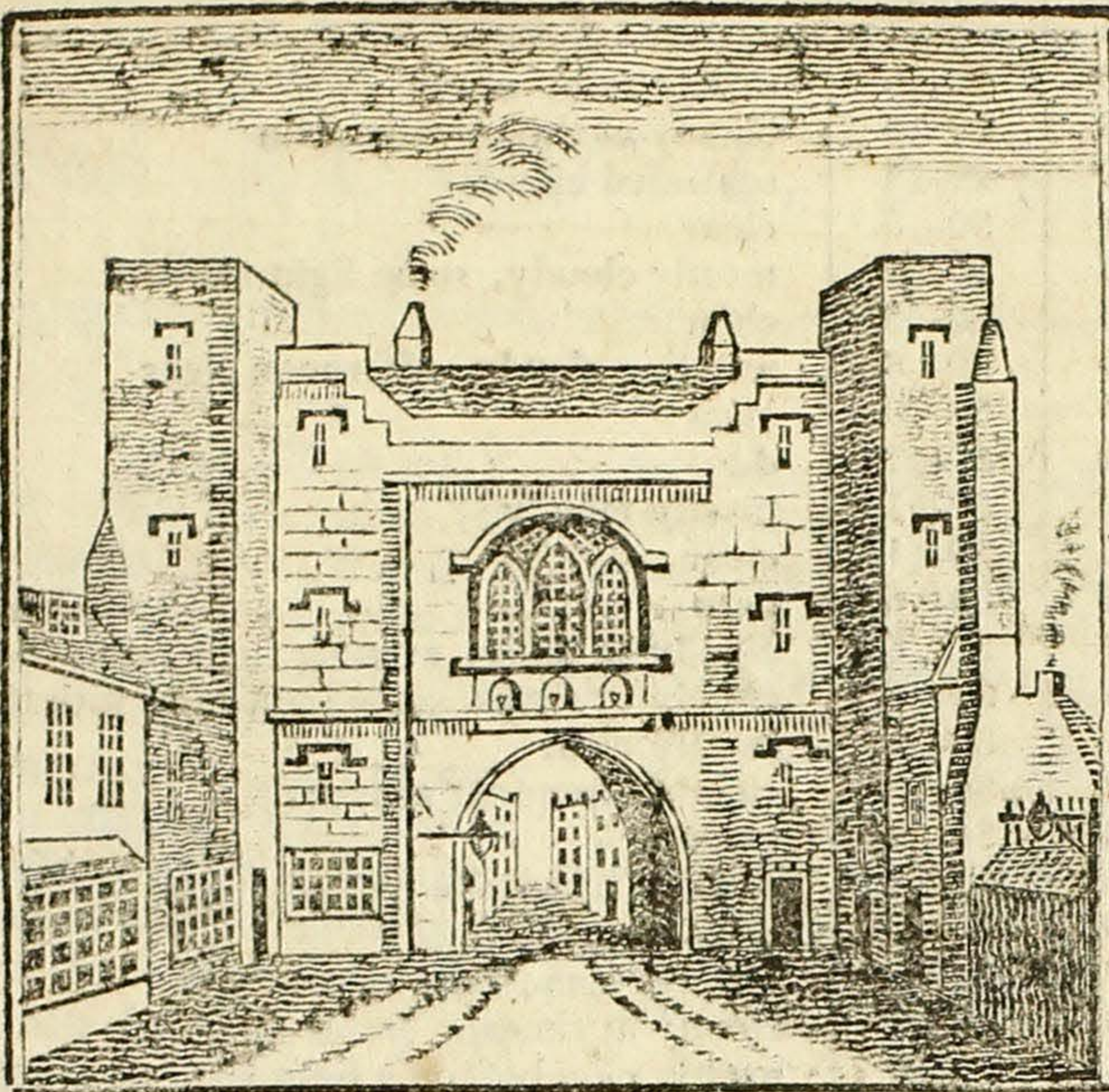


THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
 GENERAL EVENING
 M. Post M. Herald
 Morning Chronic.
 Times-M. Advert.
 P. Ledger & Oracle
 Brit. Press—Day
 St. James's Chron.
 Sun—Even. Mail
 Star—Traveller
 Pilot—Statesman
 Packet-Lond. Chr.
 Albion,—C. Chron.
 Courier—Globe
 Eng. Chron.—Inq.
 Cour d'Angleterre
 Cour. de Londres
 15 other Weekly P.
 17 Sunday Papers
 Hue & Cry Police
 Lit. Adv. monthly
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 Berwick—Boston
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 Bury St. Edmund's
 Camb.—Chath.
 Carli. 2—Chester 2
 Chelms. Cambria.



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for July, 1812. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	61	59	29-15	steady rain, windy
2	62	66	29-10	cloudy at times, some rain
3	60	63	29-12	scattered clouds
4	59	61	30- 3	clear
5	59	65	30- 2	mostly cloudy, some light showers
6	63	68	30- 5	clear
7	65	74	30- 8	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
8	67	75	30-10	clear
9	65	75	30-11	ditto
10	62	72	30-11	mostly cloudy
11	61	71	30-11	clear
12	67	71	30- 6	ditto
13	60	71	30- 6	cloudy at times, evening light rain
14	60	71	30- 6	cloudy at times, some light rain, with thunder
15	59	71	30- 5	mostly clear
16	59	67	30- 0	cloudy, frequent showers
17	61	72	30- 2	cloudy
18	66	73	30- 5	cloudy, afternoon light showers
19	67	66	30- 0	cloudy, rainy
20	69	73	29-13	cloudy, some light rain
21	60	68	29-19	cloudy at times
22	58	64	29-18	mostly cloudy, some light rain, high wind
23	54	68	30- 4	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
24	63	66	29-17	cloudy, showery, high wind
25	63	72	29-14	cloudy, mostly rainy
26	63	66	29-15	cloudy at times, windy
27	61	65	29-15	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
28	60	63	29-11	mostly cloudy, very heavy showers of rain, with hail
29	59	60	29-10	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
30	60	66	29-16	mostly cloudy
31	55	65	30- 0	rather cloudy, evening rainy

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 61-4 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 61-35 100ths; in 1810, 61-74 100ths; in 1809, 61-90 100ths; in 1808, 66-22 100ths; in 1807, 64-44 100ths; in 1806, 63; in 1805, 61-52 100ths; and in 1804, 62.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches 81 100ths of an inch; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 2 inches 10 100ths; in 1810, 4 inches 52 100ths; in 1809, 1 inch 7 100ths; in 1808, 2 inches 76 100ths; in 1807, 4 inches 21 100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 87 100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 60 100ths; and in 1804, 3 inches 74 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1812. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1812.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1812.
July	o	o	o			Aug.	o	o	o		
27	60	60	55	29,60	rain	12	54	60	53	30,08	fair
28	58	68	56	,55	showery	13	54	69	52	,07	fair
29	58	69	52	,56	showery	14	53	73	56	,17	fair
30	56	68	55	,85	fair	15	56	69	57	,10	fair
31	56	67	52	,88	fair	16	57	70	64	,02	cloudy
A.1	56	66	53	,78	small rain	17	64	74	66	29,99	fair
2	57	67	55	,82	fair	18	66	76	67	,88	fair
3	57	64	55	,76	rain	19	67	75	60	,75	fair
4	56	62	55	,78	showery	20	61	70	66	,95	fair
5	56	56	51	,80	rain	21	64	70	60	,90	showery
6	52	60	52	,83	showery	22	64	69	62	,97	fair
7	51	63	51	,83	fair	23	64	70	64	,90	fair
8	51	59	51	,88	showery	24	66	69	54	,97	fair
9	54	60	52	,92	cloudy	25	57	70	55	,90	fair
10	53	59	52	,88	cloudy	26	56	69	56	,89	fair
11	54	62	54	,96	rain						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1812.

Mr. URBAN, *Hertford-street,*
May Fair, Aug. 10.

THE late venerable Mr. Woods of Stoke Newington, a member of the Society of Friends, whose character you have recorded in Part I. p. 669, was a man of no ordinary excellence. In addition to a masculine understanding, and a benevolent heart, he possessed a classical taste, which was partly veiled from common observation by the most unaffected diffidence and modesty. He had read much, and had reflected even more than he had read. Hence, his opinions, tempered by a liberal way of thinking, and proposed rather than insisted upon, were received by his associates with a consideration which I have seldom seen paid to the sentiments of any other person. The Directors of the Philadelphia Library, now become an extensive one, were indebted to his judgment, through a long course of years, for the selection of British publications: and the pages of your Magazine were adorned, nearly half a century ago, by the *nameless* productions of his pen. Although engaged in business at that period, he devoted his leisure to study, and had long since acquired a facility and neatness in composition, which, if his humility had permitted, might have rendered him a very conspicuous character. But, *the investigation of truth, in unambitious privacy*, was the object of his life.

“No conquest he, but o’er himself, desir’d;

No arts essay’d, but not to be admir’d.”

From an early day, I have been benefited by the counsels and the virtues of this wise and unpretending man. His *mode of faith* was different from my own; but, such as he was, he would have been an honour to any communion of Christians.

I betray no trust in sending, for insertion, the following stanzas. As the occasional effusion of a person

who never made Poetry his serious occupation, I believe, Sir, you will think with me, that they bear the impression of a worthy mind, and are too good to be lost. C.

WRITTEN AT HASTINGS, MAY, 1789.
BY MR. WOODS.

How aptly man’s life is compar’d to the
Ocean, [motion!
Now rising, now falling, but ever in
Thus exercise gentle prevents a stagna-
tion, [lation.
And enlivens the frame by a brisk cir-
As wave, follows wave, generations
emerge, [the surge:
For a moment they glisten, then sink in
O’er their hopes and their fears, and their
joys and their woes,
Thy deeps, O Eternity, awfully close.
When cares and perplexities harass the
mind,
A further comparison still we may find.
Tho’ passions and wishes fret, bluster,
and roar, [the shore?
What are they but waves idly lashing
To increase his own wealth, and en-
croach on his neighbour,
See Avarice employ his whole time,
thoughts, and labour:
Old Ocean thus toils his domain to extend;
And when he succeeds, he succeeds to no
end.
The Sea *versus* Land is a cause much
contended, [ended:
And is oft brought to trial, but never is
In spite of the Plaintiff, his foaming and
pother, [on the other.
What is gain’d on the one hand, is lost
Long toss’d on the billows, I now seek
the shore, [coasts to explore.
With a bark too much shatter’d new
Let others strive honours and riches to
seize, [be Ease.
Be my honours, Content; and my riches
When the rays of the morn shine on
Ocean serene, [and green,
And tinge its smooth surface with azure
With the state of my mind may the em-
blem agree,
Mild, placid, and cheerful, reflective,
and free.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 1.

THE two following Letters, written by a noble Lord about 100 years ago, may at first sight appear scarcely worth preserving. They will serve, however, as a specimen of old English hospitality; and may be a lesson to some of the fashionable Gentry of the present age.

Yours, &c. A SEARCHER.

"Jⁿ BAXTER, *London, July 9, 1713.*

"I rec^d yrs of the 6th inst^t with Mence's Account. I believe I shall want more Beans for the Horses, but would not have any more bought till I come into the Country; but let the Bayliff enquire where more may be had when I want. I rec^d the fifty pound Bill, w^{ch} will I believe be paid. The Salmon and Buck came safe and proved good; bid the Keeper when he sends Venison hither to send both the shoulders. I some time since ordered the Perry mill to be repaired; send me word if it is begun. Your Mistress would have you order Perks to make ten dozen of Candles, of twelve to the pound, and six pound only of four to the pound. Send me word if the seat in the Church is done.

"I am your real friend, FOLEY.

"Send me word in what Pools the Carp you mention are for my use this year, and whether they are large ones, for I would, if I can, have very good ones this year. I do not find in Mence's check any money rec^d of Sam Lawrence; what shall I do with him? The price I am to pay for Mrs. Bovey's Pigs is 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per tun. Do not tell any body what price I pay."

"Jⁿ BAXTER, *London, July 21, 1713.*

"I hope to be at Witley on Thursday or Friday sevensnight, and would have you buy of the Butcher on Saturday a large rump and surloin of Beef, and put them in the powdering tub, and bespeak two roasting pieces for Thursday or Friday sevensnight, either two surloins or one surloin and one crop, for I would not kill a Beef of my own till I come down. Bid Jane buy in two dozen of Chickens and one dozen Ducks, but to give no more than your Mistress used to give for them. I will write to you again on Saturday next, and then give directions about Venison and Mutton. Bid the Keeper send no more Venison hither after this week.

"I am your real friend, FOLEY.

"I shall leave directions if you send any Bills after I come out of town, that Corbet opens my letter, and takes care of them."

Letter said to have been written by Mr. GARRICK, to the Commissioners of the Customs.

NOT Rachael weeping for her Children could shew more sorrow than Mrs. Garrick:—not weeping for her Children, she has none; nor for her Husband; thanks be to the humour of the times, she can be as philosophic upon that subject as her betters.—What does she weep for then? shall I dare tell you? It is for the loss of a Chintz Bed and Curtains. The tale is short, and is as follows: I have taken some pains to oblige the Gentlemen of Calcutta, by sending them Plays, Scenes, &c. and rendering them other services in my way; in return, they have sent me Madeira, and poor Rachael the unfortunate Chintz:—She had it four years, and upon making some alteration in my little place at Hampton, she intended to shew away with her prohibited present. She had prepared Paper, Chairs, &c. for this favourite token of Indian gratitude; but, alas, all human felicity is frail! No care having been taken on my wife's part, and some treachery being exerted against her, it was seized, "the very Bed, by the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains, and thrown amongst the common lumber." If you have the least pity for a distressed Female, any regard for her Husband (for he has a sad time of it), you may put your thumb and finger to the business, and take the Thorn out of Rachael's side.

D. GARRICK.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.

IN a very respectable Newspaper, "The General Evening Post," I lately read the following paragraph:

"Last week, 600 Snakes were destroyed at Boltham, near Lincoln; they were nestled in some old manure, lying in one of the fields. The parish, according to immemorial custom, gave a halfpenny for each of the old snakes, and a farthing for every young one."

I am somewhat concerned to observe, in these enlightened days, so strong a prejudice prevailing against one of the most harmless of the reptile tribe; it having been ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the common Black Snake is totally destitute of the venom, and of the fangs, by means of which certain other Serpents inflict a dangerous

dangerous wound. Moreover, as the Black Snake subsists upon flies, toads, slugs, and mice, I believe that the wise men of Boltham will act more judiciously in fostering, than in destroying, this inoffensive and useful animal. They are, nevertheless, by no means singular in their aversion; since the generality of people express more or less astonishment and apprehension at seeing my children play with snakes, and twist them round their arms and necks.

It will afford me pleasure to convince those of their error who persecute, to proscription, what was created for the benefit of mankind; and, more especially so, for that class which is the most active in seeking its destruction. One step towards accomplishing this object is taken by offering these facts to "The Gentleman's Magazine;" the Editor of that excellent publication never hesitating to enrol, in his valuable pages, the humblest record of HUMANITAS.

P. S. The Blind or Slow Worm is, if possible, even more innocent than the Black Snake.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

ALTHOUGH the Earl of Harrowby's Bill, as it may now be termed, for the better provision of the unbeneficed Clergy, be postponed, for a further consideration, until the next meeting of Parliament, I will beg leave to solicit your insertion of a few remarks thereon, as it has been introduced by him.

To provide for *Curates*, many of whom must necessarily be only in *Deacon's orders*, and, during the first twelve months at any rate, *unequal* to the *entire* service of a parish, he is guilty, to the inferior beneficed Clergy, of the highest wrong and injustice. Nor, Sir, does his Lordship appear to be in possession of facts, to guide him in the object he has undertaken, or of a knowledge of the varied incomes of the Church, whose property he is seeking to invade. I will give him credit for having *duly acquainted himself* of the value of L——— and C———; that their joint receipts are 1500*l.* per *ann.* and that a *Canonry* of W——— is worth more than either; but he is yet to learn, that the general value of *Living*s is not to be computed by

the number of souls they contain, or that the Incumbent of a Parish, containing 1000, can in consequence be enabled to pay his Assistant one *third* more than his neighbour, whose number of parishioners may amount only to half the *above number*.

I will most readily, Sir, allow, that the man who has the care of a parish, in which are the greater number of souls, is entitled to expect a higher remuneration for his services, for his attention to the same, than the man whose task is less arduous; but the *Incomes of Living*s are not to be computed after such ratio; it very commonly occurring that *Living*s in Cities and Market Towns have far less incomes attached to them than their country neighbours, where the population bears no adequate proportion. The fallacy, therefore, of computing the needful value of a cure (*the stipend of which is to come only from the pocket of the Incumbent*) from the number of souls therein, must clearly appear; and the regulation aimed at prove *most unjust—unjust*, Sir, I may add, in *every point of view*.

I have, perhaps, a *Living* bringing me in 200*l.* or 300*l.* per *ann.*—my parishioners are 500. Not being enabled, possibly, from age, from infirmity, to prosecute the duties of my Church, I look for assistance, and I meet with a gentleman equally solicitous to serve me, as I am to be served, and for 50*l.* 60*l.* or 70*l.* per *ann.* But, *no*, says Lord Harrowby, your *Living* shall *not be served* for 50*l.* 60*l.* or 70*l.* per *ann.* Although your Curate may perhaps have just taken orders, and he may be indebted to you for the means of such, by your appointment of him to your Church; *I will bring in an Act of Parliament*, which shall make *null and void* your agreements (though you have a large family, dependent alone on the income of your *Living* for their provision); shall set you and your Curate completely at *variance*, by prompting him to *forfeit his honour*, to take *advantage* of your credulity; and you shall give him 100*l.* per *ann.* whilst your neighbour, whose *Living* may not amount to 100*l.* per *ann.* but with double your number of parishioners, shall give his assistant 50*l.* more than himself actually receives, or he shall resign.

Sir, I will here take advantage of a hint

a hint on this subject, lately thrown out in the *National Adviser*, a moderate and well-conducted Newspaper.

If justice (a very hacknied word), after the manner pointed out, be purposed to be done to the *Curate*, let it likewise be done *to*, and not *at* the expence *alone of*, the *Incumbent*. Let its operation extend especially to the *poor Vicar*, whose comforts, nay whose existence, is aimed at in the *above Bill*—the *Vicar*, whose income, being drawn only from smaller tithes, is gathered with great trouble and difficulty. Let Lord Harrowby endeavour, in the same Bill, to amend his situation, if the *Curate* be to be provided for.

Let the *Lay Rector or Impropiator* contribute to the support of the Church, from those tithes of which the Church has been deprived—the *Lay Rector*, who commonly gathers his tithe, or is otherways enabled to make the *greatest advantage* thereof.

Lord Harrowby is *probably himself* of the number; and as *vicarial* bears no proportion to *rectorial* tithe, let Lord Harrowby, exercising thereby a real *public spirit*, *himself set the example*, by a proposition to *apportion* from the *impropriate* tithe, to the comforts of the *Curate* of the *Vicar*, when the latter is obliged to seek for assistance, or to the comforts of the *Vicar himself*; who, from the collection of tithes of *milk, gardens, pigs, eggs, and seeds*, can at the present time, in many instances, with difficulty pay the *Curate* such Stipend as he is willing to receive. So eager is the *farmer*, in conjunction with the *gentleman*, to throw every obstacle in the way of the *poor Incumbent* of *small tithe*, where the *rich Impropiator* experiences no difficulty.

In the reign of *James the First*, and about the year 1606, a Bill was actually brought into Parliament, for assigning a convenient portion out of every *inappropriation*, to the *Vicar* of the Parish Church, though without success; “the *King’s* intended bounty being obstructed by the *jealousy* of some, and the *avarice* of others; who, to prejudice his mind, complained of the *corruption* of the Church, and made great *clamour* on the subject of *pluralities* and *non-residence*; making these necessities a *reason* for not considering the better maintenance of the *Clergy*, which

were indeed, the most *urgent* plea in favour thereof.”

It was the complaint of *Archbishop Laud*, “that it was the general grievance of the poor *Vicars*, in the various dioceses he had that year visited, that their stipends were scarcely able to feed and clothe them;” and, which was worse, that *Vicars* in great market-towns, where the people were many, were for the most part worst provided for.

And such is the case at the present day; the inadequacy of *Queen Anne’s* bounty to make a reasonable and competent provision for the poorer *Clergy*, having been long felt and universally acknowledged.

Let Lord Harrowby then be cautious how he substitutes distress, for the balm of comfort and relief. *He has already amply provided* for the *rich*—let him avoid a contrary conduct to the *poor Incumbent*. His proposition is, that no *Curate* shall receive less for his labours than 80*l.* per ann.; that where the poor *Incumbent* cannot receive more himself from the *Living*, and is unable, from age and infirmity, to perform the duties thereof, *he must give up the entire income*.—And what the consequence? Why, in *humble guise*, with a *wife*, perhaps, and *family*, *he must solicit a recommendation* from his *Curate* (the officiating minister) to the *churchwardens and overseers*, that they would kindly receive and provide for them in the *parish work-house*.

If I have trespassed, Mr. Urban, too long upon you in these remarks, I trust the subject which has given rise to them will be accepted in excuse, as they proceed from the feelings of

A POOR INCUMBENT.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Aug. 22.

THE “Calamities of Authors,” (noticed in your two last Numbers), from *sympathy*, or some natural concatenation of ideas, have led me to a page in my own memory, where I find, among “*Literary Patchwork*” and other corroborating records, an Epigram somewhat in unison with the calamitous subject. It was written, I believe, by the Rev. Samuel Wesley, uncle to the present celebrated musical gentleman of the same name, and eldest brother of the venerable John Wesley. The occasion

sion appears to have been the erecting of a Monument to the memory of Butler, author of *Hudibras*. But, as I copy from memory, not having any other reference at hand, I am not quite sure that I give you a correct transcript of the Poet's epigram. However, such as it is, I beg your acceptance of it.

“While Butler (needy wretch!) was yet alive,

No generous Patron would a dinner give;
Behold him, *starv'd to death*, and turn'd
to dust,

Presented with a monumental bust!

The Poet's fate in emblem here is shown—
He ask'd for bread—and he receiv'd a
stone. S. W.”

Impressed with a conviction of this melancholy truth, who but *independent men*, or incurable maniacs, would ever attempt poetry, or aspire to authorship! Yet such is the epidemic which rages among the scribbling tribe, that disbelief of facts, or disregard of former experiences on the one hand, and presumption and vanity on the other, are the fatal Scylla and Charybdis on which multitudes wreck their self-built barks, with all their precious ladings!—Happy those whom the Pilot Fame glides sweetly through the narrow streight, and lands in triumph on Pindus' shore, amidst beds of roses, and the treasures of Golconda!

Yours, &c. ANNE CLARKE.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 8.

THE inquiries of your Correspondents, in Part I. p. 527, and in the present Part, p. 14, respecting Ladies Echlin and Bradshaigh, might be satisfied by reference to your own Volumes, from 1783 to 1790, under the article *Stanley*, though I am unable now, not having my set here, to point out the exact place; and likewise in the peerages of that day.

Part I. p. 529. Sir Julius Cæsar, whose autograph is correctly given in Plate II. occupies a very respectable niche in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. He was entered, at the age of 20, in the year 1575, at Magdalene Hall, Oxford, at which society he was contemporary with Sir Edward Leigh, M. P. the celebrated Divine; with Dr. White, afterwards canon of Christ-church, and founder of a lectureship at Oxford; and also with Daniel the Historian and Poet Lau-

reat. *Wood's Ath. Ox.* and *Chalmers's Oxford*. After Sir Julius Cæsar returned from the Continent and proceeded D. C. L. and LL. D. at Magdalen Hall, he was made Master of the Requests, and Judge of the Admiralty. He was knighted by James I. and made Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he resigned in 1614 on being appointed Master of the Rolls. He died in 1636 (not 1639 as your *Correspondent states*), 11th Charles I. His MSS. were sold by auction in 1757 for upwards of 300*l.* *Biog. Brit.*; *Watkins's Biographical Dict.* Of so excellent and charitable a man every particular is interesting.

The observations respecting the demand of a penny for post letters (see p. 18.), I dare say, may be true in the instance alledged: I could mention many others where similar practices are in use. Past experience shews that the interference of the Post Masters General becomes absolutely necessary in regard to Country Post-offices; and particularly to that highly improper custom of the office-keepers being closely curtained up, which admits of many things being carried on not exactly consistent with propriety. *Query*. When a letter that happens to be double has not been discovered in London to be so, but is detected by the country post-master, who consequently marks it accordingly before delivery, what becomes of the money thus obtained by him? as he is only answerable to London for the charge made there. Persons should in such cases inclose the cover to the Secretary.

Page 33. In whose possession is the Toledo Missal at present?

A READER FOR HALF A CENTURY.

H. says, “The Priory of Hinchingsbrook, near Huntingdon, was founded and endowed by William the Conqueror (according to Camden and several other authors). Any information of the year of its foundation, or of any particulars relating to it previous to its dissolution in 1536, will oblige him.

The Author of the Paper on Lambert's “Theory of the Heavens” desires us to say that he has *given up the point*; and wishes nothing more to be said about it.

CURIOSUS is informed that the very few Collections made by Dr. PAUL WRIGHT, for improving Chauncey's Hertfordshire, formed part of Mr. Gough's bequest to the Bodleian Library.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

WILL my friend Mr. Dibdin allow me to hint the surprize of many of his Readers, at his expressions in your last regarding the Roxburghe sale? We expected that he, whom we all saw a little while ago carrying a torch to the pyre, would have continued, by his good-humoured irony, to have fanned the flame, which he now seems so desirous to damp. I suppose, Mr. Urban, I am an incurable maniac; for I really can see nothing but good to Literature in this extravagance! What if a book, which for a century has been the mark of all the Bibliographers in Europe, has fetched upwards of 2000*l.*!—I cannot bring my mind quite to think that it will ruin the Marlborough fortune. I suppose if such a sum had been given for a race-horse, with a great many heavy engagements upon him besides, that fell lame the next hour, it would have been nothing! And what if Devonshire-house, or Chatsworth, is to be adorned with Queen Elizabeth Wodvile's own splendid copy of Caxton's earliest and most interesting work at the price of 1060*l.*! Is it quite frightful for the princely property of Cavendish?

Away with these puling complaints of a generous emulation, which exalts the national character, and makes the fruits of intellectual industry the noble contest of the rich!

Yours, &c. A BIBLIOMANIAC.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

"All praise is foreign, but of true desert; [the heart.]"

Plays round the head, but comes not to

IT does not appear to me that your Correspondents have yet succeeded, in giving an appropriate portrait of the literary character of the late Mr. Hasted, the Historian of Kent. His great Topographical work has much merit. As an history of the property of the county, it is in my opinion a wonderful performance; as containing its genealogies, it is entitled to much, but not to unqualified, praise. But when we have said this, have we not exhausted all its claims to commendation? Mr. Hasted was well acquainted with records; and in the earlier part of his life very diligent in extracting materials from

them; which, in the hurry of his last composition, he has made but an imperfect use of. But he wanted all the higher qualities of an Historian: the manners and the arts he had little perception of; he neither possessed the talents of biography, nor felt much curiosity regarding it; his local inquiries have opened no neglected literary notices; and he, who turns to all this mass of personal memorials, must still resort to other means for separating the eminent from the obscure.

I know not whether it will gratify the fair pride, or only excite the rude contempt of the representatives and descendants of some of the old families of the County, to observe, what will not be found, or very imperfectly found, in Hasted's voluminous pages, that, during the greater part of the 17th century, Literature was much the fashion among the leading Gentry of this county. A slight mention of them may answer the purposes of this hasty sketch. Sir Dudley Digges, with many of his family; Sir Edward Dering, the first Baronet, a very profound Antiquary, and the collector of a most learned and valuable library; Sir Edward, his son, as may be seen in Lawes's collection; Sir Roger Twysden, the learned editor of the *Decem Scriptores*; and his brother the celebrated Judge; Sir Robert Honeywood, of Pett, a stern republican; and the same, I believe, who was acting in a diplomatic capacity with Algernon Sydney, in Sweden, at the time of the Restoration, and who, after his retreat from public life, amused himself with literature, and a translation of Nani's History, where, in the dedication, he laments the evil days and adversity into which he had fallen; Sir John Marsham; Sir Norton Knatchbull; and others! Over the County at that time presided the illustrious Houses of Sackville and Sydney, always the favourers of genius and learning.

I wish, Mr. Urban, we could see the literary history of a County, or at least the history of its really eminent men*! I have not much taste for the history of its mere landholders, or its mere squires: something more is necessary to obtain for them the record of a printed volume. LITTERATOR.

* This has been given in the "History of Leicestershire." EDIT.



Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Nov. 5.*

DITCHLING, in the county of Sussex, is a small town situate at the distance of seven miles respectively from Lewes and Brighton, in the direction of North, bearing a little to the East, from the latter place. It has fairs on April 6th, and October 12th; and in the 6th of Edw. II. John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, proprietor of the Manor, obtained a Charter for a weekly Market on Tuesday, but it has not been kept within the memory of man. Mrs. Attree is the impropratrix of the great tithes, by purchase from her brother, Mr. Thomas Turner, of Old Land in the adjoining parish of Keymer, whose family has possessed them for many years. The Corn Tithes of Lower Standean in Ditchling parish were given to the neighbouring rectory of Pyecombe, at the dissolution of religious houses*. The manors in this parish are *Ditchling Manor*, which is the principal one, and belongs to Lord Abergavenny; *Ditchling Garden*, the property of James Ingram, esq. and *the Rectory, or Dimock's Manor*. The ecclesiastical living is a Vicarage in the gift of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, and the present Vicar is the Rev. Thomas Hudson.

The Church, whose outward appearance is exhibited in the annexed view (*Plate I.*) is an antient cruciform building. The Tower, rising upon four pointed arches, is surmounted by a wooden shingled spire, after the usual Sussex fashion, and contains five bells and a clock. It has a S. Chancel, whose windows on the inside (like those of the great Chancel) are enriched with mouldings, and pillars with foliage capitals. In the N. wall of the Chancel is a trefoil-headed recess, and in the S. wall a double piscina (or rather a piscina and locker, as only one of the niches is perforated at the bottom) with cinquefoil heads, and a large stone seat under a plain pointed arch. The S. wall of the S. Chancel contains a trefoil-headed piscina; and in the N. side of the nave there is a small pointed recess. The Font is of stone, octagonal in shaft and bason; very plain, and not calculated for immersion.

* From a note in the Register of Pyecombe, signed Edw. Bland, rector.

GENT. MAG. August, 1812,

Inscriptions on Slabs within the Communion rails:

“Here lyeth the body of Dr. James Hougham, who died the 2d of November, 1700. Also here lyeth Mary his wife, who died the 5th of October, 1688, being of the antient family of the Culpepers.”

“Here lies the body of Thomas Turner, youngest son of Richard and Jane his wife, who departed this life the 26th of February, 1745, aged 21.”

“Here lies the body of Richard Turner, of Oldland, gent. eldest son of Richard and Jane his wife, who departed this life the 17th of April, 1754, aged 36.”

“In memory of William Turner of Oldland, in the parish of Keymer, gent. who died the 26th day of June, 1786, aged 65 years. He was the last surviving son of Richard and Jane Turner, whose remains are deposited in this Chancel. And also of Mrs. Sarah Turner, the relict of the above-named Wm. Turner, and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Wilson, rector of Westmeston: she departed this life the 3d of May, 1802, aged 77 years.”

On other Slabs in the Chancel (the first two in Capitals):

“Heere lyeth buried the body of Richard Turner, late of Oldland, in Keymer, who was the sone of Thomas Turner, being aged sixty-fowre yeeres, and departed this life July the first. Anno Dom. 1681.”

“Heere lyeth buried the body of Thomas Turner, late of Keymer, aged fowr skore and fowr years, who departed this life the aythe day of February, in the year of our Lord 1671.”

“Here lieth the body of William Turner, Apothecary and Citizen, who departed this life October the 11th, 1733, aged 33; and left no issue.”

“Here is interred the body of Richard Turner, gent. late of Oldland in Keymer, who departed this life October the 2d, Anno Domini 1720, ætatis suæ 68.”

“Here lieth the body of Richard Turner of Oldland, gent. eldest son of Richard and Sarah his wife, who departed this life the 14th of May, 1748, aged 59.— Under the old stone, South of this also, lieth the body of Jane, wife of Richard Turner, of Oldland, gent. youngest daughter of Thomas and Amy Gratwick, of Ham in Angmoring, who departed this life Sept. the 21st, 1728, aged 37, and left issue Richard, William, Thomas, and Amy.”

There are three other slabs of Sussex marble, with Inscriptions nearly obliterated.

In the S. Chancel are two antient robbed

robbed of brasses; one evidently having borne the effigies of a man and woman with legend at their feet, and the other only a plate for epitaph.

On other slabs in the S. Chancel.

(In Capitals)

“.....
of Dichiland dise
ased Maye the
first, 1661.”

(In Capitals):

“ 1598.
Her. lieth. Constanc
Havse. widov. who
died. the. 3. of Jan.”

“To the memory of Ann, wife of Jas. Wood, of this parish, who departed this life the 29th of September, 1776, aged 76 years.”

“To the memory of James Wood, late of this parish, who departed this life the 2d of June, 1790, aged 90 years.—Also of Mary, daughter of James Wood and Ann his wife, who departed this life the 8th of January, 1736, aged 1 year and 11 months.”

On a slab in the S. Transept:

“In memory of Mrs. Sarah Price, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Price, late of Bermondsey, Southwark, who died December 29th, 1764, aged 75 years.”

On a slab in the Nave:

“Here lyeth interr'd y^e body of the Rev. Mr. Edward Powel, late Vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 13th day of May, 1746, aged 35 years.”

In the N. Transept is a mural half-table Monument, much decayed and injured by whitewash, containing two shields of Arms (defaced) under niches of Grecian architecture, and two others below, concealed by pews.—Along the frieze is the following inscription (in Capitals):

“Here lyeth Henry Poole, esquier, who dyed the 28th daye of Marche, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1580.”

These Notes were taken Oct. 12th, 1810.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

[The following Letter, illustrative of the Monument at Lee, in Kent, engraved in Plate II. of our Magazine for June last, was accidentally omitted to be then inserted.]

Mr. URBAN, June 1.

THE little Church at Lee near Blackheath, has frequently been mentioned in terms of approbation, not for the elegance of its outline or decorations, but for the beauty of the

situation, and the happy combination of objects, which are so disposed as to produce all those serene sensations of pleasure experienced in a village the most remote from the Metropolis. On the South side of the Church is the effigies in brass (as shown in the second Plate of your Magazine for June last, p. 529) representing Nicholas Annesley, Serjeant of the Cellar to Queen Elizabeth, who entered the service of the Queen at the age of 25, and died 1593, aged 58.

Yours, &c.

M.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

YOUR Correspondent X. B. complains with great justice of the present received theory of Sound. I have, among other philosophical subjects, devoted some time to the investigation of this very curious question, and shall furnish you occasionally with my remarks, if you consider them entitled to a place in your pages.

Sound, it must be observed, does not proceed from *one cause* in every case. This opinion or hypothesis will be an answer to *part* of X. B.'s Quere. One of the causes which produce Sound may be explained in this way: the condensation or compression of the atmospheric fluid between two or more bodies, causes a degree of motion, called vibration, in that part of the circumambient fluid with which it (the condensed part) comes in contact, which degree of motion is violent or otherwise, according to the *kind of resistance* the condensed fluid shall meet from those bodies between which it has been compressed.—This *kind of resistance* produces the endless variety, modulation, and delightful but indescribable sensation on the nerves, called Sound. X. B. can apply this mode of reasoning to any kind of sound proceeding from the above-mentioned cause, and will find it, I hope, satisfactory: other causes shall be treated of at a future day.—The expression “*kind of resistance*” must be held in recollection as a peculiarly nice distinction in this place.

Yours, &c.

W.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN the private Memoir of the late unhappy John Bellingham, published in your last Supplement, p. 665, it is asserted that he was a Tinman in Oxford-street, and a Bankrupt in the year 1794. I beg to refer you to Smith's

Smith's List of Bankrupts, and think you will find this assertion to be wrong, no such name appearing for that, or any other year, between 1786 and 1806. As a friend to truth and justice, you will correct this mistake in your next Magazine.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH, and the
Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. URBAN, August 10.

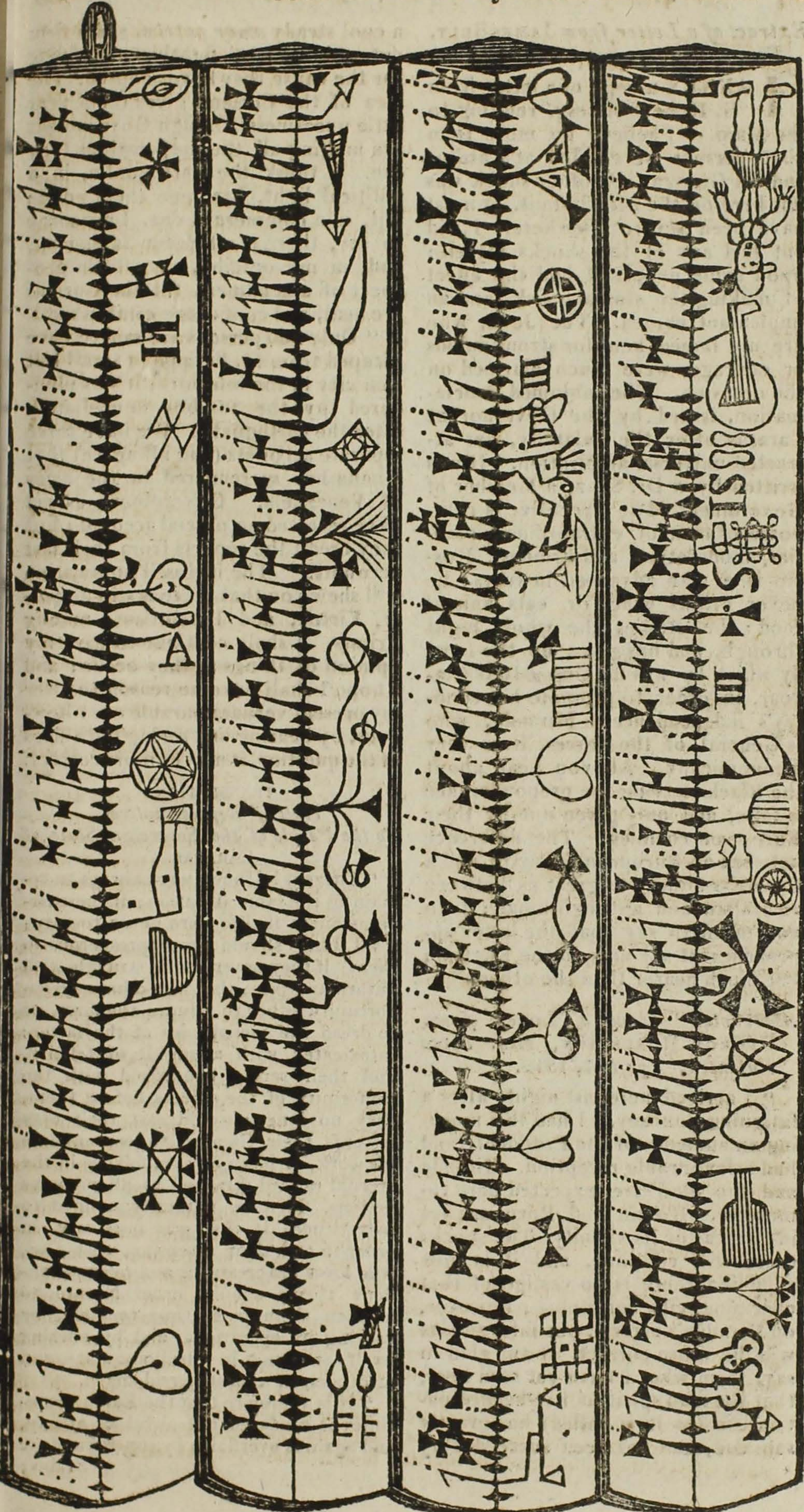
AS a suitable companion to the *Ceset Almanac*, which you have given in p. 625 of your last Supplement, I transcribe for you an excellent history of the origin of Almanacs, which has lately been presented to the publick by Mr. BRADY, in his "*Clavis Calendaria*;" a work which reflects very great credit on the talents and industry of the Compiler, M. G.

"The etymology of the word *Almanac* has been, perhaps, the subject of more dispute than that of any term admitted into our language. With the single exception of *Verstegan*, all our lexicographers derive the first syllable *al* from the article definite of the Arabic, which signifies *the*; but the roots of the remaining syllables are variously accounted for, some taking it from the Greek *μανακος*—a lunary circle; others from the Hebrew, *manach*, to count; Johnson takes it from the Greek *μην*, a month; but why the first syllable should be in one language, which these authorities agree in, and the two last in any other language, is not easy to comprehend. Whether, therefore, the Saxons originally took their term from the Arabic, either wholly or in part, *Verstegan* seems the most to be relied on: 'They,' he says, alluding to our antient Saxon ancestors, 'used to engrave upon certaine squared sticks, about a foot in length, or shorter or longer as they pleased, the courses of the moones of the whole yeere, whereby they could alwaies certainly tell when the new moones, full moones, and changes should happen, as also their festivall daies; and such a carved stick they called an *al-mon-aght*, that is to say, *al-mon-heed*, to wit, the regard or observation of all the moones, and here hence is derived the name of *almanack*.' An instrument of this kind, of a very antient date, is to be seen in St. John's college at Cambridge, and there are still in the midland counties several remains of them. The accompanying *fac simile* and description of one that was used in Staffordshire has been copied, as a curious specimen, from Dr. Plot's *Natural History* of that county. It is called the *clogg*, from its form

and matter, being usually made of a piece of wood, squared into four plane sides, and with a ring on the upper end of it, to hang it on a nail somewhere in the house.—There is some diversity in the form of them, some being more perfect than others. The figure represents the common or family clogg, where each angle of the square stick, with one half of each of the flat sides belonging to it, is expressed; and this is the most clear and intelligible form it can well appear in, upon a flat.—On each of the four sides, are three months, the number of the days being represented by the notches; that which begins every month having a patulous stroke turned up from it: every seventh notch, being also of a larger size, stands for Sunday, which seems to shew that the cycle of the sun, or dominical letters, are here committed to memory; the Sundays and other days here being fixed.—Over against many of the notches, whether great or small, there are placed on the left hand several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number, or cycle of the moon; which number, if under 5, is represented by so many points; but if it be 5, then a line is drawn from the notch, or day to which it belongs, with a hook returned back against the course of the line; which seems to be designed to represent V. the Roman letter for 5.—If the golden number be above 5, and under 10, then it is marked out by the former hooked line for 5; and with the addition of as many points as make up the number designed; as if it be 8, there are three points added to the hooked line, &c.—When the golden number is 10, there is a cross on the notch to represent X; and if it be above, and under 15, it is expressed by points as before; and if above 15, by the cross stroke, points, and a hooked line for V: when it is 19, the line issuing from the notch for the day has two patulous crosses, or strokes, as is plain from the figure.—And these numbers are not set so wildly and confusedly against the days of the month, as at first sight may appear, but in a method and order, whether you consider them as they immediately precede and follow one another, or the distance interceding each figure, or the value, or denomination; for every following number is made by adding 8 to the preceding; and every preceding one, by adding 11 to the following one; still casting away 19, the whole cycle, when the addition shall exceed it. Thus to 3, which stands against January 1, add 8, it makes 11, which stands against the third day of the month; to which add 8 again, and it makes 19; whence 8 itself comes to be the following figure, and 16 the next:

on the contrary, if to 16 you add 11, it makes 27, whence deducting 19, there remains 8, the number above it; and so on, &c.—And for the distances of the numbers of the same denomination, it is to be noted, that they stand asunder either 30 or 29 days, interchangeably. Thus after 3, which stands over-against the 1st of January, at 30 days distance you will find 3 again at the 30th of the same month; and from thence, at 29 days distance, you will have 3 again set to the 1st of March; and at the last of March, at 30 days distance, 3 again, &c.—*Note*, 3 stands against the 1st of January, because 3 was the golden number when the fathers of the Nicene council settled the time for the observation of Easter.—On the right hand, and issuing from the notches, are several inscriptions and figures, hieroglyphically representing the festival days by some actions, offices, or endowments of the saints; or else the work or sport in fashion at the time of the year.—Thus from the notch of January 13, being St. Hilary's day, issues a cross, the badge of a bishop. From the 1st of March, a harp for St. David. Against June 29, St. Peter's day, you have his keys: and against St. Crispin's day, a pair of shoes. Against January 25, St. Paul's day, there is an axe: and against June 24, a sword for St. John Baptist. On August 10th, a gridiron for St. Lawrence. So a wheel for St. Katherine, a star for Epiphany, a true lover's knot for St. Valentine's day, &c. and against Christmas day is the old wasshailing, or carousing horn, that the Danes used to make merry withal at that time.—The Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, appear to have used these almanacs, though under various denominations, such as, *Reinstocks, Runstocks, Runstaffs, Primstaries, Scipionees, Runici, Bacculi, Annales, Staves, Stakes, Cloggs, &c.* by the last of which Dr. Plott calls the specimen he has described: and they appear to have been introduced into this country at the Norman Conquest.—Before printing was introduced, and when manuscripts were scarce and dear, these *Runic* almanacs were particularly useful in assisting the memory. In all visits to distant churches, in all pilgrimages, &c. they were made the instruments of instruction and regularity; and that they might be doubly serviceable, they were frequently carved on the tops of pilgrims' staves, or stakes, so as to regulate their times of assembling at particular spots, and also to support them in their wearisome journeys. These *Runic* almanacs, like others in manuscript, bore the characters of pagan superstition until about the fourth

century, when they partook of both heathen and Christian emblematical devices, so as to be more generally saleable: but after the seventh century, they became wholly Christian; and that they might be made as universally serviceable as possible, they were sometimes cut on sword scabbards, implements of husbandry, &c. &c.—Those immense square pillars or obelisks in Egypt, the hieroglyphical characters on which have so much perplexed the learned, have been considered as containing directions for the monthly rural labours of the Egyptians, and consequently to have been the *first* species of *almanack* ever used, of which the *Runic* staves before mentioned are but very humble imitations, though of somewhat similar construction: and when the repetition of the same figures or characters on each of those vast pillars is considered, which would perhaps never have been so uniformly alike, unless for some such general and extensively useful purpose;—the titles assigned to them by the Egyptian priests, of 'fingers of the sun,' to which orb they were usually dedicated;—and the nature of the stone of which they were composed, being of various colours, and regarded as typical of the four elements;—there is good reason for concluding that they were intended as almanacs rather than as histories of their sovereigns, or for any other of the uses that have been assigned them by the ingenuity of antiquaries.—There does not appear to be any trace of the original inventors of almanacs, whether in wood, in manuscript, or in print; the first in print is generally admitted to be that of John Muller, of Montereio, better known by the name of Regiomontanus; this person opened a printing-house, and published his first almanack at Nuremburgh in the year 1472, wherein he not only gave the characters of each year and of the months, but foretold the eclipses, &c. for thirty years in advance.—The first recorded account we have of almanacs in this country, appears in the *year-book* of Henry the Seventh, or about fifteen years subsequently to that of Muller: though Mr. Jackson of Exeter, in a work published by him, says, "I have in my possession an almanack made in the reign of Edward the Third, of parchment, being about one hundred and forty years prior to Muller's, not in the usual form of a sheet, or a book, but in separate pieces, folded in the shape of a flat stick, or lath, in the Saxon fashion: it is perfectly fair, and exhibits the best specimen of antient numerals I have yet met with."



*Extract of a Letter from JAMES BELT,
Esq. dated Curaçoa, May 9, 1812.*

“ I ANNEX a copy of a letter from G. Robertson, esq. relating to the Main. --- I believe no more than 3000 persons were killed at Caracas and La Guayra. Another shock was felt here on the 24th instant. It must have been severe elsewhere. I did not feel any of the shocks myself: upon some people it had the effect of making the stomach sick, and an unpleasant nausea. The Jews, who are not famed here for strong minds or courage, were much alarmed on the occasion. The subjoined Proclamation, issued by the Governor at Caracas after the calamity, has attracted universal admiration. It was written by a Dr. Sanz, a Member of Government. The Executive is composed of men of extraordinary abilities, moderation, and firmness. Roscio is a man advanced in years: he never drinks wine, or eats animal food: he studies the whole night through, and has given up the Law, by which he was making £10,000 a year, in order to promote his country's independence. Miranda, who is General of the forces, lives very æconomically. All you hear about the Blacks having the preponderance is false, and only given out by their European enemies. The difference between an European Spaniard and a Creole is almost as great as between an Italian and an Englishman: I do not mean to say that the latter approaches at all near to the English; but much nearer than the others.”

*Abstracted from a Letter from
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq. dated
Valentia, April 17, 1812.*

“ I arrived here last night, after a fatiguing journey. I had this morning an audience of the President, and had a favourable reception. Miranda and the Staff are expected here tomorrow. Roscio and Poro are yet in Caracas or its vicinity. The shocks there still continue, and it is now supposed there is no vestige of that charming city remaining; however, on Miranda's arrival, our information will be more correct. I am glad to say, from what I have yet seen here, that the mad spirit of hot-headed patriotism (as it is called) has greatly subsided, and has been succeeded by

a cool steady *amor patriæ*, and a firm determination of fighting and dying for the cause they have adopted. The idea of the Corians gives them very little uneasiness, though Government are making all the preparations they can. I think the earthquake, in a political light, has done them good; but, in a commercial one, I am sorry to say, there is a terrible falling off, and, in my opinion, very little prospect of amendment till the Corians are beat, and confidence established.

“ Only 300 persons are said to have escaped from St. Felippe (a small but rich city in the interior): it was plundered by the Sambos immediately after the earthquake. We have three separate accounts (and all agree) that Guana has surrendered to the arms of Venezuela. Government as yet have received no official account; but they credit the reports from their last accounts. The inclosed publication will shew you that there is still *Loyalty, Virtue, and Patriotism*, among Priests. I shall continue to give my opinion of things as they occur; and I hope I shall have no reason to alter my present very favourable one: however, by hearing and seeing both sides of the question, it may be more correct.

TRANSLATION.

Hall of Representatives.

*To the People of the Sovereign State of
CARACAS.*

“ Citizens! If men were always to remain in the same situation; if their circumstances in life were never to vary; if all things should prove prosperous to them; if they never had to struggle with nature and fate; they would have no opportunity either to admire the first, or to dread the vicissitudes of the latter: intoxicated with a surfeit of felicity, and their senses benumbed with the uniformity of the objects before them, they no longer would cast their eyes towards their Creator, to contemplate his work, or place any confidence in the eternal reward attached to all virtuous actions. Men are naturally inclined to ingratitude; it thus was necessary, in order to call their attention, that God, who loves his creatures and never abandons them, should order Nature to awaken them from time to time, by varying its operations, and by offering itself sometimes in a brilliant state, and at others, in a most horrid shape.

“ It is therefore that the Earth sometimes is rendered unfruitful by aridity, and again is overflowed by superabundant rains;

rains; that the hail destroys the grain; that thunder and lightning inspire terror; that we are suffocated by the heat, and incommoded by the cold; that volcanoes burst open; that the earth quakes; that cities are destroyed; that we are attacked with plagues; that whole kingdoms are overturned; that whole nations disappear, and that new are formed. It is for the same reason that we suffer thirst, hunger, and sustain perils, risks, and all kind of inconveniences; that the water which refreshes us, drowns us; that fire, which vivifies us, burns us; that food, by which mankind is supported, kills us; that the earth, which sustains us, causes terror; and that we sometimes are destroyed under the roof by which we were protected.

“Agitated by the inconstant variety of objects, prosperous and adverse, pleasing and horrid, men necessarily elevate their souls towards God, to admire in that same nature, the magnitude of His being, His omnipotence, and the incomprehensible art of His visible and invisible agents, whose actions, and their effects, always operate on men in a different manner, agreeable to their education and principles, and perhaps to their convenience, interests, and passions.

“Citizens! On the 26th March, at 7 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the city of Caracas felt a most violent Earthquake, which has destroyed her edifices; but what consequence will you draw from this terrible event? The superstitious and fanatic will tell you, in a mysterious manner, that it is a punishment of God, who in his anger and rage (especially against the inhabitants of this city) has manifested his wrath in that manner. The ill-affected will suggest to you, that you have nothing to expect from a city, hated by God for having proclaimed her independence, and having declared herself against the tyranny of the ambitious. The enemies of liberty and equality will endeavour to persuade you, that the noble resolution with which Caracas detests tyrants, and makes war against despots, is the cause of this disaster; and that only by altering your opinion, and by bending yourselves again to the yoke which you have shaken off, you will appease the wrath of the Almighty.

“Such will certainly be the language of the superstitious, of the ill-affected, and of the enemy. But, Citizens! A true Christian, who follows the doctrine of Jesus Christ, divested of trifling prejudices, and disinterested, will tell you, that the Earthquake of 26th March, is the same as the different beauties and

horrors which daily are experienced by the human race in every part of the world; the necessary effect of nature, which God disposed to move His creatures to admire His omnipotence, to adore Him in His works, and to acknowledge that men were not created for the apparent felicity of this life. He will tell you also, that God in that manner wishes to try your firmness, and to make you worthy of the liberty which you have gained over your tyrants; that liberty is a supreme felicity, which cannot be merited, enjoyed, or preserved, without the heroism of virtue, patience in calamities, fortitude in adversity, firmness in resolution, valour against tyrants; and that, if you are dismayed in the holy work which you have commenced against the ambitious, you will again be slaves, and be unworthy to be free.

“The well-affected will show you, in the ruins of Caracas and other towns, a most propitious opportunity to display those virtues most agreeable to God, and prescribed in our Holy religion; *Beneficence towards our neighbours*, resignation to the all-wise decrees of God, magnanimity in misfortunes; and a large field for the inhabitants of this state to display their abilities, and to prove to the world, that, if they could shake off the wicked yoke of Tyranny, they have fortitude enough to suffer the calamities of Nature.

“In short, Citizens, the Politicians will prove to you in the precautions which have been taken and still are going forward, that if our enemies should avail themselves of our distress, to invade our territory, in this moment of general consternation, or during the discouragement which the Earthquake may have occasioned on the weak-spirited, superstitious, and fanatics, the advantage which they will obtain will only be of short duration; for, by sending a superior number of military force, we in a short time shall recover the losses which we have sustained, and perhaps, our vengeance being provoked, being protected by God, who will reward our firmness, our patience, and our steadiness, it may not only be the moment to correct them, but also to subdue them, without leaving them any hope to vex a virtuous people, who, having proclaimed the sacred and natural rights of liberty, equality, and independence against their usurpers, have known how to support them amidst the most terrible events. Besides this, a wise Government, firm in the performance of its duties, which day and night is occupied, and exposed to every kind of inconvenience and difficulty, employs all the means in its power to comfort the afflicted, to assist the
poor,

poor, to check the wicked, and to re-establish good order. You will have the satisfaction to know, that this Government (still existing amidst ruins) receives arms, ammunition, and provisions, by foreign vessels arriving at La Guayra; that it enrolls troops, completes its battalions, disciplines recruits, and has ordered a considerable body of forces (well-armed and provided with every thing), which, when it shall reach the frontiers, will protect the friends of liberty, and make their enemies repent their audacity.

“Citizens! Awake from the lethargy into which this wonderful shock of nature may have plunged you. Admire and revere God's works, without superstition; endeavour, without being disheartened, to remedy the evils; despise with a religious and manly spirit, the artful insinuations of those who wish to reduce you again to slavery, and to re-establish their power, founded on your ignorance of your rights; watch those, who, abusing the holy Religion which you profess, frighten you with false ideas, to subdue your spirit, to avail themselves of your discouragement; and finally, consider that it is the proper time to support your independence with heroism, without shunning any danger or peril. God waits to see how you will conduct yourselves on this occasion; to grant you a perpetual liberty if you deserve it by your steadiness; or to deprive you for ever of the same, if you faint under the trial to which you are put by his infinite wisdom, mercy, and bounty.

“Citizens! Your Representatives address you on this occasion. Be men and Christians, to adore God in all His works. Be men, to deserve your liberty. Be men; to unite yourselves with sincerity to your fellow-countrymen. Be men, to acknowledge that all men are free and equal in their rights: and finally, be men, to prove to the world that you are worthy of that name, and that you ought to be respected as such.

Caracas, 9th April, 1812,

2nd of Independence,

Jose Maria Graxirena, President,

Miguel Jose Sanz*, Vice President,

Jose Paul, Secretary.

Mr. URBAN, *Worksop, Aug. 9.*

THE following Observations may not be of that importance I conceive them to be, but I send them you to do as you please with.

There is a quotation of mine in your Magazine of April last, p. 308. from Dr. Johnson's Dictionary: “An

unknown Correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the Pan*;" which, as it stands in the Dictionary, may furnish any future Biographer, pouncing upon the same, with matter of scepticism as to the candour and veracity of Dr. Johnson: he may say that the Doctor, so far from merely receiving the “little assistance of the learned,” as stated in the preface to his Dictionary, accepted even that of an unknown Correspondent; he may too reflect upon David Garrick, and deem his famous lines addressed to Dr. Johnson on the Doctor's sole completion of his Dictionary, not only wanting verity for their basis, but fulsome and adulatory. —Now this should not be, Mr. Urban; and I wish to set it right.

It appears from Arthur Murphy's *Essay on the Genius of Dr. Johnson*, that Edward Cave, in the establishment of a new description of Periodical work, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, had received, anonymously, contributions from Dr. Johnson; this circumstance, on the Doctor's visit to London, he made known to Cave, and “he became connected with him in business and in a close intimate acquaintance,” p. 31. The Doctor's pen long afterwards gave lustre to the *Gent. Mag.* particularly in the *Debates in the Senate of Lilliput* from 1740 to 1742-3; and indeed so much must he have been interested in the success of the Magazine, that it was very natural for him to blend it with the Dictionary he was so long labouring at: we are therefore to read *unknown Correspondent*, though inserted as such in the Dictionary, as the Correspondent of Mr. Urban, and not of Dr. Johnson; and then all will be as it should be.

In April aforesaid, I pointed out Dr. Johnson's allusion to the *Gent. Mag.* of the year 1754; and as a further proof of his intimacy with that work, and at the period in question, 1754, there is, in the same Month's Magazine, the *Life of Edward Cave*, written (purposely) by Dr. Johnson.

The Doctor then took the authority about *Cat in the Pan* from the Magazine, and did not receive it by way of contribution from an unknown Correspondent.

Yours, &c.

W. M.

* * We shall be glad to receive the copy of Mr. Wesley's Letters.

* It was written by “Dr. Sanz.”

Fig. 1.

† LG: QUE: R: DAME: MA V O D E: M E R R I
G T E: N O N: A Y N G: O E: C A N N V H T I N E

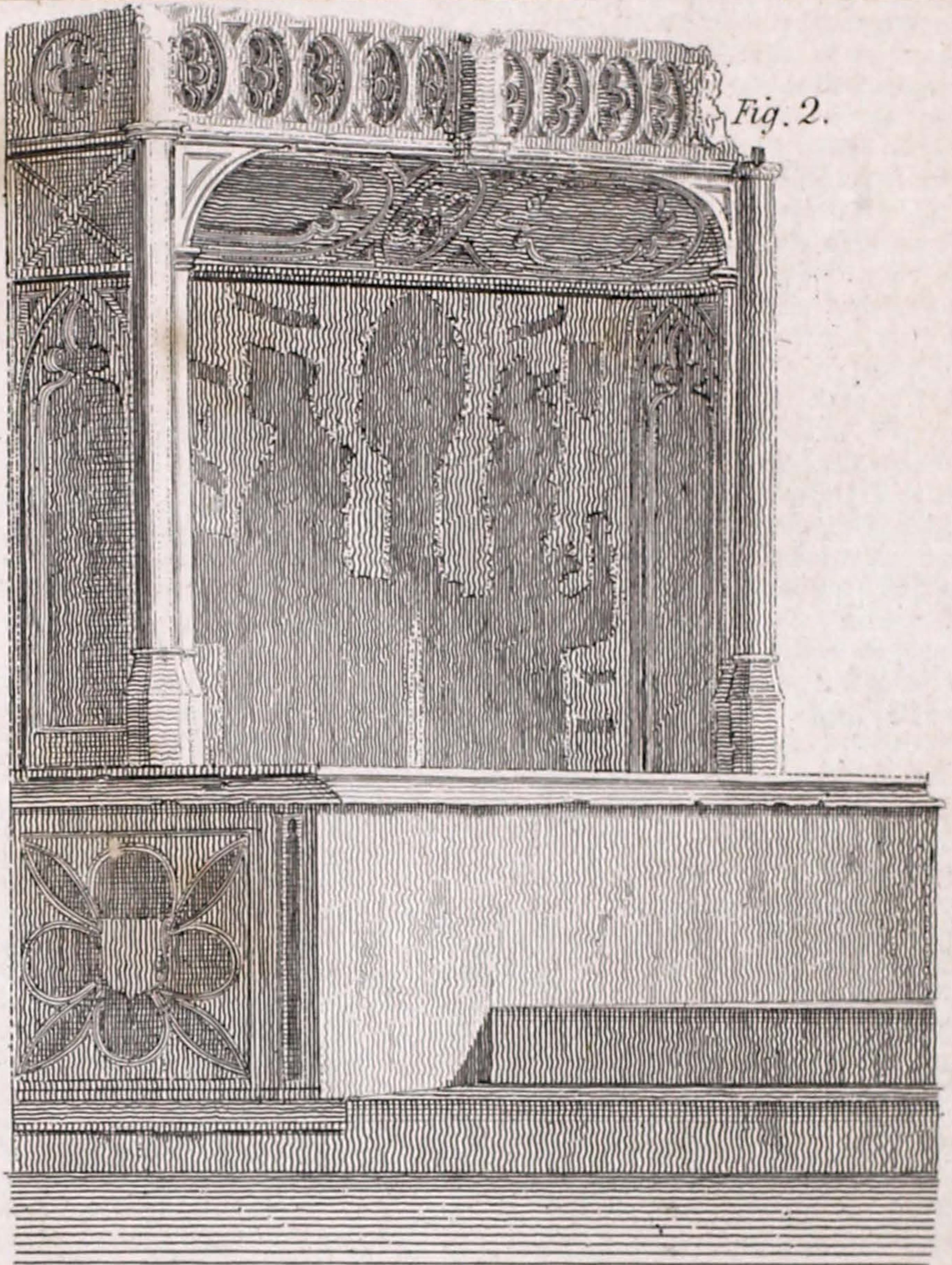
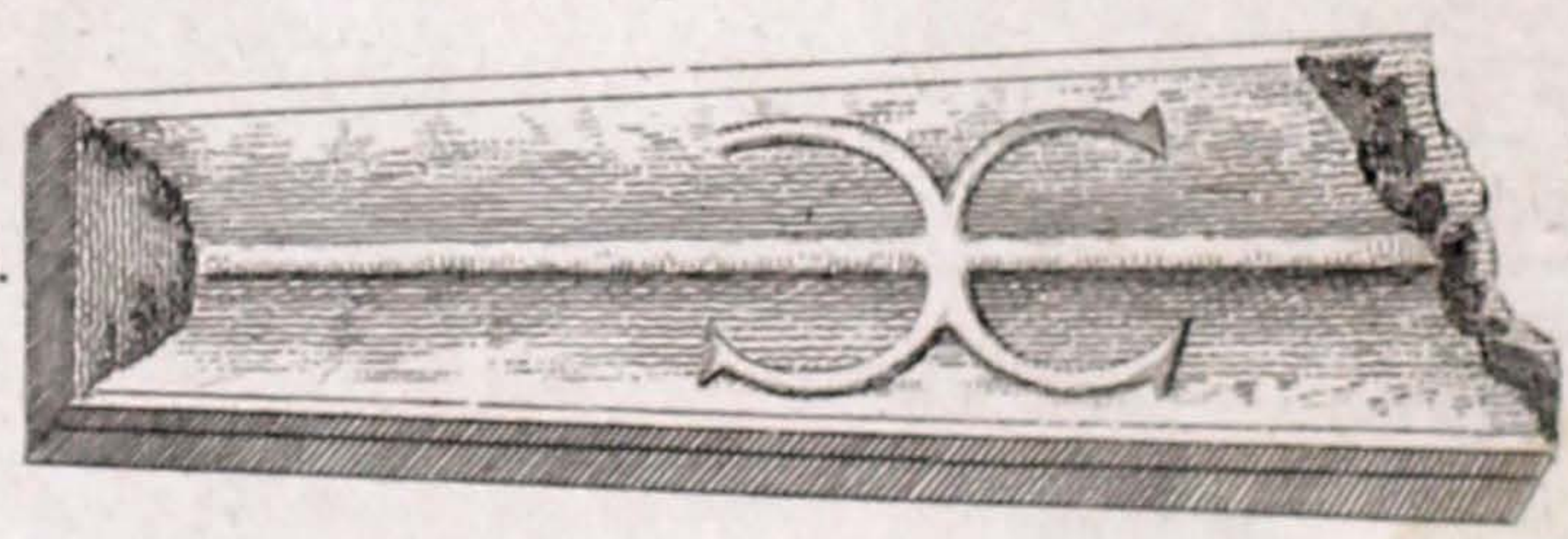


Fig. 2.

Monument at Harlington, Midd.^x

Fig. 3.



Mr. URBAN, March 23.

THE inclosed inscription from a pew at Totness, Devon (*Plate II. fig. 1.*), is sent for explanation.

The Church at Harlington, in the county of Middlesex, has already been engraved for the inspection of your readers; see vol. LXXVIII. p. 385. To the notices already given, please to add the following. On the steps leading to the Chancel, on the North side, is a monument (*see fig. 2.*), to the memory of Gregory Lovell, esq. lord of the manor, and patron of the Church, who married Anne, daughter of David Bellingham, esq. and died 1545. It consists of an altar-tomb placed under a flat arch, with the usual ornaments of quatrefoils and pointed arches. The effigies of brass of himself and family, inserted originally in the wall and on the surface of the tomb, have been entirely removed.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry nebuly of six, Or and Gules, a canton Ermine, *Lovell*; 2 and 3, a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or; over all a bend Sable bezanty: impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a bugle-horn Sable, stringed Or, *Bellingham*; 2 and 3, Argent, three bends Gules; on a canton of the second a lion rampant of the first; *Burneshide*. M.

Mr. URBAN, Sapcote, Jan. 19.

FIG. 3. is an exact representation of a curious monumental relic found in the church-yard of Sapcote, in the county of Leicester, on Saturday Jan. 18, 1812, about 18 inches below the surface of the earth. It is of calcareous stone, the length 4 feet 9 inches, the breadth, at the greater end, 16 inches, at the lesser end 12 inches, and the depth at the side 3 inches and a half. It rises gradually from each side to the middle of the upper surface, and terminates in a sort of relievo as in the figure. It is highly probable that this stone was a sepulchral covering to one of the ancient family of the Bassets, formerly owners of this parish, and founders of the parish-church, as a small human skeleton, with part of an oak coffin, were found immediately beneath it. It is rather extraordinary that this was placed in a position different from what monumental stones are usually done, its direction being from South-west to North-east. There is no in-

GENT. MAG. August, 1812.

scription or ornament upon it, except what appears in the figure. A stone, nearly of a similar description, was found in this church-yard in the year 1788; for an account of which, by Mr. John Ward, of Hinckley, see *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVIII. p. 1071, and vol. LIX. p. 100. W. SPENCER.

THE ROXBURGHE SALE.

NO Sale of Books ever engrossed a larger share of public attention than the extensive and valuable Library of the late JOHN Duke of ROXBURGHE. The Catalogue was judiciously compiled by Messrs. G. and W. Nicol, and the Books were sold by Mr. Robert Evans of Pall-mall, who for that especial purpose commenced Book Auctioneer; and has given sufficient proof of his skill in that situation, to convince us that he must, in a short time, be excelled by none of his brethren.

The Library was sold at his Grace's late residence in St. James's Square; and so numerous and valuable were the lots, that the Sale lasted 45 days, commencing on the 18th May, and closing on the 8th July. The total produce of the Library (which it is believed did not cost its late noble Owner more than 5000*l.*), was about 23,341*l.*

Prefixed to the Catalogue is a very intelligent Preface; from which we shall select a few extracts; more particularly as the Catalogue itself is not now to be purchased.

"It would be endless, and to the intelligent unnecessary, to point out all the very rare books that will be found in this Catalogue; particularly in those branches of Literature in which the Possessor took delight. He idolized the talents of *Shakspeare* and *Cervantes*, and collected every thing that could illustrate their works. *Early English Literature*, and the *Table Ronde*, were therefore great objects of his research; of the former, there are in this Library, not only the rarest, but, in point of condition, the most beautiful specimens that exist: and every one knows the extreme difficulty of finding early English books in clean condition.

"In the poetical part of this class the Library is very rich. Few English Libraries possess both the editions of the celebrated *Satire on Cardinal Wolsey*, said to be written by *Roy*, or two different editions of the *Paradise of Dainty Devises*—both *England's Helicon*, and *Parnassus*

Parnassus — or both *Webbe's* and *Puttenham's* Art of Poetry. The most curious article in the Lyrical class of Poetry, however, is certainly the very large Collection of *Ancient Ballads*, in 3 volumes, folio.

“As to the Duke's Collection of the *Table Ronde*, his Grace was not satisfied with the printed editions, some of which are uncommonly rare; he also collected many of them in MS. in magnificent volumes, on vellum, illustrated with beautiful illuminations. Among these curious MSS. are several translated by the celebrated *Walter de Mapes*, for the entertainment of his Sovereign Henry II. These literary labours, of so eminent a scholar of his day, are not mentioned by our own literary historians, *Leland*, *Bale*, or *Tanner*, who enumerate his works; nor by *Wolfius*, *Fabricius*, or *Leyserus*, who speak much of him, and preserve some of his poems; particularly *Wolfius*, in his curious work, which he calls *Lectiones Memorabiles*, in two large volumes folio. This literary anecdote, however, is established by *Rusticien de Pise*, who lived soon after *Walter de Mapes*, and who translated several of the Romances in these Collections of MSS. by order of Henry III.

“Among them there is one, *Le Roman de Tristan de Leonnoys*, translated from a MS. preserved at Salisbury by *Luce, de Chatel du Gat*.

“Among the Books printed by *Caxton* in this Collection, which, in point of condition and cleanness, are unparalleled in any Library in the world, there is another instance with what attention his Grace looked into his books. In the first book printed by *Caxton* with a date, the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, fol. 1471, which is also the first book printed in the English Language, there is a sheet (to use the technical expression of a printing-office) transposed, by which means the pages, not the leaves, are misplaced. This the Duke has distinctly noted with his own hand, in the book. In the same book is a very curious note, written on vellum, in an ancient hand, and modernized by the Duke, which shews that this copy belonged to *Elizabeth Grey*, Queen to Edward the Fourth. It begins thus: “This Boke is mine, Quene Elizabet, late Wiffe unto the most noble King Edward the forthe.” This lady was sister-in-law to *Margaret Duchess of Burgundy*, at whose command, and under whose patronage, *Caxton* says, this book was translated and printed. It is therefore not surprizing, that *Caxton* presented so fine a copy of this book to his Queen, and the sister-in-law of his Patroness.

“The Copy of the *Scottish Acts of Parliament of the first five James and Queen Mary*, 1566, in this Library, is invaluable. It contains, among other things, the original edition of *Queen Mary's Acts*, printed by *Likprevik*, 1565.

“In the class of Italian Poets and Novellists, there are many very rare articles; among the Novellists is the first edition of *IL DECAMERONI DI BOCACCIO*, 1471. This is certainly one of the scarcest, if not the very scarcest book that exists. It has now for upwards of 300 years preserved its *uniquity*, if that term is allowable. Of the same class of rare books may be mentioned *Mortini Novella*, small 4to. The only copy known to be publicly sold, was at *M. Gaignat's* sale, where it was bought by the Duke de Valieri for 1121 livres, at a time when scarce books sold cheap.

“When Literature was deprived of one of its warmest admirers, by the death of the Duke of Roxburghe, his Grace was in full pursuit of collecting our Dramatick Authors. And, when his collection of English Plays is examined, and the reader is informed that he had only turned his mind to this class of literature for a few years, his indefatigable industry will be readily admitted. But what makes most of his old plays invaluable, is the beauty of their condition.

“Of the French Dramatick Writers there are some very curious specimens in Mysteries and Moralities; particularly one MS. in two volumes, folio, intituled *La Vengeance de Notre S. J. C.* beautifully written on vellum, and illustrated with a great number of exquisite drawings representing the various scenes of the piece.

“There are also some scarce modern Latin Plays in the Library, among which is a volume that contains, along with another tragedy by the same author, *Incendia seu Pyrgopolinices, Tragedia, Thoma Naogeorgo Authore*. This piece, though much in the style of collecting in France, is so very rare, that *De Bure* confesses he never saw it. The other piece of *Naogeorgus* in this volume, viz. *Mercator*, &c. is also scarce, but not so scarce as the French translation by *Jean Crespir*, especially when it is accompanied with another piece, intituled *La Comedie du Pape Malade et tirant à la fin*. The Duke's copy not only contains both these pieces, but another of the same class, by *Theodore Beza*, called *Tragedie Françoise du Sacrifice d'Abraham*. This last piece was unknown to *De Bure*, and does not appear in *Gaignat's*, the *Duke de Valiere's*, or any other known collection.

"It seems to be proper to say, that there is one class of books in this Catalogue, among which there are some very rare ones that were not purchased by the late Possessor. They were collected early in the late century, when Freethinking was much the fashion. *William Postell, Giordano Bruno, or Benedict Spinosa*, could be no favourites with the late Proprietor, who only valued philosophical writers in proportion as they improved the morals of mankind.

"It cannot escape observation, that in this Library there are an uncommon quantity of Trials of Criminals, Detection of Witches, and other impostors. The Duke had a particular pleasure in exercising those discriminating powers, which he so eminently possessed, in tracing out the mazes by which the perverted ingenuity of the human mind often attempts to impose upon the credulity of its fellow-creatures."

The following are among the most remarkable Articles dispersed at this Sale;

The Festival; printed by Caxton, in two columns, 105*l.* bought by Lord Spencer.

The Prouffitable Boke for Mane's Soul, called the Chastysing of Godde's Chyldren; printed by Caxton. 140*l.* Lord Spencer.

Lyf of Saint Katherin of Senis; printed by Caxton. 95*l.* Mr. Clarke.

Sessions' Papers and Trials at the Old Bailey, from 1690 to 1803, 2 vols. in folio, and 80 vols. in 4to. 378*l.* Mr. Reed.

A Translation of Cicero on Old Age; printed by Caxton. 115*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

The Boke of Seynt Albons; printed at Saint Albans, 1486, imperfect. 147*l.* Mr. Triphook.

The Mirrour of the World; printed by Caxton, in 1480. 351*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Nornaville.

The Kalindayr of the Shyppers, folio; printed at Paris, 1503. 180*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

Callimachi Hymni. Florence, 1472, 4to. 63*l.* Mr. Payne.

A Discourse of English Poetrie, by W. Webbe, 1586, 4to. 64*l.* Mr. Triphook.

Paradise of Daintie Devises, 4to. 1580, 55*l.* 13*s.* Mr. Rice.

A Collection of Old Ballads, in 3 vols. folio. 477*l.* 13*s.* Mr. Harding.

Guy Earl of Warwick, a metrical Romance; printed by Copeland, 4to. 43*l.* 1*s.* Mr. Heber.

Love's Martyr, or Rosalin's Complaint; by Chester, 4to. 1601. 24*l.* 3*s.* Mr. Dubois.

Gower's Confessio Amantis; printed by Caxton, 1493, folio. 336*l.* Mr. Payne.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a manuscript on vellum, folio. 357*l.*

Chaucer's Works, by Pynson, 1526, folio. 30*l.* 9*s.* Mr. Evans.

The Passetyme of Pleasure, by Stephen Hawys: printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1517. 81*l.* Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

The Exemple of Vertu, by Stephen Hawys; W. de Worde, 1530. 60*l.* Mr. Rice.

History of King Boccus and Sydrake. 30*l.* Mr. Triphook.

The Complaynt of a Lover's Life, 4to. printed by Wynkyn de Worde. 58*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

The Castell of Pleasure, 4to. by W. de Worde. 64*l.* Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

The Love and Complaynte between Mars and Venus. 60*l.* By Julian Notary. Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

La Conusance d'Amour, by Pynson. 58*l.* Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

Watson's Translation of Brant's Ship of Fools, 4to. 64*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

Churchyarde's Works, 2 vols. 4to. 96*l.* Mr. Triphook.

Le Mystere de la Vengeance de Notre Seigneur J. Christ, 2 vols. folio, MS. 493*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Payne.

Shakspeare's Plays, folio, 1623. 100*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

A Collection of 627 Prints of Theatrical Scenes and Portraits of Performers, 3 vols. folio. 102*l.* 18*s.*

The Nice Wanton, a Comedy, 4to. 1560. 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Nicol.

Marlow and Nash's Tragedy of Dido, 1594. 17*l.* 17*s.* Mr. Heber.

Morlini Novellæ, 4to. Neapolis, 1520. 48*l.* Mr. Triphook.

Recueil des Romans des Chevaliers de la Table Ronde, 3 vols. folio, an ancient manuscript. 78*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Triphook.

Le Romant de Fier à Bras le Geant, folio, Genev. 1478. 38*l.* 17*s.* Mr. Triphook.

Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, par Raoul Le Fevre, folio. 116*l.* 11*s.* Lord Spencer.

IL DECAMERONE DI BOCCACCIO, FOLIO, FIRST EDITION, PRINTED AT VENICE BY VALDARFER, 1471. 2260*l.*; being the largest sum ever given for a single Volume. Marquis of Blandford.

The Boke of the Fayt of Armes, and of Chyvalrye; printed by Caxton. 336*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

The Veray trew History of the Valiant Knight Jason. 94*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Ridgway.

The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, by Raoul Le Fevre. Caxton, 1471. 1060*l.* 10*s.* Duke of Devonshire.

The moost pytefull History of the Noble Appolyu, Kyng of Thyre, 4to. 110*l.* Mr. Nornaville.

History of Blanchardyn and the Princes Eglantyne. Printed by Caxton. 215*l.* 5*s.* Lord Spencer.

Delphin Classics, 67 vols. 504*l.* Duke of Norfolk.

Painter's Palace of Pleasure, 1575, 4to. 2 vols. 45*l.* Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

Aldus's *Astronomi Veteres*, 1499. 16*l.* 16*s.* Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

Arnold's *Chron.* 22*l.* Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

Hearne's Collection of Ballads, 12mo. 12*l.* 12*s.* Rev. Mr. Dibdin.

Voyage de Breydenbach, fol. 1488. 84*l.*

Lord Berners's *Froissart*, by Pinson, 1525. 63*l.*

Boece's *Croniklis of Scotland*, by Bellenden, folio, 1474. 65*l.*

The *Compleynt of Scotland*, 12mo. original edition, wanting the title, 31*l.* 10*s.*

Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, 16*l.* 16*s.*

Dugdale's *Monasticon*; 3 vols. 67*l.* 4*s.*

————— in English, with Steevens's Continuation, 3 vols. 49*l.*

History of Antient WILTSHIRE, by Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart. continued from Vol. LXXXI. p. 422.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 1.

I RESUME my remarks on this new and interesting History with the greater pleasure, as, by the subsequent publication of two fresh *livraisons*, the work is now rendered complete, and assumes the form of a very respectable volume.

The same perspicuous order of arrangement is maintained; the Country is divided into Stations, and the Stations into Iters, and each is illustrated with a descriptive map. The first *livraison* included the Stations of *Stourton*, *Warminster*, and *Heytesbury*; in the second we have those of *Wily* and *Amesbury North*; and in the third and last, we find those of *Everley*, *Amesbury South*, *Salisbury*, *Fovant*, and *Hindon*; thus comprehending, in nine Stations, the whole district of *South Wiltshire*.

We are well aware, that, in a work confined to so very early and unenlightened a period of our History, where description cannot borrow the enlivening aid of biography, there must be a great and constant degree of uniformity. This uniformity, however, is frequently interrupted by novelty, an ingredient not so frequently found as we could wish in the modern works of Travellers and Tourists. The true Antiquary must read, with satisfaction, the Author's account of the numerous Settlements of the Britons which he has discovered on the most elevated parts of the *Wiltshire Downs*; and with these the Station of

Wily particularly abounds. On a very elevated and conspicuous hill called *Bidcomb*, there are numerous vestiges of the Britons.

At page 98, I find a very interesting account of a Barrow opened by Mr. Cunnington in the year 1803 at *Upton-Lovel*, a little village near the river *Wily*, and which, from the richness of its contents, was denominated by him the *Golden Barrow*:

“At the depth of two feet we found a little pile of burned human bones placed in a shallow bason-like cist; and, at the distance of one foot from the bones, was a considerable quantity of ashes, intermixed with small fragments of burned bones. About two feet from the pile of bones the following articles were discovered: 1. Thirteen gold beads, made in the form of a drum, having two ends to screw off, and perforated in two places on the sides for the purpose of stringing. 2. A thin plate of the same metal, six inches in length, and nearly three in width, richly wrought, and perforated at the four corners. 3. Another ornament in form of a cone, decorated with circles and zigzags, and fitted closely to a piece of dark wood, like ebony, on which the marks of the pattern still appear impressed: the bottom part of this article is also perforated. The above are all of pure but thin gold, neatly worked, and highly burnished. The large flat plate must have been, like the cone, strengthened by a strip of wood behind; and the whole, by their several perforations, are strongly marked as forming the decorative accoutrements of some distinguished British chieftain. Besides the above, were two small articles in gold, resembling little boxes, about an inch in diameter, with a top, in the form of a cone, to take off. Besides the above precious articles of gold, we discovered some large plates of amber, and above a thousand beads of the same substance, and of different sizes; also a curious little cup studded over with projecting knobs, which appear to have been first made in the form of glass stoppers to a bottle, and afterwards inserted into the circular holes of the cup, which had been previously drilled for receiving them: between these grape-like protuberances are other perforations, which still remain open.”

“Such was the result of our researches in the year 1803; but, not being completely satisfied, and still thinking that the *primary* interment had escaped our vigilance, I was anxious that a further trial should be made, which took place in July 1807, and was attended with

success;

success; for, on the same level, and within a few inches of the very spot where the golden trinkets and the amber beads had been found, we discovered two cups, the one placed within the other. The largest of these was covered with a profusion of zigzag ornaments; but on taking out was unfortunately broken to pieces. The smaller one, containing about a pint, is quite plain, and in good preservation. Still pursuing our excavations to the floor of the barrow, we there found an oblong cist, about eighteen inches deep, which contained a simple interment of burned bones, unaccompanied with either arms or trinkets. This was certainly the *primary* funereal deposit: but, however rich in materials, or elegant in form, the articles found nearer the surface of the barrow may be deemed, their high antiquity cannot be disputed; for although the grape cup exceeds in beauty and novelty of design any we have as yet discovered, the other two cups of unbaked clay, and rude workmanship, bespeak the uncivilized æra to which the construction of this sepulchral mound may be justly attributed."

Two beautiful plates elucidate these curious articles, on the same scale as the originals.

From page 105 to 112, we are gratified with plans and descriptions of numerous British towns and strongholds, that are dispersed over the North and South sides of two great woods called *Great Ridge* and *Grovely*. This great tract of forest land extends sixteen miles, and is traversed by a Roman road leading from the Severn Sea to *Sorbiodunum*, better known by the modern name of *Old Sarum*. These plans are so accurately drawn, as to convey to the reader a very distinct idea of the *antient* and the *modern* modes of castrametation: the former rude and confused, the latter strong and regular. Of these particularities we may perceive a striking distinction in the plate on which the camps of *Langford* and *Wily* are engraved: the former appears to be formed upon no regular plan, and to be perfectly British; but in the latter we may distinguish, in the outward ramparts, the work of a more civilized nation. Our author informs us, that these earthen works answer in a great degree the account transmitted to us by the Classical authors, of the antient towns of the Gauls and Britons. *Cæsar*, speaking of the capital of the

British chieftain *Cassivellaunus*, says, "that a town amongst the Britons is nothing more than a thick wood, fortified by a ditch and rampart;" and the Geographer *Strabo*, alluding to the same subject, says, "their towns are woods, where they cut down the trees, build huts, and live there together with their herds." On referring to the plans of these works, we find that nearly all of them are placed on points of hill projecting towards the vale, and backed by a thick wood. Our author concludes his account of the *Wily* station by enumerating the many British antiquities that accompany the boundaries of the vale of *Wily* on each side, tending to prove that river to have been a favourite stream, and the *dilectus umnis* of the Britons.

Station V. *AMESBURY, North district*: This station affords us a copious and most satisfactory account of the numerous researches which our author and his friends have made on the barrows over the plains adjoining to *Stonehenge*, in which a great variety of sepulchral urns, instruments of brass, stone, and bone, beads, and other trinkets, have been discovered; and a judicious selection has been made from amongst them for the engraver, who seems to have done justice to the originals. It would be tedious to describe the particularities attending each funereal deposit. I shall therefore proceed to page 128, where the account of *STONEHENGE* commences.

STONEHENGE. Our Author thus prefaces his account of this wonderful structure, which ever has, and ever will excite the wonder and admiration of all who behold it; and whose history will, we fear, ever remain veiled with obscurity.

"A building of such an obscure origin, and of so singular a construction, has naturally attracted the attention of the learned, and numerous have been the publications respecting it: conjectures have been equally various, and each author has formed his own. Before I venture to give any opinion on this mysterious subject, it will be necessary for me to lay before my readers those of preceding writers concerning it."

Our Author then recapitulates the opinions of the different writers, beginning with the fabulous traditions of *Merlin*

Merlin respecting Aurelius Ambrosius, as handed down to us by Giraldus Cambrensis, and Jeffrey of Monmouth: he then proceeds to those of the learned Camden, Inigo Jones, Walter Charleton, Jn. Webb, Aylett Sammes, Bishop Gibson, George Keysler, Dr. Stukeley, John Wood, architect, William Cooke, Mr. Smith, and Mr. King, the author of the *Munimenta Antiqua*; and concludes with some curious hypotheses from the Celtic researches of a learned Cambrian, Mr. Davies. Amongst this numerous list of authors, the place of honour and pre-eminence is given to Dr. Stukeley, who has certainly, as far as we can judge, treated the subject with more detail, perspicuity, and intelligence, than any of his literary associates. Our author pays the following tribute to his merit:

"By the above list of writers, it will be seen that STONEHENGE has by no means been overlooked; but till the time of Dr. Stukeley (the space of more than a century from the date of Inigo Jones's work on the same subject) nothing was done satisfactorily; each author seems to have blindly followed his leader, and to have retailed those errors which a personal investigation and accurate admeasurement of the building would have surely prevented; but in Stukeley we find every thing we could desire or expect; great learning, sound judgment, minute investigation, and accuracy of description, added to the most enthusiastic zeal in the cause of antiquity."

"It is a melancholy consideration," adds our Author, "that at a period when the sciences are progressively advancing, and when newly-discovered manuscripts are continually drawn forth from their cloistered retreats, to throw a light on the antient records of our country; it is mortifying, I say, that the history of so celebrated a monument as STONEHENGE, should still remain veiled in obscurity. The monks may boldly assert that Merlin, and only Merlin, was the founder of our Temple; and we cannot contradict, though we may disbelieve. The opinions of the learned have been so numerous and various, that I can hardly venture to give any of my own. I trust, however, I shall be able to correct the errors of some of my predecessors, and to throw some new light on the history of those Britons who inhabited the plains surrounding STONEHENGE, though I can neither inform my readers at what æra, or by what people, this wonderful monument was erected.

The revolution of ages frequently elucidates history, and brings many important facts to light; but here all is darkness and uncertainty; we may admire, we may conjecture, but we are doomed to remain in ignorance and obscurity.

"STONEHENGE. — The construction and plan of this building are of so novel and singular a nature, that no verbal description, though drawn up by the ablest writer, can possibly convey to the reader a competent idea of it. If I talk to you of a Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian temple, you will readily form such an idea of the building in your mind, as not to be surprized on seeing it, for each of these Orders has its fixed proportions, and each its appropriate ornaments; but were I to describe to you a rude Temple, composed of four circles, one within the other, with upright stones twenty feet high, and others of an immense size placed across them like architraves, I fear my description would prove very unsatisfactory. The *pen*, therefore, must call in the assistance of the *pencil*; for, without a reference to plans and views, no perfect knowledge can be gained respecting this 'Wonder of the West.' In the plans now presented to you, I have endeavoured to correct the errors of others; and, by the assistance of an able Surveyor, repeated visits, and a strict attention to accuracy, to render them as complete as the great intricacy of the subject would admit."

The engraved plates, illustrative of STONEHENGE, are five in number. The *first* represents a ground-plan of the whole Temple, with the fosse around it, and the avenue issuing from it. The *second* gives the ground-plan upon a more enlarged scale, and represents those stones that have their imposts over them, those that have fallen, and those that still remain upright in their original position. In the *third* plate, we find copies of the plans of Stonehenge, as laid down by Inigo Jones, Dr. Stukeley, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Smith, in which we immediately perceive a striking difference. Our Author gives the preference, as far as regards correctness, to those of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Smith; and wonders, "that the very two men, who, from their profession as Architects, ought to have been the most accurate, should have been the most inaccurate." In the centre of this plate is a very simple and striking view of *Stonehenge*, in which the two smaller circles of stones are omitted. This plan seems

to have been suggested from an idea entertained by Mr. Cunnington, that the *original* Temple consisted only of the *two* circles of large stones, which are *all* of that species called *Sarsen*, and found in the neighbourhood: whereas the two smaller circles are formed with stones brought probably from the distant counties of Devonshire or Cornwall. This idea is certainly both novel and ingenious; and, from a recollection of the building, I do not hesitate in pronouncing the plan, if divested of its *smaller* circles, much more grand and imposing. The *fourth* plate represents a very exact and satisfactory view of the whole structure, as taken from the West, which does credit both to the Artist and the Engraver. The *fifth* illustrative plate is a large Map, in which the environs of Stonehenge, with all its appendages, are introduced; *viz.* the Circle, Avenue, Cursus, British Towns, Camps, and above two hundred Barrows, all of which are numbered and described. In short, on this map we see pointed out to us the whole history of the Britons who inhabited these plains; or, to use the Author's own words—

“You will find a striking picture of antient times. You will see the spot selected by the earliest inhabitants of our island for their residence; you will behold that stupendous monument of Antiquity, **STONEHENGE**, the building set apart for their civil or religious assemblies: you will perceive its connexion, by means of the **AVENUE**, with the **CURSUS**, a spot appropriated to their games and races; you will recognize also in the Camp, vulgarly attributed to the Emperor Vespasian, the strong-hold of the Britons, or the asylum for their families and herds in times of danger; at Durrington, and on Winterbourne Stoke Downs, you will see the habitations of the Britons, with the lines of communication from one village to another; and in the numerous barrows dispersed over this extensive plain, you will distinguish the simple memorials of the mighty dead. In short, you will have clearly traced to your imagination's eye a most impressive history of our antient Britons.”

Our Author concludes his account of **STONEHENGE** with the following animated description:

“Such, indeed, is the general fascination imposed on all those who view it,

that no one can quit its precincts without feeling strong sensations of surprize and admiration. The ignorant rustick will with a vacant stare attribute it to the giants, or the mighty arch-fiend; and the Antiquary, equally uninformed as to its origin, will regret that its history is veiled in perpetual obscurity. The Artist, on viewing these enormous masses, will wonder that Art could thus rival Nature in magnificence and picturesque effect; even the most indifferent passenger over the plain must be attracted by the solitary and magnificent appearance of these ruins; and all with one accord will exclaim, ‘*How grand! How wonderful! How incomprehensible!*’”

Station VI. **EVERLEY**. After traversing the interesting district around Stonehenge, every region must appear dull; but the Antiquary will find ample food for investigation in every part of this station, which appears to contain more than the usual allotment of British villages, and boundary ditches. *Tumuli* also are very numerous in the vale between Amesbury and Everley. The heights and ridges produce many interesting views; amongst these, Chidbury Hill, on which is a strong fortress, stands eminently conspicuous. Our Author prosecuted his subterraneous researches on a groupe of barrows to the North of Chidbury Hill, in the year 1805; and one of these sepulchral mounds produced so very interesting an interment, that I am sure your readers will be gratified with his account of it, No. 17, p. 183:

“In opening this barrow, the first object that attracted our attention was the skeleton of a small dog deposited in the soil three feet from the surface; and at the depth of 8 feet 10 inches we came to the bottom of the barrow, and discovered the following very perfect interment collected on a level floor. The body of the deceased had been burned, and the bones and ashes piled up in a small heap, which was surrounded by a circular wreath of horns of the red deer, within which, and amidst the ashes, were five beautiful arrow-heads, cut out of flint, and a small red pebble. Thus we most clearly see the profession of the Briton here interred. In the flint arrow-heads we recognize his fatal implements of destruction; in the stag's horns we see the victims of his skill as a hunter; and the bones of a dog deposited in the same grave, and above those of his master, commemorate his faithful at-

attendant in the chace, and perhaps his unfortunate victim in death. Can the language either of History or Poetry speak more forcibly to our feelings than these mute and inanimate memorials of the British Hunter? and may not the following beautiful lines of Pope be applied with equal truth to the *Briton* as to the *Indian*?

‘Lo the poor Briton, whose untutor’d
mind [wind;
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the
His soul proud Science never taught to
stray

Far as the solar walk, or milky way:
Yet simple Nature to his hope hath giv’n,
Behind the cloud-topt hill an humbler
heav’n.

To *Be*, contents his natural desire,
He asks no angel’s wing, no seraph’s
fire;

But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His *faithful dog* shall bear him company.”

At page 186 we have an account of some curious banks and ditches that intersect the Roman road leading from *Venta Belgarum*, or Winchester, to the station of *Cunetio*, on the river Kennet, near Marlborough: and on referring to the map of this station, we are struck with its very circuitous line, so unusual with the Roman engineers, which our Author accounts for, by a deep valley interfering with its course. At page 188 we find a plan and description of a fine earthen work called Haydon-hill Camp; and the remaining pages allotted to this station are filled up with the Author’s researches on *tumuli*, and his discoveries of British Settlements, of which he says, “that in no part of our county there is a greater assemblage of this species of Antiquity.”

At page 197 we are again conducted back to Amesbury, and its Southern district. Varieties of opinion have been formed respecting the origin of its name: some Antiquaries have derived it from the British Chieftain *Aurelius Ambrosius*; but our Author thinks it originated from the *Maen Ambre*, i. e. *Petra Ambrosia*, or the Holy Stones. This station is rich in barrows; and their contents, if we may be allowed to judge from the descriptive plates, amply repaid the labours of the investigators. At page 199 we find an engraving of a beautiful little grape cup, similar to the one before noticed in the *Golden Barrow* at Upton. It would

be tiresome to extract accounts of *all* the interesting discoveries that have been brought to light again by the exertions of our Antiquary’s spade: but one of these barrows proved too rich and novel in its contents to be omitted and passed over in silence.

“Page 202, No. 158. Though Dr. Stukeley has given an engraving of this *tumulus*, under the title of *Bush Barrow*, it does not appear that he ever attempted to open it. It was formerly fenced round, and planted with trees; and its exterior at present bears a very rough appearance, from being covered with furze and heath. The first attempts made by Mr. Cunnington on this barrow proved unsuccessful; as also those of some farmers, who tried their skill in digging into it. Our researches were renewed in September 1808, and we were amply repaid for our perseverance and former disappointment. On reaching the floor of the barrow, we discovered the skeleton of a stout and tall man, lying from South to North; the extreme length of his thigh-bone was 20 inches. About 18 inches South of the head, we found several brass rivets intermixed with wood, and some thin bits of brass nearly decomposed. These articles covered a space of 12 inches or more; it is probable, therefore, that they were the mouldered remains of a shield. Near the shoulders lay the fine Celt [Plate 26], the lower end of which owes its great preservation to having been originally inserted within a handle of wood. Near the right arm was a large dagger of brass, and a spear head of the same metal, full 13 inches long, and the largest we have ever found, though not so neat in its pattern as some others of an inferior size, which have been engraved in our Work. These were accompanied by a curious article of gold, which I conceive had originally decorated the case of a dagger. The handle of wood belonging to this instrument exceeds any thing we have yet seen, both in design and execution; and could not be surpassed (if, indeed, equalled) by the most able workmen of modern times. By the annexed engraving you will immediately recognize the British Zigzag, or the modern Vandyke pattern, which was formed with a labour and exactness almost unaccountable, by thousands of gold rivets, smaller than the smallest pin. The head of the handle, though exhibiting no variety of pattern, was also formed by the same kind of studding. So very minute, indeed, were these pins, that our labourers had

had thrown out thousands of them with their shovels, and scattered them in every direction, before, by the necessary aid of a magnifying glass, we could discover what they were; but fortunately, enough remained attached to the wood to enable us to develop the pattern. Beneath the fingers of the right hand lay a lance-head of brass, but so much corroded that it broke to pieces on moving. Immediately over the breast of the skeleton was a large plate of gold in the form of a lozenge, and measuring seven inches by six. It was fixed to a thin piece of wood, over the edges of which the gold was lapped: it is perforated at top and bottom, for the purpose, probably, of fastening it to the dress as a breast-plate. The even surface of this noble ornament is relieved by indented lines, cheques, and zigzags, following the shape of the outline, and forming lozenge within lozenge, diminishing gradually towards the centre. We next discovered, on the right side of the skeleton, a very curious perforated stone, some rough articles of bone, many small rings of the same material, and another article of gold. The stone is made out of a fossil mass of *tubularia*, and polished, rather of an egg form, or, as a farmer who was present observed, resembling the top of a large gimlet. It had a wooden handle, which was fixed into the perforation in the centre, and encircled by a neat ornament of brass, part of which still adheres to the stone. As this stone bears no marks of wear or attrition, I can hardly consider it to have been used as a domestic implement; and from the circumstance of its being composed of a mass of sea worms, or little serpents, I think we may not be too fanciful in considering it an article of consequence. We know, by history, that much importance was attached by the Antients to the *Serpent*; and I have before had occasion to mention the veneration with which the *glain nadroeth*, or adder stones, were esteemed by the Britons; and my classical Readers will recollect the fanciful story related by Pliny on this subject, who says, that the Druid's egg was formed by the scum of a vast multitude of serpents twisted and conjured up together. This stone, therefore, which contains a mass of *serpularia*, or little serpents, might have been held in great veneration by the Britons, and considered of sufficient importance to merit a place amongst the many rich and valuable relicks deposited in this *tumulus* with the body of the deceased."

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This is, indeed, a most interesting barrow, and throws a considerable light on the costume of the Britons. Near the arms and hands of the person here interred lay his dagger and lances; and immediately over his breast was the gold plate which probably decorated that part of his body. All these curious articles are admirably engraved on two plates; and we regret that a delineation of them cannot accompany this extract. Throughout the remainder of this Station we have continued accounts of the Author's persevering researches in the barrows around Stonehenge; many of which produced articles whose original uses appear as unintelligible to us as they did to our Author. Amongst these is an article of twisted brass, resembling a pitchfork, with a shank, by which it was fixed into a piece of wood; and four very singular little articles of bone, with various devices cut upon them, and which our Author supposes to have been originally used as *lots*.

At page 217 we find an account and an engraved plan of an earthen work called the Camp of *Constantius Chlorus*. Then follows the description and plan of *Ogbury Camp*, containing an enclosure of 62 acres, and supposed to be a British Work.

Station VII. SALISBURY. Our Author prefaces his account of the district allotted to this Station by a satisfactory derivation of both the antient and modern names of Salisbury, which was distinguished in the Roman æra by the title of *Sorbiodunum*: and in the Saxon æra by those of *Searbyrig*, *Searobyrig*, *Seareberi*, and *Searesbyri*, each of which names, to use the Author's words, "may be traced most satisfactorily to their primeval root; for in the Roman title of *Sorbiodunum*, we recognise the Celtic words *sorbio*, dry, and *dun*, a city or fortress; and in the more modern appellation of *Searbyrig*, we recognize the Saxon words *sear*, dry, and *byrig*, a town; so that both the Roman and Saxon titles applied equally to the *dry* quality of the soil on which the city of *Old Sarum* was built; and although the Saxons changed the word *Sorbio* to *Sear*, and *dunum* to *byrig*, they still preserved in their language the original signification of the *dry city*;" on which

account we find at page 225, that it was deserted in the time of King Stephen, *ob insolentiam militis, et ob penuriam aquæ*, and translated, in the reign of King Henry the Third, to the site it now occupies.

At page 226 we have a view, and the most accurate ground plan we have hitherto seen, of the fine old fortress of *Old Sarum*; and at page 227 there is a copious account of *Clarendon Park*, near Salisbury, once a royal demesne, where the celebrated *Constitutions of Clarendon* were enacted. We are afterwards gratified with ground plans of various earthen works; *viz. Whichbury Camp*, and *Clearbury Ring*; and with an account of two great boundary ditches, the one called *Bokerley*, the other *Grym's Ditch*. The description of this Station terminates with the Author's researches on some *tumuli* in the neighbourhood of *Woodyates Inn*, which were productive of some novel and curious articles.

Station VIII. *Fovant*. To this Station is prefixed the map of a group of barrows which are situated in an angle between the old Roman road from *Sorbiodunum* (Old Sarum) and *Durnovaria* (Dorchester), and the modern road to Blandford, and were opened by our Author and his friends, one of which, to use his own words, "was attended by so many awful circumstances, and gave birth to so beautiful and truly descriptive a Poem by the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, that it will ever be remembered both with horror and pleasure by those who were present. During the tremendous storm of thunder and lightning by which the *gravediggers* were surprized, their only place of refuge was the barrow, which had been excavated to a considerable depth; the lightning flashed upon the spades and iron instruments, and large flints poured down upon the poor Antiquaries so abundantly and so forcibly, that they were obliged to quit their hiding-place, and abide "the pelting of the pitiless storm" upon the bleak and unsheltered down. They seem, however, to have had an ample recompence for their alarm by the receipt of the following beautiful Poem, which Mr. Bowles, who quitted the antiquarian party that evening, forwarded to them on the following morning:

"Let me, let me sleep again."
Thus, methought, in feeble strain,
'Plain'd from its disturbed bed
The spirit of the mighty dead.
"O'er my moulder'd ashes cold
Many a century slow hath roll'd;
Many a race hath disappear'd
Since my giant form I rear'd;
Since my flinted arrow flew,
Since my battle-horn I blew;
Since my brazen dagger's pride
Glitter'd on my warlike side,
Which, transported o'er the wave,
Kings of distant ocean gave.
Ne'er hath glared the eye of day,
My death-bed secrets to betray,
Since, with mutter'd Celtic rhyme,
The white-hair'd Druid bard sublime,
'Mid the stillness of the night,
Wak'd the sad and solemn rite,
The rite of Death, and o'er my bones
Were piled the monumental stones.
Passing near the hallow'd ground,
The Roman gazed upon the mound,
And murmur'd with a secret sigh,
'There in dust the mighty lie.'
Ev'n while his heart with conquest
glow'd,
While the high-raised flinty road
Echoed to the prancing hoof,
And golden eagles flamed aloof;
And, flashing to the orient light,
His banner'd legions glitter'd bright;
The victor of the world confess'd
A dark awe shivering at his breast.
"Shall the sons of distant days,
Unpunish'd on my relicks gaze?
Hark! *Hesus* rushes from on high,
Vindictive Thunder rocks the sky;
See *Taranis* descends to save
His hero's violated grave,
And shakes beneath the lightning's
glare,
The sulphur from his blazing hair.
Hence! Yet though my grave ye spoil,
Dark Oblivion marks your toil:
Deep the clouds of ages roll,
History drops her mould'ring scroll,
And never shall reveal the name
Of him, who scorns her transient
fame."

Mr. Bowles has been very happy in his poetical description of the *local* and *accidental* which relate to this barrow and its opening: and the Roman Soldier, marching on the high-raised causeway that overlooks this *tumulus*, pays a tribute, *en passant*, to the deceased Briton, "There in dust the mighty lie." A well-engraved plate illustrates the articles discovered in this barrow, and alluded to in the poem, *viz.* a fine dagger, four beautiful arrow-heads of flint, &c.

At page 245 we have an account of a *tumulus* near Broad Chalke, known by the name of *Gawen's Barrow*, with some curious extracts relating to that family, taken from an unpublished manuscript by Mr. Aubrey, entitled *Monumenta Britannica*. At pages 247, 249, and 250, we have descriptions of *Winkelbury Camp*, *Chiselbury Camp*, and *Castle Ditches*, with ground-plans of each.

Station IX. HINDON.

"We are now come," says our Author, "to the ninth and last Station allotted to the history of the Southern districts of Wiltshire; and as we proceed towards its termination, we find a considerable decrease of interest as well as of Antiquities. The latter are confined to two earthen works, and a few barrows dispersed very sparingly over the face of the country. These two earthen works are distinguished by the names of *Wick Ball Camp*, and *Castle Ring*, the latter of which is engraved."

Conclusion. "I have now brought to a termination my *Antient History of South Wiltshire*, and it is my intention to prosecute the same researches throughout the Northern district of our County, where a spacious and unexplored field is left open for inquiry and investigation. In the Work now submitted to the publick, I have related with accuracy (and some of my Readers may think with too tedious a minuteness) the detail of our subterraneous researches. I have wandered as little as possible into the regions of Fancy and Conjecture; and I have endeavoured throughout my whole progress to adhere most scrupulously to my motto, and to

'Speak from facts, not theory.'

We congratulate both our Author and the Publick on the termination of this interesting Work, and look forward with pleasure towards the continuation of it through North Wiltshire, where *Abury* and *Silbury-hill* must form a most prominent feature. And we also congratulate our Author on having found so accurate a Draftsman and Surveyor in Mr. *Philip Crocker*, and so spirited an Engraver in Mr. *Basire*; and we sincerely hope that the same energy and spirit of Antiquarian research, which has encouraged their footsteps over the bleak downs of South Wiltshire, may guide them with equal success and safety over those of the Northern district.

On observing the very respectable size and contents of this Volume, we are surprized to find so much *new* matter produced; for hitherto the *early* history of the Britons has been overlooked, and a few pages in the introductory chapter of a County History have been deemed sufficient on that subject: but here we find a whole Volume devoted solely, and, indeed, most satisfactorily, to the history of our *Aborigines*. The system of our barrows is now proved to have been but imperfectly developed, even by the zealous and indefatigable *Stukeley*: he was content with skimming the surface, whilst our more modern *explorators* have clearly proved, by numerous examples, that the *primary* interments were deposited at the bottom of the barrow.

But the greatest and most important novelty appears to consist in the discovery of the habitations and settlements of the *living* Britons, of which we see nearly fifty enumerated in the Index; and as it may be gratifying to many of your Readers to become acquainted with the illustrative decorations attached to this splendid Work, I shall conclude my remarks with an account of them.

The engraved title-page is composed of various antique articles that have been discovered in barrows, and possesses both novelty, effect, and beauty. Next follows a very spirited portrait of Mr. William Cunnington, to whom our Author attributes the first projected plan of this publication. Thirty-five plates of sepulchral urns, with various instruments of bone, flint, stone, gold, brass, and amber, tend to illustrate, in the most satisfactory manner, the *costume* of our British ancestors. By the numerous plans of earthen works laid down from actual survey, we are in some degree enabled to form an idea of the different modes of antient castrametation. The plans and views of Stonehenge are truly satisfactory, as well as the large map, comprehending all the barrows and antiquities in the neighbourhood of that celebrated relick of Antiquity. A map is annexed to each Station, by which we are enabled to trace the various Antiquities, as well as the Author's progress. The whole number of engravings, consisting of Barrows, Camps, Stonehenge, Stations, &c. amounts

eighty-seven, and forms an assemblage of the most curious and best executed subjects we ever remember to have noticed.

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DANIEL'S *Expedition to INDIA.*

(Continued from p. 23.)

HERE [at a Port in the Red Sea] we staid four days, and on the one and twentieth instant again proceeded, the wind still continuing favourable; and on the first of August we arrived at a small village called Mœla, where we took in fresh water, and the next day departed for Jemboe, in the evening of which we came to an island in the middle of the Red-Sea, where we were embarrassed in a greater measure than in any of our former voyage.

“The Red-Sea, or Mare de la Mecca, is a branch of the Indian or Æthiopian Ocean, which parts Arabia from Africa and Egypt, running from North to South, above twelve hundred miles. And though Mons. Thevenot, who, it seems, travelled some days on its shores, affirms it not to be above eight or nine miles over towards the North, I can certify it to be more than a hundred leagues in breadth, in some parts, though full of sunk rocks, very dangerous to sailors, and innumerable islands; for which, and other reasons, it is not much frequented, since the way to the Indies was discovered by the ocean. That part of it which lies between Boguee, and Egypt, and Judda, the port of Mecca, is two days sail, likewise full of flats and rocks, and some little islands, which in the Winter have no inhabitants, except Seamond, which is always inhabited, and another called Sameri, inhabited by Samaritan Jews. In the middle it is safely navigable by day or night, in clear weather, being twenty-five or thirty fathom deep; but towards the Western shore, by reason of shoals and rocks, it is unnavigable by night, and abounds with great plenty of all manner of fish. The Hebrews call this sea Jamsuph, or Mare Algosum; this Red-Sea will be famous to all ages, upon the account of the children of Israel passing through it dry-footed when they went up out of Egypt.

“Here we were obliged to go all ashore, and pray to a saint formerly buried there, and also to present him with a shirt, and light his lamps;

this being accustomed time out of mind, and performed by all ships that pass this way; which ceremonial duty being finished, we proceeded on our voyage, much joy appearing in the faces of our company, proposing to themselves a certainty of good success, after having paid their devotion to their saint. But it happened quite otherwise; for we were scarcely out of sight of the saint's mansion when there arose a terrible storm, and in the most dangerous part of the sea; which was in a few minutes afterwards so violent that it drove us fast on a sunk rock, where we continued four days, using all manner of diligence to get off, which could not be effected; and at last, we were obliged to throw over above two hundred bales of goods; and as soon as we got off, she sprung a leak, which employed us three days and three nights, pumping continually: and after great diligence and hard labour, on the 10th of August we safely arrived at the harbour of Jembo.

“And here, though I make a little digression, I think fit to insert one particular passage; which, to expose the most extraordinary roguery of our Captain and Pilot, is very material: for though the late mentioned storm was very violent, yet we had not run our ship a-shore had not there been a mischievous design between our Captain and Pilot: for our ship being full loaded, before the arrival of these hundred Janizaries aforementioned, which was not expected, and he being obliged to carry the goods before on-board, having received freight, and signed bills of loading, could not possibly receive these Janizaries, and their effects, without this fraud as follows: which was by taking out clandestinely by night the merchants' goods, and putting them on board other ships in port, to make room for the last cargo; after which, the day being the 4th of August, he purposely ran the ship a-shore; and then, as endeavouring to get her off, threw over the quantity of goods before expressed of the Janizaries and merchants, amongst which, to my sorrow, I had likewise a considerable share; and this being done, as soon as we arrived at Jembo, delivered the rest of the goods to the factors there, and at Judda, making a protest, that he was forced to proceed
thus

thus by means of the violent storm running him a-shore; when, afterwards the goods he had put aboard the other ships came all safe to Judda, which this villain converted to his own use.

“Jembo is the sea-port town of that famous city Medena, where lies the body of their prophet Mahomet, as hereafter shall be notified; for now my affairs not allowing me much leisure to wait my time and observation of antiquities, understanding that five Indian ships were at Judda, and ready to depart, I immediately hired a boat for the aforesaid place, and adding four Janizaries to my servants, I intended to depart at midnight, which, after having embarked my provision, we put in execution; but the governor having information that I was a Nazarene, or one who believed in Jesus of Nazareth, ordered a file of musqueteers at the mouth of the port to stop me, and as we were going out, accordingly the guard called me on shore; but, pretending not to hear, I at first took no notice of it, when immediately they fired twenty musquets, wounded one of my servants; and a brace of bullets came so near my body, shot through my coat, which lay by me; and not having any wind to further my escape, and those in the boat being terrified with the danger, seeing my servant bleed, and knowing not how soon it might be their own case, they obliged me to submit and go on shore, though you may suppose much against my will. I was no sooner landed, but they immediately hurried me away to the Governor, who, being retired, ordered me to be secured for that time, and brought before him the next day: in which interval, the soldiers debating among themselves how they should bestow me, some of them proposed to carry me to the Castle, which others contradicted, saying, ‘Should we carry him to the Castle, if he be a spy, and not hanged, he will discover our weakness; but let us carry him to a bawdy-house, and make him treat:’ which accordingly they did, where, with brandy and strong luscious wine made of dates, and women made like devils, we passed the night; with what satisfaction on my side you may reasonably imagine.

“But, at last, to bring this unlucky adventure to a period, the next

morning I was carried before the Governor (attended by as many boys and girls as Witney when he went to be hanged), who, at my first appearance, ordered me to be searched, as also my Christian servant, which proved utterly ineffectual to their hopes, I having before-hand disposed of most of my money to my Janizaries; otherwise I had been effectually stripped at once. But to revenge this disappointment, he immediately demanded 40,000 crowns, or my head; telling me he was informed I was a Pirat, and a Spy, going to join and give information to those of Madagascar, who had lately taken a ship near Moscha, in which he and his relations were concerned, and now he thought he could not do himself greater justice than to have satisfaction of me. Upon which, I desired leave to send for the chiefest of the Janizaries, who would certify him, that I was a merchant of Cairo, and not a spy, as I had been falsely accused to be; and that I embarked at Sues with the Grand Seignior's authority: at which he was not a little surprized, saying, ‘You Unbeliever! would any Mahometan pass his word for you?’ But, at last, he permitted me to send my servant to my friends the Janizaries; I ordering him to distribute several pieces of gold, and several pieces of eight among them, telling them what to say; when they immediately came to my assistance, assuring the Governor I was a merchant of Grand Cairo, and had paid a great deal of money for custom to the Grand Seignior, and was now going upon my lawful business; yet after a long debate, and although I had all the favour imaginable, I was forced to make a present to the Governor of one hundred Venetian chequeens, and also as many amongst his officers, besides a present of rice, honey, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, for his wives and slaves, besides the loss of my boat-hire, which was paid before; and glad I came off so. This being the chief city of the Banioquebys, or Bengbres, formerly called Sarazeens, from Sarah the wife of Abraham; but my opinion is, they derive their names from *Sara*; which in the Arabian tongue signifies a desert, or *Sarake*, which signifies robbery, whose principal maintenance consists in plundering passengers, claiming a privilege to demand Ishmael's right from
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the sons of Isaac, being very numerous, and able in twenty-four hours to get together a head of 50,000 men. A singular specimen of their power and rapine being demonstrated to me very soon after; for I had not paid my awarded imposition-money above four hours, and retired with the Janizaries, but there arrived an express to the Governor, from his brother, to the great joy of the people of that town, with the news of their having robbed and destroyed the whole caravan of pilgrims and merchants in their return from Mecca to Damascus, and other parts of Asia, consisting of 70,000 men; giving an account (with joy) how they had barbarously murdered those that resisted, stripped the rest stark naked in that wild, scorching, and intolerable desert, and most savagely forced their women away with them, being deaf to their imploring complaints and remediless tears. The number of these unnatural villains were computed to be about 100,000.

“ Upon which news, being not the welcomest to one in my circumstances, who might have been necessitated in this my dangerous expedition to meet with the same distress, my Janizaries began to fear as well as myself. We immediately embarked, and two days after set sail for Judda, where, after an indifferent good passage, we arrived the 29th of August; but where, to the completing my considerable disappointments, I found the Indian ships departed three days before; however, going to Haggi Usaph, a Turk, to whom I was recommended, and desiring his advice, he gave me fresh hopes of overtaking the ships, they sometimes using to water and take in fresh provisions and coffee in the country Yemen. Having this encouragement, the next day I hired a vessel, and departed for Yemen, where being arrived, I understood they were passed by for Mocha two days before. But still flattering myself with hopes of overtaking them, I presently hired dromedaries, and set forward that night, after having, as I imagined, thoroughly satisfied the Governor of that place, who took from me twenty pieces of eight and two strings of coral of a considerable value, as a Cafar, or Passage-money, and then departed. But, by what means I know not, he had information that I was a Frank, sent imme-

diately four horsemen after me, to bring me back again, which, although with all reluctancy and discontent it is possible to conceive for being hindered in this extraordinary juncture, I was forced to obey, and after several debates, between the Governor and my friend, I was obliged to make him a present of a hundred pieces of eight; so once more got my liberty (though, if I had had leisure to have made my case known to the King, he had been severely reprimanded, and I had recovered my money again); but the concern of the dispatch of my affairs being more considerable with me, I contented myself with the loss, and went onward with all speed imaginable, and arrived at Mocha the 13th of September, where I had hopes (if I did not find the Indian ships) at least to have had the conveyance of some European vessel, as Consul Fleetwood assured me. But, on the contrary, as if Fortune had now resolved to dash all my hopes at once, and plunge me into the gulph of despair, I found not only all the ships departed, but also all the Franks, except one illiterate German Doctor, whose nonsense added more to the disturbance of my mind; my humour at this crisis, for to think I should, through so many difficulties get so near my designed place, and yet not able, with my utmost endeavour, to compass it, fermented me to the extremest vexation and trouble, offering any money for a conveyance, but found it impossible; so that now I was totally driven to this exigent, either to stay there till next year, and be a prey to those barbarous savages, or unfortunately return, not being able to finish the purport of my engagement. But, however, reflecting that chance and accident are not in human power to evade, and also being not conscious to myself of any remissness in my endeavours, I resolved to smother my discontent as well as I could, and contrive the best method, after my misfortune, to further my return.

“ But, before I endeavoured to bring this resolution to effect, I consulted with a rich Banean, who frequently did business for the Europeans, to try if there was yet left any probability of proceeding; but upon conference between us, and comparing things together, which might reasonably conduce to my advantage, in conclusion, gave me but slight en-
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encouragement; though his brother, who was a great trader between Mocha and Muscat, and in few days bound thither, assured me that it was very likely for me to find a conveyance there for Surrat: but, having been already so often deceived, my hopes were grown so cold, and myself indeed so inclined to doubt the truth of that new enterprise, could not persuade me to venture with him; and to lie still where I was till next year, amidst so many various accidents and dangers, especially it being so much later than my time prefixed to the Honourable Committee, I knew could not turn to account, so making him a present of cloth, sugar, and rice, I gave him my letters, which he promised me he would forward per first conveyance for Surrat.

“And I, with my same dromedaries, returned to Yemen, where, upon my arrival, making a new address and compliment to the Governor, telling him my misfortune that had befallen me, and shewing him the Bashaw of Mocha's letter, who was his superior, his surly Excellency was pleased to treat me somewhat more civilly than before.

(To be continued.)

REPORT of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT: *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 29th July, 1812.*

To the Right Honourable RICHARD RYDER, *Principal Secretary of State, Home Department, &c. &c.*

National Vaccine Establishment, Leicester-square, March 9, 1812.

SIR,

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of reporting to you, that during the year 1811, the Surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine Stations in London, have vaccinated 3,148 persons, and have distributed 23,794 charges of Vaccine Lymph to the publick. The number vaccinated this year rather exceeds that of the year 1810, and the demand for Lymph has been often so great that it could not be immediately supplied.

They have great satisfaction in stating, that since the commencement of this Establishment, not a

single instance of the accession of Small Pox, after Vaccination, has occurred to any of the vaccinating Surgeons of the nine stations.

The Board report, that they have been lately furnished with many satisfactory official documents from the Naval and Military Departments of Government, respecting the progress of Vaccination, and have likewise obtained some other authentic papers on the subject, containing much important information. They think it expedient to lay before you a summary of their contents.

It appears, that in consequence of an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Vaccination has been practised in the Navy to a great extent; and although it has not been universally adopted, the mortality from the Small Pox among seamen is already greatly diminished.

In the Army, the practice of Vaccination has been long established, by an order from the Commander in Chief, and its effects have been decidedly beneficial; for almost the only persons among the troops who have lately been affected with Small Pox have been either recruits, who had received the infection previous to their enlistment, or soldiers who had not been vaccinated, on the supposition of their having had the variolous disease. Thus, with a few exceptions, a disorder formerly so fatal to the troops is now considered as nearly extinguished in the Army.

By information transmitted to the Board from their numerous correspondents in all parts of the country, it appears that Vaccination is almost every where gaining ground throughout the British dominions, though its progress is very different in different places; and it is found that the number of deaths from the Small Pox is uniformly decreasing, in proportion as Vaccination becomes more general, and the inoculation of the Small Pox declines.

The disappearance of the Small Pox from the island of Ceylon was noticed in the Report of last year; and the Board has now the pleasure of stating, from sources of authentic and satisfactory information, that, in consequence of Vaccination, this dreadful disease has in no instance lately occurred in the island of Anglesey, in the

the populous city of Newcastle-upon Tyne, in the town of Petworth, or in the adjoining district.

Through the different counties of England, the practice of Vaccination is becoming general, and the Small Pox is gradually declining; and even in London, where the opposition to the new inoculation has been most violent, it is prevailing, and its salutary effects are becoming daily more evident. At present, by the best estimate we are able to make, it appears that nearly two-thirds of the children annually born in the metropolis are vaccinated either by charitable institutions or private practitioners; and that the number of deaths by Small Pox has proportionably decreased. Previous to the discovery of Vaccination, the average number of deaths by Small Pox within the Bills of Mortality was 2,000 annually; whereas in the last year, only 751 persons have died of that disease, although the increase of population within the last ten years has been 133,139. The increase of population throughout Great Britain, in the same period of time, has been 1,609,000; and to these augmentations the practice of Vaccination has probably much contributed.

The Reports from the Cow Pock Institution in Dublin are of the most favourable nature, and furnish sufficient reason to believe, that since the introduction of the Vaccine preventive, the mortality from Small Pox has considerably declined in that city. The correspondence of the Institution affords satisfactory evidence of the progressive increase of Vaccination throughout Ireland. In most of the principal towns of that kingdom, the poor have the advantage of gratuitous inoculation with Cow Pox, either at the hospitals, or at the houses of the Physicians; and it is stated, that among the higher ranks, Vaccination is universally adopted.

The accounts from Scotland, particularly those from the Faculty at Glasgow, which have been transmitted to the Board, furnish evidence of the general and rapid increase of Vaccination in the Northern part of the Island, and give the most satisfactory proofs of the success and efficacy of the practice.

Notwithstanding the incontrovertible evidence of the very great advan-

tages of Vaccination, it is much to be lamented that there are still some Medical Practitioners, though the number of them is comparatively small, who obstinately persist in disseminating by inoculation the contagion of the Small Pox, and who strenuously encourage and support, especially among the lower orders of the people, the prejudices against the new practice; rumours are industriously spread abroad, of deforming and loathsome diseases produced by this practice; and numerous mistatements of cases are published, of the occurrence of Small Pox after Vaccination.—That in some instances the Small Pox has affected persons who have been most carefully vaccinated, is sufficiently established; nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we consider that the inoculation for the Small Pox sometimes fails, and that several cases may be produced, in which persons have been affected with the natural disease more than once in the course of life. The number of instances of Small Pox after Vaccination, however, is very small; and we may fairly presume, that in proportion as improvements are made in the practice, such occurrences will be still more rare.

The Board have infinite satisfaction in stating the two following important and decisive facts in proof of the efficacy and safety of Vaccination; *viz.* that in the cases which have come to their knowledge, the Small Pox after Vaccination, with a very few exceptions, has been a mild disease; and that out of the many hundred thousand persons vaccinated, not a single well-authenticated instance has been communicated to them, of the occurrence of a fatal Small Pox after Vaccination.

They cannot conclude their Report, without adverting to the mischiefs which are daily arising from the diffusion of the fatal contagion of Small Pox in the community, in consequence of Variolous Inoculation among the lower classes of the people, which constantly keeps up the contagion, and, where it saves a single life, exposes numbers to a most dangerous disease. It is greatly to be wished that this evil could be checked, by such measures as Government in its wisdom might judge proper to frame, in order to prevent the spreading

ing of the Small Pox, and thus keeping up a continual source of infection in the heart of the metropolis.

The constant renewal of the contagion of Small Pox in this capital, which they so deeply lament, is strikingly contrasted with the advantages enjoyed by several of the other capitals of Europe, in consequence of the universal adoption of Vaccination by Medical practitioners, seconded by the authority of Government. The cities of Vienna and Milan, in which the mortality from Small Pox was formerly more considerable in proportion to their population than in London, have been for some time freed altogether from this destructive pest; the first for five, and the latter for eight years, according to the statement of Drs. De Carro and Sacco: and in the city of Geneva, the Small Pox has been nearly extirpated. In Switzerland in general, but more particularly in Geneva, the extension of the blessings connected with Vaccination, has in a great degree depended on the warm and active co-operation of the Clergy, who were assiduous in recommending the practice to their parishioners from the pulpit, as well as promoting it by every other exertion in their power. Impressed with the strongest conviction of the great advantage which Vaccination would derive from a similar co-operation in this country, the Board formerly considered it as a part of their duty to address the Bishops, for the purpose of soliciting their assistance in checking the ravages of the Small Pox, by rendering the benefits of the Vaccine Inoculation more extensively known.

The Board has great pleasure in stating, that the money granted by Parliament during the last Session has been sufficient to defray the expences of the year 1811; and they are of opinion, that the same sum will be adequate to the expenditure of the current year.

FR. MILMAN, *President.*

By order of the Board,

JAMES HERVEY, *Register.*

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

I CONCEIVE you are erroneous in giving to his Grace of Buccleuch the titles of Sanquehar and Drumlanrig, &c. &c. as heir in the female line of the late Duke of Queensberry.—

GENT. MAG. *August, 1812.*

By that nobleman's decease, I imagine the titles of Duke of Queensberry and Marquis of Dumfries-shire devolved on his Grace of Buccleuch, those honours having been granted with remainder to heirs male or female; but the titles of Marquis of Queensberry, Earl of Queensberry, Sanquehar, and Drumlanrig, Viscount Drumlanrig, Nith, Torthorald, and Ross, Baron Douglas of Hawick, Tibbers, Kinmont, Middlebie, and Dornock, devolve to the male heir, Sir Charles Douglas, bart. now Marquis of Queensberry—these titles not being extended (like the Dukedom) to the female heirs—so that there are now two peers *deriving their title from the same place*, the Duke of Queensberry, and the Marquis of Queensberry. The only instance of this kind in the English peerage is that of the Bath peerages, there being at the same time a Marquis and a Countess of Bath in her own right; on the creation of the latter honour, indeed, a motion was made by Lord Radnor that a petition should be made to his Majesty to grant her Ladyship some other title, and representing the inconvenience that would accrue from confounding titles of honours. The noble families of Damer and Carleton enjoyed the title of Dorchester at the same time; but they derived their honours from different towns: the former was Earl of Dorchester, co. Dorset; the latter, Baron of Dorchester, co. Oxon. Where Peers are summoned by their surname to a seat in the House, they are distinguished by the name, in addition, of some estate, to distinguish the different branches; *viz.* Lord Grey of Ruthyn, Grey of Wilton, Grey of Howick; Lord Ponsonby of Sysonby, Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, &c. &c. but I believe Bath is the only instance of a town giving title to two distinct peerages. In the Peerage of Ireland an instance occurred: Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Viscount of Kingsale in 1625; but, on the complaint of De Courcy, Baron of Kingsale, it was referred to the Judges, who recommended that Sarsfield should be rewarded with some other title; he was accordingly created Viscount Kilmallock, with the former precedence. On this occasion it was by some proposed that the two titles should stand, the one as Viscount

count, and the other as Baron of Kinsale; but it was objected to by the lawyers, as a bad precedent, and tending to confound titles of honour.

The public papers dwell very little on the proceedings of the House of Lords relative to claims to honours. I request some information relative to the Roxburgh and Banbury Peerages; the former, it seems, properly belonged to a pauper in America (who died unconscious of his good fortune), before it fell to Sir James Innes Kerr, bart.—What is the nature of the objection to the Kilmorey Peerage?

Can any Correspondent inform me why the title of Baron Burren is inserted among the titles of Earl of Inchiquin? (see Lodge's Peerage); no such Barony is mentioned in Beatson's Index.

Did the first Earl of Ormond, on creation to that honour in 1328, resign the title of Earl of Carrick, conferred on his father Edmond in 1315? In Scotland, where the title was changed, the former precedence was allowed. In this instance the noble family of Butler have, by the change of title, lost the honour of Premier Earl, as, by ranking from Carrick, granted 1315, they would have precedence of the Earl of Kildare, now Premier Earl (Duke of Leinster). If the male issue of all the Earls of Ormond were to fail, could a descendant of a younger son of Edmond Butler, Earl of Carrick, so created 1315, succeed to that title, or to the Ormond Honours?

The family of Cassan, in Ireland, was founded there by a physician, a native of France; see Part I. p. 488.

Yours, &c. — A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Bull's Cross, Mar. 26.*

IT is gratifying to the lovers of antiquity to perceive the trustees of public buildings continue on them the emblems, &c. which led to their foundation.

I find in "Ambulator" the following:

"At the entrance of the town (Islington), but in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, are alms-houses for ten widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for twenty-five boys of the same parish and that of Clerkenwell. They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and

are under the government of the Brewers' Company, from whose records it appears, that they were founded by her in consequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of queen Mary, when this part of Islington was all open fields. It was then a frequent exercise for the archers to shoot with their bows and arrows at butts; and this lady, walking in the fields with her maid, an arrow pierced the crown of her hat (high-crowned hats being then in fashion) without the least injury! In commemoration of this deliverance she built the school and almshouses, about three years before her death. For many years an arrow was fixed on the top of these houses, which stands on the very spot where this accident happened." [See also Nelson's History of Islington.]

From the arrow not now being to be seen, I am led to enquire, why the worshipful Company have done away this interesting and not expensive clue to the origin of the charity, and to the honour of the worthy Foundress. H. C. B.

THE London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, held their Anniversary Meeting at the London-Tavern, Bishopsgate-Street, on Thursday the 21st of May.

The meeting of Subscribers was respectably attended.—The Lord Bishop of Meath in the chair.

The Report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, was read and approved. The Rules of the Society were revised, and a new Committee elected.

The Lord Bishop of Meath, having examined three of the youth under the care of the Rev. Thomas Fry of Ember-ton with a view to the ministry, expressed the very highest satisfaction with their progress in their studies.

A very numerous company afterwards assembled at dinner, the Right Hon. the Earl of Grosvenor in the chair, when the company were highly gratified with the appearance of the children, under the patronage of the Society; and the three youths above mentioned sang the 6th verse of the ixth chapter of Isaiah in Hebrew.

The Rev. Basil Woodd, after alluding to the progress made in the promotion of religious knowledge, and the exertions now making by the subjects of the British Empire in every benevolent undertaking, expressed the deepest regret that the cause of the Jews had not been

been taken up at an earlier period.—He congratulated the Society on meeting under the sanction of Right Reverend Prelates, and Nobles, on the union of the Church of England and Church of Scotland with the Dissenting Brethren, of the Independent and Baptist Churches, in their favour, which he ascribed to the growing influence of true spiritual religion in this highly-favoured land.—He recommended the continued exertions of the Society, in the spirit of patience, temperance, long-suffering, and fervent prayer, as means invariably connected with the Divine blessing on institutions like this; and concluded by moving the thanks of the meeting to the Rev. W. Marsh of Reading, and the Rev. W. B. Collyer, D. D. for their Sermons, requesting they would allow them to be printed.

Rev. William Marsh expressed his regret, that, by the unavoidable absence of Dr. Collyer, it had devolved on him to acknowledge the testimony of regard paid to the Doctor and himself. It was well known they were not in the same corps, but they both fought under the same Commander, and in the same cause.—This Society being formed for the express purpose of promoting the cause of Christianity amongst the Jews, he had the fullest conviction of its ultimate success; and he was firmly persuaded, that there will never be an universal diffusion of Religious Knowledge over the world, until the Jews are brought to the knowledge of the Messiah.

The Rev. Mr. Fry briefly recapitulated the circumstances attending the origin and proceedings of the Society, from its commencement; with remarks on its present state, which he considered as highly gratifying to the friends of the cause; and, reviewing the difficulties and prejudices in the way, considered that the success of this Society was equal to any reasonable expectation.

The Rev. Legh Richmond called the attention of the meeting to the Rev. C. F. Frey, of whom he spoke with the most affectionate regard, and in terms which did the highest credit to his own feelings.—He thought we were witnessing the dawn of that day, when Jerusalem shall be restored. He considered the present success of the Society as an earnest of a much more abundant harvest. In its Jewish Missionary, and in this country as the centre of communicating to the world the blessings of Revelation, he contemplated the day when the distant isles, and every nation and tongue under Heaven, shall be blessed in the Son of David.

Mr. Frey replied in the most impressive manner, stating the actual situation of the Jewish people. He shewed, that, in addition to the enmity to God and his Christ, which renders mankind in general indifferent to religion, the Jews are, by their pride, and the influence of their priests, induced to believe that all who are born of Israel will go to heaven, however they may live: hence they refuse to believe in the despised Jesus of Nazareth. They fast, not only twice, but frequently, in the year; they observe solemn days; they lay much stress on their annual prayer; yet, with all their burdensome ceremonies, they are generally without the consolations of religion, and without peace in their death. While they are zealous to work out their own righteousness, they have lived during seventeen hundred years without seeking the righteousness of God.—This evening had produced proofs of the happy effects, arising from the exertions of the Society; and he had the felicity to state that forty-two Jews had been baptized, and that there are now sixty-two children wholly maintained and educated under its patronage.

The Lord Bishop of Meath declared, that, from the first time he became acquainted with the formation and object of the Society, he had had the greatest satisfaction in contributing to the advancement of its interests in Ireland.—He was persuaded the day must come, when the Jews will be completely united to the Church of Christ. That he knew of no other means for this purpose than those adopted by the Saviour and his apostles, in preaching the Word of God, and assisting them to obtain a knowledge of their own prophecies, thereby enabling them to compare those prophecies with the events which have taken place. These are the methods pursued by the Society, and he could not doubt but Providence would bless those endeavours. His Lordship concluded by giving the health of the Noble President, Lord Grosvenor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Grosvenor, in a most animated speech, which manifested that the interests of the Jewish people had engaged his very serious attention, shewed from various arguments, the duty of Christians to make the most persevering and zealous exertions in their behalf. He considered the encouragement of Scripture prophecy as affording the clearest evidence of the ultimate success of the objects of the London Society, and warmly recommended the friends of the institution to continue their exertions. His Lord-

Lordship, in his remarks, and quotations from Scripture, accompanied with suitable comments on the xith chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, evinced an attention to the subject which made a sensible impression on all who heard him.

Plans of proposed buildings, including an Episcopal Chapel, Schools, Asylum, &c. were laid on the table. On which the Rev. Dr. Randolph, in a most animated speech, declared that the great object of the London Society was one in which he felt the most lively interest.—That he was satisfied with the views of its conductors, and rejoiced in the plan of erecting an Episcopal Chapel in conjunction with the Jews' Chapel, and promised his support to the utmost of his power.

Many excellent remarks were made in the several speeches of the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, the Rev. Messrs. Gurney, Humphries, and Dr. Young, Rev. Mr. Burns of Paisley, and Rev. Mr. Evans, with Messrs. Fox and Shaw, who favoured the meeting with their sentiments; and, on the whole, the company were most highly entertained with the eloquence and unanimity of the day.

The Fourth Annual Report is in the press, and will shortly be before the publick; and the various publications of the Society appear to have their effect in extending the views of Christians of all denominations to the interest of the seed of Abraham.

These means, with the Divine blessing, may be expected to assist in removing the veil of prejudice remaining on their minds, when the hearts of the true Israel of God will rejoice with every Christian: "For if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world; what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?" ***

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

IN one of the most fertile parts of the County of York, two miles from Pontefract, is situate *Ackworth Park Hall*, an elegant and spacious mansion of stone, erected on an eminence commanding on one side the rural and respectable village of Ackworth, and on the other an extensive view of a rich country, bounded by an expanding range of distant hills.

The central part of the house is ancient: the kitchen is a curious remnant of antiquity; its large arched fire-place, Gothic door-way, and a massive table emblematic of the hospitality of our forefathers, would almost induce an observer to deem its

existence co-eval with the days of the Tudors.

The greatest part of the house was modernized in 1770 by Sir Francis Sykes, bart.; and further in 1805 by Mrs. Solly, when a neat pediment with four Doric pillars were added to adorn its Eastern front. Subsequent improvements, as well to the house as the park, have been made by Mr. Petyt, the present possessor.

About the year 1650 this estate was purchased by Elizabeth relict of Woolin Leigh, esq. Can any of your Correspondents inform me of whom she purchased it, or rather who were its possessors anterior to that time? also if the family of Ackworth had any inheritance here; and the arms borne by Sir Jacob Ackworth, bart. who was living in 1720?

Yours, &c. ERRATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 6.

IN the first volume of the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, pp. 124, 125, mention is made of the Epistles of Aristænetus; and a note is added, saying, that a poetical translation, supposed to be by R. B. Sheridan, esq. was published in 1771. About the same time they were translated into English metre by Nathaniel Brassey Haigh, esq. a gentleman well known since by his writings on Oriental subjects; but whether he ever published them is not known to your present Correspondent. If he did, is it at all probable that the author of the *Literary Anecdotes* has attributed to Mr. Sheridan a translation that perhaps was the production of another gentleman?

Yours, &c. *

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION,
No. CLXV.

Rise and Progress of Architecture in England. (Reign of CHARLES I. continued from p. 31.)

IT is not always the case that persons who write on antiquarian subjects, more especially when Architecture is the question, and who are not professional men, go correctly into the matter; for instance, the late H. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, where treating of the life of Inigo Jones, observes, that in his restoration of the cathedral of Old St. Paul's, he made a capital fault; he "renewed the sides with very bad Gothic"

Gothic" (meaning our antient architecture.) Now we all know Jones's "reformation," in this respect, was in the Grecian style (see Hollar's views.) If an amateur made such a gross mistake in one instance, what credit can be given to his assertion in another place, namely, that "Jones indeed was by no means successful when he attempted Gothic? The Chapel of Lincoln's-inn has none of the characters of that architecture. The cloisters beneath seem oppressed by the weight of the building above." (See our Remarks on this Chapel, in Part I. p. 639.)

Treading on new architectural ground, we now find all the examples, either for ecclesiastical or civil purposes, designed in what is termed the regular Roman and Grecian styles. Plan, "correct and uniform;" elevation, "chaste and unbroken;" and the decorations and ornaments, "done upon the true principle of elegance and beauty." Following Inigo's *unfettered* essays, on these presumed grounds of architectural truth, as set forth by his then patrons and admirers, and still maintained by his present panegyric memorialists, let us first advert to

St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden; date 1640, erected under the idea of giving a fine model of a Roman temple. Its plan and elevation is certainly a revolution (and it is believed the first of the kind on record in this country), from the hitherto Christian mode of architecture among us; yet not wholly so, as the feelings of churchmen at that day were still disposed towards the "Eastern devotional turn in prayer;" therefore it was judged necessary to place the altar at the East end of the building (a kind of *superstition purposely avoided* at this day.) At the West end, the principal entrance; and at the East end, two other subordinate entrances. By these three convenient entrances West and East, with the portico at the latter aspect, two main fronts are gained, accommodating those devout people who either inhabit Covent Garden, or the Western purlieus of the parish. This must be accounted a great professional piece of policy in Jones, in thus presenting on one side of his Garden square (at first designed as dwellings for the

rich and gay), a grand central object. What?—a Roman temple!

Speaking of this building as a building, there is indeed an air of much simple grandeur diffused over the Garden front; and if it were possible for us to abstract from, or put aside even for an instant, our extreme partiality for the old cruciform piles of the country, we might in some degree dwell with high satisfaction on the general lines before us: as it is, a faithful illustration thereof is all that can be expected on our part.

As the roof, the walls, and internal decorations, suffered by fire in 1795, the architectural detail is given from a plan, elevation, and section, published in 1717, from drawings by Colin Campbell, esq. and from the edifice as it now appears since its repair and restoration.

Plan. Laid East and West, forming one oblong chamber, without ailes, &c. Principal entrance at the West, and two subservient entrances at the East end. Small attached chambers on the North and South sides, the first for the vestry, and the other for a waiting room, &c. Internally, columns ranged on the West, North, and South sides for the support of galleries; altar at the East end, &c.

West Front. Large door-way in the centre, with architrave and scrolls supporting an entablature; circular-headed windows on each side, and over the door-way a circular window; a cantalivered pediment gives the width and pitch of the roof. Near the above pitch of the roof a small bell turret: rustic quoin stones. Blank walls to the West aspects of the vestry and waiting room.—Alterations. Compartments sunk into the said blank walls; bell-tower changed into a large irrelevant cupola for the service bell, and a clock.

East Front. Comprehended in one large portico of the Tuscan Order, shewn in two detached columns, and two pilasters supporting an entablature (no architrave) of a frieze and cantalivered cornice and pediment. This pediment similar to the one at the West front. In the East wall of the portico two doors of entrance (no architraves); in the centre a large blank door-way similar to the West ditto. Blank, or sham decorations in an elevation, are always considered as
a want

a want of due contrivance in the architect. No such subterfuge to be found in our antient buildings! Clock in the tympanum of the pediment. Right and left of the front, detached gates leading to the burying grounds, composed of Doric pilasters, supporting an entablature and pediment; the whole rusticated.—Alterations. Architraves given to the small door-ways in the portico; clock removed. Imposts done away, and bases altered of the detached gates. (These gates have been entirely rebuilt.) On the Eastern aspects of the vestry and waiting room, new fancied door-ways, and semi-circular windows, are introduced. Material, stone.

Interior. Wholly of a modern nineteenth century reparation, as the decorations do not accord with those few seen in the section. The galleries are supported by Tuscan columns, with feather-edged flutes; Corinthian pilasters, entablature, and pediment, with an ornamental glory, &c. for the altar. Ceiling gives plain wire-drawn compartments and an ornamental glory. Pulpit placed directly before the altar. This last item is one of the most recent modern pieces of arrangement yet brought forward in our places of devotion.

Within the blank door-way in the portico has been worked an assortment of upholstery wire-run compartments; (a frippery accompaniment to the plain majesty of the surrounding architecture), one of which contains this inscription:

THE CHURCH
OF THIS PARISH
HAVING BEEN
DESTROYED BY FIRE
ON THE
XVIIth DAY OF SEPT.
A.D. MDCCXCV.
WAS REBUILT
AND OPENED
FOR DIVINE SERVICE
ON THE
1st DAY OF AUGUST
A.D. MDCCXCVIII.

Covent Garden Square. Designed by Inigo Jones, and of the same date with the above church. Colin Campbell in his plates shews that it made part of the general plan, and with the church-gates, and a detached house right and left, flanked by Henrietta and King Streets, formed the West side thereof. The other three sides

were to be in ranges of houses, with a continued arcade or piazza; broke in upon by James-street on the North, Great Russel-street on the East, and Southampton-street on the South. The South arrangement was never executed; and we, who have seen the other portions in their more perfect state, before the fire, on the East side, took place, and the many alterations made in the principal decorations, must regret the present condition of this once celebrated spot, now left to linger out a short-lived hour before its threatened dissolution ensues.

Colin Campbell thus presents the elevation of the series of houses. An uniform arcade, rusticated externally, and groined internally. On the receding wall rusticated door-ways, and windows for the ground story, which was comprised in two tiers or floors, rising to the altitude of the arches of the groins. Principal and third stories carried up in a perpendicular line with that of the arcade; pilasters set over each pier of the arcade; they rise the whole height of these two stories; the tops of the pilasters in a singular manner breaking through the architrave of the general entablature, and each gaining thereby a capital. The cornice of ditto entablature filled with blockings. The window of the principal story, run with architrave and entablature, stands on a pedestal. The window of the third story stands on a string, and has an architrave. The roof takes place with dripping eaves, set with dormer pedimented windows.

To speak of the changes now manifest, after noticing that the rustics and groins of the arcade exist nearly in their first state, it is to be observed that the whole assemblage of door-ways, windows, pilasters, pedestals, and strings, have, in some shape or other, undergone an alteration, without any method, or visible intention, otherwise than to make confusion absolute, over the symmetry of the several dwellings. The materials of the buildings, stone and brick.

Lincoln's Inn Square. Another noble speculation of Inigo's, the area of which, it is said, was laid out from the dimension of one of the Egyptian pyramids; but success did not attend his labour, as the line of mansions was only completed on the West side; most of them yet stand, but so altered
and

and modernised that an entire elevation cannot be made out. However, as far as the detail goes, the design is thus submitted.

First, or parlour story; wholly modernised. Second, or principal story; Ionic pilasters; base regular, shaft divided, at a third of its height, by an ornamented compartment of pyramidal, semi-circular, and small scroll forms, filled with a fleur-de-lis. The capital bears the sweeping volute, from which is suspended a swagg of fruit, &c. The entablature of the elevation has blockings, but modernised. The roof gives dripping eaves with dormer windows. Within the height of the pilasters are the windows to the principal and third stories, but the architraves and entablatures to them modernised. Materials, stone and brick.

Like the elevations of Covent Garden Square, a just proportion is maintained, and the dimensions of each assemblage nearly the same. In respect of an advance towards grandeur in decoration in the architecture of Jones, here is perceived some trials in the ornamental line, consonant to this his introduction of a more refined order, the Ionic. In Great Queen Street, are some remains of Jones's houses, of a design similar to those above, but much modernised. There are also vestiges of other houses in this part of the town (no doubt the scene of architectural improvement in the beginning of the seventeenth century), and constructed after the same fashion.

As there has been so much occasion to regret, either the misapplication of Jones's genius, or the innovations done on his own original works, let us next turn to his much admired design,

The Water Gate, York Buildings, Strand: Date 1626. Erected by the first Duke of Buckingham, Admiral of England*. It stands unaltered, and though an effort of circumscribed dimensions, yet not the less to be esteemed, and in which, perhaps, the hand of genius is as conspicuous as if it were sought for in erections of greater magnitude, and of the most important arrangement.

The Plan: has a central avenue to the water stairs, and on each side small lobbies.

Water Front. In the centre, the arch from the avenue, and on each side, the arched windows to the lobbies. Between, and at the ends of these three openings, Tuscan columns, each with a regular base and entablature. Over the centre opening, and of a width with the columns on each side, rises an open semi-circular pediment broke into, in its horizontal lines, for the introduction of an oval shield of arms, which shield is surrounded with swaggs of fruit and scroll ornaments. The columns, and grounds between them, except the key-stone to the arches, rough rustics. In the blockings of the entablature, and to the blockings brought into the pediment, are scallop shells. An scallop shell also is made to adorn the centre of the pediments. On the sides of the erection, the columns and windows are repeated and with similar lines. The front next to York-buildings is much simplified, and done with great skill, having plain Tuscan pilasters, plain wrought openings, and the contingent lines plain likewise. The top of the upright, set at due intervals, with globes, or balls, with vase-neck supports.

About the year 1760, when the streets of the metropolis were paving, after a new method, under the name of "Scotch-pavement," the commissioners proposed to destroy this gate, under the ridiculous plea that a better view would be had of the Thames; but the inhabitants of the spot, in their great taste and discernment, strenuously opposed the leveling purpose, and thereby preserved the admired object to our own day.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN OUR TOPOGRAPHICAL INTELLIGENCE, p. 39, it should have been noticed, that the History of LEICESTERSHIRE is completed:—And that RUTLAND is commenced by a very elegant Specimen of one Portion, worthy of the talents of Mr. BLORE; and the Typography highly creditable to the Provincial Press of Mr. Newcomb of Stamford. We anxiously look for a continuation of such Labours; and hope that Mr. BLORE will receive sufficient encouragement to induce him once more to turn his application to his first Favourite—
DERBYSHIRE.

* Assassinated by Felton, at Portsmouth.

In the enumeration of Parishes already published in MIDDLESEX, that of *Tottenham*, by OLDFIELD and DYSON, should not have been forgotten. May we suggest to Mr. BRITTON, that *Hampton-court* would be an appropriate subject for his pen and his pencil? — *Hornsea* and *Higgate* would be good subjects for the industry of Mr. NELSON, of Islington; and the MSS. of Mr. GOUGH in the Bodleian Library would furnish much assistance for *Enfield*, *Edmonton*, and several other single Parishes in Middlesex.

The County of SUFFOLK, we are informed, is in some progress; in which the Histories of *Bury*, *Dunwich*, *Framlingham*, *Hawsted*, *Lowestoft*, and *Yarmouth*, must be useful Auxiliaries; as well as the several small but accurate Tracts on *Woodbridge* by the late worthy and industrious Mr. ROBERT LODER, who was at the expence of engraving some good Plates that would ornament a History of the County.

SHROPSHIRE is also likely to meet with a legitimate Historian.

BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA. The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has been busily engaged, for some months past, in preparing for publication a *Catalogue Raisonné*, of the early-printed Books, and of some of the most important First Editions, in the Library of EARL SPENCER. In this undertaking, it has been his object to combine the most scrupulous accuracy and fulness of Bibliographical Information, with a degree of splendour of Typographical Execution, hitherto unknown in a similar work: but the materials having greatly increased upon him, and it being requisite to give at least 150 Copper-plate and Wood-cut Engravings, illustrative of the most rare and curious works described, the Author has judged it expedient to enlarge the publication to Three Vols. Super-royal 8vo. instead of Two vols. as originally intended; with a proportionate increase in price. The Publick are apprised of this circumstance, in order that such Subscribers, as object to the proposed alteration, may be at liberty to withdraw their names.

The following Works are nearly ready for publication:

An edition of the Greek Testament, from Griesbach's text, with copious Notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, &c. in familiar Latin; together with parallel passages from the Classics,

and with references to Vigerius for Idioms, and Bos for Ellipses. By the Rev. E. VALPY. In two vols. 8vo.

A Guide to the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures, with an illustrative Supplement; translated from the Latin of Professor AUGUSTUS HERMAN FRANCK, with a Memoir of the Author, Critical Notes, &c. By Mr. WM. JACQUES, of Chelsea.

A Reformed Communion Office for the Administration of the Christian Eucharist, commonly called the Lord's Supper, &c. &c. with an Introductory Discourse, explaining the true Nature and Design of the Lord's Supper. By the Rev. Mr. ANSTIS, of Bridport.

A Collection of curious and interesting Letters, transcribed from the originals in the Bodleian Library, with biographical and literary Illustrations. By the Editor of "Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine."

A View of the Law and Course of Parliament before the commencement of the two Journals. By JOHN FRANCE, esq.

Two more Volumes of Geological Travels. By Mr. DE LUC.

The Travels of Professor LICHTENSTEIN in Southern Africa during the years 1803, 4, 5, and 6. Translated from the German by ANNE PLUMPTREE.

A Supplementary Volume to the Rev. W. B. DANIEL'S Rural Sports.

A work upon the Prophecies, intitled, "England Safe and Triumphant; or, Researches into the Apocalyptic Little Book," &c. By the Rev. FREDERIC THRUSTON, M. A.

Strong Reasons for rejecting the Roman Catholic Claims, and incontestable Proofs that the Popish Religion is the same now as it ever was, decidedly hostile to the Protestants, whose total Extermination a Romish Bishop has declared to be near at hand, &c.

Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea; or, Historical Narratives of the most noted calamities and providential deliverances which have resulted from Maritime enterprize; with a sketch of the various expedients for preserving the lives of mariners. In 3 vols. 8vo, illustrated with maps.

Preparing for the Press:

A Metrical History of England. By the Rev. T. B. DIBDIN. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Second Volume of the History of the English Baptists. By Mr. IVIMY.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

14. *Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa.* By Edward-Daniel Clarke, LL. D. Part the Second. GREECE, EGYPT, and the HOLY LAND. Section the First. 4to. pp. 716. Cadell and Davies.

“FEW persons are aware, either of all the duties a Writer of Travels must fulfil, or of half the difficulties he has to encounter.”

These duties, and the accompanying difficulties, our very learned and judicious Traveller has boldly met, and satisfactorily surmounted.—Of his First Volume, we have already spoken at large (vol. LXXX. ii. 637. LXXXI. i. 137); since which, a new Edition of it has been published, with considerable “Additions,” which are also printed separately for the accommodation of former Purchasers.

“When the Author published the First Volume, he proposed to divide the Work into three portions. The observations made in Greece, Syria, and Egypt, were reserved for the *Second Part*; whether consisting of *one* volume, or *more than one*. This plan is still pursued; but, from the very perplexed state of the geography of the country alluded to by the word *Syria*, the less exceptionable appellation of *Palæstine* was substituted, in the Second Edition, for that of *Syria*. The same perplexity has again induced the Author to alter what he had thus written, and to consider the present publication as containing observations made in Greece, Egypt, and the *Holy Land*. The several names of Syria, Palæstine, and the Holy Land, the Land of Canaan, the Land of Judæa, and the Land of Promise, have been used indiscriminately with reference to a particular territory, or separately applied to different parts of it. Neither antient nor modern geographers are agreed as to the precise limits intended by either of these appellations.”

This preliminary remark is illustrated by a concise statement of the result of an attentive and laborious research, through the various publications which have, from the earliest periods, appeared on this important subject; and, after full consideration,

“The Author has preferred the name of *The Holy Land*, as being the only appellation which can be said classically to comprehend the whole of that terri-

tory, distinguished as the Land of Promise to the Israelites, and by the Passion of Jesus Christ. It has been erroneously supposed that the appellation ‘Terra Sancta’ originated in the writings of Christians, who indefinitely applied it to that district of Syria memorable for the sufferings of our Saviour; but the name existed before the Christian æra. The epithet of *Holy* had been applied to every thing connected with the Jewish people; among whom, not only their cities, their priests, and their temples, had this epithet, but their whole territory, by way of eminence, was peculiarly considered as ‘*Holy Land*.’ Although there may be something more suited to existing prejudices in the use of the word Palæstine, the Author conceives that he is accurate in thinking *The Holy Land* an appellation of more extensive, although not less definite, signification. He also believes that he is the more justified in adopting this latter name, as distinguished from the former, because he thereby adheres to the clue afforded by the observations of Brocardus; an author held in the highest estimation by men who have written most learnedly upon the country to which these observations refer. The boundaries of Palæstine are physically defined by the face of the country; the distinction is, to a certain extent, yet maintained among the inhabitants of Syria. Even at this hour, the vast plain which extends Westward from the mountains of Judæa, and is bounded by the sea, bears the name of *Phalastin*. Even Reland, who preferred the use of the word Palæstina as a more sounding appellation for the title of his book, says that *Terra Sancta* is a name doubly applicable to the region his work illustrates. And surely, without imputation of superstition or of bigotry, so long as the blessings of Religion diffuse their consolatory balm of hope, and peace, and gladness, this land may be accounted holy—*holy*, as consecrated by the residence of the Deity through all the ages of Jewish history—*holy*, as sanctified by the immediate presence and by the blood of our Redeemer—*holy*, as the habitation of Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apostles. ‘*Quam terram*,’ to use the energetic language of Urban the Second, in his eloquent address to the Council of Clermont, ‘*meritò sanctam diximus, in quâ non est etiam passus pedis, quem non illustraverit et sanctificaverit, vel corpus, vel umbra Salvatoris, vel gloriosa præsentia sanctæ*

sanctæ Dei Genitricis, vel amplectendus Apostolorum commeatus, vel Martyrum sanguis effusus.' Yet, while the Author is ready to acknowledge the impression made upon his mind by the peculiar sanctity of this memorable region, he is far from being willing to enumerate, or to tolerate, the degrading superstitions, which, like noxious weeds, have long polluted that land of 'milk and honey.' Those who have formed their notions of the Holy Land, and particularly of Jerusalem, from the observations of Adrichomius, Sandys, Doubdan, Maundrell, from the spurious work of Thevenot, or even from the writings of Pococke, and the recent entertaining pilgrimage of Mons. De Chateaubriand, will find prejudices frequently assailed in the following pages. The Author has ventured to see the country with other eyes than those of Monks; and to make the Scriptures, rather than Bede or Adamnanus, his guide in visiting *the Holy Places*; to attend more to a single chapter, nay, a single verse, of the Gospel, than to all the legends and traditions of the Fathers of the Church. In perusing the remarks concerning Calvary and Mount Sion, the Reader is requested to observe, that such were the Author's observations, not only upon the spot, but after collating and comparing with his own notes the evidences afforded by every writer upon the topography of Jerusalem, to which he has subsequently had access. It is impossible to reconcile the history of antient Jerusalem, with the appearance presented by the modern city; and this discordance, rather than any positive conviction in the Author's mind, led to the survey he has ventured to publish. If his notions, after all, be deemed by some readers inadmissible, as it is very probable they will, yet even these, by the suggestion of new documents, both in the account given of the inscriptions he found to the South of what is now called Mount Sion, as well as of the monuments to which those inscriptions belong, may assist in reconciling a confused topography. Quaresmius, stating the several causes of that heretical kind of pilgrimage in the Holy Land, which he describes as '*profane, vicious, and detestable*,' certainly enumerates many of the motives which induced the Author to visit that country, and therefore classes him among the '*nonnullos Nebulones Occidentales Hæreticos*,' whose remarks he had heard with so much indignation. But, in doing this, he places him in company which he is proud to keep, among men who do not believe themselves one jot nearer to salvation by their approximation to Mount Calvary, nor

by all the indulgences, beads, rosaries, and crucifixes, manufactured and sold by the jobbers of Jerusalem; among men who, in an age when feelings and opinions upon such subjects were manifestly different from those now maintained, with great humbleness of spirit, and matchless simplicity of language, 'expected remission of sin no other ways, but only in the name, and for the merits, of our Lord Jesus Christ;' who undertook their pilgrimage, 'not to get anything by it, as by a good work; nor to visit stone and wood to obtain indulgence; nor with opinion to come nearer to Christ' by visiting Jerusalem, 'because all these things are directly contrary to Scripture;' but to 'increase the general stock of useful knowledge;' to 'afford the Reader both profit and pleasure; that those who have no opportunity to visit foreign countries may have them before their eyes, as in a map, to contemplate; that others may be excited further to inquire into these things, and induced to travel themselves into those parts;' that they may be 'instructed in the customs, laws, and orders of men;' that the 'present state, condition, situation, and manners of the world, may be surveyed and described; not by transcribing what others have written,' but by fairly stating what 'they have themselves seen, experienced, and handled;' so that their 'pains and diligence be not altogether vain.' Such were the motives, and such was the language, of a traveller in the Holy Land, so long ago as the middle of the sixteenth century; who, with the liberal spirit of an enlightened and pious Protestant, thus ventured to express his sentiments, when the bonfires for burning hereticks were as yet hardly extinguished in this country. Writing five and thirty years before Sandys began his journey, and two centuries and a half before Mons. De Chateaubriand published his entertaining narrative, he offers an example singularly contrasted with the French author's legendary detail; wherein the chivalrous and bigoted spirit of the eleventh century seems singularly associated with the taste, the genius, and the literature of the nineteenth."

In the close of his Preface Dr. Clarke makes the following acknowledgments:

"The Rev. Robert Walpole, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge (the learned Author of *Essays* bearing his name in the *Herculanensia*, 1810," 4to.) has liberally permitted the use of his written observations on Greece, throughout the whole, not only of the present, but also of

of the subsequent Volume, completing the Second Part of these Travels.—A similar obligation has been conferred by J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. (celebrated for his controversy with the late Jacob Bryant, on the subject of Homer's Poem, and the War of Troy) in the interesting account, taken from his Journal, of the present state of Halicarnassus, and of Cnidus, and published in the Notes to the Seventh Chapter; as also for the Plan which accompanies his description of the Ruins of Cnidus. This last communication will peculiarly claim regard, in being the first authentic notice which has yet appeared concerning the remains of a city once so renowned, but whose vestiges have been unregarded by any former Traveller."

"The only Plants mentioned in the Notes, are those which have never been described by any preceding writer. Not less than sixty new-discovered species will be found added to the science of Botany, in this and the subsequent section of *Part the Second*; with many others of almost equal rarity, in a General List, which is reserved for the Appendix to the last of these sections. In the account given of these plants, and in the arrangement, the obligation due to A. B. Lambert, esq. was before acknowledged; but an individual, now unhappily no more, contributed, although unknown to the Author at the time, so essentially to the completion of this part of the work, that it were injustice to his talents, as well as to the encouragement so liberally bestowed upon his genius by his benevolent Patron, not to cherish, even in this frail record, the lamented memory of George Jackson.

"The Appendix to this volume contains some curious documents respecting Eastern Literature, for whose illustration the Author has been indebted to two very learned Oriental scholars. Mr. Hammer, Secretary of the German Embassy at Constantinople, furnished an interpretation of the list of tales contained in a manuscript copy of *The Arabian Nights*, which the Author obtained in Egypt, and to which allusion is made in the Second Chapter. The Rev. George Cecil Renouard, M. A. Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, now

Chaplain to the British Factory at Smyrna, contributed the translation of a Catalogue of Manuscripts on daily sale in the cities of the East; which was procured by the Author through the friendly offices of a Dervish at Constantinople. This Catalogue may be considered as presenting a better view of Asiatic, than would be afforded of European literature, by combining two or three of the common catalogues, published by the principal booksellers of London and Paris; because less variety characterizes the different catalogues of the East, than will be found to distinguish those of different booksellers in Europe; the same books being constantly on sale in Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus, Aleppo, and Grand Cairo, whereas very considerable difference may be observed among the collections advertised for sale in London, Paris, and Vienna."

Such is the pleasing and unaffected account of the entertainment the Reader has to expect from a perusal of the Second Volume of Dr. Clarke's Travels; from which we shall take an early opportunity of transcribing some interesting extracts.

In an Advertisement to a much-improved Edition of the preceding Volume, we are told that,

"The Notes, in certain instances, have been augmented, and the number of inscriptions increased, by very valuable communications from Charles Kelsal, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, who lately pursued a similar route to that of the Author, in the South of Russia. Robert Corner, esq. of Malta, has also obligingly added to the Appendix an important article concerning the Internal Navigation of the Russia Empire. After the fullest and most impartial consideration, the Author is contented to rest the truth and solidity of his remarks, concerning the Russia character, upon the evidence afforded by almost every enlightened Traveller who has preceded him. In addition to their testimony, the unpublished observations of the late Lord ROYSTON* may be adduced, to shew that, subsequent to the Author's travels,

* "The kindness of the Earl of Hardwicke authorizes this allusion to his Son's Letters. Lord Royston's name carries with it a claim to public consideration. Although the knowledge of his great acquirements had scarcely transpired beyond the circle of his academical acquaintance, his erudition was regarded, even by a PORSON, with wonder. The loss sustained by his death can never be retrieved; but some consolation is derived from the consciousness that all the fruits of his literary labours have not been annihilated. The sublime prophecy of his own Cassandra, uttering 'a parable of other times,' will yet be heard in his native language, showing 'her dark speech,' and thus portraying his melancholy end:

and under happier auspices of Government in Russia, the state of society appeared to that gifted young Nobleman, as it has been described in the following pages. Lord Royston, when writing to an accomplished friend, who was snatched from the pursuit of worldly honours, by a fate as untimely, although not so sudden, as his own; thus briefly, but emphatically, characterizes the state of refinement in the two great cities of the Russian empire: 'A journey from Petersburg to Moscow is a journey from Europe to Asia. With respect to the society of the former city, I am almost ashamed to state my opinion, after the stubborn fact of my having twice returned thither, each time at the expense of a thousand miles: but although I had not imagined it possible that any place could exist more devoid of the means of enjoying rational conversation, I am now, since my residence here, become of a different opinion. Not that I have not been excessively interested, both during this and my former visit to Moscow. The feudal magnificence of the nobility, the Asiatic dress and manners of the common people, the mixture of nations to be seen here, the immensity, the variety, and the singular architecture of the city, present altogether a most curious and amusing assemblage.' In a former part of the same letter, the inattention of the superior Clergy to the religion of the lower orders is forcibly illustrated. The words are as follow: 'You have probably received some account of my journey to Archangel; of my movement thence in a North-easterly direction, to Mezen; of the distinguished reception I received from the mayor of that *highly civilized city*, who made me a speech in Russian, three quarters of an hour long; of my procuring there twelve rein-deer, and proceeding towards the Frozen Ocean, until I found a Samoied Camp in the desert, between the rivers Mezen and Petchora; and of my ascertaining that that nation, which extends over almost all the North of Russia, remains still in a state of Paganism; a circumstance of which the Archbishop of the diocese was ignorant.' The de-

scription given in this work of the miserable condition of the Russian peasants, and of the scarcity of provisions in the interior of the country, has been disputed. Let us now therefore see what Lord Royston has said upon this part of the subject. It is contained in a Letter to Mr. Whittington, from Casan, dated May 16, 1807: 'I left Moscow on Tuesday the 5th of May; and the first town at which I arrived was Vladimir, formerly the capital of an independent sovereignty, and the residence of a Grand Duke. The accommodations are such as are alone to be met with all over Muscovy: one room, in which you sleep with the whole family, in the midst of a most suffocating heat and smell; no furniture to be found, but a bench and table; and an absolute dearth of provisions.'

After some farther observations, Dr. Clarke adds,

"At all events the subject, as far as the Author is concerned, shall now rest. Another portion of his Travels, describing objects of a more pleasing nature, diverts his attention from Scythian wilds and from all their fur-clad tribes; from uniformity of scenery and of disposition, to regions highly diversified, and to human nature under every circumstance of character; from wide and barren plains, to varied territories 'flowing with milk and honey;' from rivers, and lakes, and stagnant waters, to seas traversed by *men out of every nation under heaven; Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and in Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Lybia about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and Proselytes, Cretes and Arabians.*"

15. Dibdin's *Bibliomania*.

Concluded from Part I. p. 646.

PREVIOUS to any examination of the Sixth and last Part of this entertaining and instructive Volume, we shall transcribe Mr. Dibdin's description of Lorenzo's Drawing-room:

'Ye cliffs of Zarax, and ye waves which wash
Opheltes' craggs, and melancholy shore;
Ye rocks of Trychas, Nedon's dangerous heights,
Dirphossian ridges, and Diacrian caves;
Ye plains, where Phorcyn broods upon the deep,
And founds his floating palaces; what sobs
Of dying men shall ye not hear? what groans
Of masts and wrecks, all crashing in the wind?
What mighty waters, whose receding waves
Bursting, shall rive the continents of earth?'

Viscount Royston's Cassandra, p. 28.

"The

“The Reader is not to figure to himself a hundred fantastical and fugitive pieces of furniture, purchased at Mr. Oakley’s, and set off with curtains, carpet, and looking-glasses—at a price, which would have maintained a country-town of seven hundred poor with bread and soup during the hardest winter—the Reader will not suppose that a man of Lorenzo’s taste, who called books his best wealth, would devote two thousand pounds to such idle trappings; which, in the course of three years at farthest, would lose their comfort by losing their fashion. But he will suppose that elegance and propriety were equally consulted by our host.—Accordingly, a satin-wood book-case of 14 feet in width and 11 in height, ornamented at the top with a few chaste Etruscan vases—a light blue carpet, upon which were depicted bunches of grey roses, shadowed in brown—fawn-coloured curtains, relieved with yellow silk and black velvet borders—alabaster lamps shedding their soft light upon small marble busts—and sofas and chairs corresponding with the curtains—[and upon which a visitor might sit without torturing the nerves of the owner of them]—these, along with some genuine pictures of Wouvermans, Berghem, and Rysdael, and a few other [subordinate] ornaments, formed the furniture of Lorenzo’s drawing-room. As it was *en suite* with the library, which was fitted up in a grave style or character, the contrast was sufficiently pleasing.—Lisardo ran immediately to the book-case. He first eyed, with a greedy velocity, the backs of the folios and quartos; then the octavos; and mounting an ingeniously-contrived mahogany rostrum, which moved with the utmost facility, he did not fail to pay due attention to the duodecimos; some of which were carefully preserved in russia or morocco backs, with water-tabby silk linings, and other appropriate embellishments. In the midst of his book-reverie, he heard, on a sudden, the thrilling notes of a harp—which proceeded from the further end of the library!—it being Lorenzo’s custom, upon these occasions, to request an old Welch servant, to bring his instrument into the library—and renew, if he could, the strains ‘of other times.’ Meanwhile the curtains were ‘let fall;’ the sofa wheeled round;

‘and the cups

That cheer, but not inebriate,’

with ‘the bubbling and loud hissing urn,’ ‘welcomed the evening in.’ Lorenzo brought from his library a volume of Piranesi, and another of engravings from the heads of Vandyke. Lisardo, in

looking at them, beat time with his head and foot; and Philemon and Lysander acknowledged that Dr. Johnson himself could never have so much enjoyed the beverage which was now before them.”

A visit to the Alcove of Lorenzo (the scene of the concluding Dialogue) is thus pleasingly related:

“Finishing our breakfast as rapidly as did the Trojans when they expected an early visit from the Grecians, we sallied towards Lorenzo’s house, and entered his pleasure-grounds. Nothing could be more congenial than every circumstance and object which presented itself. The day was clear, calm, and warm; while a crisp autumnal air

‘Nimbly and sweetly recommended itself

Unto our gentle senses.’ *Macbeth.*

“At a distance, the reapers were carrying away their last harvest-load; and numerous groups of gleaners, picking up the grain which they had spared, were marching homewards in all the glee of apparent happiness. Immediately on our left, the cattle were grazing in a rich pasture meadow; while, before us, the white pheasant darted across the walk, and the stock-dove was heard to wail in the grove. We passed a row of orange trees, glittering with golden fruit; and turning sharply to our right, discovered, on a gentle eminence, and skirted with a profusion of shrubs and delicately-shaped trees, the wished-for *Alcove*.—We quickly descried Almansa busied in twining her favourite honeysuckles round the portico; while, within, Belinda was sitting soberly at work, as if waiting our arrival. The ladies saluted us as we approached; and Lorenzo, who till now had been unperceived, came quietly from the interior, with his favourite edition of *Thomson* in his hand.—The Alcove, at a distance, had the appearance of a rustic Temple. The form, though a little capricious, was picturesque; and it stood so completely embosomed in rich and variegated foliage, and commanded so fine a swell of landscape, that the visitor must be cold indeed, who could approach it with the compass of Palladio in one hand, and the square of Inigo Jones in the other. We entered, and looked around us.—Those who have relished the mild beauties of Wynant’s pictures, would be pleased with the view from the Alcove of Lorenzo. The country before was varied, undulating, and, the greater part, highly cultivated. Some broad-spreading oaks here and there threw their protecting arms round the humble saplings; and some

some aspiring elms frequently reared their lofty heads, as land-marks across the country. The copses skirted the higher grounds, and a fine park-wood covered the middle part of the landscape in one broad umbrageous tone of colouring. It was not the close rusticity of Hobbima—or the expansive, and sometimes complicated, scenery of Berghem—or the heat-oppressive and magnificent views of Both—that we contemplated; but, as has been before observed, the mild and gentle scenery of Wynant's; and if a cascade or dimpling brook had been near us, I could have called to my aid the transparent pencil of Rysdael, in order to impress upon the reader a proper notion of the scenery. But it is high time to make mention of the conversation which ensued among the tenants of this Alcove."

In this Dialogue our learned Author discusses "the Symptoms of the Bibliomania," and "the probable means of the Cure;" but, previously, the *Book Disease* is thus described:

"The ingenious Peignot* defines the

Bibliomania to be 'a passion for possessing books; not so much to be instructed by them, as to gratify the eye by looking on them.' This subject has amused the pens of foreigners; although we have had nothing in our own language, written expressly upon it, 'till the ingenious and elegantly-composed poem of Dr. Ferriar appeared; after which, as you well know, our Friend [Mr. Dibdin] put forth his whimsical brochure †.

The Symptoms are these:

"First, a passion for *Large Paper Copies*; secondly, for *Uncut Copies*; thirdly, for *Illustrated Copies*; fourthly, for *Unique Copies*; fifthly, for *Copies printed upon Vellum*; sixthly, for *First Editions*; seventhly, for *True Editions*; and eighthly, for *Books printed in the Black-Letter*."

On each of these heads Mr. Dibdin expatiates both copiously and learnedly; particularly on that of *Large Paper Copies*.—Among his *Fine Paper Copies* may be added, *The Works of Dr. William King*; of which only **TWO COPIES** were so printed; one of

* "There is a short, but smart and interesting, article on this head in Mr. D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. I. p. 10. 'Bruyere has touched on this mania with humour; of such a collector (one who is fond of superb bindings only) says he, as soon as I enter his house, I am ready to faint on the stair-case, from a strong smell of Russia and Morocco leather. In vain he shews me fine editions, gold leaves, Etruscan bindings, &c.—naming them one after another, as if he were shewing a gallery of pictures!' Lucian has composed a biting invective against an ignorant possessor of a vast library: 'One who opens his eyes with an hideous stare at an old book; and after turning over the pages, chiefly admires *the date* of its publication.' But all this, it may be said, is only general declamation, and means nothing!"

† "The first work, I believe, written expressly upon the subject above discussed, was a French publication, intituled *La Bibliomanie*. Of the earliest edition I am uninformed; but one was published at the Hague in 1762, 8vo. Dr. Ferriar's poem upon the subject, being an epistle to Richard Heber, esq.—and which is rightly called by Lysander 'ingenious and elegant'—was published in 1809, 4to. pp. 14; but not before an equally ingenious, and greatly more interesting, performance, by the same able pen, had appeared in the *Trans. of the Manchester Literary Society*, vol. IV. p. 45—87, intituled '*Comments upon Sterne*;' which may be fairly classed among the species of bibliomaniacal composition; inasmuch as it shews the author to be well read in old books; and, of these, in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* in particular. [See before in the *Bibliomania*, page 376.]. In the same year of Dr. Ferriar's publication of the *Bibliomania*, appeared the '*Voyage autour de ma Bibliothèque; Roman Bibliographique*;' by Ant. Caillot; in three small duodecimo volumes. There is little ingenuity and less knowledge in these meagre volumes. My own superficial work, intituled, '*Bibliomania; or Book-Madness: containing some account of the History, Symptoms, and Cure of this fatal Disease; in an Epistle addressed to Richard Heber, esq.*' quickly followed Dr. Ferriar's publication. It contained 82 pages, with a tolerably copious sprinkling of notes: but it had many errors and omissions, which it has been my endeavour to correct and supply in the present new edition, or rather newly-constructed work. [Vide preface, p. vi.] Early in the ensuing year (namely, in 1810) appeared '*Bibliosophia; or Book-Wisdom: containing some account of the Pride, Pleasure, and Privileges of that glorious Vocation, Book-Collecting. By an Aspirant. Also; The Twelve Labours of an Editor, separately pitted against those of Hercules*, 12mo.' This is a good-humoured and tersely written composition; being a sort of *Commentary* upon my own performance."

which,

which, now before us, was purchased at Mr. Reed's sale, and has in it the following note:

"Two Copies only of this Work were printed on *Fine Paper*; of which this is one. It was given me by the Printer and Editor, Mr. Nichols. The other Copy I gave to Dr. Farmer; and, at the sale of his Library, 24th May, 1796, it was bought by Mr. Dent for 11. 16s.

ISAAC REED."

On *Illustrated Copies*, Dr. Ferriar in his "ingenious and elegant Poem," thus says:

"He pastes, from injur'd volumes snipt away,

His *English Heads* in chronicled array.
Torn from their destin'd page (unworthy meed

Of knightly counsel, and heroic deed),
Not *Faithorne's* stroke, nor *Field's* own types, can save

The gallant Veres, and one-eyed Ogle
Indignant readers seek the image fled,
And curse the busy fool who *wants a head*.
Proudly he shews, with many a smile

elate, [plate;
The scrambling subjects of the *private*
While Time their actions and their names
bereaves,

They grin for ever in the guarded leaves."

Here Mr. Dibdin submits "a new remedy as an acquisition to the *Materia Medica*, of which many first-rate physicians may not be aware — by proposing a Recipe for Illustration;" which we recommend to all who may be afflicted with the disorder. Those also who may wish to become acquainted with the whole arcana of *Print-collecting*, or to know the various sums at which scarce Prints are sold, will not think their time lost in perusing carefully the "Bibliomania," from p. 664 to p. 684.

A most curious proof is given of "the seductive popularity of unique copies, drawn from an excerpt from a catalogue of a Library sold at Utrecht in 1776; furnished by Mr. H. Ellis, from a copy of the catalogue in the possession of Mr. Cayley of the Augmentation-office."

"I will mention a unique copy of a somewhat different cast of character. Of the magnificent and matchless edition of Shakspeare, printed by Mr. Bulmer and published by Mr. Nicol, between the years 1790 and 1805, there were one hundred copies, of the first six plays only, struck off upon imperial folio, or *Colombier paper*; in which the large

engravings, published at the Shakspeare Gallery (now The British Institution), might be incorporated and bound up. The late George Steevens undertook the revision of the text, intending to complete the entire plays in a similar form; but the trouble and expense attending this part of the undertaking were so great, that the further prosecution of it was abandoned. Mr. Bulmer preserved the whole of the proof-sheets of this partial *Colombier* impression; and to form a 'unique edition' (these are his own words), he bound them up in the exact order in which the plays were printed. On the margins of many of the sheets, besides the various corrections, emendations, and notes to the printer, by Mr. Steevens, there are some original sonnets, a scene for a burlesque tragedy, and other happy effusions from the pen of the same elegant and learned Editor. Need I ask the reader, whether he would have the *barbouillé* (unique) copy of *Telemaque* of the young Princesse Wilhelmine Auguste de Saxe-Weimar (like the Vicar of Wakefield, I like to give the full name), or Mr. Bulmer's similar copy of Shakspeare? The difference would soon be found in King-street or the Strand! I must mention one more example—of a nature different from both the preceding—of what Lysander has, above, elaborately, and, perhaps, a little confusedly, described as unique copies. It is Colonel Stanley's copy of *De Bry*, which is bound in seven folio volumes, in blue morocco, by Padaloup, and is considered superior to every known copy. It contains all the maps and prints, with their variations, according to the *Bibliographie Instructive*, N^o. 4230, *Cat. de Paris de Meyzieu*, 1790, N^o. 486, *Cat. de Santander*, N^o. 3690, and *Camus sur les Collections des Grands et Petits Voyages*, 1802, 4to.: with both editions of the first nine parts of the West Indies, and duplicates of parts X and XI. It has also a considerable number of duplicate plates, where a superior impression could be procured—at any expense. The owner of this unique copy, of a work unrivalled for its utility and elegance, is distinguished for a noble collection, bound by our choicest binders, in whatever is splendid and precious in the *Belles Lettres*, *Voyages* and *Travels*. Take two more illustrations—kind-hearted Reader!

"*Goldsmith's Deserted Village*, 1802. Mr. Bulmer printed a single copy of this beautiful poem, in quarto, upon *Satin*—picked and prepared in a very curious manner. It was purchased by a foreigner.

"*Falconer's Shipwreck*, 1804, 8vo. Mr. Miller caused two copies only (this is almost

almost unique!) of this beautiful edition, printed by Bensley, to be struck off upon *Satin*, in imperial 8vo. One of these copies now remains with him for sale."

A fifth symptom of the *Bibliomania* is a desire for *Books printed upon Vellum*.

"But as these works are rarely to be obtained of modern date, the collector is obliged to have recourse to specimens executed, three centuries ago, in the printing-offices of Aldus, Verard, or the Giunti. Although the *Bibliothèque Imperiale* at Paris, and the library of Count M'Carthy at Toulouse, are said to contain the greatest number of books printed upon vellum, yet, those who have been fortunate enough to see copies of this kind in the libraries of his Majesty, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl Spencer, Mr. Johnes, and the late Mr. Cracherode (which latter is now in the British Museum), need not travel on the Continent for the sake of being convinced of their exquisite beauty and splendour. An *unique* copy of the first *Livy*, upon vellum (of which the owner has excited the envy of foreigners) is a library of itself!—and the existence of vellum copies of Wynkyn De Worde's reprint of *Juliana Barnes's Book of Hawking, &c.* complete in every respect (to say nothing of his Majesty's similar copy of Caxton's *Doctrinal of Sapience*, in the finest preservation), are sufficient demonstrations of the prevalence of this symptom of the *Bibliomania* in the times of our forefathers; so that it cannot be said, as some have asserted, to have appeared entirely within the last half century."

Here again we refer to Mr. Dibdin's volume, pp. 691—696, for prices of rare books on vellum.

A list is also given of "a few of Count M'Carthy's Books upon Vellum:"

"I have heard," says Mr. Dibdin, "that Count M'Carthy's books do not exceed 4000 in number; and of these, perhaps, no private collector in Europe has an equal number printed upon vellum. In our own country, however, the finest *vellum library* in the world might be composed, from the collections of His Majesty, the Duke of Marlborough, Earl Spencer, Sir M. M. Sykes, bart. Mr. Johnes, Mr. Coke, and the Quin collection. Yet let us not forget the finest *vellum copy* in the world of the first edition of *Aristotle's Works* (wanting one volume) which may be seen in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Of Mr. Edwards's similar copy of the

first *Livy*, Lysander and myself (vide Part III.) have spoken like honest bibliomaniacs. Earl Spencer possesses the rival volume, printed by the same printers (Sweynheym and Pannartz), and upon the same material, in his *Pliny Senior* of 1470.—But let all quiet Bibliomaniacs wait with patience till the work of Mons. Praet upon this subject (alluded to at p. 90, ante), shall have made its appearance! and then—let us see whether we can prevail upon some Gnome to transport to us, through the 'thin air,' Pynson's '*Ship of Fools upon vellum!*'"

In "printing on vellum," Mr. Dibdin is certainly right, when he asserts that we are not so successful as were our forefathers, "if we except some of the works from the press of Bodoni—which are oftentimes truly brilliant. But the fault, in general, is rather in the preparation of the vellum, than in the execution of the press-work."

"It is not because Bodoni printed better than our popular printers—that his books upon vellum are more beautiful than those produced by the London presses—but that the Italian vellum (made of the abortive calf) is, in general, more white and delicate. There is not, perhaps, a lovelier little *vellum book* in existence, than the *Castle of Otranto*, printed by Bodoni in 1796, 8vo. A copy of this, with the plates worked on white satin, was in the collection of Mr. G. G. Mills; and sold at the sale of his books in 1800, No. 181, (see p. 598, ante.) From the former authority it would appear that only six copies were printed in this manner. By the kindness of Mr. Edwards, I am in possession of a '*Lettera Pastorale*' of Fr. Adeodato Turchi—a small tract of 38 pages—printed upon paper, by Bodoni, in a style of uncommon delicacy: having all the finish and picturesque effect of copper-plate execution.—But the *chef d'œuvre* of Bodoni seems to be an edition of *Homer*, in three great folio volumes, each consisting of 370 pages, with the text only. The artist employed six years in the preparations, and the printing occupied eighteen months. One hundred and forty copies only were struck off. The copy presented to Bonaparte was upon vellum, of a size and brilliancy altogether unparalleled. (*American Review*, No. I. p. 171. January, 1811.)—In our admiration of Bodoni, let us not forget *Didot*: who printed a single copy of *Voltaire's Henriade upon vellum*, in 4to. with a brilliancy of execution, and perfection of vellum, which can never be surpassed. This copy formerly belonged to a Farmer General,

General, one of Didot's most intimate friends, who perished in the Revolution. Didot also printed a number of copies of French translations of English works, upon the same material; so correct, beautiful, and tasteful, that Mr. Bulmer assures me nothing could exceed it. All these small richly-feathered birds were once here, but have now taken their flight to a warmer climate. Our modern books upon vellum are little short of being downright wretched. I saw the *Life of Nelson*, in two large quartos, printed in this manner; and it would have been the first work which I should have recommended a first-rate collector to have thrown out of his library. Many of the leaves were afflicted with the jaundice beyond hope of cure. The censure which is here thrown out upon others, reaches my own doors: for I attempted to execute a single copy of my *Typographical Antiquities* upon vellum, with every possible attention to printing and to the material upon which it was to be executed. But I failed in every point: and this single wretchedly-looking book, had I persevered in executing my design, would have cost me about *seventy-five guineas!*"

To the Books on Vellum may be added, The "Alexandrian New Testament," noticed in our vol. LXXIX. p. 47; Mr. Wilkes's editions of "Catullus" and "Theophrastus," of which only *three* copies were printed on vellum, and 100 on paper; and an unique vellum copy of a very curious and valuable work, not quite completed at the press, under the critical acumen of the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney.

The *sixth* and *seventh* Symptoms, "First Editions," and "Fine Editions," are admirably painted; and who is there who will not subscribe to the *vrai-semblance* of the following portrait?

"We raise the column to the hero who has fought our battles by sea or land; and we teach our children to look up with admiration and reverence towards an object, so well calculated to excite the best sympathies of the human heart. All this is well; and may it never be neglected! But there are other characters, not less noble, and of equal glory to a great Nation like our own; and they are those, who, to the adventitious splendour of hereditary rank, add all the worth and talent of a private condition, less exposed to temptation, and suited to the cultivation of peaceful and literary pursuits. Such a character is *George*

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John Earl Spencer! a nobleman, not less upright and weighty in the senate, than polished and amiable in private life: who, cool and respected amidst the violence of party, has filled two of the most important offices of state, in a manner at once popular and effective; and who, to his general love of the fine arts, and acquaintance with classical literature, has superadded the noble achievement of having collected the finest private library in Europe! The reader has already met with sufficient mention of this collection, to justify what is here said in commendation of it. In the deepest recess of Althorp Park — where the larch and laurustinus throw their dark yet pleasing shade—and where

' — pinus ingens, albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
Ramis—'

let the Doric Temple be raised, with its white-marble columns, sacred to the memory of this *illustrious Nobleman!* Let his bust, in basso-relievo, with appropriate embellishments, adorn the most conspicuous compartment within: and peace and virtue, and filial affection, will, I am sure, be the guardians of so cherished a spot!"

"But, 'of all symptoms of the Bibliomania, the *eighth* symptom is at present the most powerful and prevailing. Whether it was imported into this country, from Holland, by the subtlety of Schelhorn (a knowing writer upon rare and curious books), may be a point worthy of consideration. But whatever be its origin, certain it is that books, printed in the black-letter, are now coveted with an eagerness unknown to our collectors in the last century. If the spirits of West, Ratcliffe, Farmer, and Brand, have as yet held any intercourse with each other, in that place 'from whose bourne no traveller returns,' what must be the surprise of the three former, on being told, by the latter, of the prices given for some of the books at the sale of his library!—A perusal of these prices may probably not impress the reader with any lofty notions of the superiority of the black-letter; but this symptom of the Bibliomania is, nevertheless, not to be considered as incurable, or wholly unproductive of good. Under a proper spirit of modification, it has done, and will continue to do, essential service to the cause of English literature. It guided the taste, and strengthened the judgment, of Tyrwhitt, in his researches after Chaucerian lore. It stimulated the studies of Farmer and of Steevens, and enabled them to twine many a beau-

teous

teous flower round the brow of their beloved Shakspeare. It has since operated, to the same effect, in the labours of Mr. Douce, the *Porson* of old English and French Literature; and in the editions of Milton and Spenser, by my amiable and excellent friend Mr. Todd, the publick have had a specimen of what the *Black-letter* may perform, when temperately and skilfully exercised."

"There is yet one other, and a somewhat generally prevailing, symptom, indicative of the prevalence of the Bibliomania; and this consists in a fondness for books which have been printed for *private distribution** only, or at a *private press*. What is executed for a few, will be coveted by many; because the edge of curiosity is whetted, from a supposition that something very extraordinary, or very curious, or very uncommon, is propagated in this said book, so partially distributed. As to works printed at a *Private Press*, we have had a very recent testimony of the avidity with which certain volumes, executed in this manner, and of which the impression has been comparatively limited, have been sought after by book *Cognoscenti*.

"LIS. You allude to the *Strawberry-Hill Press* †?

"LYSAND. I do; but I have not so ardent an admiration of these volumes, as the generality of collectors. On the contrary, I think that the *Hafod Press* has, by one single production only, outweighed the whole of the *Walpolian* lucubrations; at least on the score of utility."

"There is one other characteristic of the book-madman that may as well be noticed. It is, an ardent desire to collect *all the editions* of a work which have been published. Not only the *first*—whether *uncut*, upon *large paper*, in the *black-letter*, *unique*, *tall*, or *illustrated*—but *all the editions*. . . . I frankly confess that I was, myself, once desperately

afflicted with this *eleventh* symptom of *The Bibliomania*; having collected not fewer than *seventy-five* editions of the *Greek Testament*—but time has cooled my ardour, and mended my judgment. I have discarded seventy, and retain only five; which are *R. Stephens's* of 1550, *The Elzevir* of 1624, *Mill's* of 1717, *Wetstein's* of 1750, and *Griesbach's* of 1810—as beautifully and accurately reprinted at Oxford."

Under the head of "Works that are expensive and extraordinary," a furious Collector is introduced, who "starts up, and blows his bugle, at the annunciation of any work, new or old, upon the diversions of *Hawking*, *Hunting*, or *Fishing*," where the following note is aptly introduced:

"Some superficial notes, accompanied by an interesting wood-cut of a man carrying hawks for sale, in my edition of *Robinson's* translation of *More's Utopia*, kindled, in the breast of Mr. Joseph Haslewood, a prodigious ardour to pursue the subjects above mentioned to their farthest possible limits. Not Eolus himself excited greater commotion in the Mediterranean waves, than did my bibliomaniacal friend in agitating the black-letter ocean—'à sedibus imis'—for the discovering of every volume which had been published upon these delectable pursuits. Accordingly there appeared in due time—'[post] magni procedere menses'—some very ingenious and elaborate disquisitions upon *Hunting* and *Hawking* and *Fishing*, in the ninth and tenth volumes of *The Censura Literaria*; which, with such additions as his enlarged experience has subsequently obtained, might be thought an interesting work if reprinted in a duodecimo volume. But Mr. Haslewood's mind, as was to be expected, could not rest satisfied with what he considered as mere *nuclei* productions: accordingly,

* Here Mr. Dibdin presents to his readers a list of a few distinguished productions printed for private distribution. For his information on this head, he says, he is indebted to Mr. Bulmer, at whose elegant press these works were printed.

† "For the gratification of such desperately-smitten bibliomaniacs, who leave no stone unturned for the possession of what are called *Strawberry-Hill Pieces*, I subjoin the following list of books, printed at the celebrated seat of Sir Horace Walpole (afterwards Lord Orford) at Strawberry Hill; situated between Richmond and Twickenham, on the banks of the Thames. This list, and the occasional bibliographical memoranda introduced, are taken from the collection of Strawberry Hill books in the library of the Marquis of Bute, at Luton; all of them being elegantly bound by Kalthoeber, in red morocco."—[This list, which extends to ten pages, and includes 33 distinct articles, is thus closed:]—"I should add, that a much more copious and complete list, though not possessing all the intelligence here communicated, was prepared by the late Mr. George Baker for press; and printed, since his decease, for donations to his particular friends. Only twenty copies of this bibliographical brochure are said to have been executed."

it became clothed with larger wings, and meditated a bolder flight; and after soaring in a *hawk-like* manner, to mark the object of its prey, it pounced upon the book of *Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, &c.* which had been reprinted by W. de Worde, from the original edition published in the Abbey of St. Alban's. Prefixed to the republication of this curious volume, the reader will discover a great deal of laborious and successful research connected with the book and

its author. And yet I question whether, in the midst of all the wood-cuts with which it abounds, there be found any thing more suitable to the 'high and mounting spirit' (see Braithwait's amusing discourse upon Hawking, in his *English Gentleman*, p. 200-1.) of the editor's taste, than the ensuing representation of a Pilgrim Hawker?—taken from one of the frontispieces of *L'Academia Peregrina del Doni*, 1552, 4to. fol. 73."



It now remains only to exhibit the "probable means of cure."

"In the *first place*, the disease of the Bibliomania is materially softened, or rendered mild, by directing our studies to *useful and profitable* works; whether these be printed upon small or large paper, in the Gothic, Roman, or Italic type. To consider merely the *intrinsic excellence*, and not the *exterior splendour* or adventitious value, of any production, will keep us perhaps wholly free from this disease. Let the midnight lamp be burnt to illuminate the stores of antiquity—whether they be romances, or chronicles, or legends, and whether they be printed by *Aldus* or *Caxton*—if a brighter lustre can thence be thrown upon the pages of modern learning! To trace genius to its source, or to see how she has been influenced or modified, by the lore of past times, is both a pleasing and profitable pursuit. To see how Shakspeare, here and there, has plucked a flower from some old ballad or popular

tale, to enrich his own unperishable garland; to follow Spenser and Milton in their delightful labyrinths 'midst the splendour of Italian literature; are studies which stamp a dignity upon our intellectual characters! But, in such a pursuit, let us not overlook the wisdom of modern times, nor fancy that what is only antient can be excellent. We must remember that Bacon, Boyle, Locke, Taylor, Chillingworth, Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and Paley, are names which always command attention from the wise, and remind us of the improved state of reason and acquired knowledge during the two last centuries.—In the *second place*, the reprinting of scarce and intrinsically valuable works is another means of preventing the propagation of this disorder. Amidst all our present sufferings under the *Bibliomania*, it is some consolation to find discerning and spirited booksellers republishing the antient

antient Chroniclers; and the collections known by the names of 'The Harleian Miscellany' and 'Lord Somers's Tracts,' and 'The Voyages of Hakluyt.' These are noble efforts, and richly deserve the public patronage."

To the Republications here noticed may now be added, "Fuller's Worthies;" and among "the last new Editions of our standard belles lettres works," might have been added "Swift, by J. Nichols, 1806, 19 vols."

The blank after Churchill's name may be filled with "W. Tooke."

And now we bid a cordial Adieu to this Prince of Bibliomaniacal Writers; hoping speedily to meet him again in the tented field, armed at all points, to discuss the second "Battle of the Books" in St. James's Square. Our opinion of the Volume he has already published has been sufficiently testified by the copious extracts we have taken from it, and the occasional remarks we have *en passant* made on them.—*Vivat Bibliomania!*

16. *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; comprizing Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and many of his Learned Friends; an incidental View of the Progress and Advancement of Literature in this Kingdom during the Last Century; and Biographical Anecdotes of a considerable Number of eminent Writers and ingenious Artists; with a very copious Index. By John Nichols, F. S. A. In Six Volumes. London: printed for the Author, by Nichols, Son, and Bentley; pp. 4400.*

IT might, perhaps, not be strictly proper to enter largely on the merits or the defects of these Volumes; but it would be still more improper to pass them by in total silence.

Of the former Edition, some account was given in our Vol. LII. pp. 348, 582; and we now congratulate our industrious Colleague, on having brought to a conclusion this new and improved Edition of the Memoirs of his Friend and early Patron; a work, which private feeling in the first place, and a laudable desire to make so considerable an addition to the mass of English Literature in the next, had made to him an object of great expectation and anxiety; and we doubt not but he will receive the due reward of his labour and expence.

In the Author's Preface, which we shall transcribe, he has forestalled, it

is hoped, any reasonable objection that could be offered; and we trust that public approbation will attend on his endeavours.

"During an interval of Thirty Years, amidst the cares and anxieties attendant on an unremitted application to a great variety of professional duties, it has been one of my amusements to revise occasionally the former Edition of these "Anecdotes;" and to avail myself of the several hints for improving it, which the kindness of my friends, or the criticism of various writers who have honoured it with their notice, have from time to time thrown out. My stock of intelligence having thus imperceptibly increased, I had an inclination, in the year 1790, to have ventured on a new Edition; but was diverted from that intention by the accumulated toil of a County History, which demanded no small portion of the time I was able to allot to the *amusements of Literature*.—Still, however, having persevered in filling the margins of my interleaved copy, and in reducing the chaotic form of my original volume to somewhat of a more regular consistence; in May 1802 I once more began to print; and, by slow degrees, had got through nearly half the Work, when my progress was suddenly retarded, by a calamity which had well nigh disheartened me from again resuming the task either of Editor or Printer. But, on a serious conviction that despair was equally useless and criminal, I determined to begin my labour anew; the fruits of which, such as they are, after being four years longer in the press, are again submitted to the publick. To use the words of a learned Critic, 'The fire which destroyed the first part of the impression has given an opportunity of increasing the materials, and of improving the Work: thus it may be truly said, that

— *'incendia lumen [illo] Præbebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in*

"Many imperfections, I am sensible, may be discovered in these volumes, by those who open a book to search only for its faults; but from the very favourable reception which the first Edition experienced, not only from the partiality of Friends, but from the Editors of every periodical publication without exception; I cannot but confidently hope for that indulgence which the peculiar nature of the Work induces me to expect. Unremittingly employed in ushering into the world the works of others, my own have been laid aside, and resumed, again and again, to suit the convenience of Authors anxious for dispatch. Hence delay

delay has unavoidably arisen; and hence I have still, as in the former Edition, to apologize for anachronism; the *Fourth* and *Fifth* Volumes, having been printed earlier than the *Second* and *Third*. In winding up the volumes, additions have been largely made to each of them; but I would rather incur the chance of being censured for being too minute, than suffer errors to remain which I had myself detected. The *Additions*, I hope, will more than atone for the *Errors*; and a reference to the *Index* will settle any apparent inconsistency... I have not attempted elegance of style. The communications of Correspondents being in general given in their own language, uniformity in that respect was impracticable: nor was it needful; clearness and conciseness being much more material than ornament.—In two or three instances, I am aware that a small article has been *repeated*; not, the Reader may be assured, for the purpose of swelling the size, as materials in plenty were at hand; but, in a work so miscellaneous and so extended—arranged amidst the thousand distractions of business, the interruptions of illness, and sometimes of an occasional excursion in the country—a lapse of memory, at *sixty-seven*, it is hoped, will be forgiven. In several cases, I have made the *amende honorable*; and punished myself by the additional labour and expence of canceling the leaves, and substituting new articles in their stead.—May I shelter myself under the same excuse for the insertion of a few passages, which in a young man would be imputed to egotism or vanity?

“If, in any of these pages, I may appear to have borrowed largely from others, let it be recollected that others have borrowed largely from me; and that I frequently am only reclaiming my own.

“One of the most melancholy retrospects I have to notice is, the loss of numberless Friends, who were literary contributors to the former Edition, and by whom the present volumes have been considerably benefited. Among these, the most prominent are, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Cole, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Reed, and, above all, my steady and indefatigable coadjutor Mr. Gough, who many years ago, speaking of a collection of Original Letters which I had communicated to him, says, ‘I shall stick as many of them as relate to Mr. Bowyer into his ‘Anecdotes.’ I most heartily wish you had the inclination to print a second edition, while you have opportunity to improve them by living information. I shall bequeath to you my

interleaved copy—if you do not call for it sooner, and enlarge it with a second volume, to be intitled *Anecdotes of J. N.* and give the world two volumes of *utile dulci*.’—Mr. Gough closed his communications with the specific bequest which he had promised, enriched by his own notes, and filled with the epistolary correspondence of many eminent persons, selected for the illustration of these ‘Anecdotes.’—Previously to the entering seriously on the task of re-publication, I threw out the following request for assistance, in the Gentleman’s Magazine. [See the Letter in our vol. LXXII. p. 8.] “I had some thoughts of *continuing* the Work to a later period. ‘But I hear the Cock’s crow proclaiming the dawning day, being now come within the ken of many alive; and when men’s *memories* do *arise*, it is time for *History* to *haste to bed*.’—To enumerate the names of Friends by whom I have been assisted in the present Volumes, would be an endless, though a pleasing task. Yet there is one Gentleman to whom I am under so many and peculiar obligations, for intelligence which his matchless collection of scarce books, and his intimate knowledge of the treasures he possesses, have enabled him to communicate, that I could not content myself without inscribing the present Edition to my kind-hearted and respectable Friend Mr. Bindley; who, in a green old age, happily retains his *bibliomaniacal* spirit, and is as ready to impart knowledge, as he is liberal in the purchase of literary curiosities.—I must also particularly acknowledge the variety of information received, on frequent application, from Mr. Alexander Chalmers.—By the Rev. William Baker, LL. B. Rector of Lyndon and of South Luffenham in the county of Rutland, I have been favoured with some very important additions to the article of his grandfather, Mr. Henry Baker, one of the earliest Members, and one of the most active in the Institution of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—Mr. Malone, the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, the Rev. Robert Watts, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, Mr. Henry Ellis, Mr. J. H. Markland, Mr. D’Israeli, Mr. Stephen Jones, and a hundred other Gentlemen, will accept my general acknowledgments.—I cannot, however, deny myself the satisfaction of publicly thanking my only Son, not merely for greatly facilitating the toil of correction, but for not unfrequently having prevented my falling into material mistakes. In addition to similar assistance from my Nephew, Mr. Samuel Bentley, it is to him that I

am indebted for an accurate and copious Index*."

One very small extract shall be given, as it will gratify the curiosity of many of our Readers, who are desirous of knowing something of the personal history of a gentleman to whom the Literary World are under great obligation:

"The Rev. Edw. Daniel Clarke, LL.D. [second son of the Rev. Edward Clarke, well known by his entertaining 'Letters on the Spanish Nation;' and grandson of 'Mild William Clarke and Anne his wife;' and great grandson of the learned Dr. William Wotton] after travelling some years through all parts of Europe, part of Asia, and Africa, and having visited the regions within the Arctic Circle, as well as the distant plains of Kuban Tartary, Circassia, Greece, Egypt, and Syria, returned and married a daughter of Sir William Rush, with whom he settled in the University of Cambridge, where he had before resided as Senior Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge [B.A. there 1790; M.A. 1794.]—The University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, as an honorary mark of their approbation, and acknowledgment for the services rendered to their public libraries, and literary institutions, in contributing to them the fruits of his extensive travels. Among these contributions may be considered as the most distinguished, the celebrated manuscript of the works of Plato, with nearly 100 other volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, respecting which Dr. Clarke published a very learned treatise upon its being placed in the vestibule of the University library. But that which added most to his literary reputation, was a 'Dissertation on the famous Sarcophagus in the British Museum,' which Dr. Clarke caused to be surrendered to the British army in Egypt, and which he has proved from accumulated evidence to have been the tomb of Alexander.—It would be unpardonable, in this enumeration, to neglect to mention a very large and valuable collection of Minerals, made by the learned Doctor during his travels. A rare and valuable assortment of Plants likewise, several of which were procured from the celebrated Professor Pallas in the Crimea, distinguish the industry and taste of this gentleman. Greek medals also engaged his attention, when he was abroad; and many, which adorn

his cabinet, are of singular rarity. Lord Berwick has in his possession a curious model of Mount Vesuvius, formed on the spot by Dr. Clarke, with the assistance of an Italian artist, of the very materials of the mountain.—A few years since, for his amusement during a stay he made at Brighton, Dr. Clarke wrote and published some periodical papers under the title of 'Le Rêveur,' which are bound up in a duodecimo volume; but, by some accident, few copies are now extant. These display ingenuity, taste, and learning. From the same pen, we have authority to say, that the publick will soon be favoured with a Treatise on Mineralogy, in which science this gentleman ranks amongst the first proficient; and happy are we to add, that he will not long delay the publication of his Travels*, to which we look forward with no small expectations; as the letters he wrote to his friends in England, describing the countries he had visited, gained the admiration of all who read them."

Of Dr. Clarke's two Brothers, the eldest, the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, B. D. is Domestic Chaplain and Librarian to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and has recently received the honourable appointment of Historiographer to His Majesty. He is also well known by several valuable publications; particularly by the elegant and splendid Life of Lord Nelson.—The youngest Brother, Captain George Clarke, of the Royal Navy, whose undaunted spirit and professional skill were well known and universally respected, was unfortunately drowned, near Woolwich, Oct. 1, 1805. See vol. LXXV. p. 977.

We shall only add, that these Six Volumes may justly be styled a copious Storehouse of Literature, History, and Biography.

17. *A Sermon preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on Sunday, May 31, 1812, on the Occasion of the Assassination of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. By William Van Mildert, A. M. Preacher to the Society, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London; 4to. pp. 23. Rivingtons.*

AN appropriate and energetic Discourse, and such as might be expected

* Which is advancing in the press as speedily as the laborious and intricate nature of such a Work will admit. EDIT.

* Since this was written, one volume has been published in 1810; and another in 1812. See before, p. 137. EDIT.

from the well-known talents of the Preacher; who, from Isaiah lvii. 1. "The Righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart," after many excellent general observations, applies them more particularly to the much-lamented Statesman, whose loss a sympathizing Nation deplores; and, without attempting *indiscriminate* panegyric, confines himself to

"The points of character which raise a man above his fellows, and bring him nearest to the pattern of Christian perfection—Piety, Benevolence, and Self-Control, corresponding to the three great divisions of duty, to God, our neighbour, and ourselves."

For the Piety and Benevolence of Mr. Perceval, an appeal is confidently made to an enlightened Audience, who were fully competent to appreciate the merits of the deceased, and the oratory of the Eulogist.

"In the same unaffected and unassuming manner, was exercised that most difficult, perhaps, of all Christian attainments, Self-Control: that mastery over the turbulent and unruly affections of the mind, which forms another conspicuous feature in his character. Daily engaged in public business; perpetually called into conflict with keen and powerful opponents; ever at his post of duty; shrinking not from personal toil or personal obloquy; we yet find his very assailants acknowledging his candour, his gentleness, his never-failing equanimity, under every provocation."

One more sentence must suffice:

"Nothing, in this instance, could equal the atrocity of the crime itself, but the subsequent conduct of the criminal; whom we find acknowledging the offence to be a direct violation of God's law, yet glorying in the deed; hardening himself against all attempts to awaken him to penitence or remorse; visited by no compunction of conscience; and challenging the justice of the Almighty, even of Him, who hath emphatically declared, *Vengeance is mine, and I will repay.*"

18. *The Substance of a Conversation with John Bellingham, the Assassin of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, on Sunday, May 17, 1812, the Day previous to his Execution; together with some general Remarks.* By Daniel Wilson, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-Row; and Vice-principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford; pp. 60. Hatchard and Rivingtons.

A PIOUS and well-meant attempt to draw the attention of a wretched offender to a proper sense of the awful precipice on which he was standing; and we will charitably hope, notwithstanding the apparently callous conduct of Bellingham, that it made some impression on his flinty heart. We recommend this pamphlet, which is really a great curiosity.

19. *An Elegy on the Death of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval.* By H. Hughes; 4to. pp. 12. Printed for Burnham, Northampton.

"THOUGH abler Pens will probably do greater justice to the Memory of so great and good a man as Mr. Perceval, the Author is encouraged to publish this little effusion, from the consideration that any tribute of respect comes with peculiar propriety from an Inhabitant of this Town [Northampton], which the lamented subject of these pages so long and so uprightly represented in Parliament."

Thus speaks the modest Author; who writes from the heart, and whose Poetry is creditable to his feelings:

"No succour I from fancy'd Muse require,

Lamented Perceval! thy praise to tell;
No! let the voice of Truth alone inspire
The mournful tribute you deserve so well:

[views,
True sorrow speaks with no fictitious
Claims no assistance from Apollo's beams,
Asks no refreshment from Castalian
dews,

Nor seeks repose by Heliconian streams.
To Virtue's feelings Nature ever true,
The pompous aid of ornament disdains;
But when her sighs and tears are justly
due,

[strains."
Pours forth her grief in unaffected

20. *A Few Verses, English and Latin.* Small 8vo. pp. 66. Cawthorne.

IN a short Preface to this elegant little volume, the Editor, speaking of "his deceased Friend," says,

"They were not many whom he knew; and, from the bottom of my heart, I do not think any body, but myself, KNEW him. Not that he shunned society, or affected reserve; but there was about him a certain constitutional waywardness and irregularity, which distanced common sense as effectually as solitude or artifice could have done. From the time he was fifteen, the wise shook their heads, and declared that 'no good would ever come of him.'—He died too early to verify their kind opinion, but perhaps
he

he has left to me the fulfilment of their prophecy. If he did no good, I, at least, never saw much harm in him; but then it is a sad thing that 'young men will not know their own interest, and be friends to themselves.'—His tastes and pursuits may be gathered with more precision from his Verses, than from any thing which I can say of him. His friends sometimes believed that Nature had not been a harsh or sparing mother; but they always good-humouredly added, that he managed 'to throw away whatever talents he might possess:' and for himself, he never cared to disprove their assertion. They would allow him playfulness, but it was a pity he should be so 'frivolous;' he might have some elegance, but he could not help being sadly deficient in 'sound acquirement:' for they would talk something about the Corinthian column, which lost all its strength and utility through excess of ornament. Once, indeed, somebody did call him 'erudite;' but it was plainly a mistake, and he laughed at it heartily.—I never knew him otherwise than 'in love,' as it is called; indeed it seemed the state of feverish being for which Nature had expressly fashioned him. That he was not very successful, may be inferred from the plaintive tone which rings through most of his amatory verses. His life afforded no striking events, for his walk was too humble, and too brief; yet he always told me that he thought one season of it might afford groundwork for a story of some interest: how far he would himself have ventured to tell it, I know not; and it is not for me to revive what is now dead with him.—His Muse does not appear to have been very prolific: I have published nearly all he wrote, excepting the translation of a Latin poem of considerable length, which, if these minor Verses get out of the bookseller's hands, may perhaps succeed them. Though he finished so little, I believe he was always writing, or at least thinking poetically. The roof of a stage coach was his favourite seat of composition, and an old gravel-pit, in the glebe of his father's vicarage, furnished many a stanza, till the squire of the parish dug it down.

One pleasing specimen of this Writer's poetry has been given in the First Part of the present Volume, p. 565. Another shall here be added:

“THE FAR-OFF LAND.

“The rock, and wood, and field, and stream,
Are flickering 'neath the sunny beam;
Above me is the heav'n of blue,
Beneath the boundless ocean's hue;

O'er sea, and shore, and moss, and steep,
The pleasure-wafting breezes sweep;
And onward nothing meets the eye,
Save yonder gallant argosy,
Stretching, scarce seen, its lingering way
Beyond the forkings of the bay.

“How lovely all! how passing fair!
Safely the travell'd man might swear
That nought his wand'ring eyes had seen
So mild, so tranquil, so serene.
And yet, with fond and eager view,
I turn, and other course pursue;
Catching, beyond the sea-girt strand,
Dark glimmerings of a distant land,
Mountains which fancy scarce can shape,
Bold rock, and far projecting cape,
And earth so mingled with the sky,
'Twere hard to tell the boundary.

“I know not if that far-off land
Be some accurs'd and desert strand,
Where o'er the mountain's summit bleak
No sounds but of the tempest speak,
And the wild ocean's raving tide
Lashes its never-trodden side;
Perhaps that country of the storm
Ne'er view'd the port of human form;
Perhaps it lies unsought, unknown,
Some burning or some frozen zone:
Yet 'mid the soft and tranquil scene
Of sea, and sky, and forest green,
I reckon not these, but inly sigh
That unacquainted coast to try.

“Oh! if some cherish'd hopes destroy
The tenor of thy present joy,
And bid thee with inquiring view
The onward vale of life pursue,
Where on the shadowy distance move
Fair undistinguish'd forms of love,
And round the dim horizon press
Imagin'd shapes of happiness;
Yet, stay awhile! thine eye has stray'd
To scenes which, view'd more closely,
fade;
Take what thy pow'r may now command,
All onward is—the far-off land!

The English Poems are principally of an Amatory kind. Those in Latin are few, but they are elegant. Take, as an example,

“CARMEN ANGLICUM GUALTERI SCOTT
LATINE REDDITUM.

“Has, mea Galla, rosas, parva hæc munuscula Floræ, [mus,
Qualia vere novo spontè repandit hu-
Accipe; sunt muros inter nutrita cadentes
Cæsaris unde Aquilas Roma volare de-
dit.

Non ibi, belligeris decus addere sueta
capillis

Fronde triumphali laurea bacca viret;
Inde tamen carpat florentiaserta viator,
Quæ Tibi vel poterunt, Galla, decere
comas.”

21. *Lives of the British Admirals: containing also a new and accurate Naval History, from the Earliest Periods.* By Dr. John Campbell. Continued to the year 1779, by Dr. Berkenhout. A new Edition, revised, corrected, and brought down to the present Time, by Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. [To be completed in Eight Volumes.] 8vo. Barrington.

THE credit of Dr. Campbell's original History has stood the test of 70 years; and is still farther established by the present scarcity of the work, though it has passed through six editions, three of which were in the Author's life-time, and three since his death.

The Volumes now offered to the publick are continued by a Writer of no ordinary reputation, who thus speaks of himself and his coadjutors.

"The extreme scarcity and advanced price of the volumes denoted that a new edition, extending our Naval History nearly to the present day, would be favourably received by the publick. The most important part of our Naval History falls within that period which I have engaged to delineate. It is not intended by this to deteriorate from the labours of Dr. Campbell or of Dr. Berkenhout; but to shew that a considerable portion of the ensuing volumes will form an entirely new and original work. Dr. Campbell terminated his historical narrative at the epoch of the death of George I. From that time, the Naval History was continued by Dr. Berkenhout, as far down as the year 1779. My proportion of labour consists, therefore, in having carefully revised the histories both of Campbell and of Berkenhout; in having added such notes, facts, and observations, as will cast a fuller light upon the events which they have recorded; and lastly, in having composed an entirely new history of our Naval Affairs, from the period when Dr. Berkenhout laid down his pen, until the memorable battle of Trafalgar, which indisputably fixed the Naval Trident in our hands; though the victory, which was the result of that battle, was clouded by the death of the Hero, by whose genius, example, and prowess, it was achieved. The æra of the death of Lord Nelson I have selected for the termination of my labours, because that epoch was marked by great and most important events; affording abundant scope for political reflection, and exhibiting, at one moment, the most mortifying and the most exhilarating scenes to the observation of mankind.—

It had long been my anxious wish to engage in some literary undertaking, that should be wholly unconnected with the vexations and contentions which polemical questions are calculated to excite. A long and dangerous indisposition enabled me to carry this wish into effect, by abstracting me wholly from the study of politicks; and, at the suggestion of my learned and excellent friend, the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading, who first encouraged me to continue Campbell's History, I was, on my return to London, enabled immediately to embark in the project, by the spirit and zeal of the Publisher, and by the extraordinary encouragement which the proposals experienced from the publick.—Having thus stated the motives which led me to revise and continue this Naval History; I shall next proceed to enumerate the assistance I have received, and the facilities I have obtained, through the liberality and kindness of others.—In the first place, I must mention the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. and Treasurer of the Navy; who, from the very outset of the undertaking, favoured me with the best advice relative to the conduct of the work, procured me access to public offices, and who has kindly permitted me to apply to him for any information which the nature of this history may require. The splendid library of Mr. Rose, bequeathed to him, in great part, by the Earl of Marchmont, who had been very careful in forming a collection of books and treatises concerning the Naval Affairs of the British Empire, has been generously offered for my inspection. There is another circumstance from which I have been enabled to derive the most useful information. Mr. Rose lived in strict habits of friendship with our Author, Dr. Campbell, all of whose manuscripts are in his possession; and he has furnished me with such few anecdotes respecting the character of that able writer, as have not been already recorded in the memoir of Dr. Campbell's Life, prefixed to this volume. To this I must add, that Mr. Rose placed in my hands the first edition of the Author's work, together with the numerous corrections in his own hand-writing; from which I hope that I have been able to come at a correct idea of Dr. Campbell's mode of reasoning, in the prosecution of this portion of his literary lucubrations. All these advantages are unquestionably great; and if this work should become an useful addition to the public stock of instruction and entertainment, it will be, in a great measure, owing to the valuable materials in the possession

of

of Mr. Rose, materials not to be found even among the most valuable of the National collections; as well as to the liberality, encouragement, and fund of knowledge, which distinguish that gentleman.—To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty I must likewise express my obligations, for allowing me to inspect such papers, as may be useful to me in the course of my researches. Some years ago, a fire broke out at the Admiralty, in consequence of which, all the records relative to the Naval Affairs of Great Britain were consumed. Fortunately, the patriotism of Mr. Rose has, in a great degree, supplied the defect occasioned by that accident. Among the many curious and important documents collected by the Earl of Marchmont, are ten manuscript volumes in folio, comprising minutes of all our naval proceedings, from the reign of Charles II. These invaluable manuscripts Mr. Rose presented to the Admiralty; and to them I have been allowed a ready access.

“In the next place, I am indebted to Charles Derrick, esq. who, in addition to his own excellent work, intituled, ‘*Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy;*’ in which the highest accuracy and minuteness of research are apparent; has, from the commencement of my labours, afforded me the best advice, besides having put into my hands some valuable antient manuscripts.”

Mr. Yorke adds, “I have also derived considerable information from the Rev. Mr. Bree’s Sketch of the State of the Naval Establishment of this Kingdom, during the Fourteenth Century. . . . From the polite communication of Mr. Pennington, I have been able to correct some errors in Dr. Campbell’s account of the birth-place and rise of Sir John Pennington, who commanded the Channel Fleet, in the time of Charles the First.” —“The Earl of Hardwicke has signified his wish to inspect the biographical account of Lord Anson before it is sent to press, on account of the connection of his lordship’s family with that of the illustrious admiral.” —“To my worthy and learned friend, Alexander Tilloch, esq. I am also indebted for a most entertaining old manuscript, written by James Melville, of Anstruther, respecting the reception which the Spaniards experienced in that part of Scotland, at the time of the projected invasion of England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.”

“I have other acknowledgments to make for many useful hints and communications, which shall not be overlooked in the course of these volumes.

It is not possible to enumerate within the limits of a preface, the obligations I am under to naval and literary gentlemen, for the information with which they have furnished me; but I shall not neglect to mention the sources whence such information was derived.—Besides these contributions from various quarters, I have access to the rich stores of antiquity contained in the British Museum and the Record Office in the Tower. In consequence of my admission into the former, I have been able to verify the numerous authorities cited by Dr. Campbell; and, through the politeness of S. Lysons, esq. the Keeper of the Records in the Tower, I have come at a most valuable document, by which I have been able to correct a material error in the history of Campbell, wherein he asserts that there was, properly speaking, no Naval Establishment, until the reign of Henry the Eighth. This document is a letter from King Henry the Fifth to his Chancellor, preserved among the records of the Chancery, and dated at Tonque in France; and, it appears from this letter-missive, that there were in those days, not only great ships, but that commanders were appointed to them with fixed salaries, payable at Easter and Michaelmas. The names of the captains are also given. This letter will be inserted in another volume; at the same time, I am happy to mention, that Mr. Lysons is preparing for the press a quarto volume of Royal and other Letters, of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, from the Originals in the Record Office. The publication of these valuable materials will considerably abridge my researches in that quarter; as well as throw new light upon our Naval History.”

After fairly stating both the merits and the defects of the original work, and “the labours and cares bestowed on the present edition,” Mr. Yorke adds,

“It only remains, therefore, to say a few words relative to that part of the work for which I am exclusively responsible. My engagement extends to the correction of such errors as may be found in Campbell; to the introduction of such facts as may have escaped his observation, and which are calculated to shed a stronger light upon our Naval History; and to continue the work from the year 1779 to the battle of Trafalgar.—For this purpose, I have embodied into one volume all my own notes, observations, and researches; by which means, the compositions of Dr. Campbell, and of Dr. Berkenhout, will be kept distinct.

distinct from mine; a circumstance which could not have been effected if the dissertations and notes had been blended with the writings and notes of these Authors. At the same time, I have minutely abided by the distinct *æras* selected by Dr. Campbell, in my own volume; so that after having read that division of his history which treats of the Navy of the Antient Britons, the reader may, by turning to my volume under the same head, discover how far I agree with or differ from the Author in his statements and conclusions: and upon this particular head, it will be found that a very considerable difference exists between us. The same mode is to be observed in relation to every other chapter of Campbell. — The volume, therefore, which I have appropriated for this object is, of itself, an epitome of our Naval History, possessing this advantage, that it does not contain the slightest repetition of what has already appeared in Campbell and Berkenhout. It is a new work; having indeed a reference to those two Authors, but composed entirely of original matter, and abounding in relations and facts, which either could not be known to, or were overlooked by, them. This volume will be followed by my continuation of our Naval History during thirty years of brilliant and unexampled exertion. Of the execution of this portion of the whole work, it would be unbecoming in me to speak. It must be left, as all original compositions are, and ought to be, to the judgment of the publick. I have leisure, opportunities, and many facilities; and if my health will only keep pace with these advantages, I am not without the hope that my labours will experience a portion of the public approbation."

Three Volumes of this useful Work are already before the publick, commencing with the Naval History of the Antient Britons, and continued to the reign of King Charles the Second, with Memoirs of the famous Admirals and eminent Seamen, who have immortalized themselves by their skill and valour.

22. *Christian Ethics: or Discourses on the Beatitudes; with some preliminary and subsequent Discourses. The whole designed to explain, recommend, or enforce the Duties of the Christian Life.* By Thomas Wintle, B. D. Rector of Brightwell in Berkshire. 2 vols. 8vo.

IF ever a word *fitly spoken*, or in due season, may be compared to

*apples of gold in pictures of silver**, we are inclined to consider the work before us in that light. We are now deeply engaged in polemics of various sorts. In national affairs, we have been long involved in a most distressing and tedious warfare: in civil concerns we are embroiled in intestine commotions, and contests for imaginary superiority: in moral matters we are so divided, that in many cases it seems difficult to distinguish the first principles of rectitude, or to draw the exact line between right and wrong; and in religious disputes we are so immersed, that there is scarcely a contested point, however antiquated, or how often soever considered and refuted, but what is revived in some shape or other, and again brought forward to exercise the talents, to display the taste for singularity, or to gratify some unfortunate bias cherished in the bosoms of zealous but mistaken Christians. In such a variety of contests on so many different subjects, and on such a multiplicity of occasions, there cannot but be danger that the *true* spirit of Christianity may be sinking amongst us, if not nearly lost. An attempt therefore to recall or recover it must be well-timed; and especially such an attempt as that before us, so judicious in the choice of its subjects, so appropriate in their arrangement, so agreeable to the mind and order of teaching of the Founder of our Religion, and so calculated for the general good of Christians, cannot fail to recommend itself to every lover of truth, to every friend to the best interests of mankind.

The "Christian Ethics" is a moral compend, or an Illustration of the real nature of moral virtue, improved and heightened by the religion of Christ! — It consists of Sermons chiefly on the Beatitudes, as found at the beginning of our Lord's Discourse on the Mount. The subjects are handled in a style easy, plain, and familiar; yet pure, forcible, and energetic. They are adapted to the comprehension of Readers of every class, whether possessed of a larger or lesser share of learning; and they may be profitably read by all who are desirous to know the truth, and apply it to the direction and government of their hearts and lives. As the Author however

* Proverbs xxv. 11.

has given an Epitome of his plan in an Introductory Discourse, we will let him explain his design himself, which he has done in the following manner:

“ In our sense of duty we must naturally begin with the contemplation of ourselves, and the state in which, as reasonable creatures, we stand towards our Creator. Whoever thinks duly of himself, will, from a quick discernment of his weakness and depravity, soon be induced to think humbly of himself; and hence we find the first and fundamental duty of the Christian life to be taught in the first beatitude; *Blessed are the poor in spirit.* The right cultivation of the grace of humility will bring us to a true sense of our frailties and sins, and to a deep compunction and mourning for them; and this is the concern to which we are directed in the next beatitude: *Blessed are they that mourn.* But our sorrow for sin, or the business of repentance, must be ineffectual, unless it excite us to guard against transgression in the after-life. For this purpose we must carefully attend to some of the chief sources of transgression, to the affections and passions of the soul, and to the right government of them. These passions are usually divided by moralists into two classes; the irascible and the concupiscible. To the government of the former we are directed in the next beatitude; *Blessed are the meek.* And to the right exercise of the latter in the following one; *Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness.* When the passions are rightly restrained and directed, we rise to virtue. This may be considered under two general divisions, as active and passive. The former may be subdivided into private or public. Active virtue, in its more private walks, may be contemplated as referring to individuals more nearly subject to our notice or to ourselves. Our regard to the former is countenanced in the fifth beatitude; *Blessed are the merciful.* And the care of ourselves or of our own hearts in the sixth; *Blessed are the pure in heart.* Public virtue appears to be recommended in the next beatitude; *Blessed are the peace-makers.* And in the last we are encouraged to passive virtue; *Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness sake.* And this is also strongly enforced in the two following verses.”

Then, after obviating some objections that he conceives may be made to his plan, the author proceeds thus: “ In the discussion of each of these beatitudes, and the rewards annexed to

them, I have had occasion to employ two Discourses; and in one instance have found it expedient to extend the discussion to a third. And though I have constantly had an eye to moral rectitude, or the suggestions of our own unprejudiced reason, yet I have taken care in general to urge the duties herein considered on Christian principles, not only as taught by our great lawgiver, but often as enforced by motives and considerations peculiarly Christian. Yet, lest I might be thought not to have paid so much attention as was requisite to this last suggestion, I have begun my work with two preparatory Discourses on Faith; the one explaining the right grounds and reasons of it; the other designed to shew its influence on the hearts and lives of Christians, especially in that ordinary classification of our duty, as relating to God, our neighbour, and ourselves; and as the demerits of sin and the rewards of righteousness are of the utmost importance, in order to awaken men to a right and permanent sense of duty, I have considered these also in two discourses, before I have entered upon an enlargement on the Beatitudes.— After I had finished my original plan in the discussion of the duties, I conceived it might be of no small use to subjoin two Discourses, one on Prayer, and the other on the reception of the Holy Sacrament; in order to forward our growth in the Christian life, or to render the practice of the duties more easy and ready to the devout Christian. I have also added two other Discourses, with a view to excite our more active pursuit; the former on preparation for Death; the latter on the improvement of our restored bodies at the final judgment.”

We confess that the design of this Author appears to us to be very useful and commendable, especially at the present juncture; and the plain and faithful manner in which these religious duties are treated, the harmless and unoffending, and at the same time affectionate and zealous attachment to real holiness, which is every where discovered, must render the present work of great use and importance toward the recovery and establishment of the sincere Christian character in the world. Our remarks might be illustrated by an Analysis of the Discourses, or by the Selection of

of Passages from each of them; but trusting that the design of them is of such obvious utility, and the whole so earnestly addressed to the heart, and has such manifest tendency to improve the life of every one who will give it due attention, we shall content ourselves with extracting only one passage, and that from the first Discourse:

“To be like God, to see him as he is, arrayed in transcendant splendour of the purest holiness, the brightest coruscations of the most exalted knowledge, and the completest possession of the most refined happiness! Thus to behold his incomparable majesty, and to partake of his infinite holiness and happiness; if these are part of the inestimable blessings which we are to aspire after, and shall be sure to obtain, provided we are found faithful, certainly they are enough to call forth our most diligent exertions, and to rouse us to the most zealous prosecution, the most active pursuit. What a source of infinite delight must it afford us, to live and converse with holy and good men in the regions of the blessed; to hear the works and wonders of God’s providence unfolded in the varied protection and preservation of his creatures; to enjoy the company of angels, those ministers of the Almighty, who are continually exerting themselves in promoting the purposes of his pleasure; to behold the Lord Jesus face to face, in the matchless brightness of his glory, and the divine sweetness of his immediate presence: above all, to see the glories of our great Creator unveiled, to contemplate the light of His reconciled countenance, and experience the continual admiration and proximate views of His unspeakable excellencies! And not only to behold, but to dwell in the constant and complete enjoyment of these superlative blessings, to have them growing and increasing upon us, without the least apprehension of interruption, intermission, or decay; surely these must be delights, or rather transports of joy, far beyond the power of language to express, or even of imagination to conceive. *Eye hath not seen, neither ear heard, nor have entered into the heart of man, the great good things which God hath prepared for them that love Him.*”

We need add no further remarks upon this work than to say, that, whilst we admire the skill and arrangement and general design of the whole, we consider it as calculated not only for the edification of Christians in their closets, but also in their

families; and that the several Discourses might serve as so many suitable exercises in which the master of a family, on a Sunday evening especially, might improve his domestic circle in the great duties of the Christian life.

23. *The new Pocket Cyclopædia; or, Elements of useful Knowledge, methodically arranged: designed for the higher Classes in Schools, and for Young Persons in general.* By John Millard, Assistant-Librarian of the Surrey Institution; 12mo. pp. 648. Sherwood, &c.

THIS useful Volume is divided into Eight Classes: Literature; Geography; Chronology; History; Manufactures; Fine Arts; Philosophy, Sciences, and Arts; Physicks or Natural Philosophy, and History;—each of which Parts is judiciously subdivided into the several branches; and the whole work is well calculated for the information and amusement of those who have not leisure to peruse, or ability to purchase, more elaborate publications.

24. *Statement of Facts, disproving some gross Calumnies insinuated by Miss Churchill, and her Mother, against Mr. Mudford;* 8vo. pp. 16. Squire.

Mr. M. appears to have been ill requited for his humanity (see his Letter in Part I. p. 338); but we cannot enter into particulars.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The malignant Libel on Dr. F—— is returned to the Post-office. The Writer of it deserves to be bastinadoed.

Both the Letters of A TRUE CHURCHMAN are destroyed, as he desires; though the *second* was not received till the *first* had actually been (at some little expence) in the hands of the Printer.

We are sorry that it does not suit us to adopt Mr. COBB’s hint.

ANTIQ. INVEST. is referred to Dr. Ducarel’s “History of St. Katharine’s” for an explanation of the origin of the grotesque figures he inquires after.

PHILANTHROPOS is not worth using.

We shall thank Mr. T. DIX for the promised FOTHERINGAY Drawings.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY (see our last Supplement, p. 622) is informed, that Wardel George Westby, esq. was first appointed a Commissioner of the Customs in 1731; according to our Magazine, April 21; Beatson says, May 14.

Our Correspondent from BATH EASTON should have paid the Postage.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN,

August 15.

MANY of our early writers speak of the inhabitants of Croydon as either Smiths, or Colliers; for which I shall be glad to see some explanation. Thus, Thomas Peend, in the pleasant fable of Hermaproditus and Salmacis, 1565, says, Vulcan "a Croydon sangwine right did seme." In the tragedy of Locrine occurs the well-known line of "The Colliers of Croydon, and rustics of Roydon;" and "Grim the Collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame with the Devil and St. Dunstan," is the title of a Comedy in 1662. Among the Songs and Sonnets by Patrick Hannay, gent. 1622, is one which gives rather a minute though not a favourable description of that Town; and the volume being of uncommon rarity, may be sufficient reason to request an insertion.

Yours, & EUSEBIUS HOOD.

SONG.

[By PATRICK HANNAY.]

WHEN curious Nature did her cunning trie,
In framing of this faire terrestriall round:
Her workmanship the more to beautifie,
With chang'd varietie made it abound,
And oft did place a plot of fertile ground
Fraught with delights, nie to a barren soile,
To make the best seeme better by a foile.
Thus first were made by Thames the motly meads,
Wearing the livery of the Summers Queene,
Whose flourie robe ore them she freely spreads,
With colours more then are in Iris seene,
And all the ground and hemme of grassie greene,
Whereon the silly sheepe doe fearelesse feed,
While on a banke the shepheard tunes
Next shadie groues where Delia hunteth oft,
And light-foot Fairies tripping still doe haunt;
There mirthfull Muses raise sweet notes aloft,
And wanton birds their chaste loues cheere-
There no delightfull pleasure ere doth want;
There Syluan with his Satyres doth remaine,
There Nymphs doe loue and are belou'd
This place doth seeme an earthly paradise,
Where on fit object euery sense may feed;
And fild with dainties that doe thence arise,
Of superfluitie helpe others need;
Yet no satietie that store doth breed.
For when the sense nigh surfets on delight,
New objects the dull-appetite doe whet*.

* Sic.

This place I say doth border on a plaine,
Which Step-dame Nature seemes t' have
made in scorne, [vaine,
Where hungrie husbandmen haue toil'd in
And with the share the barren soile haue
torne;
Nor did they rest till rise of ruddie morne:
Yet when was come the haruest of their
hopes, [crops.
They for their gaine doe gather grainlesse
It seemes of staru'd Sterilitie the seat,
Where barren downes doe it inuiron round;
Whose parched tops in Summer are not wet,
And only are with snow in winter crown'd,
Only with barenesse they doe still abound;
Or if on some of them we roughnesse
finde, [rinde.
It's tawny heath, badge of the barren
In midst of these stands CROYDON cloath'd
in blacke,
In a low bottome sinke of all these hills;
And is receipt of all the durtie wracke,
Which from their tops still in abudance
trils.
The vn-pau'd lanes with muddie mire it fills,
If one shower fall; or if that blessing stay,
You may well smell, but neuer see your
way.
For neuer doth the flowre-perfumed aire,
Which steals choice sweets from other
blessed fields,
With panting breast take any resting there,
Nor of that prey a portion to it yields,
For those harsh hills his comming either
shields,
Or else his breath infected with their kisses
Cannot enrich it with his fragrant blisses.
And those who there inhabit suting well
With such a place doe either Nigro's seeme,
Or harbingers for Pluto Prince of hell,
Or his fire-beaters one might rightly deeme,
There sight would make a soule of hell to
dreame,
Besmear'd with sut, and breathing pitchie
smoake, [would choke.
Which (saue themselues) a liuing wight
These with the demi-gods still disagreeing,
(As vice with vertue euer is at iarre)
With all who in the pleasant woods haue
being
Doe vndertake an euerlasting warre,
Cut downe their groues, and often doe
them skarre,
And in a close-pent fire their arbours
burne, [mourne.
While as the Muses can doe nought but
The other Syluans with their sight af-
frighted, [resort,
Doe flee the place whereas these elues
Shunning the pleasures which them erst
delighted, [court,
When they behold these groomes of Pluto's
While

While they doe take their spoiles, and count
it sport
To spoile these dainties that them so
delighted, [affrighted.
And see them with their vgly shapes
To all proud dames I wish no greater hell,
Who doe disdain of chastly profered loue,
Then to that place confin'd there euer
dwell; [iustly proue:
That place their pride's deare price might
For if (which God forbid) my deare should
moue
Me not come nie her, for to passe my
troth, [mine oath.
Place her but there, and I shall keepe

OXFORD PRIZE POEM.

ON THE BELVIDERE APOLLO.

HEARD ye the arrow hurtle in the sky?
Heard ye the dragon monster's death-
ful cry?
In settled majesty of fierce disdain,
Proud of his might, yet scornful of the
slain, [birth,
The heav'nly archer stands—no human
No perishable denizen of earth;
Youth blooms immortal in his beardless
face, [grace;
A God in strength, with more than god-like
All, all divine—no struggling muscle glows,
Through heaving vein no mantling life-
blood flows,
But, animate with deity alone,
In deathless glory lives the breathing stone.
Bright kindling with a conqueror's stern
delight,
His keen eye tracks the arrow's fateful
flight; [1]
Burns his indignant cheek with vengeful
fire,
And his lip quivers with insulting ire:
Firm fix'd his tread, yet light, as when on
high
He walks th' impalpable and pathless sky;
The rich luxuriance of his hair, confin'd
In graceful ringlets, wantons on the wind,
That lifts in sport his mantle's drooping
fold,
Proud to display that form of faultless
mould.
Mighty Ephesian*! with an eagle's flight
Thy proud soul mounted through the fields
of light, [abode,
View'd the bright conclave of Heaven's blest
And the cold marble leapt to life a God.
Contagious awe through breathless myriads
ran,
And nations bow'd before the work of man.
For, mild he seem'd, as in Elysian bowers,
Wasting in careless ease the joyous hours;

Haughty, as bards have sung, with princely
sway, [of day;
Curbing the fierce flame-breathing steeds
Beauteous as vision seen in dreamy sleep
By holy maid on Delphi's haunted steep,
Mid the dim twilight of the laurel grove,
Too fair to worship, too divine to love.

Yet on that form in wild delirious trance
With more than rev'rence gaz'd the maid
of France.

Day after day, the love-sick dreamer stood
With him alone, nor thought it solitude;
To cherish grief, her last, her dearest care,
Her one fond hope—to perish of despair.
Oft as the shifting light her sight beguil'd,
Blushing she shrunk, and thought the mar-
ble smil'd; [to hear,
Oft breathless listening heard, or seem'd
A voice of music melt upon her ear.
Slowly she wan'd, and cold and senseless
grown, [stone.
Clos'd her dim eyes, herself benumb'd to
Yet love in death a sickly strength supplied,
Once more she gaz'd, then feebly smil'd
and died. [2]

HENRY HART MILMAN.
Brazenose College.

[1] Note.—The Apollo is in the act of
watching the arrow with which he slew the
serpent Python.

[2] Note.—The foregoing fact is related
in the work of Mons. Pinel sur l'Insanité.

THE APOLLO BELVIDERE,

Written for the Prize established at OXFORD
by the late Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE.

BEHOLD where form'd by Phidias' plastic
hands, [stands;
Bright with each dawning grace, Apollo
His eyes, irradiate with celestial light,
Trace the unerring arrow's airy flight;
From his high brow a length of hair unfurls,
And down his shoulders rolls in wavy curls;
A gem sustains the undulating vest,
That seems to flutter o'er his heaving breast;
Clasp'd on his feet the winged sandals shine,
The rest unclad reveals the form divine.
Such Fancy paints him as with peerless
mien
Light bounds exulting o'er the level green
The Bowyer-God, and pants to join again
The sylvan bands on soft Arcadia's plain:
There in the chase, or o'er steep Cynthus'
brow, [roe:
His fate-wing'd shafts transfix the bounding
A mark'd pre-eminence the Godhead proves,
And gazing Dryads languish as he moves.—
Once in fair Greece † secure from dread
alarms, [arms,
That rous'd her warlike sons to impious

* Agasis of Ephesus.

† The statue of the Apollo Venator, called Belvidere because it was kept at Belvidere, the capital of Elis in Peloponnesus, was removed from Greece by the Romans to the Vatican, whence it has been transferred to France, and now graces the collection of Buonaparte. The action represents nothing more than that of a person equipped for the chase, and tracing the flight of a discharged arrow.

Thou saw'st, Apollo! wide o'er Elis' plain
Spread the calm glories of her bloodless reign;
'Twas thine to see the sun of Science rise
From Cecrops' fanes, and brighten Roman
skies;

'Twas thine to see the Phalanx' close array
Decide the fortune of the doubtful day;
Thine to lament thy country's waning fates,
And view her trembling thro' her hundred
states,

When proud Rome's Legions with resistless
sway [day;

Stretch'd their vast empire to the spring of
Thine to behold her patriot heroes slain,
And daughters captive cross th' Ionian main!

At length from Elis* to the Latian shore
The Lords of earth thy hallow'd statue bore;
There from the Vatican's commanding brow
Thou saw'st the crimson'd flag of Conquest
flow;

Till, as a flood that raging o'er the plain
Spoils the long labours of the anxious swain,
The Goths relentless raz'd each stately
dome,

Sternly triumphant o'er the wreck of Rome!
Defac'd with barbarous joy the sculptur'd
form,

And Zeuxis' canvass, e'en like Nature warm;
Laid low the Parian porch, the breathing bust,
And imag'd Cæsars hurl'd to native dust!

And now, alas! in stern Napoleon's days,
Thou see'st a land where every art decays;
For Genius shrinks from the uncultur'd
plain,

Where horrid war and desolation reign!
——— *Hall, Oxford.* OXONIENSIS.

THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA. *A hasty Sketch,*
By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

HARK! the deep mouth'd Cannon's sound
Tells the listening World around,
MARMONT's vanquish'd!—VICTORY's won!
By our glorious WELLINGTON!

Oh! may some Bard, like Scott †, relate
His deeds in arms, so nobly great,
That to do justice to his name,
The Poet ought to share his fame!
Yet still my bosom warmly glows,
When ENGLAND triumphs o'er her Foes,
And wishes, though in humble lays,
To celebrate my Country's praise.

MARMONT in numbers proud and strong
Drove the fierce tide of War along,
To crush, on SALAMANCA's plain,
At one great blow, the Hopes of SPAIN!
Or else, perhaps, he thought to shield
The *Phantom King*, who dar'd the field ‡,
And thus to save THE TYRANT's race,
He met his own, and Gaul's disgrace.
The BRITISH CHIEF, with piercing eye,
Saw when to retrograde—not fly,—
And thus deceiv'd the sanguine Foe,
Who rush'd on Fate, Defeat, and Woe!
For at the word, the BRITONS turn,
And while their bosoms nobly burn,

* See note † in the preceding page.

† Walter Scott. ‡ Joseph Buonaparté.

Strangers to every thought of fear,
They trample on the GALLIC SPEAR;
Renew the deeds that CRESSY saw,
And turn, at once, the tide of War!
In dreadful charge, the BRITISH VAN
Bore down whole Squadrons, horse and man;
From hill to hill pursu'd, they run,
Like shadows chas'd before the sun!
Fetlock'd in gore the VICTORS prest
On many a gallant Frenchman's breast,
Who might have liv'd, in happier times,
Exempt from BUONAPARTE's crimes;
But now in mangled heaps they lie,
Cursing their TYRANT ere they die,
Who dragg'd them from their native plain,
To perish, for his Cause, in Spain!
The TORMES, once a limpid flood,
Red with the slaughter, swell'd with blood,
And join'd the DOURO to the Sea,
Proclaiming ENGLAND'S VICTORY!
While Portugal may proudly say,
She shar'd the honours of the day,
When, by the BRITISH HERO led,
Her Sons, with BRITONS, nobly bled!
Long time the work of death was done,
Nor ceas'd but with the setting sun,
When, shelter'd by the gloom of night,
The routed Foe urg'd on his flight—
Next morn (the VICTORY complete)
The EAGLES saw at WELLESLEY's feet;
With countless Prisoners in his train,
And thousands breathless on the plain;
All the proud LEADERS of the Foe
Are captives, wounded, or laid low:
While Spanish hills and valleys ring,
Blessing England's Prince and King,
Who sent their Hero to sustain,
Th' invaded MONARCHY OF SPAIN!

What MEED's for WELLINGTON in store?
Whose brows were laurel-crown'd before,
In ev'ry clime! on ev'ry shore!
Our EDWARDS, mighty in renown,
And HENRY fam'd in story,
MARLBOROUGH, who shook the Gallic crown,
Did not surpass your Glory!
They fill'd of Fame the brightest page,
You live THE HERO of your Age.
The Nation's boundless gratitude's your
own [THRONE!
With honours trebled, from the BRITISH
ENGLAND beheld THE WAVE to NELSON yield,
As HE the OCEAN, you command THE FIELD!

A YOUNG LADY having given to some
little Charity Scholars "*Ditworth's*
New Guide," the following was written with
their Names in each, Monday Aug. 3, 1812.

YOUR parents love, with all your heart;
Give brothers, sisters, each a part;
Let ev'ry playmate have a share
Of all the kindness you can spare:
If this, my little Friend, you do,
God, who sees *all*, will love you too,
But, if you ever tell a *Lie*,
You're sure to perish when you die;
Except you pray to be forgiven
Of those who heard it, and of *Heaven*.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1812.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June 1.*

In a Committee of Ways and Means, a resolution for one million and an half to be raised by annuity, for the service of Ireland, was voted.

The Perceval Family Provision Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 5.*

Earl *Moira* rose to state, that in consequence of the words "dreadful personal animosities," which, as applicable to this subject, had fallen from a Noble Marquis (Wellesley) in that House, and the fact of such a feeling having been disclaimed by every Member, he was sorry to find that it had gone abroad, that that was a feeling which prevailed in the breast of the illustrious person (Prince Regent) at the head of the Government. He begged leave now to contradict such an insinuation; and to declare, from what he knew of that illustrious character, his mind was incapable of harbouring such a feeling. He must also state, that the hitherto unsuccessful attempts to form an Administration had failed from misconception on the part of those to whom the propositions were made.

Lord *Grenville* was convinced that too much importance had been attached to the expressions which had inadvertently dropped from the Noble Marquis, and which were not referable to any individual. He could not, however, coincide in the correctness of his Noble Friend's statement, that the negotiation for a new Administration had failed through misconception. In the document submitted to him, it was distinctly stated, that the Prince Regent had signified his Royal pleasure as to the persons who should fill particular offices. Four individuals were expressly named, and the places they should occupy, as Members of the Cabinet, pointed out.

Earl *Moira* regretted the absence of a Noble Lord (Wellesley), but repeated, that misconception had occasioned the failure of the negotiation, which might be removed; adding, that if any delay had arisen, it was from an earnest desire to obtain assistance from a source most adequate, and not unwilling, to afford it.

Earl *Grey* said, he understood that the Noble Lord persisted in maintaining that the proposal came to himself and Noble Friend (Lord *Grenville*) perfectly uncircumscribed and unfettered by previous stipulations: it was right that he should stand clear in the opinions of their Lordships: he would read the first paragraph

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of the document communicated to him, which would shew the error his Noble Friend laboured under:—"That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has signified his pleasure that Lord Wellesley should conduct the formation of a Government in all its branches, and should be First Commissioner of the Treasury; and that Lord *Moira*, Lord *Erskine*, and Mr. *Canning*, should be Members of the Cabinet.—That it was probable that a Cabinet formed on an enlarged basis, must be composed of 12 or 13 Members; that the Prince Regent wished Lords *Grey* and *Grenville*, on the part of their friends, to recommend for his Royal Highness's approbation the names of four persons, if the Cabinet should consist of 12, and of five persons, if it should consist of 13 Members, to be appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to fill such situations as might hereafter be arranged. That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent left the selection of the names to Lords *Grey* and *Grenville*, without any instruction or personal exclusion; that, in completing the arrangements, the Prince Regent has granted to Lord Wellesley the entire liberty to propose the names of any persons to hold places in his Royal Highness's Councils, or any other persons." Earl *Grey* concluded by saying, that he afterwards received a letter from Lord Wellesley, who stated that neither himself nor Lord *Moira* had authority to depart from the written instructions, nor to make any explanation deemed necessary.

Earl *Moira* confessed the passage just read struck his understanding in a different point of view. In regard to the nomination of individuals for seats in the Cabinet, it was to be understood to be a mere statement of a wish on the part of the illustrious personage who administered the power to the Noble Marquis, and it was naturally believed that the names introduced would be acceptable to the Noble Lords. He had put one construction upon the paper, and his Noble Friends another; but, although his efforts had failed, yet (*looking towards Lords Grey and Grenville*), even at that moment, his hopes of conciliation and union were not extinct.

Lord *Erskine* declared that he regarded the proposal in the same light as Lords *Grey* and *Grenville*; and that their acceptance of office upon such terms would have deprived them of the power of acting conscientiously.

Marquis *Douglas* had never any hopes that the Noble Marquis (Wellesley), whose

whose political opinions were so opposite to those of his Noble Friends, would be able to effect that union of parties and sentiments which it was so desirable to procure.

The Duke of *Athol* deprecated further discussion, and declared his willingness to support any set of men whose views were patriotic, and directed to the salvation of the Country.

After a few words from Lords *Boringdon* and *Eldon*, the discussion here terminated.

June 8.

The Earl of *Liverpool* observed, that before he put the question of adjournment, he thought it necessary, considering the question that had been put to him on a former day, and the discussion that had taken place in that House on the subject of the Administration, to inform their Lordships, that his Royal Highness had been pleased, that day, to appoint him First Commissioner of the Treasury; and that the vacant offices would be filled up as soon as possible.

Earl *Moir* stated, that on the failure of the attempt made by the Noble Marquis (*Wellesley*) on the cross-bench to form an Administration, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had committed the charge to him. He had now to inform their Lordships that he had not succeeded. Deeply as he regretted his failure, it was one ground of most important consolation, that in the course of his efforts he had met with the utmost frankness, and the most anxious desire to promote the best interests of the Country, in every quarter where he applied. The Noble Lords near him (Lords *Grenville* and *Grey*) had met him in this spirit of frankness; and he had only to regret, that their view of their duty had not permitted them to come to that arrangement which he so anxiously desired. Another ground of consolation was, that he was able to testify, from the powers with which he had been invested, that the Prince Regent had exerted himself to the utmost, to form an Administration upon the strongest and most liberal basis, and with a complete disposition to satisfy the wishes and expectations of Parliament and the Country. After all the difficulties that had been experienced, he should feel it his duty to support any body of men whom his Royal Highness might choose to appoint, as far as was consistent with those great political principles which he had always maintained.

The Duke of *Norfolk* adverted to the Address of the House of Commons, as to the inefficiency of the Noble Earl's (*Liverpool*) Administration, and its inadequacy to carry on the Government, and to the communication just made, which

was equivalent to saying that it must still continue. In this situation of things, he wished to call the attention of the House to the prospect of immediate hostilities with America; and suggested the propriety of an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would rescind the Orders in Council.

The Earl of *Liverpool* observed, that the Address of the other House was to request his Royal Highness to form a strong and efficient Administration. He and his Colleagues had been anxious that they should be no obstacle in forming such an Administration; and he trusted that their Lordships would give him credit for this assertion. He did not think it proper to enter into the circumstances that led to the termination of the negotiation; but he should have thought it a breach of duty in himself, to decline the office that day conferred on him. In regard to America, it appeared that she had shown a disposition to commence hostilities; but it did not appear that any acts of hostility had been committed. To propose an Address on the Orders in Council would be premature, as the inquiry was now pending.

Marquis *Wellesley* said, that in the late negotiations he had been met with frankness and candour by all parties, except the Noble Lords opposite (*looking towards the Ministerial Bench*) and their friends. He was ready to enter into the details, but thought it would be more convenient to appoint a special day for that purpose. He did not mean to charge the Noble Lords opposite (*Liverpool* and *Harrowby*) with any thing criminal or dishonourable; he only meant to state the fact, that in his mind the Noble Lords and their friends had been the only obstacles to the formation of an efficient Administration. He called upon the Noble Earl (*Moir*) near him to say, whether he did not make every exertion to fulfil the wishes of the Country. His object had been, to form an union of men agreeing in the most prominent principles of policy, leaving minor points for future discussion and arrangement.

Lord *Harrowby* warmly observed, that when such a heavy charge was brought against him and his friends, it was not fit that the discussion of it should be postponed to a future day. He inquired what he meant by the charge of "personal animosity," and if he intended to take advantage of the apology made for him by a Noble Baron, that it was thrown out loosely and incidentally in the course of his speech. He called for an explanation upon this point.

Marquis *Wellesley* commented upon the lofty tone which the Noble Lord assumed, as if he had declined to come to the proof. In using the expressions,
"dreadful

“dreadful personal animosity” on a former day, he had done so advisedly; and he had even thought that the Noble Lords avowed the fact. He would now enter into particulars, and state his grounds for thinking so. On his being vested with powers for forming an Administration, it had been the object of himself and his honourable friend (Mr. Canning) to ascertain the agreement of men of all parties in certain leading principles, which should constitute the basis of the Administration. These were, first, that the laws relative to the Catholics should be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to conciliatory measures. Secondly, that the war in the Peninsula should be prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigour. He transmitted these propositions to different parties. The answer he received from Lords Grenville and Grey was, that in such a moment as the present, they were ready to enter with the utmost frankness into the consideration of what arrangement could be formed, so as best to meet the exigencies of the crisis; and that no personal feeling should prevent their affording every facility to the accomplishment of the great object in view. The same proposition had been made to the Noble Lords opposite (Liverpool and Harrowby), and the answer was, that he (Lord Liverpool) had consulted his Colleagues, and that they did not think it necessary to consider the principles stated in the proposition, as they were all resolved not to be Members of any Administration formed by Lord Wellesley. Another Noble Lord having stated the strong repugnance to have Lord Wellesley at the head of the Administration, thought it enough to refer to the answer of Lord Liverpool, as it was not necessary to enter farther into the discussion of a matter of personal feeling. Their Lordships would now judge whether he had not sufficient grounds both for his opinion and his conduct.

Lord *Harrowby* denied that he was actuated by personal animosity; but acknowledged that himself and his colleagues were offended at the publication of the motives of his resignation under Mr. Perceval, the attempt to wound them through the ashes of that lamented Minister, and, subsequently, by the premature but partial publication of his correspondence with Lord Liverpool.

Marquis *Wellesley* disclaimed the publication of the statement, which, though it contained his sentiments, was conveyed in language which he would not have used. He was horror-struck when he saw that statement in print, and would willingly have given any money to suppress it.

Lord *Harrowby* said, that the disavowal of this publication relieved his mind from a very unpleasant burthen.

Earl *Grey* stated, that both himself and his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville) were convinced that, in the offer made them to join the Administration, it was intended that all their principles and measures should be over-ruled. He was, however, convinced that the Noble Lords (*Wellesley* and *Moir*) who conducted the negotiation, were guided by none but fair and honourable motives. He was convinced that they were not themselves aware of the secret management that accompanied the business, or that they were making a proposal, the effect of which was to pledge him and his friends to abandon their public principles, or find them always over-ruled in the Cabinet.

Earl *Moir* strongly repelled this belief, and said, he was invested with unfettered powers; he was not content to be paid off by a general compliment to his honour at the expence of his understanding.

Earl *Grey* explained, that such was the impression upon his mind from all that had passed.

Earl *Moir* professed himself satisfied with Lord *Grey*'s explanation; and the conversation terminated.

June 9.

The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the *Perceval Family Provision* and *Irish Spirit Duties, Office Securities, Sugar Brewing, Securities Embezzlement, False Pretences, Highgate Archway, Vauxhall Bridge, and Moore and Blachford's Divorce Bills.*

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition from the *East India Company* was presented, praying for a loan of 2,500,000*l.*

A Petition was presented from the Corporation of London, praying that the *Import Trade* from the *East Indies* may be confined to the *Port of London.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.

The *English Insolvent Debtors Bill* was read a second time, Earl *Moir* and the *Lord Chancellor* stating it to be their intention to support this temporary Bill, as the permanent measure could not be carried into effect during the present Session. The former Nobleman stated, that he should propose amendments to extend the sum, now limited to 2000*l.* to an unlimited amount.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Vansittart* (Chancellor of the Exchequer) took the oaths and his seat.

Lord

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to a question from Mr. *Spencer Stanhope*, said, that the opinions of the new Ministry on the subject of the Catholics remained the same; but, aware of the growing change in favour of those claims, and in submission to that change, and the real sentiments of certain Members of the Government, it had been resolved upon, as a principle, that the discussion of this question should be left free from all interference on the part of Government; and that every Member of that Government should be left to the free and unbiassed suggestions of his own conscientious discretion upon that question.

June 11.

Mr. *Wortley*, after alluding to the negotiations for forming an Administration, the failure of which he attributed to the delay that had taken place during the first ten days, said, that the application made to Lords Grey and Grenville could lead to nothing but disunion; he censured the conduct of those Noble Lords for refusing Lord Moira's propositions, and thus losing the opportunity of carrying the great political measures for which they had been so long contending, because the appointment to offices in the Household were not given up to them as a preliminary measure. By this line of conduct they perpetuated the jealousies of which they complained. He concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, expressive of regret that he had not been able to follow up his gracious intention; and expressing an earnest hope that he would avail himself of every opportunity which offered for forming a more extended Administration.

Lord *Milton* objected to the Address, that it was not sufficiently extensive. He should move, as an amendment, to address the Prince Regent, expressing the regret of that House, that their expectations, as to the formation of an efficient Administration, had not yet been realized; to assure his Royal Highness of their determination to uphold his Government; but declaring, that they could no longer withhold the expression of their hope that his Royal Highness would lose no time in forming an Administration, such as the Country could have confidence in.

Mr. *M. Montague*, though dissatisfied with the Ministers for abandoning the line of policy they had hitherto pursued, in relation to the Roman Catholics, would support them in preference to the Opposition.

Mr. *G. Vansittart* adverted to the appointment of an Administration in 1804; and contended, that the interference of the Commons upon the present occasion would be attended with the most dange-

rous consequences, since the effect would be to change a limited Monarchy into a turbulent democracy.

Lord *Yarmouth* declared, that it was the intention of himself and all the officers of the Household, to resign the situations which they at present held, previous to the new Administration entering upon office. This intention of theirs was well known: they took every means of stating it in quarters from whence it had any likelihood of reaching the ears of the parties interested; and, in particular, they communicated it to a Right Hon. Gentleman who took an active part in the negotiation. They wished to have no connection with the Opposition; and, in resigning, were induced to save the Regent from the humiliation of turning them out of office.

Mr. *Ponsonby* declared that no such circumstance as the intention of the Noble Lord and his friends to resign, was ever communicated to any Right Hon. Gentleman, in the course of the negotiation in which he bore a part. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a review of the whole proceedings, doubting the sincerity with which it was carried on; contending that the ordinary forms had been departed from; that his Noble Friends (Lords Grey and Grenville) never had been sent for, nor honoured with admission to the Prince Regent; that there was, in fact, nothing like confidence on the part of the Crown; a request for an interview, made through Lord Moira, not having been granted.

Mr. *Grattan* said, that the crime of refusing place was not one of which there was danger of finding too many examples. He defended Lords Grey and Grenville's refusal to accept of office, in the persuasion that, if they left the Household unaltered, they would find it another Cabinet.

Mr. *W. Elliott* remarked, that Lords Grey and Grenville had been denied any explanation respecting the Household: it was their duty not to divest themselves of their constitutional authority over the department of the Household, or recognise and sanction the principle of dividing the powers of Government, and of setting those powers against each other. On the question of the Regency, enough had been said of the importance of securing the influence of the Household in behalf of Government. If it was then mighty in the support of Government, must it not be equally formidable when arrayed against it, and, in conjunction with another Household, waging war against the responsible advisers of the Crown? Catholic concession, and a repeal of the Orders in Council, would have been the basis of the new Administration, which was debarred only from interfering with the Household; and they now saw these

two principles surrendered for the purpose of maintaining the Household. He concluded, after further remarks, by observing, that it was singular that the Government of England should, avowedly, have no opinion upon the Catholic question, which involved the destiny of four millions of people.

Mr. *Canning*, after doing justice to the motives of the Hon. Gentleman (Ponsonby) and his friends, said, he was convinced that no Administration could be formed from the late negotiations, but by surrendering all power into their hands. After detailing the particulars of the attempts to form an Administration by Lords Wellesley and Moira, he said, that, after the latter had returned his commission to the Prince, he still feared that he might have been wrong in his apprehension of the powers conferred upon him, as far as they related to the Household. He solicited, therefore, and obtained an audience of his Royal Highness, when he asked him, "Sir, is your Royal Highness prepared, on my advice, and supposing the public exigency demands it, to part with the whole of your Household?" The reply was, "I am." "Then," rejoined his Lordship, "not one of them shall be dismissed." (*Loud cries of Hear! from all sides.*) He concluded with declaring that, in his belief, Lord Moira had not advised the retention of the present Ministers; and suggested that the Address should be withdrawn.

Mr. *Tierney* thought that when a question was asked by Lords Grey and Grenville respecting the Household, Earl Moira, instead of objecting to it, should have laid the minutes of the conversation before the Prince Regent, and taken his commands. He thought the course adopted by the Noble Earl highly theatrical. Had he reported the answer of the Prince Regent, every difficulty would

have been removed, and a most unfortunate misunderstanding prevented. For, his own part, he did not believe that a Noble Lord (Yarmouth) and his friends had the most distant idea of resigning; and he was confirmed in this opinion, by the reply of a Right Hon. Gent. (Sheridan), who, when asked respecting it, answered, "I will bet 500 guineas no such thing was ever in contemplation." He denied, therefore, that his Noble Friends broke off the negotiation; it was not their act, but that of Lord Moira. After some short remarks upon the constitution of the present Cabinet, and placing in a ridiculous light the liberty each Member had to avow his own opinions on the Catholic Question, Mr. *Tierney* concluded by saying, that as the principal difficulty had been removed, he did not see why the negotiations might not be resumed, and the present Ministers, whose animation had been suspended for three weeks, put under water again.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that his objection to acting with Lord Wellesley was on account of a most unseasonable publication. He adverted to the new mode of carrying on negotiations, when men of high honour could not enter a private room to consult amicably, without being politically pitted against one another, armed with pen and ink to give birth to controversy, that could only serve to feed the worst passions of the malignant.

Mr. *Wortley* said, he would not press for a division on his Address, but should vote for the amendment.

Messrs. *Cartwright*, *D. Giddy*, *Tighe*, *Johnston*, *Sir T. Turton*, and *Lord Folkestone*, took a share in the discussion; and the latter proposed an amendment to the Address, but afterwards withdrew it.

The House then divided upon Lord *Milton's* amendment, which was lost by 289 to 164. Majority for Ministers, 125.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 20. Adm. Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from the Hon. Capt. Bouverie, of the ship *Medusa*, to Capt. Sir G. R. Collier, of the *Surveillante*, giving an account of the destruction of the French national store-ship, *La Dorade*, of 14 guns and 85 men, on the 5th inst. in the harbour of Arcasson, by the boats of the *Medusa*, under the direction of Lieut. J. Thompson. Notwithstanding the Enemy were prepared for the attack, and the boats were hailed when they were within musket-shot, the ship was carried, after a desperate struggle, in which the whole of the crew, excepting 23 taken, were either killed, or compelled to jump overboard: the commander of the vessel (a Lieutenant de

Vaisseau) was amongst the latter, severely wounded. The *Medusa* had none killed, and only five wounded. At day-light the ship was got under weigh, but after proceeding about a league down the harbour, she grounded; and the tide then running out with great violence, she was set fire to, after the wounded had been taken out, and some time after blew up. The *Dorade* had been watching an opportunity to escape from Arcasson since the month of April 1811. Captain Bouverie highly commends the conduct of Lieut. Thompson and the other officers and men employed on this occasion.

Rear-admiral Brown, Commander-in-chief at the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, has transmitted a letter from Lieut. Drake,

Drake, commanding the Sandwich hired lugger, giving an account of his having, on the 15th instant, captured the Courageux French lugger privateer, of two guns and 24 men, out four days from Brehat, without making any capture:

June 23. This Gazette contains a copy of a letter from Mr. R. Bowden, Master of the Hind revenue cutter, stating that, on the 17th inst. while cruising in the Channel, he fell in company with the French lugger Incomparable, 120 tons burthen, armed with 14 twelve-pounder carronades, and 53 men, belonging to St. Maloes. The Enemy had an English brig in tow, and shewed an inclination to board, on which Mr. Bowden gave him three broadsides, boarded, and took possession. The vessels were soon after separated, when the lugger being found to be in a sinking state, the officers and men were withdrawn from her, as were, at the same time, her commander, his first officer, and seven of his crew. The lugger was soon after lost sight of; and it is supposed she sunk, with those that remained on board. In the action 7 of her crew were killed and 9 wounded. The brig, which had been taken by the lugger, had lost both top-masts; and being ordered to make the nearest port, without adequate assistance to attain it, is conjectured to have foundered.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
of Tuesday, June 23.

[REVOCATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.]

At the Court at Carlton-house, the 23d June, 1812, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.—Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, on the 21st day of April, 1812, “That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth the Order in Council of the 7th of Jan. 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1809, shall, without any further Order, be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be, wholly and absolutely revoked:”—And whereas, the Charge des Affaires of the United States of America, resident at this Court, did, on the 20th day of May last, transmit to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, a Copy of a certain Instrument, then for the first time communicated to this Court, purporting to be a Decree passed by the Government of France, on the 28th

day of April, 1811, by which the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitively no longer in force, in regard to American vessels:—And whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said Order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said Orders were to cease and determine; is nevertheless disposed on his part to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between Neutral and Belligerent Nations, upon its accustomed principles: His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Majesty’s Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the Order in Council, bearing date the 7th day of Jan. 1807, and the Order in Council, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1809, be revoked, so far as may regard American vessels, and their cargoes being American property, from the 1st day of August next.

But whereas by certain Acts of the Government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the said United States, and the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein; and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States is interdicted, the commercial intercourse between France and the said United States having been restored; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased hereby further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that if the Government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be, after this Order shall have been duly notified by his Majesty’s Minister in America to the said Government, revoke, or cause to be revoked, the said Acts, this present Order shall in that case, after due notice signified by his Majesty’s Minister in America to the said Government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.—It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels, and their cargoes being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 20th day of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid Orders in Council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this Order; and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said Orders prior to the 1st of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation till further orders, but shall in the event of this Order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable

reasonable expences on the part of the captors as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided that nothing in this Order contained, respecting the revocation of the Orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly or in part the Orders in Council of the 11th November, 1807, or any other Order not herein mentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they be entitled under the Order in Council of 21st of April, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that nothing in this present Order contained, shall be understood to preclude his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring, after reasonable notice, the Orders of the 7th of January, 1807, and 26th of April, 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the Enemy as may appear to his Royal Highness to be just and necessary.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

June 27. [This Gazette contains an Order in Council continuing the provisions of a former Order, permitting the importation into the Island of Newfoundland, for the ensuing season, of bread, flour, pease, Indian corn, and live stock, as well as pitch, tar, and turpentine, from the United States, only in British vessels, and which must, within nine months previous to such importation, have cleared out from some port of the United Kingdom, or of his Majesty's dominions in Europe, for which purpose a licence shall have been granted by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in either England, Scotland, and Ireland. The licence to be in force 9 months from its date, and to be null and void, if granted after the 30th September next.]

Admiralty-office, June 30. Rear-Adm. Sir E. Buller has transmitted a letter from Capt. Hopkins, of his Majesty's sloop the *Helicon*, giving an account of his having, on the 25th instant, captured, off the Isle of Bas, La Zulina, a French lugger privateer, carrying 19 men, with small arms, out two days from Abervrach, without making any capture.

Downing-street, July 1. Extract of a letter from Maj.-gen. Ross to Maj.-gen. Cooke, dated Carthage, May 22.

My letter, No. 17, of the 16th instant, would advise you of the progress of a combined expedition to the Westward of this, according to the information which I had received up to that date. The result has now justified the sanguine hopes that every one entertained of the success of operations, carried on under the direction of an officer of the zeal and ability possessed by Capt. Adam, of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*. Nothing could be better timed than the movements of Gen. Freire, who, in consequence of the information I sent to Gen. O'Donnell, made an attack upon the Enemy, and drove him from Baza on the 13th, the same day on which the force under the command of Capt. Adam appeared off Almeria; that officer having judiciously taken time to send on shore, at some distance from the place, to ascertain the strength, position, and movements of the Enemy, learned that they were in the place to the number of four or five hundred, including cavalry, and had not as yet made any detachments to assist in opposing Gen. Freire; but early on the 14th inst. it appears that the French General had sent three couriers to Almeria (no doubt ignorant of this expedition) to order the garrison to join him immediately, which it proceeded to do accordingly; and as it marched out, Capt. Adam landed the 300 Spanish troops he had with him, under the command of Col. Alvear, and took possession of the place. The consequence of this has been, that Capt. Adam has been enabled to take or destroy a privateer and her two prizes, to blow up the castle of San Elmo, which is situated upon an almost inaccessible rock, and all the sea defences and batteries which protected the anchorage of this place, and formed a secure resort for the numerous privateers which have been long an annoyance to the British and Spanish trade on this coast.

Capt. Adam has also embarked all the serviceable guns, carriages, and ordnance stores he found in the place, totally destroying the remainder; and was busily employed on these services, and in forwarding the embarkation of a quantity of sulphur and lead from the King's mines, at six leagues from that place, under the direction of a Spanish intendente, who had joined him with 100 cavalry from Nijar, when he wrote to me on the 18th instant, in answer to the express I sent to him by a gunboat, to acquaint him of Gen. Freire's retreat before a superior force of the Enemy at Baza. Gen. O'Donnell was with me here two days, when he received dis-

patches

patches from Gen. Freire and Col. Alveor, informing him, that the inhabitants of Almeria had received the Spanish troops with the most enthusiastic demonstration of patriotism on their entering that place on the 14th instant; and as by the destruction of the fortifications, that port can no longer be useful to the Enemy, either as a safe rendezvous for privateers, and their prizes, or as a point d'appui to the right flank of their advanced position, from whence they have hitherto annoyed Gen. O'Donnell's army, it is to be hoped that these loyal inhabitants will be relieved from any future visits of their tyrannical oppressors, when the Spanish troops are withdrawn.

Downing-street, July 1. Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Campbell, commanding at Gibraltar, dated June 8.

Sir, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that a severe action took place on the 1st inst. between Gen. Ballasteros's force, and a division of the Enemy, under the command of Gen. Coursoux, in the vicinity of Bornos. The General has not sent me a detailed account, but his letter is herewith enclosed. This affair has been attended with considerable loss on both sides, that of the Spaniards not less than 1000 in killed, wounded, and missing, including about 80 officers. Gen. Ballasteros retired to his original ground, in the vicinity of the field of battle, in which operation the Enemy did not venture to interrupt him; his wounded have arrived at Algeziras: the Enemy withdrew to his entrenchments.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Lieut.-gen.

*Head Quarters, Camp before
Hija Ruiz, June 2.*

Most Excellent Sir, I hasten to communicate to your Excellency the intelligence of the severe action which I fought yesterday, with the greater part of the troops under my command, in the plains of Bornos. This action is, perhaps, the most serious that has been fought since the beginning of our revolution; and an unexpected occurrence has alone deprived me of the glory of a complete victory. I am surrounded by wounded, none of whom, however, received their wounds with the bayonet or sword, although all arms were used. The loss of the French I believe to have been not less considerable, for they did not venture to throw a single party across the Guadalete to molest my retreat. I remain in my positions, determined to perish with my troops, rather than abandon one wounded man. I am at a great loss how to provide for means of transporting them, as there are none in this part of the country.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

FRANCISCO BALLASTEROS.

*To the Most Excellent Senor the
Governor of Gibraltar.*

Admiralty-office, July 4. Adm. Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Capt. Sir Home Popham, dated on board his Majesty's ship Venerable, off Lequitio, the 21st of last month, giving an account of an attack made upon the French troops in possession of that place by the Spanish Guerillas, aided by Sir Home, and the officers and men of his Majesty's ships under his orders. The Enemy had possession of a hill fort commanding the town, calculated to resist any body of infantry; and also 200 men posted in a fortified convent within the town, the walls of which were impervious to any thing less than an 18-pounder.—The convent might have been destroyed by the ships; but as the town would have materially suffered, and as the guns of the Venerable made no visible impression on the fort, it was determined to erect a battery on the hill opposite to the latter, which the Enemy considered as quite inaccessible to cannon; and in that confidence rested his security. A gun was accordingly landed in the forenoon of the 20th (chiefly by the exertions of Lieut. Groves, of the Venerable), notwithstanding the sea was breaking with such violence against the rocks at the foot of the hill, that it was doubtful whether a boat could get near enough for that purpose. It was then hove up a short distance by a moveable capstan; but this was found so tedious, that men and bullocks were sent for to draw it; and it was at length dragged to the summit of the hill by 36 pair of bullocks, 400 Guerillas, and 100 seamen, headed by the Hon. Capt. Bouverie. It was immediately mounted, and fired its first shot at four in the afternoon.—The gun was so admirably served, that at sunset a practicable breach was made in the wall of the fort, and the Guerillas volunteered to storm it. The first party was repulsed, but the second gained possession without any considerable loss: several of the Enemy escaped on the opposite side, and got into the convent.—In the course of the evening the sea abated a little, and a landing upon the island of St. Nicholas was effected, though with some difficulty, by Lieut. O'Reilly, of the Surveillante. Marines were also landed from that ship, the Medusa, and Rhin, with a carronade from each ship; and Capt. Malcolm took the command of the island during the night, whilst Capt. Sir George Collier was in the Venerable's battery on the hill. At dawn of the 21st, a 24-pounder was brought to the East side of the town, within 200 yards of the convent, and another was in the act of being landed upon St. Nicholas to bombard it, when the French Commandant, Gillort, Chef de Battalion, beat a parley, and surrendered with the remainder of his party, consisting of 290 men of the 119th regiment. The Enemy's

my's loss had not been ascertained, but it was supposed to be considerable, as the Guerillas, who were better posted, and fired with more celerity, had 56 men killed or wounded. Not a man was hurt in his Majesty's squadron, either by the surf or the Enemy.—There were two 18-pounders mounted on the fort, and three small guns in the barracks; the latter, with the muskets, were given to the Guerillas, who were also supplied with every description of military stores of which they stood in need. The guns in the fort were rendered useless, the fort destroyed, and the convent blown up.—Sir Home Popham commends in high terms the conduct of all the officers and men employed on this occasion; and expresses his sense of the assistance rendered by Sir Howard Douglas and Gen. Carrol, who had embarked in the *Venerable*, and volunteered their services wherever they could be employed.

A letter from Capt. Usher, of his Majesty's ship *Hyacinth*, transmitted by Commodore Penrose, at Gibraltar, stating, that the *Termagant* having destroyed the castle at Nersa, the French retired to Almunecar, where they had 300 men, and the Guerillas proposed marching upon them without loss of time; and as he was desirous to render them every assistance in his power, he bore up on the 20th with his Majesty's ships *Termagant* and *Basilisk*, and anchored before the castle, which he silenced in less than an hour. The Spaniards, however, delaying their arrival, the Enemy again opened his fire, and was again silenced. The Guerillas at length arriving, under Col. Febrian, Capt. Usher took the infantry, consisting of about 200, on board, and ordered the cavalry to move forward through the mountains, and take a position in the rear of the Enemy. The French fled with great precipitation, and retreated upon Granada. Capt. Usher then sent Lieut. Spilsbury and a Guerilla officer to demolish the works, which were exceedingly strong. They found in the castle two brass 24-pounders, six iron 18-pounders, which had been spiked by the Enemy. He acknowledges himself greatly indebted to Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. French of the *Basilisk*. Both the ships had only two men wounded.

Vice-adm. Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted two letters, addressed to him by Capt. Campbell and Thomas, of his Majesty's ships *Leviathan* and *Undaunted*:—The former giving an account of an attack made, on the 29th April last, by the boats of the *Leviathan*, under the directions of Lieut. Dobbs, on a French pri-

vateer and several merchant vessels, at Agay: four of the latter were brought out, and the privateer, a brig of 14 guns and 80 men, was taken possession of; but having been hauled on shore, she could not be got off, and being set on fire, it was afterwards extinguished by the Enemy. The vessel was then carried, without any loss on our part; but during the endeavours made to bring her off, two men were killed and four wounded by the Enemy's fire from the shore.—The latter reporting an attack made on the same day on a French convoy, near the mouth of the Rhone, by the boats of the *Undaunted*, *Volontaire*, and *Blossom*, under the directions of Lieut. Eagar, of the first ship. Of 26 vessels composing the convoy, seven were brought out, 12 burnt, and two left stranded on the beach. A national schooner of four 18-pounders and 74 men was amongst the vessels burnt. This service was performed without any loss, the boats being ably protected by Capt. Stewart, in the *Blossom* sloop.

No apology is necessary to our Readers, for introducing, out of its regular order, the official account of some of the most brilliant achievements that ever graced the Annals of this or any other Country.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

War Department.—*Downing-street, Aug. 16.*

Lord Clinton, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Wellington, arrived this morning at the War Department with dispatches, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, dated the 21st, 24th, and 28th ult. of which the following are extracts:

Cabrerizos, near Salamanca, July 21.

In the course of the 15th and 16th, the Enemy moved all their troops to the right of their position on the Douro, and their army was concentrated between Toro and San Roman. A considerable body passed the Douro at Toro on the evening of the 16th, and I moved the Allied Army to their left on that night, with an intention to concentrate on the Guarena.—It was totally out of my power to prevent the Enemy from passing the Douro at any point he might think expedient, as he had in his possession all the bridges over that river, and many of the fords; but he re-crossed that river at Toro, in the night of the 16th, moved his whole army to Tordesillas, where he again crossed the Douro on the morning of the 17th, and assembled his army on that day at La Neva del Rey, having marched not less than ten leagues in the course of the 17th.

[Lord Wellington here states that the 4th and light divisions of infantry, and Major-Gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, having been marched to Castrejon, on the night

night of the 16th, with a view to the assembly of the army on the Guarena, were on the 18th attacked by the Enemy; but Sir Stapleton Cotton maintained the post without suffering any loss, until joined by Major-Gens. Le Marchant, Alten, and Bock's brigades of cavalry, which had been sent to favour his retreat and junction. The troops then retired, in order, to Tordesillas de la Orden, where the 5th division of infantry had been stationed, having the Enemy's whole army on their flank, or in their rear, and thence to the Guarena, which river they passed, and effected their junction with the army. The Dispatch then proceeds:]

The Enemy, in pursuance of his attempt to cut off the communication of the allies with Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo, crossed the Guarena, at Cartello, below the junction of the four streams, and manifested an intention to press upon our left, and to enter the valley of Canizal.—Major-Gen. Alten's brigade of cavalry was already engaged with the Enemy's cavalry, and had taken among other prisoners the French General Carrier, when Lieut.-Gen. Cole was ordered to attack with Major-Gen. W. Anson's and Brig.-Gen. Harvey's brigades of infantry (the latter under the command of Col. Stubbs) the Enemy's infantry, which were supporting their cavalry. He immediately attacked and defeated them with the 27th and 40th regiments, which advanced to the charge with bayonets, Col. Stubbs's Portuguese brigade supporting, and the Enemy gave way; many were killed and wounded; and Major-Gen. Alten's brigade of cavalry having pursued the fugitives, 240 prisoners were taken. In these affairs, Lieut.-Gen. Cole, Major-Gens. Alten, and W. Anson, and Lieut.-Cols. Arenschildt of the 1st Hussars, and Hervey of the 14th Light Drag. Macbean, of the 27th, and Anderson, commanding the 11th, Majors Archdall, of the 40th, and De Azeredo, commanding the 23d Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves.—The Enemy did not make any further attempt on our left; but, having reinforced their troops on that side, and withdrawn those which had moved to their left, I brought back ours from Vallesa.

In the afternoon of the 19th the Enemy withdrew all their troops from their right, and marched to their left by Tarragona, apparently with an intention of turning our right. I crossed the Upper Guarena at Vallesa and El Olmo, with the whole of the allied army, in the course of that evening and night; and every preparation was made for the action, which was expected on the plain of Vallesa on the morning of the 20th. But shortly after day-light the Enemy made another movement to his left, in several columns, along the heights of

the Guarena, which river he crossed below Canta la Piedra, and encamped last night at Babilafuente and Villameia; and the Allied Army made a correspondent movement to its right by Cantalpino, and encamped last night at Cabeza Velloso, the 6th division, and Major-Gen. Alten's brigade of cavalry being upon the Tormes at Aldea Lingua.—During these movements there have been occasional cannonades, but without loss on our side. I have this morning moved the left of the army to the Tormes, where the whole are now concentrated; and I observe the Enemy have also moved towards the same river near Huerta. The Enemy's object hitherto has been to cut off my communication with Salamanca and also with Ciudad Rodrigo.

Flores de Avila, July 24.

My Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Lord Clinton, will present to your Lordship this account of a Victory which the allied troops under my command gained in a general action, fought near Salamanca, on the evening of the 22d inst. which I have been under the necessity of delaying to send till now, having been engaged ever since the action in the pursuit of the Enemy's flying troops.—In my letter of the 21st I informed your Lordship that both armies were near the Tormes; and the Enemy crossed that river with the greatest part of his troops in the afternoon by the fords between Alba de Tormes and Huerta, and moved by their left towards the road leading to Ciudad Rodrigo.—The allied army, with the exception of the 3d division, and Gen. D'Urban's cavalry, likewise crossed the Tormes in the evening by the bridge of Salamanca, and the fords in the neighbourhood; and I placed the troops in a position of which the right was upon one of the two heights called Dos Arapiles, and the left on the Tormes, below the ford of Santa Martha.—The 3d division and Brig.-Gen. D'Urban's cavalry were left at Cabrerizos, on the right of the Tormes, as the Enemy had still a large corps on the heights above Babilafuente, on the same side of the river; and I considered it not improbable, that finding our army prepared for them in the morning, on the left of the Tormes, they would alter their plan, and manœuvre by the other bank.—In the course of the night of the 21st I received information, of the truth of which I could not doubt, that Gen. Chauvel had arrived at Pollos on the 20th with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the North, to join Marshal Marmout; and I was quite certain that these troops would join him on the 22d or 23d at the latest.

During the night of the 21st the Enemy had taken possession of the village of Calvaraso de Ariba, and of the height near it, called Nuestra Senora de la Pena, our cavalry being in possession of Calvaroso

de Abaxo; and shortly after day-light detachments from both armies attempted to obtain possession of the more distant from our right of the two hills called Dos Arapiles.—The Enemy, however, succeeded, their detachment being the strongest and having been concealed in the woods nearer the hill than we were; by which success they materially strengthened their own position, and had in their power increased means of annoying ours. In the morning the light troops of the 7th division, and the 4th Caçadores, belonging to Gen. Pack's brigade, were engaged with the Enemy on the height called Nuestra Senora de la Pena; on which height they maintained themselves with the Enemy throughout the day. The possession by the Enemy, however, of the more distant of the Arapiles, rendered it necessary for me to extend the right of the army in Potence, to the heights behind the village of Arapiles, and to occupy that village with light infantry; and here I placed the 4th division under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cole. And although, from the variety of the Enemy's movements, it was difficult to form a satisfactory judgment of his intentions, I considered that, upon the whole, his objects were upon the left of the Tormes; I therefore ordered the Hon. Major-Gen. Pakenham, who commanded the 3d division in the absence of Lieut.-Gen. Picton on account of ill health, to move across the Tormes with the troops under his command, including Brig.-Gen. D'Urban's cavalry, and to place himself behind Aldea Tejada, Brig.-Gen. Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry, and Don Carlos D'España's infantry, having been moved up likewise to the neighbourhood of Las Torres, between the 3d and 4th divisions.

After a variety of evolutions and movements, the Enemy appears to have determined upon his plan about two in the afternoon; and under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which however did us but very little damage, he extended his left, and moved forward his troops, apparently with an intention to embrace, by the position of his troops, and by his fire, our post on that of the two Arapiles which we possessed, and from thence to attack and break our line; or at all events, to render difficult any movement of ours to our right. The extension of his line to his left, however, and its advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and his position was well defended by cannon, gave me an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the 5th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Leith, which I placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division; and with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve; and as soon as these

troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Hon. Major-Gen. Pakenham to move forward with the 3d division, and Gen. D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under Lieut.-col. Hervey, in four columns, to turn the Enemy's left on the heights, while Brig.-Gen. Bradford's brigade, the 5th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Leith, the 4th division, under the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cole, and the cavalry, under Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, should attack them in front, supported in reserve by the 6th under Major-General Clinton, the 7th under Major-General Hope, and Don Carlos D'España's Spanish division, and Brig.-Gen. Pack should support the left of the 4th division, by attacking that of Dos Arapiles, which the Enemy held. The 1st and light divisions occupied the ground on the left, and were in reserve. The attack upon the Enemy's left was made in the manner above described, and completely succeeded. Major-Gen. the Hon. E. Pakenham formed the 3d division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry under Brig.-Gen. D'Urban, and Lieut.-Col. Hervey's squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated every attempt made by the Enemy on the flank of the 3d division. Brig.-Gen. Bradford's brigade, the 5th and 4th divisions, and the cavalry under Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Cotton, attacked the Enemy in front, and drove his troops before them, from one height to another, bringing forward their right, so as to acquire strength upon the Enemy's flank, in proportion to the advance. Brig.-Gen. Pack made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles, in which, however, he did not succeed, excepting in diverting the attention of the Enemy's corps placed upon it, from the troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Cole, in his advance. The cavalry under Lt.-gen. Sir S. Cotton made a most gallant and successful charge against a body of the Enemy's infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces. In this charge, Major-Gen. Le Marchant was killed at the head of his brigade; and I have to regret the loss of a most able officer. After the crest of the height was carried, one division of the Enemy's infantry made a stand against the 4th division, which, after a severe contest, was obliged to give way, in consequence of the Enemy having thrown some troops on the left of the 4th division, after the failure of Brig.-Gen. Pack's attack upon the Arapiles, and the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cole having been wounded. Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who happened to be on the spot, directed Brig.-Gen. Spry's brigade of the 5th division, which was in the second line, to change its front, and to bring its

its fire on the flank of the Enemy's division; and I am sorry to add, that while engaged in this service, he received a wound, which, I am apprehensive, will deprive me of the benefit of his counsel and assistance for some time. Nearly about the same time Lieut.-Gen. Leith received a wound, which unfortunately obliged him to quit the field. I ordered up the 6th division under Maj.-Gen. Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was very soon restored to its former success.

The Enemy's right, however, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had now retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist; and I ordered the 1st and light divisions, and Col. Stubbs's Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, (which had been re-formed) and Major-Gen. W. Anson's brigade, likewise of the 4th division, to turn the right, while the 6th division, supported by the 3d and 5th, attacked the front. It was dark before this point was carried by the 6th division, and the Enemy fled through the woods towards the Tormes. I pursued them with the 1st and light divisions, and Major-Gen. W. Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry under Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Cotton, as long as we could find any of them together, directing our march upon Huerta and the fords of the Tormes, by which the Enemy had passed on their advance; but the darkness of the night was highly advantageous to the Enemy, many of whom escaped under its cover, who must otherwise have been in our hands.—I am sorry to report that owing to this same cause Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Cotton was unfortunately wounded by one of our own sentinels, after he had halted.

We renewed the pursuit at break of day, with the same troops, and Major-Gen. Bock and Major-Gen. Anson's brigades of cavalry, which joined during the night; and having crossed the Tormes, we came up with the Enemy's rear guard of cavalry and infantry, near La Serna: they were immediately attacked by the two brigades of dragoons, when the cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate. I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made on the Enemy's infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion, under Major-gen. Bock, which was completely successful, and the whole body of the Enemy's infantry, consisting of three battalions of the Enemy's first division, were made prisoners.—The pursuit was afterwards continued as far as Penaranda last night, and our troops are still following the flying Enemy. Their head quarters were in this town, not less than ten leagues from the field of battle, for a few hours last night; and they are now considerably advanced on the road to Valladolid by Arevalo. They were joined

yesterday on their retreat by the cavalry and artillery of the army of the North, which have arrived at too late a period, it is to be hoped, to be of much use to them.

It is impossible to form a conjecture of the amount of the Enemy's loss in this action; but from all reports it is very considerable. We have taken from them 11 pieces of cannon*, several ammunition waggons, two eagles, and six colours; and one General, three Cols. three Lieut.-Cols. 130 Officers of inferior rank, and between 6 and 7000 men are prisoners, and our detachments are sending in more every minute. The number of dead on the field is very large.—I am informed that Marshal Marmont is badly wounded, and has lost one of his arms: and that four general officers have been killed and several wounded. Such an advantage could not have been acquired without material loss on our side; but it certainly has not been of a magnitude to distress the army, or to cripple its operations.—I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that, throughout this trying day, of which I have related the events, I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the general-officers and troops.—The relation which I have written of its events will give a general idea of the share each individual had in them; and I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of every individual in his station.

[His Lordship here expresses his satisfaction at the conduct of the General Officers and troops, and observes that, where the conduct of all has been conspicuously good, it must be matter of regret that the necessary limits of a dispatch prevents his drawing Lord Bathurst's attention to the conduct of a larger number of individuals. He then enumerates the following, to whose services, valour, and zeal, he is particularly indebted. Marshal Beresford (for friendly counsel and assistance), Lieutenant-Generals Sir S. Cotton, Leith and Cole; Major-Generals Clinton, E. Pakenham, W. Anson, Hulse, G. Anson, and Pringle (who commanded the division after Gen. Leith was wounded); Colonels Hinde, Stubbs, Ponsonby (who commanded Major-Gen. Marchant's brigade after the fall of that officer), and Douglas, 8th Port. Reg.; Brigadier Generals Bradford, Spry, Pack, Power (Portuguese Service); and Conde de Rezendi; Lieut.-Colonels Campbell 94th, Williams 60th, Wallace 88th, Ellis 23d, Greville 38th, all commanding brigades; likewise Lieut.-Col. Bingham 53d, Brig.-Gen. D'Urban, Lieut.-Col. Hervey, 14th Light Dragoons; Col. Lord E. Somerset, 4th drag.; and

* The official returns only account for 11 pieces of cannon; but it is believed that 20 have fallen into our hands.

Lieut.-Col. F. Ponsonby, 12th light drag. —Lieut.-Col. Woodford, commanding the light batt. of the brigade of the Guards, supported by two companies of the Fusiliers, under the command of Capt. Crowther, maintained the village of Arapiles, against all the efforts of the Enemy, previous to the attack upon their position by our troops. The Royal and German artillery, under Lieut.-Col. Framingham, distinguished themselves by the accuracy of their fire. Lieut.-Col. De Lancy, Dep. Quarter-master Gen. and to the officers of that department and of the Staff Corps, for the assistance received, particularly Lieut.-Colonels Dundas and Sturgeon of the latter, and Major Scovell, of the former; to Lieut.-Col. Waters, head of the Adjutant General's department, as well at head-quarters as with the several divisions of the army; and Lieut.-Col. Lord F. Somerset, with the officers of his Lordship's personal Staff. Among the latter, the conduct of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, which has acquired for him the respect and regard of the whole army, is recommended particularly to the Prince Regent's attention. Of the Spaniards, Don Carlos D'Espagna, Brig. Don J. Sanchez, with their respective troops; also Don M. Alaga and Brig. Don J. O'Lawlor, from whom, and from the Spanish Authorities, his Lordship received every assistance. His Lordship also praises the merits of the Civil Officers of the army, and observes that, notwithstanding the distance from the magazines, and the country being exhausted, nothing had been wanted, owing to the diligence and attention of the Commissary General, Mr. Bissett.—By the attention and ability of Dr. Macgregor, and of the officers of the department under his charge, the wounded of the allies, as well as those of the Enemy, have been well taken care of, and many will be saved to the service.—Capt. Lord Clinton had the honour of laying at the feet of his R. H. the Prince Regent, the eagles and colours taken from the Enemy in the action near Salamanca.]

Olmedo, July 28, 1812.

The army have continued their march in pursuit of the Enemy since I addressed you on the 24th inst. and we have continued to take many prisoners. A part of the Enemy's army crossed the Douro yesterday near Puente de Douro, and the remainder, their left wing, were in march towards the bridge of Tudela this morning at nine o'clock, when I last heard from our advanced posts.—The main body of our Allied Army is this day on the Adaja and Zarpardiel rivers in this neighbourhood; the light cavalry being in front in pursuit of the Enemy.—It appears that Joseph Buonaparte left Madrid on the 21st, with the Army of the Centre, supposed to consist

of from 10 to 12,000 infantry, and from 2 to 3000 cavalry, and he directed his march by the Escorial upon Alba de Tormes. He arrived at Blasco Sancho, between Avila and Arevalo, on the 25th, where he heard of the defeat of Marshal Marmont, and he retired in the evening, and between that time and the evening of the 26th, he marched through Villa Castin to Espinor. A non-commissioned officer's patrol of the 14th light dragoons and 1st Hussars, from Arevalo, took, in Blasco Sancho, on the evening of the 25th, shortly after Joseph Buonaparte had left the place, two officers and 27 men of his own cavalry, who had been left there to follow his rear guard. I have reason to believe that Joseph Buonaparte had no regular account of the action of the 22d, till he passed the Puerte Guadarrama yesterday; but he then returned, and was directing his march upon Segovia. I have not yet heard how far he had advanced. All accounts concur in the great loss sustained by the army of Portugal.—By accounts from Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill to the 24th inst. it appears, that the Enemy had in some degree reinforced their troops in Estramadura. The Lieut.-Gen. had removed to Zafra.—It is reported that Gen. Ballasteros had marched on another expedition towards Malaga, and that he was opposed by a division of the army of the South under Gen. Laval. I have not received detailed accounts of Com. Sir H. Popham's operations on the coast since the capture of Sequeito; but I understand that he has taken Castro Urdiales.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded of the Army under Lord Wellington near Castragon, 18th July, 1812.

Killed.—27th foot, Lieutenant Radcliffe, Adj. Davidson.

Wounded.—Royal Horse Artillery: Lt. Belson, severely—3d Dragoons: Lieut. Bramfield, slightly.—11th light dragoons: Lieut. Bontein, slightly; Cornet Williams, severely—12th light drag.: Adj. Gettrick, severely.—14th foot: Major Brotherton, Lieuts. Gwynne, Fowke, slightly.—16th foot: Lieut. Baker, slightly.—1st Hussar K. G. L. Barrack-Master Kraukenberg, Capt. Muller, slightly, Capt. Aly, severely, Lieut. Wisch, slightly.—7th R. fusiliers: Lieut. Nances, slightly.—27th foot: Capt. Mair, slightly.—40th foot: Lieut. Kelly, slightly.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, of the Allied Army under the command of Lord Wellington, in an Affair at Salamanca, on the 22d July 1812.

Killed.—Major-gen. Le Marchant.—5th drag. guards: Captain Osborn.—3d drag.: Lieut. Selby.—12th light drag.: Capt. Dickens.—2d foot or Queen's: Ensign Denwoody.—7th fusiliers: Captain Prescott.—11th foot, 1st bat.: Ensign Scott.

Scott.—23d Welch fusileers: Major Offly.—32d foot, 1st batt.: Lieut. Seymour, Ensign Newton.—36th foot, 1st batt.: Cts. Tullock and Middleton, Lieuts. Parker and Barton.—38th foot, 1st batt.: Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Broomfield.—44th foot, 2d batt.: Capt. Berwick, Ensign Standley.—61st foot, 1st batt.: Lieut.-col. Barlow, Capts. Horton and Stubbs, Lieuts. Chauver and Parker.—68th foot, 1st batt.: Lieut. Fnuane.—88th foot, 1st batt.: Brevet Major Murphy, Capt. Hogan.—94th foot: Lieut. Innes.—2d light batt. K. G. L.: Lieut. Fincke.

Wounded.—Lieut.-gen. Sir. S. Cotton, severely.—Lieutenant-general Leith, severely, not dangerously.—Lieut.-gen. Hon. G. L. Cole, severely, not dangerously.—Major-gen. V. Alten, severely, not dangerously.—Royal Horse-guards blue: Lieut.-col. Elley, A. A. G. slightly.—88th foot: Capt. Tryon, D. A. A. G. severely.—13th light drag.: Capt. White, D. A. Q. M. G. severely, since dead.—29th foot: Lieut. Hay, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Leith, slightly.—6th drag.: Capt. Dawson, extra A. D. C. to Lieut.-gen. Leith, severely.—5th drag.: Captain Aiken, severely; Lieut. Christie, severely.—4th drag. Lieut. Norcliffe, severely.—1st Hussars K. G. L.: Capts. Muller and Decken, slightly; Lieut. Fueto, severely; Lieut. Cordemann, slightly; Cornet Behrends, slightly.—Coldstream guards, 1st batt.: Ensign Hotham, slightly.—3d guards, 1st batt.: Capt. White, severely.—1st foot, or Royal Scots: Lieut.-col. Barnes, severely; Captain Logan, slightly; Lieuts. Kellett, O'Neil, and Falk, severely; Lieut. M Killigan, slightly; Lieut. Clarke, severely; Ensign Stoyte, severely.—2d foot, or Queen's—Brevet Lieut.-col. Kingsbury, severely; Major Graham, severely; Capt. Scott, severely; Lieut. Gordon, severely; Lieut. Williams, slightly; Lieut. Hudson, severely.—4th foot, 1st battalion: Major O'Halloran slightly.—5th foot, 1st batt.: Brevet Lieut.-col. Bird, slightly; Captain Simcocks, severely; Lieuts. Macpherson and Gunn, severely; Ensign Hamilton, slightly; Ensign Pratt, severely.—5th foot, 2d batt.: Lieut. O'Dell, severely; Lieut. Hilliard, slightly.—7th R. fusileers: Capt. Hammerton, slightly; Lieuts. Hutchinson and Hartley, severely; Lieuts. Wallace, Nantes, Johnson, Knowles, Henry, and Hannam, slightly; Adj. Hay, severely.—9th foot, 1st batt.: Lieut. Ackland, slightly.—11th foot, 1st batt.: Lt.-col. Cuyler, Major M'Gregor, Capts. Porter, Hamilton, and Gualy, severely; Lt. Donovan, slightly; Lieuts. Rynd, Williams, and Stephens, severely; Lieut. Daniel, slightly; Lieuts. Walker and Smith, severely; Lieut. Stewart, slightly; Lieuts. Gethen and Read, severely.—23d R. W. fusileers: Lieut.-col. Ellis, Major Dalmer, Lieuts. Enoch, Fryer, Cloyde, severely;

Lieut. Macdonald, slightly.—27th foot, 3d batt.: Lieut. P. Gordon, slightly.—30th foot, 2d batt.: Lieut. Garvey, slightly.—32d foot, 1st batt.: Capts. Roslewen and Toole, slightly; Lieuts. Greaves and Eason, severely; Lt. R. Robinson, slightly; Lieuts. Bowes, Butterworth, Ensign Newton, (2d) severely; Ensign Blood, slightly.—36th foot, 1st batt.: Captain Fox, slightly; Lieuts. Price, Hewart, Ensign Bouchier, severely.—38th foot, 1st batt.: Lieut.-col. Miles, severely; Capts. Wiltshire, Gallie, slightly; Capt. Fullarton, severely; Lieut. Ince, slightly; Lieut. Peddie, right arm amputated; Lt. Laws, Ensign Wheatly, severely; Ensigns Magie, Wilcocks, slightly; Ensign Byam, severely; Ensign Freer, slightly.—38th foot, 2d batt.: Lieut. M'Pherson, Ensign Anderson, severely.—40th foot, 1st batt.: Lts. Gray, Hudson, severely; Lieuts. Brown, Turton, slightly; Adj. Bethel, severely.—43d foot, 1st batt.: Lt. Ridout, slightly.—45th foot, 1st batt.: Maj. Greenwell, severely; Lieut.-col. Forbes, Capt. Lightfoot, Lieut. Coghlan, slightly; Ensign Rey, severely.—48th foot, 1st batt.: Capt. Thwaites, Lieut. Stroud, slightly; Lieut. Leroux, V. Marshall, severely; Lieut. Armstrong, slightly; Lieut. Johnson, severely; Ensigns Thatcher, Warton, slightly; Ensign Le Mesurier, right arm amputated.—53d foot, 2d batt.: Lieut.-col. Bingham, Brig.-lieut.-col. Capt. Robinson, Capt. Fehrsen, severely; Captain Poppleton, slightly; Capts. Fernandez, Blackall, M'Dougall, Lieuts. Hunter, Nicholson, severely; Ensign Bunworth, Adj. Carss, slightly.—60th foot, 5th batt.: Lieutenant-col. Williams, slightly; Major Galiffe, Ensign Lucke, severely.—61st foot, 1st batt.: Major Downing, Capts. Oke, M'Leod, Green, severely; Capt. Faville, severely (since dead); Lieut. Falkener, severely; Lieut. Daniel slightly; Lieut. Chapman, severely; Lieut. Chipchase, slightly; Lieut. Furnace, severely; Lt. Gloster, slightly; Lieut. Collis, severely; Lieut. Woolfe, slightly; Lieuts. Brackenburgh, Royal, Toole, Ensigns Whyte, Beere, Singleton, severely.—68th foot: Capt. and Brevet Major Millar, severely; Captain North, slightly.—74th foot: Capt. and Brevet Major Thompson, Lieut. Ewing, severely.—83d foot, 2d batt.: Lieut. Gascoigne, severely; Lieutenant Evans, slightly.—88th foot, 2d batt.: Capt. Adair, Lieuts. Nichols, Meade, severely; Lieut. Kingmill, slightly.—94th foot: Lieut.-col. Campbell, Capt. Cooke, Lieut. Griffith, severely.—1st light batt. K. G. L. Capt. Hulseman, Lieut. Hartwigg, severely.—2d light batt. ditto: Capt. Haassman, slightly.—2d line batt. ditto: Capt. Scharnhorst, Lieutenant Repke, severely.—5th ditto: Capt. Langresher, severely.—Brunswick Oels: Capt. Lueder, severely; Lieut. Griesham, slightly.—

ly.—1st Royal Scots: Volunteer M'Alpin, severely.—9th foot, 1st batt.: Volunteer Perry, severely.—53d foot, 2d batt.: Volunteer Morfshell, severely.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut.-col. and A. A. G.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded on the 23d of July, 1812.

Killed.—1st dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieuts. Voss and Heugell.—2d ditto, ditto—Capt. Usslar.

Wounded.—R. Art. Lieut.-colonel May, A. A. G. sev.—1st drag. K. G. L.—Capt. Decken, Cornet Tappe, sev.—2d ditto—Lieut. Fumette, slightly.

British Wounded in the Portuguese Regiments.

Field Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K. B. severely, but not dangerously; Col. Collins, slightly; Capt. Syngé, Aide-de-camp to B. Gen. Pack, severely; Lieut.-col. Watson, 1st drag.; Lieut.-col. May, A. A. G. K. G. L.; Capt. Decken, and Cornet Tappe, 1st drag. K. G. L.; Capt. G. Crawford, 23d reg. slightly; Lieut.-col. Williams, 4th Caçadores, severely; Major St. Leger Hill, 8th ditto, severely.

Missing—Lieut.-major-gen. de Miranda, Brig. major 12th Dragoons.

Total British Loss—1 general staff, 1 lt.-colonel, 1 major, 11 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 24 serjeants, 1 drummer, 335 rank and file, 96 horses, killed; 4 general staff, 8 lieutenant colonels, 9 majors, 43 captains, 88 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 3 staff, 136 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2387 rank and file, 120 horses, wounded; 74 rank and file, and 37 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese—7 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 287 rank and file, 18 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 19 captains, 13 lieutenants, 27 ensigns, 3 staff, 42 serjeants, 4 drummers, 1432 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 179 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.

Total Spanish.—2 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

In the Affair near La Serna.—Total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 46 rank and file, 67 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 4 serjeants, 52 rank and file, 46 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Maria Louisa is returned to Paris: his Holiness the Pope is likewise arrived in that city.

The French Papers have given an account of the battle of Salamanca, which is a curious specimen of the ingenuity of the Enemy in glossing over a serious defeat. [See London Gazette Extraordinary in p. 169.] The loss of the cannon, and the taking of the 7000 prisoners on the 23d, are circumstances which it has been thought advisable to pass over in silence. There is indeed scarce any admission of disaster; and the impression sought to be produced is, that the French army retreated merely on account of Marmont having been wounded.

The Sixth Bulletin of the French Grand Army states, that the Russians had yielded up their Polish territory, which (as Buonaparte truly says) they did not originally obtain by very creditable means; and were preparing to make their stand at Dunaberg, to guard their antient barrier.

It appears from the Seventh Bulletin, dated Wilna, the 16th July, that the 1st Russian Army, under the command of the Emperor Alexander, was posted in its entrenched camp at Drissa, upon the right or North bank of the Dwina, where it was kept in check by the corps of Marshals the Dukes of Elchingen and Reggio (Ney and Oudinot), several divisions of

the first corps, and the cavalry corps of Nansouty and Montbrun, the whole under the command of Murat, which had advanced to the opposite side of the Dwina. Here the Russians proposed to make a stand, and expected to be attacked; but, being disappointed in that expectation, on the 15th they threw a bridge over the Dwina, at Drissa, and sent over a corps of 10,000 men, which attacked the French vanguard under Gen. Sebastiani, and drove him back a league, with the loss of 100 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Duke of Reggio had previously, on the 13th, crossed the Dwina at Dunaberg, and burned the Russian barracks at that place.

The Eighth Bulletin announces the passage of the Dwina by the French—their occupation of the entrenched camp at Drissa—the retreat of the Russians up the Dwina to Witepsk, in the direction of Smolensk and Moscow—their pursuit by part of the French army along the right bank of the Dwina, as far as Polotsk—the interposition of the other part of the French army between the 1st Russian army, under the Emperor Alexander, and the 2d army, under Prince Bagration—the retreat of the latter still farther South towards Mozyr upon the Przypiec, and its consequent removal still farther from the 1st army, and the march of the French in pursuit of Bagration, upon the Berezyna, which falls into the Dnieper,

alias the Boristhenes, to the North of Mozyr.

By the Ninth Bulletin, Buonaparte finds excuses for his failure of desired success in the alleged misconduct of his Generals; for he admits that "Prince Bagration has profited by the little activity with which he was pursued;" and amidst a mass of most confused statements, it at length comes out, towards the conclusion of this Bulletin, that, notwithstanding all his threats of their dispersion, the Russian forces were collected at Witespk, whither he was proceeding against them. Thus are we possessed of the very important fact of the Russian Army being in an unbroken and entire state, after having, by a most able and masterly retreat, drawn the Enemy so far off from his resources, that there is every reasonable ground of hope, that by pursuing the same wise and safe plan of operations for only a short time longer, they will be able to attack him with success, and, under Providence, ultimately frustrate his designs.

The Tenth and Eleventh Bulletins give the particulars of various actions which were known, through the medium of the Gottenburgh mails to have taken place, between detached corps of the opposing armies, and in which the Enemy, in contradiction to the Russian accounts, of course claim the advantage. Our readers, however, may easily guess the degree of credit they are entitled to, when they are informed, that in one instance the Bulletin states, that 200 Voltigeurs, "lads of Paris," killed 300 Russian horsemen out of 15,000, by whom they were surrounded for a whole hour! and in the action between Prince Witgenstein and Oudinot, the French are declared to have not only driven *the whole* of the Russians, 15,000 in number, into the Drissa, but also to have killed and wounded 3500, and made 3000 prisoners, with all their artillery and military chests taken!—The Eleventh Bulletin, after describing the positions of the various corps, coolly says, "His Majesty has sent the army into quarters of refreshment. The heat is excessive, greater than what it is in Italy."—We may therefore conclude that his Majesty is at a *stand!*

A new Comet has been discovered by Mr. Pons, of the Observatory of Marseilles. He found it in a casual sweep of the Heavens on the morning of July 20. Its course was then between the feet of the Cameopard and the head of the Lynx. The discovery has since been ascertained by Delambre, with the additional circumstances, that the Comet is small, without a train, invisible to the naked eye, but clearly seen with a common night telescope.

ITALY.

In the month of August, 1811, the Queen of Etruria, arrived at Rome, was put into a convent, with her daughter; and deprived of her jewellery, and every thing of value she had.

SPAIN.

The French, it appears, now succeed in throwing shells into the very heart of Cadiz. The average number thus thrown was about 30 *per day*: a great many houses had been damaged, and several lives lost. The Government had been so much alarmed at the discontents in the place, and the shells of the Enemy, as to have deliberated upon the removal of the Public Authorities to Ceuta. Commerce was quite at a stand.

It will be perceived by the perusal of the Marquis of Wellington's dispatches (p. 169), which are couched in a modest and unassuming style, that the defeat of the Enemy in the battle of Salamanca was as decisive and complete as is to be read of in the annals of war. Since the days of Marlborough, England cannot boast of having gained a similar victory: it was a contest of military science as well as valour, and merits every praise which a grateful country can bestow.—The amount of the contending forces previously to the battle is not officially stated; though the private accounts estimate the French at 44,000 men, and the Allies engaged at 37,000.

It appears from all the public and private accounts of the Battle which have reached town, that Lord Wellington had deceived Marmont by his retrograde movement, and induced him to think that the Allies were anxious to shun an engagement. In the unguarded confidence of imaginary superiority, he pursued until both armies arrived on the 23d at Ariselles, on the left of the Tormes: when, at five o'clock in the evening, the British Commander, with his characteristic penetration, perceived a favourable opportunity for turning on the Enemy. He immediately formed, and attacked their columns with such vigour that they were driven with great slaughter and the utmost confusion across the Tormes. The desperate rapidity and energy of the cavalry were greatly instrumental in deciding the fortune of the day. The entire destruction of Marmont's army was prevented solely by the interposition of night, under favour of which, several regiments, actually in our power, were enabled to escape.

SWEDEN.

Bernadotte has been appointed Generalissimo of the Swedish Army, with the same powers as the King; and has lately received from the liberality of the Swedish States, an addition to his income of about 7000*l*. sterling. The allowance for himself
and

and family is now 20,000*l.* per annum. Since his elevation he has purchased several valuable estates in Sweden.

Count Gottorf, in the late offer to join the Moravians, was, it appears, influenced by a passion not, in this particular instance, the most creditable to his character. He had become enamoured, at first sight, of a girl barely 15 years of age, the daughter of a Moravian Elder: and, in order to procure the father's consent to his espousing her, offered to sacrifice his creed on the altar of Hymen. The parents, under pretence that a Sovereign, though deposed, could not be admitted as one of the brethren, declined the alliance. The Count has since returned to Switzerland.

DENMARK.

Dr. Herbolt, an eminent man-midwife and surgeon of division at Copenhagen, has discovered that the cause of apparent death in still-born children, is their having the wind-pipe filled with water. By the simple process of placing the infant in such a position as to procure a gradual and total discharge of the water, Dr. Herbolt has had the happiness to rescue in the proportion of 12 out of 13 of the innocents fortunately submitted to his care.

POLAND.

The Diet at Warsaw, being constituted into a General Confederation of Poland, has named Prince Adam Czartorinski for its President. This Prince, aged 80 years, has for fifty years been Marshal of the Diet of Poland. The first act of the Diet was to declare the kingdom of Poland re-established.

A Deputation from the Confederation was presented to Buonaparte at Wilna, and submitted to his approbation and protection the Act of Confederation.

To which Napoleon replied as follows:

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Confederation of Poland.

"I have heard with interest what you have related to me.

"POLES!—I should have thought and acted like you—like you I would have voted in the Assembly at Warsaw. Love of the Country is the first duty of civilized man.

"In my situation I have many interests to conciliate, and many duties to perform. Had I reigned during the first, second, or third partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. Immediately that victory enabled me to restore your antient laws to your capital, and a part of your provinces, I did it without prolonging a war which would have continued to spill the blood of my subjects.

"I love your nation: for sixteen years I have seen your soldiers by my side, in the fields of Italy, as well as those of Spain.

"I applaud all you have done; I authorise the efforts you wish to make; I will do every thing that depends on me to second your resolutions.

"If your efforts are unanimous, you may conceive the hope of reducing your enemies to acknowledge your rights; but in these countries, so distant and extensive, it is entirely upon the unanimity of the efforts of the population which covers them that you must found your hopes of success.

"I have held to you the same language since my first appearance in Poland. I must add here, that I have guaranteed to the Emperor of Austria the integrity of his dominions, and that I cannot sanction any manœuvre or any movement which may tend to trouble the peaceable possession of what remains to him of the Polish provinces. Let Lithuania, Samogitie, Witispsk, Polotsk, Mohilow, Wilhynu, the Ukraine, Podolia, be animated with the same spirit which I have seen in Great Poland, and Providence will crown with success your holy cause; he will recompense that devotion to your country, which has rendered you so interesting, and acquired you so many claims to my esteem and protection, upon which you may depend under every circumstance."

Thus, it appears, that Buonaparte by no means meditates the *entire* restoration of the Kingdom of Poland; for he tells the Deputies, that having guaranteed the integrity of the Austrian dominions, the Polish provinces subject to that Power must remain as they are. It is clear enough to perceive, with all his professed love towards the Poles, that he merely wishes to use them as the instruments of his designs against Russia.

RUSSIA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER. [Published in General Orders, by the Commander-in-Chief, General Bennigsen.]

Russians!—The Enemy has quitted the Dwina, and has proclaimed his intention of offering battle. He accuses you of timidity, because he mistakes, or affects to mistake, the policy of your system. Can he then have forgotten the chastisement which your valour inflicted at Dunaberg and Mihr, wherever, in short, it has been deemed proper to oppose him? Desperate counsels are alone compatible with the enterprise he has undertaken, and the dangers of his situation; but shall we therefore be imprudent, and forego the advantages of our own?—He would march to Moscow—let him. But can he, by the temporary possession of that city, conquer the Empire of Russia, and subjugate a population of thirty millions. Distant from his resources near 800 miles, he would, even if victorious, not escape the fate of the

the warrior Charles XII. When, pressed on every side by hostile armies, with a peasantry sworn to his destruction—rendered furious by his excesses, and irreconcilable by difference of religion, of customs, of language, how would he retreat?

Russians!—Rely on your Emperor and the Commanders whom he has appointed. He knows the ardent and indignant valour which burns in the bosoms of his soldiers at the boasts of the Enemy. He knows that they are eager for battle; that they grieve at its being deferred, and at the thought of retiring. This cruel necessity will not exist long. Even now the period of its duration lessens. Already are our allies preparing to menace the rear of the invader, while he, inveigled too far to retreat with impunity, shall soon have to combat with the seasons, with famine, and with innumerable armies of Russians. Soldiers, when the period for offering battle arrives, your Emperor will give the signal, will be an eye-witness of your exploits, and reward your valour.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, ON THE RUSSIAN ARMY BREAKING UP FROM DRISSA.

Beloved Subjects!—In pursuance of the policy advised by our Military Council, the armies will, for the present, quit their positions, and retire further into the interior, in order the more readily to unite. The Enemy may possibly avail himself of this opportunity to advance: he has announced this intention. Doubtless, in spite of his boast, he begins to feel all the difficulties of his menaced attempt to subjugate us, and is anxious therefore to engage; he is desperate, and would therefore put every thing upon the issue of a battle. The honour of our Crown, the interests of our subjects, prescribe, however, a different policy: it is necessary that he should be made sensible of the madness of his attempt. If, urged by the desire of obtaining provisions and forage, or goaded by an insatiable cupidity for plunder, he should be blind to the danger of farther committing himself at such an immense distance from his territories, it would become the duty of every loyal Russian, every true friend to his country, to co-operate cheerfully with us in impeding equally his progress or his retreat, by destroying his supplies, his means of conveyance; in short, every thing which can be serviceable to him. We therefore order that such of our subjects in the provinces of Vitebsk and Pskov, as may have articles of subsistence, either for man or beast, beyond their immediate want, to deliver them to officers authorized to receive them, and for which they shall be paid the full value out of the Imperial Treasury. The owners of

growing crops within the distance of the line of the Enemy's march, are commanded to destroy them, and they shall be reimbursed their loss. The proprietors of magazines, either of provisions or cloathing, are required to deliver them to the Commissaries for the use of the army, and they will be liberally remunerated. In general, the spirit of this order is to be carried into execution in regard to all articles, whether of subsistence, of cloathing, or of conveyance, which may be considered useful to the invaders; and the Magistrates are made responsible for the due fulfilment of these our commands. ALEXANDER."

We have seen an eloquent and interesting address from the Russian Minister at War, Gen. Barclay de Toilli, to the German people, calling upon them to imitate the example of the Spaniards and Portuguese, to abandon the standard of slavery, and to join that of the Emperor Alexander, who promises to afford the aid of his whole population to assist in restoring the liberties of Germany. Those who accept the invitation are to be formed into a German Legion, under the command of a native German Prince (Duke of Oldenburgh). If the attempt to emancipate that part of the Continent from the French yoke should afterwards prove unsuccessful, those brave men are promised, in the name of the Emperor, habitations and a refuge in the Southern part of Russia.

Prince Bagration is stated to have cut to pieces nine regiments of cavalry, and taken one thousand prisoners, among whom were fifty staff officers of Davoust's division. Besides these important facts, some gratifying particulars are stated in the different Bulletins of the Russian Army, which we have received. The vigorous repulse of the Enemy, in three several assaults on the *tête du pont*, with considerable loss in each, is confirmed; and the affair of the 15th, of which Buonaparte affects to treat so lightly in his eighth Bulletin, appears to have been of a decisive nature. The loss of the Enemy was very considerable; and among the prisoners were seventeen officers of distinction. Marshal Mortier (nick-named Duke of Treviso), it appears by the last Russian Bulletin, approached the vicinity of Glaubokoy on the 17th, with 30,000 men, but was repulsed.

According to a letter from Pernau, the Russians make a distinction in the prisoners taken by them—those who are natives of France are sent under a strong escort towards Siberia; while the Germans are permitted to enter into a particular corps forming for that purpose.

The Chief of the Cossacks in the Russian Army has offered his daughter in marriage,

marriage, with a portion of two hundred thousand roubles, to any man of his corps who should bring in the tyrant Buonaparte, dead or alive.

It is computed in private letters from the Baltic, that the allied force under Buonaparte has, since the commencement of hostilities against Russia, sustained a loss of 15,000 men. The official return of prisoners to head quarters, up to the 20th July, was 2800; those killed in the different affairs cannot be fewer than 5000; and the wounded must be underrated at the same number. There are in addition upwards of 3000 deserters.

So great has been the mortality amongst the horses in the French Grand Army in Poland, that a requisition for no less than 40,000 is said to have been received in France, to supply the losses.

Letters from St. Petersburg inform us, that the greatest exertions were making there for the support of the army. Patriotic subscriptions had been entered into for the purpose of furnishing supplies to the Russian armies. Among other contributors for this laudable purpose, Prince Souboff had given a donation of 150,000 ducats, and 60,000 load of wheat, and the Countess of Orkoff had made a donation of three millions of roubles. The city of Moscow was to furnish an army of 100,000 men, fully equipped with arms and cloathing.

A letter from Riga mentions, that the Poles in garrison in that place had formed the diabolical project of setting fire to the city, in order to take advantage of the confusion to plunder the place, and deliver it up to the French. Forty of the ringleaders are said to have been shot, and more were under trial.

Smolensko, July 21. His Majesty, who arrived here yesterday, has this moment received the intelligence of the Grand Seignior having ratified the peace concluded between the Porte and Russia. In consequence of which his Imperial Majesty intends to have *Te Deum* sung at Moscow. The nobility of Smolensko have voluntarily offered the Emperor to raise a corps of 20,000 men, at their own expence.

AMERICA.

We have now to announce official intelligence of a formal DECLARATION OF WAR, by the United States of America, against Great Britain and her Dependencies. The American Papers have brought the President's Message to Congress in recommendation of the measure, and the Act of Congress declaring War against Great Britain. The latter of these important documents is as follows:

"An Act, declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof,

and the United States of America and their Territories.

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that War be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorised, to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States, to carry the same into effect; and to issue to the private armed vessels of the United States commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the Seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the Government of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Subjects thereof.

"Approved, JAS. MADDISON.

"June 18, 1812."

A meeting of the inhabitants of Boston was held on the 18th of June, when several Resolutions, expressive of their dissatisfaction at the measures pursued by the Executive and Legislature, were agreed to. Mr. Randolph had addressed an eloquent and energetic letter to his Constituents against the War, which concludes in the following impressive manner:—"We are tired of holding out; and, following the example of the nations of Continental Europe, entangled in the artifices, or awed by the power, of the destroyer of mankind, we are prepared to become instrumental to his projects of universal dominion. Before these pages meet your eye, the last Republick of the earth will have enlisted under the banners of the tyrant, and become a party of his cause. The blood of American freemen must flow to cement his power, to aid in stifling the last struggles of afflicted and persecuted man; to deliver up into his hands the patriots of Spain and Portugal; to establish his empire over the ocean, and over the land that gave our forefathers birth; to forge our own chains; and yet, my friends, we are told, as we were told in the days of the mad ambition of Mr. Adams, 'that the finger of Heaven points to War.' Yes, the finger of Heaven *does* point to War. It points to war as it points to the mansion of eternal misery and torture; as to a flaming beacon, warning us of that vortex which we may not approach but with certain destruction. It points to desolated Europe, and warns us of the chastisement of those nations who have offended against the justice, and almost beyond the mercy, of Heaven. It announces the wrath to come upon those
who,

who, ungrateful for the bounty of Providence, not satisfied with peace, liberty, security, plenty at home, fly, as it were, into the face of the Most High, and tempt his forbearance. To you, in this place, I can speak with freedom, and it becomes me to do so; nor shall I be deterred by the cavils and sneers of those who hold as 'foolishness' all that savours not of worldly wisdom, from expressing fully and freely those sentiments which it has pleased God, in his mercy, to engrave upon my heart. These are no ordinary times. The state of the world is unexampled. The War of the present day is not like that of our Revolution, or any which preceded it, at least in modern times. It is a War against the liberty and happiness of mankind. It is a war of which the whole human race are the victims, to gratify the pride and lust of power of a single individual. I beseech you put it to your own bosoms, how far it becomes you, as freemen, as Christians, to give your aid and sanction to this impious and bloody warfare against your brethren of the human family. To such among you, if any such there be, who are insensible to motives not more dignified and manly than they are intrinsically wise, I would make a different appeal. I adjure you, by the regard which you have for your own security and property, for the liberties and inheritance of your children, by all that you hold dear and sacred, to interpose your constitutional powers to save your country and yourselves from a calamity, the issue of which it is not given to human foresight to divine."

The preparations for maritime war are carried on with much apparent activity in the United States; for they do not depend altogether upon the means of the Government; but it is far otherwise with that which they must wage on land. Our private communications say, that not one-tenth part of the troops which had been ordered to be levied are yet forthcoming, and that the drafts from the militia had been in some places resisted. In Massachusetts, and some other States, meetings have been held, in consequence of which the militia had refused to march; alleging that they are not liable to serve without their respective States, unless in the event of actual invasion.

INDIA.

Captain Bartholomew, of the *Mary*, of Calcutta, in his voyage to Prince of Wales Island, having landed with five of his crew on the Lesser Andaman, were all murdered.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 22. John Hinchliffe, of *Holmfirth*, near Huddersfield, was roused from his bed by two men knocking at his door, and

being admitted, they insisted that he should lead them to a certain place. On their way down a neighbouring lane, they accused him of giving information against the Luddites, which he denied:—while in conversation, the ruffians, hearing a horse galloping behind them, made off, after firing at Hinchliffe, and lodging a piece of lead in his eye. The eye is entirely lost, and his head much bruised.

July 28. A violent storm of wind and rain was experienced in the neighbourhood of *Bungay*, accompanied by a single flash of lightning, which set fire to and consumed a barn and stable of Mr. Aggass, in *Earsham*.

July 29. Eight sheep were killed under an elm-tree in a field at *Newton St Loe*, Salop, by lightning.

July 29. The extensive workshops of Mr. John Reid, cabinet-maker, in Virginia-street, *Glasgow*, were destroyed by fire; and five persons perished in the flames, while endeavouring to save some of the goods. The damage is estimated at 21,000*l*.

Aug. 9. Very large quantities of hay in the meadows between *Stamford* and *Northampton*, have been entirely spoiled by the almost incessant rain during the last fortnight.

Aug. 11. Several women tumultuously assembling at *Knottingley*, proceeded to the shops, demanding bread-meal at 3*s*. per stone; which being complied with, they immediately sent the bellman to cry it as selling at that price. A number of women were, in consequence, induced to go from *Brotherton* to obtain flour at the above reduction.

Aug 12. The first stone of the Breakwater at *Plymouth* was lowered down. Two boats from every ship in Hamoaze attended at the Admiral's stairs, Mount Wise; and about noon the Commander in Chief, Sir R. Calder, accompanied by Adm. Sir E. Buller, bart. and all the Captains or Commanders of vessels in commission, rowed off in procession, with flags and streamers flying, to the outer part of the Sound. The Mayor and Corporation went thither also in procession. Towards one o'clock the boats assembled round the vessel that held the stone, and at the signal gun the stone was lowered to its base, at the Western extremity of the Breakwater, amid a royal salute of cannon from the ships in Cawsand Bay, Plymouth Sound, and Hamoaze. The beauty of the scene was heightened by the fineness of the day; the grand open bosom of the Sound was crowded by an immense number of pleasure-boats, cutters, barges, &c.; the men-of-war, in commemoration of the birth-day of the Prince, bearing the royal standard at the main, were decorated with numerous and varied

gated flags, and, surrounded as they were by the numberless parties sailing around them, formed a pleasing picture.

Aug. 16. A dreadful fire at Mr. Howlett's, *Scotch Grove Hill*, Oxfordshire, destroyed the whole of the barns, stables, out-buildings, and dwelling-house, before water could be procured.—Six ricks of hay were consumed, together with a waggon (loaded), carts, ploughs, harrows, &c. The French and other prisoners of war were very active in trying to pull down and save the timber.

A meeting of Lieutenancy was held at *Huddersfield* last week, at which committees were formed, who will forthwith visit the disturbed districts, and examine where associations for the preservation of the peace are formed, and how they are managed, &c.

A letter from *Holbeach* represents the fen country to be totally inundated, with the hay floating about on the top of the water. The *South Holland* drainage is of no service, and the water is nearly as high as it was in the late inundation.

In every part of England the harvest promises to be abundant: throughout *Sussex* a larger crop is expected than has been known for many years. From *Somersetshire* they write, that the heavy luxuriance of the crops, in all the *Western counties*, has seldom been equalled; neither blight, smut, mildew, nor any other injurious visitation, has been witnessed. In *Yorkshire* there is the most promising appearance of a plentiful harvest. At *Winchester*, at *Truro*, and throughout the principality of *Wales*, the crops are as abundant as ever known. In *Essex*, indeed, especially near *Great Dunmow*, considerable damage has been done by the late heavy rains: the loss sustained upon one farm alone has been estimated at 1000*l.*

The riot at *Sheffield*, which commenced Aug. 18, the market-day, owing to many of the inhabitants insisting upon the meal-sellers disposing of their corn at 3*s.* instead of 7*s.* per stone, was partially revived next day, when the military being called out, several persons were apprehended, and order restored.

Aug. 19. A rick of hay, containing 350 tons, belonging to Mr. Ferrett, of *Hanley*, near *Upton-upon-Severn*, which took fire from heating, was wholly consumed.

Aug. 23. The harvest in the counties of *Huntingdon* and *Cambridge* is very forward—a good deal of wheat has already been carried. In *Buckinghamshire*, *Surrey*, and some other of the counties in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, the fields are nearly cleared. Every where the produce is found good and abundant.

A representation has been made to Government, of an attempt to excite alarming disturbances in the immediate vicinity

of *Sheffield*. Agents from the *Luddites* are said to have recently made their appearance, in that neighbourhood, for the purpose of instigating nocturnal meetings, drillings, and other seditious proceedings.

The erection of the New Gaol, Town Hall, &c. for the county of Kent, is proceeding with activity at *Maidstone*. The expence is estimated at 160,000*l.*

Government, in order to check the escape of French prisoners, as also the guinea and smuggling system, gave orders, a few days since, for the seizure of all galleys of a certain description, carrying eight oars: 17 were seized at *Deal*, 10 at *Folkestone*, *Sandgate*, &c. They are a beautiful description of boats, about 40 feet long, painted on the outside so as to elude the sight at sea in the night; so neatly and lightly constructed that nothing can catch them, and in calm weather they can row over to the French shore in two hours.

The bridge over *Fosdyke Wash*, in *Lincolnshire*, is to be completed by May next: it is to be constructed of English oak, and has been contracted for 7000*l.* by Messrs. Pacey and Colly, of Boston.

The Corporation of *Boston* have, by new rates of wharfage, increased their rental 3500*l.* per annum, arising out of the increased shipping business of the merchants of that town.

A poor honest tar, or rather the remains of one, now at *Bristol*, exhibits a mangled, mutilated abridgement of a human being: he has buried an arm in Bengal, one leg in the ocean, and the other at the Cape of Good Hope, and he has lately come to bury his heart (which is still as sound as a biscuit) in Old England, his native land.

All the money on board the *Abergavenny* East Indiaman, lost some years ago near *Weymouth*, to the amount of 60,000*l.* in dollars, has been recovered by means of the diving-bell. The vessel has been since blown up under water, so as to prevent the wreck from forming a shoal.

At *York* Assizes, Elizabeth Woodger and Susannah Lyall, were charged with the wilful murder of a new-born male infant. It appears that the wife of G. Needham, of *Blackburn*, was delivered of two children, a girl and a boy; the former perfectly formed, but in the boy there was a deficiency in the superior part of the head. Woodger, a midwife, conceiving that it was not likely to live, formed the design of putting a period to its existence, which was accomplished by drowning it. It was then buried, but was taken up again for the coroner's inquest. The surgeon who examined the body, stated, that the child was perfectly formed, except his head, which was deficient in the superior part an inch and an half. Any pressure upon it must have produced

produced dangerous consequences; and he did not think it possible that the child could have survived more than a few hours.—The prisoners used no concealment; and it was clear that they acted under mistaken apprehensions as to the law, and thought they were justified in what they did. The Judge in his address to the Jury, said, “I think this prosecution may be of great use to the publick in removing an erroneous opinion, that the law allows the right of deliberately taking away the life of a human being under any circumstances whatever. It is, therefore, highly necessary that the contrary should be known.” The Jury found the prisoners Guilty; but recommended them to mercy, on account of the mistaken notion under which they acted.

Generals Philippon and Garnier (French prisoners confined at Oswestry) have lately effected their escape to France. The following persons, who were concerned in aiding them, have been apprehended, and convicted at *Lewes*: Hughes, the Landlord of the Lion Inn at Rye, and post-master of that town; Robinson, a miller, the person who accompanied the French Generals from Oswestry, and went with them in the boat to the French shore; and Hutter and Turner, two smugglers, who carried them over.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, July 30.

The Members of the House of Commons, with the Speaker at their head, went up to the House of Peers, when a Commission for proroguing the Parliament till the 10th of November, was read; after which the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:

“My Lords and Gentlemen, In terminating the present Session of Parliament, his Royal Highness has to express his deep concern and sorrow at the continuance of the King’s lamented indisposition. While his Royal Highness also regrets the interruption in the public business, in consequence of an event which his Royal Highness must ever deplore, he has to notice the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged your arduous duties as deserving his warmest acknowledgments. His Royal Highness has to express his thanks for the assistance you have given him, by which he has been enabled to continue in a vigorous manner his co-operation with the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula. His Royal Highness cordially participates in your expression of thanks for the gallantry and zeal displayed by Earl Wellington and the brave army under his command in the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. His Royal Highness confidently trusts that the conspicuous talents of Earl Wellington, combined with the unabated zeal of the

inhabitants of Spain and Portugal, will ultimately produce a termination of the contest, consistent with the best interests of Europe. The renewal of the war in the North of Europe, affords additional proofs of the little reliance that can be placed upon treaties obtained even by the most abject submission to the usurpation and tyranny of the French Government. His Royal Highness hopes, therefore, that you will enable him to afford to Russia, in her present contest, that co-operation which may be consistent with the engagements of his Royal Highness to other powers. His Royal Highness views, with regret, the hostile attitude assumed by America towards this country. His Royal Highness is not without hopes, however, that relations of peace and amity between the two nations will be restored.—But, if America shall still persevere in her unwarrantable pretensions, his Royal Highness fully relies in receiving that assistance from the liberality and wisdom of Parliament, which will enable him to maintain the dignity and best interests of the Empire.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Royal Highness, while he expresses his thanks for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the services of the year, laments the necessity for imposing additional burdens; but he trusts that their application, in the prosecution of the present contest, will be attended with the happiest results.

“My Lords and Gentlemen, His Royal Highness deeply laments the disturbances that have taken place in some of the manufacturing districts; but his Royal Highness acknowledges his deep sense of the diligence with which you have investigated the causes. His Royal Highness also highly approves of the salutary measures which you have adopted in order to prevent the increase of these disturbances, and to bring the offenders to justice. My Lords and Gentlemen, His Royal Highness trusts, that on your return to your several counties, you will inculcate obedience to the Laws, and a due regard to that admirable Constitution upon which the glory and the happiness of the Empire have so long and so successfully depended.”

The Duke and Duchess of York gave a splendid entertainment on July 30, at Oatlands, to her Majesty, the Princesses, Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent, Royal Dukes, Comte de Lille, Monsieur his brother, Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, Duke of Berri, Prince and Princess of Conde, Duke of Bourbon, and Duchess of Grammont.

Friday, July 31.

A dreadful fire broke out among the hay-ricks, belonging to Mr. Laycock, at the back of Wells’s-row, Islington, which consumed an immense quantity of hay.

They

They were supposed to be maliciously set on fire, and a reward of 200*l.* has been offered in the Gazette for the apprehension of the offender.

The Banking-house of Messrs. J. and A. Anderson and Co. of Philpot-lane, stopped payment.

Saturday, August 1.

At a meeting of the Queen's Council, the Physicians laid before their Lordships the state of his Majesty; and on the following day, the subjoined Bulletin was shewn at St. James's-palace:

"*Windsor Castle, Aug. 1.* Soon after the last Monthly Report his Majesty had a severe accession of his disorder, which quickly subsided, and his Majesty has since continued as well as before that attack.—(Signed) H. Halford, M. Baillie, W. Heberden, R. and J. Willis."

The Sunday Promenade at Windsor has been revived: owing to the state of the King, it is not allowed on the Terrace, but takes place in the Great Park.

Wednesday, August 5.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster took place in Palace-yard, in pursuance of a requisition, to address the Legislature on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and to consider an expression of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which had dropt from him in a late debate, and by which they were taught to expect an early tax on Capital. Major Cartwright and Sir F. Burdett spoke at some length; and several violent Resolutions were carried.—The weather being extremely rainy, the meeting was but thinly attended.

Thursday, August 6.

A very numerous meeting of Merchants, Bankers, &c. of the City of London took place at the Egyptian-hall, in the Mansion-house by permission of the Lord Mayor, who presided, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Bible Society in the City. The hall was completely filled, and among many leading characters present was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke with much energy and effect. A subscription was entered into, to which the company very liberally contributed. The Rev. Mr. Owen paid a high compliment to the promoters of the meeting; and in an energetic address to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, pointed out the usefulness of the institution, and the happy reflections attendant on such laudable proceedings for the benefit of mankind.

At six o'clock in the morning, two houses at the top of Little Russell-street fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. Unfortunately the workmen employed in repairing the premises had just entered them, and twelve men were buried in the ruins—by eight o'clock six were got out little bruised, four others were afterwards taken to the Middlesex Hospital, and two

carpenters were discovered dead, on Friday evening.—There was much questioning at the Coroner's Inquest, as to the real cause of the accident. The new repairs were stated to have been well executed by Mr. Braham, but that the fall of the buildings was owing to the failure of an old party wall.

Tuesday, August 11.

At a general Meeting of the Deputies appointed for the Protection of the Civil Rights of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to. "That it is the natural right of all men to worship God agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences.—That all human laws which restrict them in the exercise of this right, are unjust in their principle, and in their tendency and operation highly injurious to the best interests of religion.—That we regard with deep concern, the existence of several laws of this description, but trust that the time is not distant when laws so repugnant to the spirit of Christianity, and so hostile to the welfare of Society, will be completely abrogated, and Toleration be superseded by Religious Liberty.—That we receive the act which has lately passed, intituled, *An Act to repeal certain Acts and amend other Acts relating to Religious Worship and Assemblies, and Persons preaching or teaching therein*, with feelings of pleasure and gratitude, as an instance of increasing liberality in the Legislature, and of just confidence in the Protestant Dissenters, as an important amelioration of their condition, and as an advance towards the repeal of all penal laws which infringe on Religious Freedom.—That the thanks of this Deputation be presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury, for the politeness and attention which their Committee experienced in the communications with which he honoured them, for the kindness and conciliation which he manifested in all the intercourse that took place, and for the effectual support which he gave to the said Act.—That the thanks of this Deputation be presented to the Right Hon. Lord Castleragh, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, and the other Members of Administration, for the support which they gave to the said Act.—That the thanks of this Deputation be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdown, the Right Hon. Earl Grey, the Right Hon. Lord Holland, and the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, for the essential services which they have rendered on this and on every occasion to the cause of Religious Liberty.—That the thanks of this Deputation be given to Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P. for the able support which he gave to the said Act, and particularly for the promptness and zeal with which he stood forward, unsolicited, to relieve the Protestant Dissenters, when the security, which they

they had long enjoyed under former Acts of Toleration, was endangered by novel and injurious constructions.—That our Chairman, William Smith, esq. M. P. by the ardent zeal for and indefatigable attention to the interest of Religious Liberty which he has manifested in the various communications which have taken place with his Majesty's Ministers relative to the repeal of the Five Mile and Conventicle Acts, and the amendment of the Toleration-Laws; by his able support in parliament of the Act which has lately passed, and by his unremitting attention to the affairs of this Deputation, has entitled himself to the warmest gratitude of the Protestant Dissenters." Thanks were also voted to John Gurney, esq. Deputy Chairman, to Joseph Gutteridge, esq. Treasurer, and other Members of the Sub-Committee, and to Ebenezer Maitland, esq. Chairman of the Meeting.

Wednesday, August 12.

This day being the Anniversary of the Prince Regent's Birth-day, it was celebrated by a general ringing of bells, and the display of flags and standards from the churches and public buildings. The King's guard was mounted by the brigade of grenadiers in white gaiters, and the officers on duty regaled with a turtle feast. In the course of the morning several hundreds of the nobility and gentry called at Carleton-house to pay their respects. At one o'clock, the great guns discharged a double royal salute, for the first time since his Royal Highness's Regency, being the same observance as on the King's birthday. A barrel of porter was distributed among the populace at the gates of St. James's Palace. In the evening, the theatres, public buildings, with the houses of the King's tradesmen, were illuminated. The Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, went to Frogmore, where the day was celebrated by the Queen and Princesses, and a party of the Nobility.

Sunday, August 16.

The arrival of Lord Clinton in town with the intelligence of the victory at Salamanca was hailed by the publick with great demonstrations of joy. The chaise and four which conveyed his Lordship, was decorated with laurel, and the French eagles and flags displayed out of the windows. The illuminations were very general in all the principal streets of the Metropolis on Monday and two following nights. Though the Admiralty, Horseguards, Somerset, Mansion, and East India houses, all the Theatres, and other public buildings, were most splendid, yet those of private individuals vied with them very successfully. The Marquis Wellesley, in returning on Monday night from viewing the illuminations in the City, was recognized in the Strand by the populace, who

took out the horses, and dragged the carriage to Apsley-house.

Wednesday, August 19.

During a violent thunder-storm, the lightning set fire to several ricks of hay belonging to Lord Spencer, at Wimbledon, and consumed the same, to the value of 1,000*l.*

Friday, August 21.

T. Bowler, for attempting to assassinate Mr. Burrows (see p. 79) was executed in the Old Bailey.

West End Fair, Hampstead, had nearly terminated in a fatal catastrophe to the merriest personage in the sports of that place. The Clown to Saunders's corps of horsemen and tumblers, in returning to the public house where he lodged on the night the fair concluded, met with a party of peace-officers, with whom he fell into some altercation, which ended in blows; when some of the peace-officers drew their cutlasses, and wounded the clown in a desperate manner; but he is likely to recover.

Circulars have been issued by the Secretary at War, announcing, that the rates of pensions for disabled soldiers, as fixed by his Majesty's Warrant of the 7th of October, 1806, are to be extended in the following proportion, *viz.* To every serjeant who shall have lost more than one limb, or who shall have received such other bodily injury, as to render him totally incapable of earning a livelihood, or to subject him to the necessity of requiring personal assistance, a rate of pension, not exceeding, *per diem*, 3*s.* 6*d.*; to every corporal, *do. per diem*, 3*s.*; to every private, *do. per diem*, 2*s.* 6*d.* The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have been instructed to govern themselves by those rules in admitting claims of the description referred to.

It appears, from the official account presented to the House of Commons, that the net produce of duties arising from Stamps, in England, on Newspapers and Almanacks, together with the produce of duties on Advertisements, for the year ending Jan. 5 last, was 415,000*l.* The number of Newspapers printed in London is about 54, and in the rest of England about 114.

A Memorial from some merchants interested in the trade of New South Wales, praying for leave to import direct from thence a considerable quantity of mother of pearl, and pearl shells, the produce of a new fishery contiguous to Otaheite, was lately referred from the Board of Trade to the East India Company, who have refused their permission, unless the pearl shall be laden on board vessels chartered by the Company from Botany Bay to China, and from thence to England, with tea. The Company's Charter, it seems, warrants this dictation, or prohibition.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, July 28. Right hon. Gen. Viscount Cathcart, K. T. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia.

Whitehall, July 29. The Prince Regent has granted to Richard Marquess Wellesley, K. G. licence to accept the insignia of the Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, conferred upon him by the King of Persia.

Downing street, Aug. 4. Lord Walpole, Secretary of Embassy at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Foreign-office, Aug. 8. Edward Thornton, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden.—George Sholto Douglas, esq. Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Aug. 12. Naval Promotions, in honour of the Prince Regent's Birth-day:

Admirals of the White—Robert Man, esq. and John Henry, esq.—to be *Admirals of the Red.*

Admirals of the Blue—Sir Charles H. Knowles, bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deans, and James Hawkins Whitshed, esquires—*Admirals of the White.*

Vice-Admirals of the Red—Edward Tyrrel Smith, esq. Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. Thomas M'Namara Russell, esq. Sir Hen. Trollope, Knt. and Sir Hen. Edwyn Stanhope, bart.—*Admirals of the Blue.*

Vice-Admirals of the White—Sir Isaac Coffin Greenly, bart. John Aylmer, Sam. Osborn, Richard Boger, John Child Purvis, and Theophilus Jones, esquires—to be *Vice-Admirals of the Red.*

Vice-Admirals of the Blue—John M'Dougall, and James Alms, Eliab Harvey, esquires, Sir Edmund Nagle, knight, John Wells, Richard Grindall, and George Martin, esquires, Sir Rich. John Strachan, bart. K. B. Sir William Sidney Smith, knight, and Thomas Sotheby, esq.—to be *Vice-Admirals of the White.*

Rear-Admirals of the Red—Robert Devereux Fancourt, esq. Sir Edward Buller, bart. Hon. Robert Stopford, Mark Robinson, Thomas Revell Shivers, Francis Pickmore, John Stephens Hall, John Dilkes, Wm. Lechmere, and Thos. Foley, esquires—to be *Vice-Admirals of the Blue.*

Rear-Admirals of the White—Rowley Bulteel, Wm. Luke, Isaac George Manley, John Osborn, Edmund Crawley, Charles Boyles, esquires, Sir T. Williams, knight, Thomas Hamilton, esq. Sir T. B. Thompson, bart. John Laugharne, Wm. Hargood, George Gregory, John Ferrier, Richard Inledon Bury, Rob. Moorsom, esquires—*Rear-Admirals of the Red.*

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—William Bligh, Lawrence Wm. Halstead, Edward Oliver Osborn, esquires, Sir Harry B. Neale, bart. Sir Joseph S. Yorke, knight, hon. Arthur K. Legge, Francis Faverman, esq. Earl of Galloway, Thomas F. Freemantle, esq. Sir Francis Laforey, bart.

GENT. MAG. August, 1812.

Philip Charles Durham, Isaac Israel Pellew, Alex. Fraser, Benjamin Hallowell, George Johnstone Hope, esquires, Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Wm. Taylor, James Nicoll Morris, George Burdon, William Brown, Thomas Byam Martin, esquires—to be *Rear-Admirals of the White.*

The following Post Captains were promoted to the rank of *Rear-Admirals of the Blue*—William Johnstone Hope, esq. Lord Henry Pawlett, Charles Wm. Patterson, George Cockburn, Thomas Surrudge, Samuel Hood Linzee, Jas. Carpenter, Rob. Barton, Graham Moore, Matthew H. Scott, Jos. Hanwell, Henry Wm. Bayntun, esqs. Hon. Francis F. Gardner, Sir Richard King, bart. Edward Griffith, Edw. James Foote, Richard Lee, Wm. Pierrepont, Peter Halket, Wm. Bedford, esquires.

Captains Pulteney Malcolm, C. V. Penrose, James Bissett, and the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, to be *Colonels of the Royal Marines*, in the room of Admirals William Johnstone Hope, Lord Henry Pawlett, George Cockburn, and Samuel Hood Linzee.

Whitehall, Aug. 18. The Prince has granted the dignity of a Marquess of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B. and his heirs male, by the name, &c. of Marquess Wellington, of Wellington.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. George Dansey Pardoe, Hopton-castle R. Herefordshire.

Rev. Isaac Jackman, Kirtling V. and Ashley R. with Silverley V. annexed, respectively in the county of Cambridge.

Rev. Richard Collier, Upton Snodsbury V. Worcestershire.

Rev. William Hassell, M. A. Llyswen R. co. Brecon.

Rev. George Day, Earsham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Batchellor, vicar of Chittern St. Mary's, Wilts, Bitton V. with Oldlands and Hanham Chapels annexed, Gloucestershire, *vice* Curtis, deceased.

Rev. T. Bartlam, M. A. Littleham and Exmouth V. Devon, *vice* Rev. W. Karlake, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Paine, M. A. Widford R. Glouc. *vice* Rev. Michael Wyatt, resigned.

Rev. J. H. W. Williams, M. A. Litlington V. Cambridgeshire, *vice* Rev. Edward Twentyman, promoted.

Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of Camely, Somerset, to a Prebendal Stall at Wells.

Rev. John Ashley, Eckington V. Worc.

Rev. Sam. Slocock, Wasing R. Berks.

Rev. John Glover, late curate of the parish of Claverley, to the Perpetual Curacy of Claverley, *vice* Hellier, deceased.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. J. P. Francis, M. A. Newenden R. Kent, with Holy Cross V. and St. Peter R. annexed, both in Canterbury.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1812. *July 30.* In New Norfolk-street, the wife of A. W. Robarts, esq. a daughter.

31. At Ramsgate, the wife of N. A. Austen, esq. banker, a son and heir.

Lately, The Countess of Caledon, a son and heir.

In Cavendish-square, the wife of Major-gen. Crewe, a son.

In Grosvenor-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Baron de Montalembert, a son.

In Nottingham-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. Martin, First Guards, a daughter.

In Harley-street, the wife of Capt. Latour, First Guards, a son.

At Stoke-place, the wife of Capt. H. Vyse, a son and heir.

At Malshanger, Hants, the wife of Col. Cunyngham, a son.

At Slaughter, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a son.

At Farnacres, Durham, Lady Liddell, of her sixth son, and twelfth child.

In Dublin, Viscountess Ikerrin, a dau.

Aug. 3. The wife of Rev. C. M. Babington, rector of Peterstow, Salop, of two boys, being the third time of having twins.

6. At Hillsborough Castle, co. Down, Marchioness of Downshire, a son and heir.

8. The lady of Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, bart. a son.

12. At Chiswick, the wife of Hen. Fred. Compton Cavendish, esq. a daughter.

19. At Everton-house, co. Bedford, the wife of Wm. Astell, esq. M. P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. At New Brunswick, Capt. G. Evatt, 55th reg. to Susan, second daughter of J. Beckwith, esq. of the Bower, Halifax.

July 2. At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. Henry Ley, rector of Kenn, Devon, Wm. Ley, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of James Hatsell, esq. Spring-garden Terrace.

21. Rev. F. R. Spragg, M. A. to Eliza, daughter of Chas. Elliot, esq. of Clapham.

23. C. Wolseley, esq. eldest son of Sir W. W. bart. to Anne, youngest daughter of the late A. Wright, esq. of Henrietta-st.

Major Wm. M. Combe, R. M. to Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Barclay, Resident-Commandant of the Royal Marines, of Duke-street, Portland-place.

At Allerton Park, Yorkshire, by special licence, Peter Middleton, esq. of Stockfield-park, to the Hon. Juliana, daughter of Lord Stourton.

28. At Worthing, Stewart Boone Inglis, esq. captain and paymaster of 2d light batt. King's German Legion, to Miss Mary Barrett Curteis, eldest daughter of Edw. Jeremiah C. esq. of Windmill-hill, Sussex.

John Francis Fitzgerald, Knight, of Glin-house, co. Limerick, to Bridget, fifth daughter of Rev. Jos. Eyre, rector of St. Giles's, Reading.

29. Mr. M. A. De Paiva, of Canonbury-place, to Iphigenia, eldest daughter of J. C. De Paiva, esq.

At Selworthy, Somerset, Rev. J. T. G. Fortescue, to Frances Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Sir T. Dyke Acland, bart. of Kellerton, co. Devon.

Lately, R. Wigram, esq. M. P. to Selina, youngest sister of Sir T. P. Hayes, bart. of Seymour-street, Portman-square.

Capt. Henry Wyndham, Royal 10th Hussars, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Charles Somerset.

Rev. John Wm. Keating, D. D. dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Meade Hobson, esq.

Rev. W. Manning, rector of Diss, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. S. Donne, rector of Coulton.

At Newton Tony, Wilts, Rev. Robert Ekins, youngest son of the late Dr. E. dean of Salisbury, to the eldest daughter of Sir C. Warre Malet, bart.

At Kilmerton, Rev. Wm. M. Hoblyn, of Southfield-house, to Laura Frances, daughter of John Paget, esq. of Newbery-house.

At Bath, Major Wailer, to Mrs. Moore, of Portland-place.

W. P. Cruise, esq. eldest son of R. C. esq. of Rahoodnithe, co. Meath, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Meridyth, bart. of Newton.

At the Deanery, Jersey, J. R. Meadows, esq. major 15th foot, to Mary, eldest daughter of the very Rev. Dr. Dupré, dean of Jersey.

Aug. 3. At St. James's, W. A. Mackinnon, esq. to Emma Mary, only daughter of Jos. Palmer, esq. of Palmerston, co. Mayo, and of Rush-house, co. Dublin.

8. Lieut.-col. Mellish, of Hodsack Priory, Notts, to Harriet, daughter of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne.

10, and not before, At Southill, by special licence, Hon. Wm. Waldegrave, brother to Lord W. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. Whitbread, esq.

11. B. Pope Blachford, esq. M. P. to Lady Isabella Fitzroy, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Grafton.

12. Major Graham, King's Dragoon Guards, to Maria, second daughter of the late R. Lambert, esq. of Hinde-street.

W. H. Knight Erskine, esq. of Pittodrie, co. Aberdeen, lieut.-col. 27th reg. to the only daughter of Capt. Normand, in the East India Company's service.

13. At Whitton, by special licence, the Hon. Basil Cochrane, to Mrs. Lawry.

17. James Puckle, esq. of Camberwell, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mrs. Spence, of Camberwell-grove.

18. Rev. J. A. Stephenson, rector of Limpsham, Somerset, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rev. Philip Gurdon, of Assington-hall, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

1811. **A**T Jaulma, on the Narbudda, July 30. kingdom of Mysore, of a fever and liver complaint, in his 28th year, Captain Henry-James Waters, of the 20th Native infantry, second son of Edmund W. esq. of Kingsbury, Middlesex. He had endured all the fatigues of the war in India for the last twelve years. The officers and privates of his corps bear testimony to his worth and innate goodness.

Oct. 18. In the island of Java, Dr. G. M'Craken, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Madura, East Indies, in consequence of a severe hurt received in being thrown from a gig, Lieut. Z.-T. Trewman, of the 14th Native infantry, and son of the late Mr. R. T. of Exeter. He was a spirited young man, of an amiable disposition, and deservedly beloved and respected by his fellow officers.

Dec. 30. At Allahabad, East Indies, aged 18, Geo. Law, esq. in the Hon. East India Company's military service, and second son to the lord bishop of Chester. He was a young man of very promising talents, and is sincerely regretted by his brother officers, and all who knew him.

1812, Jan. 25. On board the East India Company's ship Scaleby Castle, in Dampier-streights, in his 23d year, T.-H. M'Millan, esq.

June 1. On board H. M. S. Kent, in consequence of a shot from the Enemy's battery at an intended attack on Ciotat, aged 24, Lieut. Rob. Watson, R. N. youngest son of the late Adam W. esq. of Press, co. Berwick.

June 2. At Wood-house, Waltham, Mrs. Harriotte Owen. By her acquaintance she is as unaffectedly as deservedly lamented; and those whose happiness it was to be united to her by the stronger though more tender ties of affinity and friendship, now pay the genuine tears of affliction to her dear and most valued memory.

June 4. At Shefford, Bedfordshire, Rev. C. Taylor, many years officiating clergyman of the St. George's Catholic Chapel there. He loved his country, and was a kind friend to suffering humanity, taking pleasure in instructing the humble and illiterate. His erudition, his wit, and his urbanity, secured him the esteem of persons of the most eminent distinction. His numerous friends and acquaintance, with those who have profited by his pious labours, bear testimony to the many amiable virtues which he always exerted for the honour of God and the welfare of his fellow-creatures.

June 7. At Malta, whither he went for the recovery of his health, aged 16, Henry-Alexander, son of A. Bruce, esq. of Parliament-street.

June 9. In Demerara, much esteemed,

A. Macrae, esq. a member of the Court of Policy of that colony, and chief of the family of his name in the Highlands of Scotland.

June 18. In consequence of wounds received at the storming of Badajoz, Lieut. John-Fitzwilliam Jones, 45th foot.

June . . . Mrs. Pitman Good, mother of the wife of Vice-adm. Crown, in the service of the Emperor of Russia, and grandmother to J.-W. Cleveland, in the East India Company's service, Madras.

July 8. In consequence of the sudden bursting of a blood-vessel, Rymunds Putt, esq. of Combe-house, Devon.

Sarah, wife of Mr. Charlton Yeatman, surgeon and apothecary, of Bristol.

July 9. At Ashfield lodge, near Bury St. Edmund's, Jas. Mingay, esq. senior king's counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, recorder of Aldborough, and many years chairman of the quarter sessions of Norfolk and Suffolk. He practised as a king's counsel twenty-two years, and during that period, was distinguished as the powerful rival of his friend Lord Erskine. As an advocate, Mr. Mingay possessed a persuasive oratory, infinite wit, and most excellent fancy. He was elected M. P. for Thetford in 1806, but retired on the dissolution of that Parliament in the following year.

July 10. At Berlin, Charles Lewis Willdenow, M. D. a native of that city, Professor of Botany there; Member of the Academy of Sciences; and author of the *Flora Berolinensis*, and other botanical works.

July 12. Mr. Tateham, surgeon, of Narborough, co. Leic. a young man of unblemished character.

At Alnwick, aged 76, Edward Gallon, esq. one of the magistrates of Northumberland.

July 14. At Acock's-green, near Birmingham, Mr. Wm. Dunn, an eminent coach-proprietor.

At Coventry, Alexander Dunlop, staff-surgeon.

July 16. At Hasland, near Chesterfield, aged 84, Mr. John Deacon, alderman of that borough, and father of the corporation, of which he had been a member upwards of 40 years. He had kept the Falcon-inn, at Chesterfield, about 50 years.

At Dungannon, in his 74th year, Rev. Wm. Murray, D. D. 36 years master of the Free-school of Dungannon, and last surviving brother of the late Rev. R. Murray, D. D. formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

In his 84th year, Mr. Duncan Macpherson, of Acharrach, Argyleshire.

July 17. At Stapleton, Cumberland, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Walters, who had officiated as parish-clerk at that place 47 years, and during that period was never known

known to have been absent a single Sunday.

July 18. At Hastings, in his 37th year, Mr. Jas. Smith, of King's-road, Bedford-row, son of the late Dr. S. of East Barnet.

July 19. At Burcote, in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, aged 72, Mr. Charles Findlow, formerly a surgeon and apothecary at Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford, but afterwards of James-street, Westminster; a person of vigorous intellect and extensive scientific knowledge.

At Sutton Lodge, Surrey, aged 67, Rev. Matthew Thomas.

At Clifton, Mrs. Coward, relict of T. C. esq. of the Circus, Bath.

Aged 75, Mr. Threadwell, formerly of Wolvercot, farmer.

July 20. Aged 82, Rev. Richard Keats, rector of Bideford and King's-Nympton, co. Devon, and father of Vice-adm. Sir R. G. Keats, K. B.

At Richmond-house, Surrey, Lady de Crespigny. She was the only child of Jos. Clark, esq. the youngest son of a Derbyshire family; and married, at 16 years of age, Claude Champion de Crespigny, esq. (created a Baronet in 1805), by whom she had only one child,—the son to whom she addressed the "Letters," which have obtained universal approbation. Lady de Crespigny has distinguished herself by her literary attainments. The novel, called "The Pavillion," is attributed to her.

At Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 104, Mrs. Mary Clarke. Her character was exemplary for kindness and benevolence, and the remembrance of her many virtues will last as a pattern of excellence to her family and friends.

Aged 102, Sarah, wife of Mr. Gervas Yeomans, of Nottingham. She had been married 70 years; and her husband is now in his 98th year.

July 21. At St. Mary's, Norwich, aged 101, Mrs. Jane Fair.

At St. Ives, Hunts, aged 99, Mrs. Whitham, relict of J. W. esq. She was the youngest surviving sister of R. Beaumont, esq. late of Houghton, a family of unusual longevity; the brother and two sisters having died within a short period, whose united ages amounted to 272.

At Edinburgh, Jas. Edmonstowne Nasmyth, esq. eldest son of Sir Jas. N. bart. of Posso, co. Peebles.

July 22. Aged 47, Mr. Wm. Howell, farmer, of Hampton Gay, Oxon.

At Brighton, in his 39th year, Mr. John Waller, late of Burr-str. East Smithfield.

At Wilton, co. Wexford, — Alcock, esq. He served in several Irish parliaments, and was father to the present member for the county of Wexford.

In Dublin, Brindley Hone, esq. See Part I. page 668.

July 23. At his house on Twickenham

Common, aged 94, John Davies, esq. first cousin to the Duke of Norfolk, and Captain in the Royals, descended from an antient and honourable family (the Davies' of Llanerch in North Wales.) This gallant veteran took his degree at Cambridge about 1738, and soon afterwards entered into the above regiment, in which he served with great reputation at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and during all the German war. He was selected to succeed the immortal Wolfe as Aid-de-Camp to the celebrated General Hawley. In 1762, his Majesty, at the particular request of William Duke of Cumberland, was most graciously pleased to permit his retiring on full pay. In 1775, he purchased a house at Twickenham, where he closed his mortal career, highly esteemed by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, amongst whom were some of the first personages in the kingdom.

At Rev. J. Harris's, Aylesbury, whilst on the Norfolk Circuit, Daniel Parken, esq. of Lincoln's-inn. barrister-at-law.

At Cannogh, co. Kerry, John Haye, esq.

At the Poor-hoose, Penrith, aged 100, J. Ireland.

July 24. At Thoresthorpe-house, near Alford, aged 86, St. John Wells, esq. lineally descended from Viscount Wells, of Alford, temp. Edward IV.

Mr. T. Johnson, bookseller and stationer, of Hull, eldest son of Mr. J. J. of Lincoln, and brother to Mr. J. bookseller, of Cheapside.

At Enniskerry, co. Wicklow, in his 61st year, Francis Hardy, esq. who represented in Parliament, for 18 years, the town of Mallingar.

In his 37th year, W. O'Leary, esq. nephew of W. Wilson, esq. of Limerick; a perfect miniature of his species, his height being only four feet, and his weight not exceeding four stone.

At Paris, Count Dorseune, General of Division, commandant of foot grenadiers of the Imperial guard, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and chamberlain to his Majesty. He was one of the youngest generals, and one of the oldest soldiers in the army. Having joined, in 1792, the first battalion of volunteers of the department of Pas de Calais, he was present at the first affair which occurred at the commencement of the Revolution, between Lisle and Tournay, and was wounded. Since then he has been in all the most memorable campaigns, and every where distinguished himself.

July 25. At Leyton, Essex, Miss Tillstone, niece of T. F. Bristow, esq.

Aged 70, Mr. John Blake, of Pinkhill Farm, near Stanton Harcourt.

At Venice, Vice-adm. Villaret Joyeuse, Grand-Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Governor of that city.

July 26. Aged 78, Rev. Benj. Anderson, vicar of Penn, Bucks, formerly of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

At Bristol, the wife of Capt. Butler.

July 27. At the Haymarket Theatre, in a fit of apoplexy, V. Warner, esq. one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the King's Privy Chamber.

Aged 78, Wm. Hallier, esq. deputy of Bread-street Ward. He had been in the Common Council 37 years.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, in her 78th year, Mrs. Jane Thirkill, relict of J. T. esq. late of Masham, co. York.

At Westminster, Capt. Waterhouse, R. N.

The wife of H. C. Bowles, esq. of Bull's-cross, Enfield.

Forced beyond his depth, whilst bathing in Gillingham-creek, Dorset, and drowned before any assistance could be given, Lieut. Sardell, R. M.

July 28. In Lombard-street, aged 73, John Deane, esq.

In the New-road, aged 88, Mrs. Combrune.

At Chesnut-walk, Leyton, the wife of R. A. Keyser, esq.

At Worcester, in his 22d year, Charles Wakeman, esq. of Christ-church college, Oxford, eldest son of Henry W. esq. of Perdeswell, near Worcester; a very amiable young man.

July 29. At his son's house, Bishops-gate-street, in his 60th year, Wm. Shaw, esq. late of Etwall, co. Derby.

At Islington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Eliz. Hayes. At the same place, in his 80th year, T. Mendham, esq. formerly master of the Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell.

At Brompton, the wife of Capt. W. Williams, of the 86th foot.

At Kensington Gore, Malcolm M'Duffie, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Herne-hill, Dulwich, in his 63d year, Thos. Goulding, esq.

At Rye, aged 75, Capt. J. Haddock.

July 30. In Ireland, Sir J. Parnell, bart. In consequence of an accident that befel Lady Parnell, a short time preceding his birth, he was always quite dumb, and a complete cripple. The title and family estates descend to his brother, the member for Queen's-county.

July 31. In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, aged 17, Robert, eldest son of Lord R. Fitzgerald.

Aged 92, Mr. Henry Berry, of Duke-street; formerly engineer of the Docks at Liverpool; and projector of the Sankey canal (the first canal navigation undertaken in this kingdom) which was commenced in 1755, and completed in 1758.

At Hampstead, in consequence of a fall from his hay-rick on the 28th inst. Mr. Claridge, a respectable farmer. He remained two hours at the base of the rick before he was discovered, and languished in torture till his death. His son, an in-

dustrious youth, was killed about eight weeks since, by a fall from a cart, in assisting to make up the same hay-rick.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Anne Dennis, of Newington Butts.

At Chelmsford, aged 21, Miss C. F. Thornton, youngest daughter of Mr. T. manager of the Windsor and Chelmsford company of comedians.

At Salisbury, Willoughby, posthumous son of the late Hon. W. Bertie (lost in the Satellite in Dec. 1810), and nephew of the Earl of Abingdon.

At Greenock, aged 93, Lewis Gellie, esq. of the Royal Navy. He was a native of Aberdeen, and one of the oldest lieutenants in the Navy, having served with Adm. Boscawen, with whom he was a great favourite.

July At Gottingen, in his 83d year, the celebrated classical scholar, Christian Gottlieb Heyne. He retained all his literary ardour to the last, and several persons had letters from him, written both in German and Latin, dated the evening before his death.—Of this eminent person, who was born at Chemnitz in 1729, we shall give some account in a future page.

Lately, In London, Lieut.-col. Dodgson, Paymaster of the 3d, or King's own dragoons.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cornford, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

Suddenly, aged 75, Mr. E.-W. Townley, of Walworth, many years land-surveyor and nursery-man.

In the Kent-road, of a dropsy, Mr. S. Ford, principal clerk to the Commissioners of Property Tax in London.

At Kensington, the wife of John Bleadon, esq.

At Croydon, in his 71st year, Mr. Chapple.—At the same place, aged 60, Miss Durant.

Bucks.—In her 31st year, Penelope, wife of Mr. John Brooks, solicitor, Aylesbury. Her death was brought on by an extreme anxiety and attendance on a sick infant. Having been the daughter as well as the wife of an attorney, her talent for business, both in writing and the practice of the law, was such as to render her an astonishing instance of facility and judgment in an element scarce ever before ventured on by a female. She was beautiful in person, and engaging in her manners.

Cambridge.—At her daughter's (Mrs. Green, near the Senate-house, Cambridge), in her 81st year, Mrs. Glover, relict of Mr. John G. of Barton.

Cheshire.—At Over Peover, aged 103, Mr. Charles Clarke.

At Stapely, near Namptwich, Captain Halliday, of the 9th veteran battalion.

At Alvaston-house, aged 78, Wm. Foster, esq.

Cornwall.—Mrs. Hamley, relict of Dr. H. of Bodmin.

At St. Ives, whilst performing his duty as a preacher, Rev. W. Jones, pastor of the Independent church at St. Columb.

At Falmouth, at the birth of her 16th child, Mrs. Johns.

The wife of R. Oxnam, esq. of Rosehill, near Penzance.

Cumberland.—Mrs. Skelton, relict of the late A.-J. S. esq. of Papcastle.

At Bolton, Matthew, second son of Maj.-gen. Walter Ker.

At Thwaites Mill, after an illness of more than fifteen years, aged 64, Mrs. Acombe, mother of the late Rev. J. A. B. A. of Kendal.

Derby.—Aged 68, Rev. J. Code, of Spondon.

Devon.—At Exmouth, aged 92, Mr. John Minnie, one of the oldest masters of the British Navy.

At Taunton, aged 102, Petronella King, widow. Till within a few days of her death, she was able to walk about the town; and enjoyed all her faculties to the last.

Dorset.—At Bradford Abbas, in his 62d year, Rev. Edward Matthew West, M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, rector of Clifton, and vicar of Bradford and Haydon.

At High Hall, Dorset, at an advanced age, Mrs. Michel, relict of Col. M. of Dewlish.

At Wimborn, aged 68, Lieut. J. Banger.

At Blackdown House, Dorset, the wife of J. Penny, esq.

Durham.—Rev. W. Fletcher, many years Minister to the Roman Catholic congregation in Sunderland.

In Durham, aged 79, Mr. R. Harle, formerly a very respectable weaver, and many years one of the Common Council of that city.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in apparent good health, Mr. John W. Pearson, chief-constable of Barnard-castle.

Essex.—The wife of J. Wright, esq. of Kelvedon-hall.

At Colchester, Jane, wife of John Bawtree, esq.

At Harwich, aged 37, Mrs. Simmons, widow of Lieut. S. of the Signal station, whom she survived but a few days.

Gloucester.—At Gloucester, aged 93, Mr. W. Dyke, father of Mr. J. D. of Gloucester.

Miss Leach, daughter of the late Rev. T. L. of Blakeney.

Aged 66, Anne, wife of Rev. Richard Raikes.

At Hucclecote, near Gloucester, aged 44, John Elton, esq.; the last male descendant of a very antient family in Herefordshire.

At Westerleigh, aged 75, Mr. Robert Hathaway.

At Cirencester, where he had been a tradesman more than half a century, aged 95, Mr. John Brewer.

At Stroud, aged 15, Charles, eldest son of Mr. Newman, solicitor.

The wife of Mr. Ruff, librarian, Cheltenham.

At the Boyce, near Dymock, aged 82, John Wood, esq.

At Kingston, Mrs. Woodhouse, relict of Jas. W. esq. of Hereford.

Mrs. Commeline, relict of Rev. Jas. C. vicar of Haresfield.

At Little Dean, aged 79, Sarah, relict of W. Morton, esq.

At Hygrove, aged 14, Lucy Maria, youngest daughter of Charles Evans, esq.

At Guiting-Graunge, Mrs. Snell, relict of Powell S. esq.

Hants.—At Little Paxton, aged 72, F. Loxley, 30 years keeper of Southoe turnpike-gate, by which, and his penurious way of living, he is said to have died worth near 2000*l.* Whilst keeper of the gate, he formed a peacock on a hawthorn-bush near the gate, as large as life, which he kept cut with great nicety. Near the same spot he also formed out of a hawthorn a horse, with a rider, as large as life; and in the hunting season would clothe the rider in a scarlet dress, which thousands of travellers can testify.

Hereford.—At his seat, Putley-court, Wm. Stock, esq. of Ludgate-hill.

Herts.—At Great Munden, in his 53d year, Edw. Stone, esq. late of Hoddesdon.

Kent.—At Canterbury, aged 80, Mr. John Pidcock.—Aged 79, Mrs. Pittman.—Aged 79, W. Radley, esq.

Suddenly, whilst walking to church, Mrs. Crayford, relict of the late Edw. C. esq. of Canterbury.

Aged 70, Dr. Benwell, of Dover, one of the Society of Friends. He had been to attend a patient at Charlton, and in getting into his chaise to return, fell backwards, and expired.

Aged 90, Mrs. Saunders, relict of Mr. Robert S. of Dover.

At Maidstone, aged 88, Mrs. Parker, relict of R. P. esq. of Rochester.

Mrs. S. Russell, relict of the late J. R. esq. banker, Maidstone.

At Rochester, of a fit of apoplexy, aged 65, W. L. Ruffin, surgeon.

At Sandwich, Mr. Edmund Fowle, one of the jurats of that town and port.

At Folkestone, aged 73, Mr. Abraham Faithful, formerly drill-serjeant to Sir E. Knatchbull's troop of yeomanry cavalry, and serjeant-major in the 10th light dragoons. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Sundrish, in his 66th year, Mr. Rob. Brown, who had been a faithful servant to Lord Frederick Campbell upwards of 40 years, but had lately retired. He was a strictly

strictly honest man, beloved and respected.

Lancashire—Rev. Geoffrey Harby, rector of Winwick.

At Lancaster, in the bloom of youth, John, only son of John Doubiggin, esq.

Leicester—At Sapcote, aged 76, Mrs. Hannah Smith.

Lincoln—Rev. W. Simpson, of Greatford, near Lincoln.

At Gainsborough, Barbara, wife of Samuel Fisher, attorney-at-law, and daughter of the late Wm. Hoyle, esq. of Aughton, near Rotherham.

At Thornton, near Horncastle, aged 107, Sarah Johnson, a maiden lady.

Monmouth—The wife of W. Nicholl, esq. of Caerleon.

Norfolk—At Yarmouth, Rev. Mr. Betts. In the Poor-house, Yarmouth, in his 103d year, A. Royals.

At Rev. J. Glover's, Southripps, aged 57, Mary, wife of J. Pettit, esq. of Bocking, Essex.

At Reepham, aged 75, Mrs. A. P. Lambe.

At Swaffham, aged 77, Mrs. E. Martin.

Northampton—At Castle Ashby, aged 73, the wife of Thos. Scriven, esq.

Northumberland—At Bridgend, Newcastle, aged 80, Walter Coffin, esq.

At Felton, in his 76th year, Mr. A. Hedley, 50 years agent to R. Riddell, esq. of Felton-park.

Aged 87, B. R. Greive, esq. the oldest burgess of Berwick.

At Hexham, Margaret, daughter of the late W. Shafto, esq. of Carrycoats-hall.

Oxon—At Somerston, in his 72d year, Mr. W. Napier. He was distinguished for his musical skill, and for the beautiful selections of Scots ballads, which he edited. For many years he belonged to H. M. band, and to the professional concert; but was obliged to retire, on account of the gout in his hands, to which he became a victim. He was the father of 18 children, of whom seven remain to lament his loss.

Salop—Edw. Bage, esq. of Shrewsbury, formerly an eminent surgeon of Tamworth, and brother to the celebrated author of Hermsprung.

Somerset—At Bristol, the wife of Robt. Bush, esq.

At Bath, Helen Anne, youngest daughter of the late Major W. E. Green, of the Bombay Establishment.

Suffolk—At Syleham, aged 74, Wm. Mann, esq.

John Barnard, esq. of Sudbury.

At Bury, aged 83, Mr. John Baynes, of Thorpe Hall.

Sussex. Within a few days of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, the former aged 88, and the latter 87 years. They had been married above 60 years; and had kept the Star Inn, at Shoreham, upwards of 50 years. Mr. Boyce was the senior member

of the Shoreham-bridge Tontine Society, and for many years, received 40*l.* annually for his original share of 10*l.* They have left seven children, 42 grand-children, and 40 great-grand-children.

Warwick—At Knowle, J. Evett, esq.

Aged 75, the wife of Mr. Micklewright, of Coventry.

At Baddesley Ensor, aged 70, Mrs. Clifford.

Westmoreland—Aged 71, the wife of John Park, esq. of Warcop Tower.

Wilts—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Stillman, relict of the late T. S. esq.

At Nettleton, at an advanced age, Mr. Nicholas Beaker, who, about 1773, was churchwarden to St. Peter and Paul, Bath, and caused two additional bells to be placed in the tower. The ringers then promised that a muffled peal should be rung at his death, which was faithfully performed.

Aged 63, Mrs. Couzens, of Warminster.

At Bodenham, in her 67th year, Mary, widow of G. T. Atwater, gent.

Worcester—Mr. Battersby, bookseller, Evesham.

Mrs. Haywood, of Worcester; and, about an hour afterwards, her mother, Mrs. Westbury.

The wife of Mr. Milward, of Stourport.

York—In Yorkshire, Rev. John Metcalfe, M. A. rector of Clipston, near Market Harborough; formerly fellow and tutor of Christ's-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1774; M. A. 1777.

Rev. J. Armistead, vicar of Easingwold.

At Swillington, aged 25, Rev. John Gill, of Doncaster.

At Beverley, in his 77th year, Marmaduke Constable, esq. of Wassand. For the last 50 years of his life he was in the commission of the peace; and receiver-general for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, for a longer period.

Mr. T. Tunstall, of Yarm, many years master of the free grammar school, and coadjutor with the late Mr. Emmerson, of Herwith, near Darlington, in the invention of the wonderful system of Fluxions.

At Whitby, aged 82, Wm. Jackson, esq.

At York, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Morrit, the last surviving daughter of Bacon M. esq. of Rokeby Park.

At Ferriby, near Hull, in his 73d year, R. C. Broadley, esq.

At Wakefield, aged 69, Joseph Burrell, esq. merchant.

WALES—At Haverfordwest, aged 83, S. L. Phillips, esq. banker.

Wm. Macdonald, esq. of Parkwern, near Swansea.

The wife of the Rev. R. B. Clough, [of Bathafarm-park, co. Denbigh.

At Wrexham Vahan, aged 61, Mrs. Eliz. Davies, relict of the late Rev. Edw. D. rector of Llanamin Dyffryn Ceiriog.

At

At Builth, aged 72, Mrs. Butts, widow of T. B. esq. of the Rhewye.

At Llanfyllin, aged 86, Mr. E. Evans.

At Cardiff, Lydia, sister of J. Bassett, esq. of Bonvilstone, co. Glamorgan.

Aged 90, J. Lloyd, esq. of Aberanalt, Brecon.

Geo. Ross, esq. of Llanerchydol, Montgomeryshire.

At Neath, Rich. Morris, ship-carpenter. The deceased had been afflicted with hypochondria, for the last 16 months; and during the whole of that period was in the habit of making daily perambulations among the fields, returning home at regular hours to his meals. Unfortunately, however, on the 28th ult. in the morning, no doubt from the influence of his disorder, and having eluded the vigilance of those friends that were in pursuit of him, and having lately entertained an extreme aversion to his usual attendants, this poor man had, through untrodden paths, reached the summit of a dreary mountain in Llangonner, at the distance of 12 miles, where he was found dead.

SCOTLAND.—At Dalhousie Castle, Lady Lucinda Ramsay, daughter of the late Earl of Dalhousie.

At Dalmarnock, aged 96, Angus Stuart. He drew his claymore for Prince Charles the Pretender, on the memorable fields of Preston-pans, Falkirk, and Culloden. Enraged at the conduct of the French during that rebellion, he enlisted in the 42d regiment, to be revenged on them, and fought gallantly on the plains of Quebec. He was afterwards in the 78th regiment; and being pensioned for his bravery, passed many a day very happily after he had fought away his wrath upon the French. He was a little man, very stout and active, and excelled at the sword.

IRELAND.—At Morrison's Tavern, Cork, whilst at dinner, Sir Patrick O'Connor, merchant. He was in perfect health but a moment before, and had been engaged in conversation upon commercial topics.

At Wexford, in his 74th year, Dr. Jacob, who had served the office of mayor of Wexford more than 30 times.

At Dublin, aged 79, J. Boursiquot, esq.

ABROAD.—On his passage to England, Major J. Blair, of the East India Company's service, on the Madras establishment; eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. B. prebendary of Westminster.

In France, Capt. Corn. Vandyke, late of the Granger West-Indiaman, leaving a widow and three children. The captain's vessel was captured, on the 1st of May, by L'Aigle French privateer, Capt. Black, off Sicily; but he did not surrender till he was mortally wounded.

At Paris, suddenly, whilst writing, aged 90, Mr. Pierre Pedro Perdrian, formerly consul-general of France in the ports of the Levant.

At Badajoz, of wounds received at the assault of that place, aged 24, Captain James, 81st reg. and Assistant Adj.-gen. to Maj.-gen. Colville's brigade in Portugal. This promising young officer was the eldest son of Sir W.-J. James, bart. and nephew of Earl Camden. Although born to affluence, he chose a military profession. He had seen service in the West Indies, in Denmark, in Egypt, at the battle of Maida, and in the Peninsula; and had been successively aid-de-camp to Sir Jas. Craig, Sir John Stuart, Maj.-gen. Meade, Lieut.-gen. Cole, and the Earl of Wellington. Major-gen. Colville, in whose brigade Capt. James served, was severely wounded, and wrote, after the assault, to the Earl of Wellington, in the following terms: "When totally disqualified myself from giving superintendance, I was delighted to see the exertions of Capt. James, assistant adjutant-general, to maintain order and bring on the troops, and whatever duty I had to employ him upon." The remains of this gallant young officer were interred, by the leave of the governor of Badajoz, in the bastion, close to the breach he was one of the first to ascend.

At Baturin, in the Ukraine, Russia, aged 36, Wm. Statter, esq.

At Gottenburgh, Mr. W. Gardner. He had returned from a difficult and dangerous journey to Riga and Petersburg, through Finland, and was to have embarked the next day for England; but fell into a canal the evening before his intended departure, and was drowned.

At Berlin, — Dandon, master of languages, whose death was literally caused through want. He gave instructions during the day, and solicited alms at night. 20,000 crowns in specie were found under the floor of his apartment. He had no other heir than his brother, whom he had refused to see for 37 years, because he had sent a letter without paying the postage.

At Madras, aged 19, Ensign John-Stanley-Smith, 1st batt. 17th Madras Native infantry; and also a student of the Military Institution there. He was the eldest son of Mr. S. of Bleanslow,

Lieut.-col. Hardyman, of the Ceylon regiment, eldest son of Capt. H. of Portsmouth, and brother of Capt. H. R. N.

At Port Mahon, H. R. Lloyd, of the Warspite, midshipman, youngest son of Rev. T. L. of Peterley-house, Bucks.

At Falmouth, Jamaica, Mr. Webb Doman, merchant.

At Orange Valley estate, St. Anne's, Jamaica, Peter Blagrove, esq. third son of John B. esq. of that island, and of Ankerwyke-house, Bucks.

On board the John, on his passage to Jamaica, James Hance, esq. of that island.

Aug. 1. At Clapham, Mrs. Millington, widow

widow of the late Thos. Isaac M. esq. of Greenwich.

At Worthing, aged 70, Ambrose Serle, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Robert Pindar, of Gainsborough. The mortality that has attended Capt. Pindar's family in the course of 18 months past, is remarkably awful. His mother, Mrs. Mary P.; his wife Mrs. Mary P.; his only son Robert; and two daughters, Harriet and Elizabeth; his brother George, and his nephew, Robert Pindar; his niece, Mrs. Jane Clark; and nephew, Richard Moxon, jun. have all drank deeply of the cup of affliction in the above short period, and are now no more. Seven of them died in the course of nine months.

Aug. 2. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Burton, widow of the late J. B. esq.

Aged 28, Eliz.-Daker, wife of Mr. J. Stevens, surveyor, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Aged 21, C.-R. Hodson, tenth son of Mr. F. H. proprietor of "The Cambridge Chronicle."

At the Alpha Cottages, Mr. Geo. Mawby, late of Wigmore-street.

Aug. 3. James Rickards, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

At Brompton, Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Samuel-Gillam Mills, esq. of Greenwich.

In her 21st year, Mrs. Peyton, eldest daughter of John Liptrapp, esq. of Bethnal-green.

At Exmouth, in her 19th year, Marian-Sophia, the first-born child of G.-Nesbitt Thompson, esq. of Penton-lodge, Hants.

At Torquay, aged 25, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, co. Berwick.

In his 73d year, Mr. Francis Roome, formerly a bookseller in Derby, and upwards of 46 years organist of St. Werburgh's.

Aug. 4. The wife of Mr. Weddell, of Aldgate-street.

At Kew, in his 80th year, Robert Hunter, esq.

At Hertford, after a lingering illness, Eliza, second daughter of the late Russell Skinner, esq. of Newtown-house, Hants.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, George Tandy, esq. of Balrath, co. Meath.

At Grange-house, in her 86th year, Mrs. Macnikin, of Kilsaintninian. She is said to have been born the first day of the year, the first day of the week, the first day of the moon, and at the first hour of the day.

Aug. 5. In Berners-street, Dame Susanna, widow of the late Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

From the effects of an ague caught at Ciudad Rodrigo, aged 18, R. S. Halletts, second son of Wm. H. esq. of Denford, Berks; a lieutenant in the 52d foot.

At Brighton, in his 72d year, Mr. John Sherer, of Camberwell.

At Boconnoc, Watson Sharman, esq. steward to Lord Grenville.

Aug. 6. In George-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Eliz. Higgon, widow of the late Rev. Thos. H. rector of Ingestrie, co. Stafford.

At Cheltenham, aged 23, John Grant Ranken, esq. in the East India Company's service.

Aug. 7. Aged 89, Mrs. Pearson, of Great Ormond-street.

At Beaumaris, aged 89, Mrs. Meyrick, relict of O.-P. M. esq. of Bodorgan, M. P. for the county of Anglesey.

At Edinburgh, in consequence of wounds received at the taking of the French colony at the Cape of Good Hope, under Lieut.-gen. Sir David Baird, accelerated by a severe cold, caught when in camp in the county of Donegal, in the summer of 1811, Capt. Alex. Chisholm, 72d reg.

Aug. 8. At Bath-Easton, Thomas-Herbert Noyes, M. A. vicar of that parish, and formerly student of Christ-church, Oxford, by the Dean and Chapter of which he was presented in 1798 to the Vicarage, and in that year married a sister of Sir E.-B. Littlehales, bart. by whom he has left two sons. The Rev. T.-H. Noyes was the only son of T.-H. Noyes, esq. of Berkhamstead, by Elizabeth, daughter of Chas. Halsey, esq. of Great Gaddesden, Herts. He was educated at Harrow-school, and afterwards went to Oxford, where, during a long residence, he was uniformly and highly esteemed for his many virtues by a most respectable circle of friends, equally distinguished for their learning and their worth. His illness was of very short duration; but he was not unprepared to meet the Great King of Terrors, by a mind habituated to religious impressions, and an upright and blameless life.

At her father's, Balsham, co. Cambridge, suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. C.-R. Pritchett, of the Charter-house.

Aged 63, Mr. R. Needham, of Liverpool, distiller.

Aug. 9. The wife of B. Vaughan, esq. of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. William Evans, of Walthamstow.

In his 74th year, Mr. Fenning, of Ravensbury-grounds, Mitcham.

At Ardgowan, in his 74th year, Sir J. Shaw Stewart, bart. of Blackdale, Greenock, and Ardgowan.

Aug. 10. At Santry-house, near Dublin, the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth Domville, daughter of the Bp. of Kildare, and wife of Compton D. esq. See Part I. p. 482.

Aug.

Aug. 11. At Bishop's Waltham, Hants, the Rev. John Vodin Walters, Master of the Grammar-school there, and brother to the Rev. Charles Walters, whose death was recorded in our Obituary for March 1811 (vol. LXXXI. p. 301.) He died as he had lived, a Christian! He served for 10 years the curacy of Exton; and afterwards, for 16 years, the curacy of Meon Stoke: and such was his punctuality in the discharge of his duty, that although his residence was four miles distant, and his road over bleak downs, he bore the Summer's heat and Winter's cold, and was never known to be even a few minutes beyond his time; so scrupulously exact in the fulfilment of his clerical and scholastic duties, and unhappily so neglectful of himself, as to be called off the stage of action at a period before his good constitution afforded any reasonable grounds to suppose. He never allowed himself relaxation, but it was from duty to study; and even those periods of vacation which the school allowed, were occupied with his books. As a writer observes, "There is a poignant delight in study, often subversive of human happiness." His intense application to all his duties has removed a useful member of society and a highly-respected Clergyman, from the Church, from his family, and from the world—and at the age of 51! The Writer of this article accompanying him once over the downs to his Church, they were accosted by a little Shepherd-boy, who, leaving his flock, came running down, and instantly repeated a Hymn, made his rustic bow, and rejoined his flock. Last Easter Monday, near 50 of the children of his parish were seen accompanying him in their best apparel, after morning service, to a neighbouring shop, where they were rewarded with a plum-cake and 6d. each, for their attention to his instruction during Lent, and for saying their Catechism well. On his walks home on a Sunday evening, some of his parishioners generally accompanied him part of the way for the benefit of his conversation; and on his return to his pupils, previous to Evening-prayer, they heard his observations of a religious tendency, and frequently either on the Epistle or Gospel for the day. Joining religious to moral instruction, has enabled him to send forth into the world from under his tuition many estimable characters who are to be found in the neighbouring towns surrounding his school, and whose attachment will not close with his life. For some months his worn-out constitution obliged him to resign his Curacy, and the rapid advance of his disorder was seen and felt by all but himself: his strong mind and masculine piety, joined to his full resignation to the Divine Will, made him to the last

a cheerful friend in conversation; and when the stroke of Death attacked him, he observed, "He was no King of Terrors to him." His unostentatious disposition led him to commemorate the late Jubilee in a peculiar manner in his parish: it was by giving to the poor house-keepers a good dinner to each, and only known to one person at the time; and it has since been understood, that the whole of his salary was devoted to relieve the poor of it; so that he did the duty for the love of it. His desires for the spiritual welfare and improvement of his flock were ever uppermost in his mind; and he has been heard to say, "he should like to die at his post," meaning his pulpit. In his parish is to be found a book, that it is much to be wished was not so generally forgotten—the late edition of the Homilies; and so cautious was he before he distributed it, that he examined every word of it by the old black letter edition. His last public act of duty, like his late lamented brother's, was his assisting in the administration of the sacrament on Whitsunday to a large body of communicants in this church; and whose feelings were visible at the sight of his debilitated person, from a strong, powerful, florid figure. From this period, neither change of air nor medical aid had any good effect on him: he gradually sunk, till, at last, after a few struggles, he went off as in an agreeable slumber, first looking round his bed, and on each attendant there, giving his blessing with a warmth peculiar to himself. He then, in an animated tone, and correct delivery, prayed earnestly for the King, the Royal Family, the Ministers of Religion, and for his Country. This Christian patriot then turned round on his pillow, and having uttered a few ejaculations, and quoted some suitable sentences of Scripture, breathed out his soul with the greatest resignation and composure; and, to use the language of the inimitable Watts,

"— The watch of angels that patrol
The British sky, have notic'd his ascent,
Near the meridian-star."

A neighbouring Clergyman, writing to another, says; "The works of this truly Christian Saint will follow him to the judgment-seat, where, through his Saviour's intercession, he will hereafter meet the reward of his labours." His Sermons were plain, practical, perspicuous, and powerful; his ideas lively; his language clear; his subject the grand precepts of the Gospel; energetic and faithful, they were delivered from the heart, they reached the heart. His reasoning sound; his feelings pathetic; and the consequence of all this was, evident improvement in his parish, and their esteem and affection gained. A few plain inhabitants of a country village are as capable of appreciating the value

of these things as the more polished residents of a town; and he has left prepared for the press, a Volume of Sermons on subjects that have been pleasing and instructive. His benevolence also led him to remember the poor of the three parishes with which he had been connected, and also the County Hospital, by donations to each. His funeral was numerously attended by many of his parishioners, and also those of Bishop's Waltham. In the service was introduced the 90th Psalm, New Version, five verses, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12, accompanied by an excellent organ; and this awful and impressive ceremony was concluded at the tomb, in which he was deposited with his late brother:—so rest the Adelphi!

“In Death's soft slumbers lull'd to rest,
They sleep in silence, and are blest

With gently-pleasing peace,
Till the last morning's op'ning ray
Unfolds the bright eternal day
Of active life—and bliss.”

“To your record of the Rev. *John Vodin Walters's* much lamented death,” a Correspondent observes, “I request you will add my sincere report of his most exemplary life, spent in the uniform exercise of all religious and moral principles and practices, the constant performance of every public and private duty. It is not enough that the body of such a man be committed to earth, and his soul to heaven; ‘must no more be done?’ Yes, it is due to the memory of his own merits, as well as for the benefit of his example to others, that those who knew him should inform those who did not, of his most excellent character and conduct; so that all may unite in the just tribute to his rare qualities; to which I therefore bear this cordial testimony from my long experience of his assiduous offices and indefatigable services, for many years, as a School-master at Bishop's Waltham, and a Minister of Meonstoke; the anxious expectations of both which parishes were gratified by the zealous performance of funeral sermons; at the former by the Rev. Mr. Ogle, and at the latter by the Rev. Mr. Poulter, to congregations dissolved in tears under the impression of their equally irreparable loss. Without more detail, let this one fact, within my own knowledge, speak for all, that he dispensed the whole profits of his profession in the exertions of his charity—*ex uno disce omnia*. As a single trait, also, of the repute in which he stood, one neighbouring Clergyman, inferior only to him in respectability, said of him to another, “This man brings us all to shame.” Meaning to do him all justice, without any flattery, I feel bound to mention his faults, if I knew any; but I neither know of any virtue he did not, or of any vice he did, possess; being as nearly perfect as human

nature admits. If it was ever imputed to him that he was too exigent of duty from others, be it answered that he never exacted from others so much as he constantly himself performed. It is not herein meant so much to insinuate his eminent greatness, as to assert his excellent goodness; but if his talents were not of the most brilliant, they were of the most useful kind, and the best calculated for the best purposes, both for his own credit, and the benefit of others—namely, those of religion, morality, and charity, which he not only as a Christian divine and moralist professed and practised himself, but as an able pastor and master, communicated and exemplified to others in general, particularly to his congregation and scholars. As he lived a life of piety and virtue, so he died a death of devotion, in the last act of praying for all mankind, as well as for himself. If the old English appellation of Worthy were resumed, which has been too long disused, I hope not for want of being deserved, to him it would have applied; he would have been esteemed a Worthy. In conclusion, it is observable, that in the short space of one year both his eldest brother and himself, of similar characters and conduct, in similar occupations, at the same place, as Clergymen and Schoolmasters, have been alike prematurely taken off by a rapid decay, in the midst of life, of apparently robust frames, and strong constitutions, confirmed by habitual temperance; in all respects a true parallel to each other,—*par nobile fratrum!*—having left their two disconsolate widows, and one common heir, who more than promises to be their worthy successor not only in the same public occupations of Clergyman and Schoolmaster, at the same place, but also in his private capacity; forming altogether a most comprehensive as uncommon instance of an uniformly meritorious family.”

Aug. 11. In Soho-square, aged 49, Esther, wife of Mr. Otto Bichner.

Aug. 12. At Little Chelsea, Mrs. Ranson, relict of the late W. R. esq. of the Old Jewry.

James Sheppard, esq. of Upton, Essex.

At Southampton, the wife of Maj.-gen. Chester, Coldstream-guards, and youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

Suddenly, whilst walking in his garden, Mr. Orton, gardener, Leicester.

Aug. 12. At Brompton-on-Swale, co. York, at the advanced age of 84, Mr. Robert Carter; having, as he himself predicted, survived his wife but a few months, who closed a most useful and meritorious life of 75 years, on the 2d of Dec. last. It does not often happen, that an aged couple, who have passed many years together in conjugal harmony and felicity, long outlive each other: so he, though in
his

his usual health at that time, had been visibly and rapidly declining ever since. It was their happiness and comfort, however, through the pressure of age and sickness, to experience the tender assiduities of a beloved daughter, who soothed their infirmities, in every way, by a most exemplary and unremitting attention. Mr. C. was formerly a considerable farmer and grazier, having, together with his father, occupied the farm at Hung-riggs in the township of Scorton, for upwards of 50 years. In matters relating to all sorts of stock, he possessed, in his day, great knowledge and discrimination; and his judgment, as to particular breeds and weight, was often appealed to and relied upon. On the first introduction of turnips into this country, before the different modes of sowing them by the drill and other contrivances were adopted, his expertness at the broad-cast method, from a peculiar nicety of finger, was such, that he could distribute the seed, as though they had been planted; and was accordingly sent for, as a great favour, and to oblige particular friends, for miles for that purpose. For, being of a disposition that never did or meditated harm to mortal man, his pleasure was to assist and befriend. Having sustained deep losses by the distemper among horned cattle, and by the depression of every article in agriculture, at the time of the American war, he then retired to a small family inheritance, where "he kept the noiseless tenor of his way" in the same undeviating integrity, plain honesty, and undesigned simplicity of character, for which he was always well known, and universally respected. His remains were deposited by those of his wife in Easby church-yard. Mr. C. has left four children: two sons, both in the church; and two daughters; the elder, widow of the late William Wallace, esq. professor of Scots law in the university of Edinburgh; the younger, unmarried.

Aug. 13. At Winchester, in his 18th year, Thomas M. eldest son of Thomas Deane, esq.

Timothy O'Brien, esq. of Bath. Distress at the loss of an affectionate wife about four months since, it is supposed, accelerated his death.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the late Wm. R. esq. of Pledwick-hall, near Wakefield.

Aug. 14. In Mansfield-street, Portland-place, S. R. Gaussen, esq. of Brookman's-park, Herts.

In his 87th year, Wm. Seager, esq. of Great Shire lane, Carey-street.

The wife of Mr. John Walton, dry-salter, of Old Swan-stairs.

At Drayton-green, Middlesex, the wife of W. Morse, esq.

At Brompton, Elizabeth, wife of H. Stebbing, esq. daughter of J. Whitmore, esq. formerly of the Hey Wood, co. Hereford.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 76, Heneage Parker, esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse.

Aug. 15. Aged 30, Anne, wife of S. Lovat, esq. of New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

At Brompton, Mrs. Ramsay, mother of the lady of the Right Hon. John M. Mahon.

At Baldock, aged 90, Mrs. Ellen Roe, widow of Rev. Samuel R. late vicar of Stotford, Bedfordshire.

At the Anchor-inn, Horsham, returning from Worthing, in a fit of apoplexy, the wife of W. Long, esq. of Kempston-house, near Bedford.

The wife of Robert Jones Adeane, esq. of Babraham, co. Cambridge, and sister of Sir Patrick Blake, bart. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Eaton, co. Northampton, Mary, wife of Rev. F. Jones, rector of Throckingham and Sutton.

At Lymptone, Devon, Catherine, dau. of Mr. Rule, of Clapham-common.

Aug. 16. In Warwick-square, Newgate-street, Mr. Page, vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral.

In his 71st year, Mr. Richard Clarke, of Sutton, Surrey.

At Llandough Cottage, North Wales, aged 79, Mr. Charles Thomas, many years of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Aug. 17. In her 60th year, Mrs. Charlotte Fothergill, of the Edgware-road, Paddington.

Aug. 18. At Stockwell, after a lingering illness, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, in his 34th year, Mr. W. P. Windus, of St. John's-street.

Aged 36, Miss E. Surman, of Horspath, Oxon.

At Winchester, aged 26, Ensign Bradford, 26th regiment.

Aug. 19. At the Free-school, in Primrose-street, of which he had been master 36 years, Mr. John Ellis. He was born at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, in 1744, where his family, originally from Pontefract, had lived in credit for several generations. During the largest portion of a long life his studies had been principally theological. He was a man of mild manners, of an exemplary moral character, and of useful talents.

In Guildford-place, Thomas Wingfield, esq. of Dinthall, Selop.

Aug. 20. Mr. Edward Lee, of the White Harr, Bocking, Essex.

Aug. 21. At Islington, aged 58, Mrs. Eliz. Fisher, late of Bond-street.

In his 84th year, Mr. Thomas Bell, of Southwark.

At Cheshunt, in her 89th year, Mrs. Margaret Campbell.

Aug. 22. At Wanstead, Essex, in her 75th year, Mrs. Paris, widow of the late John P. esq.

Aug. 23. At Hackney, aged 16, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Edw. Robinson, Cheapside.

In St Katherine's-square, Mrs. Mary Twyman, sister of the late J. T. esq.

In the Minster-yard, York, Geo. Dawson, esq. formerly a member of the Council at Madras.

Aug. 24. Aged 18, Edward, son of Mr. C. H. Hancock, of Clapton, Middlesex.

At Turnham-green, Mrs. Griffiths, widow of the late Dr. G. and sole remaining daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Clarke, of St. Alban's.

At Southampton, J. S'anderwick, esq. late of Ovington-house, near Alresford, in the commission of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for Hants.

Aug. 25. Aged 31, Mary Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Hogard, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

Aug. 26. At Tenterden, Kent, Edward Giles, youngest son of John Butler Pomfret, esq.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXXXII. pp. 300, 391, 673. The late Dr. Garthshore's personal property, according to the probate of his will at Doctors' Commons, was "*sub* 60,000*l.*" so that we were right in our first statement.

P. 398. The letter addressed by the late Mr. C. Jebb Lofft to Mrs. Lofft, while it expresses an affectionate feeling towards his sister, betrays an *inconsistency* in his wishing a considerable sum, of which he would have become possessed, had he survived his father, on that father's death should be divided amongst the poor of the parishes of Stanton and Troston, while that very sum, according to settlement (as he, by his rash act, never could receive), becomes the right in expectancy of that sister, whose peace of mind he was so anxious should not be wounded from a knowledge of the premature termination of his life.

P. 449. John Clerk, esq. of Edlin, was well known as the inventor of that system of tactics, under which the British navy has acquired such unrivalled glory. Never, in any former instance, have the speculations of the closet been more powerfully felt in the affairs of the world. In looking into the history of naval warfare, we find, that, previous to the year 1780, there was no way of forcing an unwilling adversary to a close and decisive action; and the French accordingly, when they met a British fleet eager for battle, always contrived, by a skilful system of naval manœuvres, to elude the blow, and to pursue the object of their voyage: either parading on the ocean, or transporting troops and stores

for the attack or defence of distant settlements; and thus wresting from the British the fair fruits of their superior gallantry, even while they paid a tacit tribute to their gallantry, by planning a defensive system to shelter them from its effects; in which they succeeded so well, that the hostile fleets of Britain and France generally parted, after some indecisive firing. This desideratum in naval tactics, was first seen and remedied by the inventive genius of Mr. Clerk. He plainly demonstrated, with all the force of mathematical evidence, that the plan adopted by the British, of attacking an enemy's fleet at once, from van to rear, exposed the advancing ships to the formidable battery of the whole adverse fleet, by which means they were crippled and disabled, either for action or pursuit: while the enemy might bear away and repeat the same manœuvre, until their assailants were tired out by a series of such fruitless attacks. He then suggested a more decisive and certain mode of fighting; and finally, he pointed out the grand and brilliant manœuvre, so congenial to the character of British seamen, of piercing the enemy's line, which instantly insured a close action. The system of naval tactics was thus perfected, for the British sailor, disdaining stratagem, only wanted to fight his enemy on equal terms, and relied on his own valour for the event. Mr. Clerk's discovery was communicated to Admiral Rodney; and its value is attested by the brilliant victory which followed, and by that unbroken series of successes which have ever since distinguished the naval history of the country.

P. 508. Of the late Mr. Dutens there is a good mezzotinto, by Fisher, published Jan. 1, 1777, by W. Shropshire, under which is written "The Rev. Mr. Dutens, A. M. F. R. S."—He was presented, by the Duke of Northumberland, to the rich rectory of Ellesdon, alias Elsdon, in Northumberland; and was honoured by the appointment of Historiographer to the King.—His publications were, "Recherches sur l'Origine des Decouvertes attribues aux Modernes, &c. Paris, 1766," 2 vols. 8vo. "An Inquiry into the Origin of the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns; wherein it is demonstrated that the most celebrated Philosophers have, for the most part, taken what they advance from the Works of the Ancients; and that many important Truths in Religion were known to the Pagan Sages. Translated from the French of the Rev. Mr. Dutens, Rector of Elsdon in Northumberland. With considerable Additions, communicated by the Author, 1769," 8vo. "Explication des quelques Medailles de Peuple, de Villes, et de Rois Grecques et Pheniciennes. 1773," 4to. "An Explanation of certain Greek and Phenician Medals;

Medals; 1773," 4to. "An Explanation of some Phœnician Medals in the Cabinet of Mr. Duane; 1774," 4to. "Itineraire des Routes les plus fréquentées; ou, Journal d'un Voyage aux Villes principales de l'Europe, en 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771. A Londres, 1777," 8vo. "Histoire de ce qui s'est passé pour l'établissement d'une Régence en Angleterre. Par M. L. D. Ne D. R. D. L. Ge. Be. 1789," 8vo. Dr. Clarke, in his "Travels in Russia," describing an interesting visit to Plato, the venerable Archbishop of Moscow, says, "He was preceptor to the Emperor Paul, and is known to the World by his correspondence with Monsieur Dutens.... He complained much of Dutens, for having published his correspondence without his permission; saying, "he had therein endeavoured to prove the Pope was Antichrist, of which he was fully convinced; but that he much feared the resentment of the Court of Rome."—We told him, "we thought his fears might now subside, as that Court was no longer formidable to any one."—"Oh," said he, "you do not know its intrigues and artifices: its character resembles that of the antient Romans; patient in concealing malice; prompt to execute it when opportunity offers; and always obtaining its point in the end."—See a full exculpation of Mr. Dutens on this subject, written by himself, in our vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 641.

P. 669. The magnitude of the literary and scientific productions of *Richard Kirwan*, esq. fill the mind with admiration: his works have done honour to his country, and a general service to mankind—his researches did not terminate in mere speculation—he gave new life to Chemistry, but he was the parent of Mineralogy. A Mineralogical Society, lately instituted in Dublin, has been called, from his name, the Kirwanian Society. The Universities of every country have distinguished others by conferring a gift of their honours, but they conferred honour on themselves by distinguishing Mr. Kirwan. His country, through him, has obtained a high rank amongst the learned nations of the earth—she has lost in him a distinguished ornament; but he has left her a portion of dignity unknown to the records of Irish literature. In this great man, the private societies of his acquaintance have lost the

most inexhaustible sources of useful and interesting conversation, the learned societies the richest and most valuable treasure: his name has been familiarized to the records of every learned body in the literary world; they have sought every opportunity to invite him amongst them, and have addressed him in the language of gratitude and admiration—

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

Part II. p.92.a. Mr. *Wharrey* (not *Warre*) was the only son of William and Ruth Wharrey, late of the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Middlesex.

P. 93. The prominent excellencies in Dr. *Morton's* life, were right thinking and purity of conduct. He possessed bold and independent principles, both in politics and religion; and was to the utmost extent an abettor of the freedom of inquiry, of the uncontrolled liberty of the press, and of unfettered discussion. His practice as a physician, both in the West Indies and England, was, a part of his time, very extensive; and when he declined much of this through age, and a wish to close a life of continual exertion in retirement and quietude, he still extended his advice, without a fee, to his friends, his acquaintance, and the needy. He was a good scholar, and most profoundly read, indefatigable in his researches, almost boundless in knowledge, and if his various conversations could be collected, perhaps a richer fund of information, fine reasoning, and acute satire, could hardly be found since the writings of Voltaire. Pure religion, integrity, the most circumspect morals, humanity, and universal philanthropy, marked the conduct of this very great and very good man. The writer of this sketch is impelled to make it, in gratitude to the memory of a friend, of infinite solace, improvement, and entertainment to himself and family; and hopes some one, better qualified, will more at length transmit to the publick the life and sentiments of a character of such inestimable value.

Ibid. The age of *John Broadwood*, esq. of Kensington, was 81, not 102. He acquired a large property as a manufacturer of Piano Fortes in Great Pulteney-str. St. James's; and was in town, and overlooking his workmen, the day before his death.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in August 1812 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Navigation, 1047*l.* 10*s.* ex half-yearly dividend, 22*l.* 10*s.* clear.—Swansea, 180*l.* ex dividend 10*l.* per share clear.—Moumouth, 105*l.*—Montgomery, 80*l.* with 5*l.* dividend.—Leeds and Liverpool, 207*l.* with approaching dividend.—Grand Junction, 200*l.* 202*l.* 210*l.*—Old Union, 95*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 25*l.* 10*s.*—Huddersfield, 20*l.*—Ellesmere, 70*l.*—Lancaster, 23*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 19*l.* ex dividend 7*s.*—London Dock Stock, 110*l.* 108½*l.*—Globe Assurance, 109*l.*—Rock Assurance, 7*s.* Premium.—Sun Fire Assurance, 160*l.*—Sun Life, 6*l.* Premium.—Scotch Mines Stock, 109*l.* per cent. ex dividend.—English Copper Shares, 7*l.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 21 to August 15, 1812.

Christened.		Buried.		2 and 5		167		50 and 60		122	
Males	- 1012	} 1924	Males	- 772	} Between	5 and 10	62	60 and 70	96	}	
Females	912		Females	729		10 and 20	60	70 and 80	77		
Whereof have died under 2 years old				479		20 and 30	106	80 and 90	27		
Peck Loaf				6s. 8d.		30 and 40	152	90 and 100	2		
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.						40 and 50	146				

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	150	4	83	9	69	1	59	3	79	3	Essex	145	8	83	0	70	0	57	2	72	9
Surrey	155	4	88	0	72	0	63	8	83	0	Kent	137	10	65	0	67	8	56	2	70	8
Hertford	138	10	73	0	57	0	52	4	72	3	Sussex	149	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Bedford	145	8	80	0	66	3	54	8	76	10	Suffolk	135	2	00	0	60	7	00	0	73	11
Huntingd.	140	2	00	0	69	0	53	0	73	5	Camb.	135	8	88	0	60	0	54	10	70	8
Northam.	144	8	106	0	76	0	52	0	76	6	Norfolk	130	8	00	0	57	9	43	0	00	0
Rutland	149	0	00	0	83	0	48	0	80	0	Lincoln	147	0	101	6	82	9	53	7	74	7
Leicester	134	0	00	0	71	5	50	7	75	4	York	154	2	126	8	69	9	61	10	81	11
Nottingh.	146	8	104	3	83	0	58	4	79	6	Durham	156	9	00	0	00	0	57	5	00	0
Derby	144	6	00	0	90	0	61	4	81	9	Northum.	140	1	128	0	87	8	58	11	00	0
Stafford	164	0	00	0	93	0	62	5	87	7	Cumberl.	152	7	118	0	94	10	68	5	00	0
Salop	191	6	141	4	107	8	59	1	00	0	Westmor.	166	0	124	0	73	7	76	3	00	0
Hereford	185	3	83	2	81	4	50	1	73	7	Lancaster	155	7	00	0	00	0	57	2	81	0
Worcester	162	6	76	4	75	9	56	9	74	2	Chester	160	0	00	0	00	0	67	6	00	0
Warwick	156	10	00	0	72	7	57	1	77	1	Flint	165	1	00	0	118	6	00	0	00	0
Wilts	146	4	00	0	79	6	55	0	89	8	Denbigh	181	4	00	0	99	11	57	7	00	0
Berks	144	3	00	0	74	3	57	3	81	6	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Oxford	145	8	00	0	72	0	53	9	66	10	Carnarv.	145	4	00	0	81	0	50	0	00	0
Bucks	151	8	00	0	75	0	59	2	75	0	Merionet.	161	9	00	0	104	0	61	0	00	0
Brecon	184	0	00	0	103	5	56	0	00	0	Cardigan	144	0	00	0	82	0	00	0	00	0
Montgom.	182	5	00	0	00	0	76	10	00	0	Pembroke	149	5	00	0	89	6	00	0	00	0
Radnor	186	9	00	0	102	7	56	7	00	0	Carmarth	153	8	00	0	94	8	42	0	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.											
155 0 98 2 79 10 56 2 77 6										168 2 00 0 00 0 54 8 00 0											
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Gloucest.											
I I I I										155 7 00 0 81 0 55 4 00 0											
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Somerset											
150 3 97 11 77 9 54 9 78 2										165 1 00 0 72 0 45 8 82 0											
										Monmo.											
										184 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0											
										Devon											
										151 2 00 0 81 6 00 0 00 0											
										Cornwall											
										150 5 00 0 82 8 45 4 00 0											
										Dorset											
										159 9 00 0 80 0 56 0 00 0											
										Hants											
										155 1 00 0 60 0 56 2 82 9											
										150 3 97 11 77 9 54 9 78 2											

PRICES OF FLOUR, August 24:

Fine per Sack —s. to 120s. Seconds 110s. to 115s. Bran per Q. 18s. to 20s. Pollard 34s. to 37s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from August 10 to August 15:

Total 11,161 Quarters. Average 140s. 8d.—2s. 4½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 15, 57s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 17, 47s. 1¾d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 28:

Kent Bags	.....5l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Kent Pockets	.....5l. 12s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	.....4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex Ditto	.....5l. 5s. to 7l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	.....5l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	.....11l. 0s. to 12l. 12s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 28:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 3l. 3s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 18s. Straw 5l. 1s. Clover 7l. 10s.—Smithfield, Old Hay 5l. 12s. 6d. Straw 2l. 16s. 6d. Clover 7l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, August 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	.....4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	.....5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	.....5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts about 673. Calves 220.	
Pork	.....6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 7800. Pigs 300.	

COALS, August 24: Newcastle 47s. to 54s. 3d.—Sunderland 46s.

SOAP, Yellow, 90s. Mottled 104s. Curd 108s. CANDLES, 13s. per Dozen. Mou'ds 14s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9d. Clare 4s. 9d. Whitechapel 4s. 8d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1812.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per C. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Omnium. 2 pr.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	S. Sea New An.	India Bonds. 10 dis.	Ex. Bills. (3¼.) 4 dis.	Ex. Bills. (3½.) 5 pr.
1	212½	56¼	56¼	73	88½	15½											
2	Sunday																
3	212½	56¾	56¾	73½	88¼	15¾				2¼ pr.	163¾				9 dis.	3 dis.	5 pr.
4	212½	56¾	56¾	73½	88½	15¾			5 1/16	2¼ pr.	162¾	60½			8 dis.	2 dis.	5 pr.
5	213½	56¾	56¾	73½	88½	15¾		55½	5 1/16	2¼ pr.					8 dis.	1 dis.	5 pr.
6		57	56¾	73½	88½	15¾				2¼ pr.				56¼	8 dis.	1 dis.	5 pr.
7	215½	57	56¾	73½	88½	15¾		55½		2¼ pr.	163½	61			6 dis.	par	6 pr.
8	216	57½	56¾	73½	88¼	15¾				2¼ pr.	162½				6 dis.	par	5 pr.
9	Sunday																
10		57½	56¾	74½	89	15¾				2¼ pr.	163½				5 dis.	par	6 pr.
11	217½	57¼	57	74¼	89½	15¾				2¼ pr.	164				6 dis.	par	6 pr.
12	Holiday																
13	219	57¼	57¼	75	89½	15¾				5 pr.	165	61¼			10 dis.	par	5 pr.
14		57¼	57¼	75½	89½	15¾				3¾ pr.	165½		57½		9 dis.	1 dis.	5 pr.
15	219½	57¼	57¼	75½	89½	15¾				4½ pr.					9 dis.	2 dis.	5 pr.
16	Sunday																
17		58¼	58¼	75½	90½	15¾			5 1/16	5 pr.	168				10 dis.	2 dis.	5 pr.
18	220	58	57¾	75½	90¼	15¾			5 1/16	4½ pr.					10 dis.	3 dis.	5 pr.
19	219¼	58¼	58¼	75½	90¼	15¾		57½		4¼ pr.		61¾			9 dis.	2 dis.	4 pr.
20		58	57¾	75	90					4¼ pr.					9 dis.	2 dis.	3 pr.
21	220	58¼	58¼	75½	90¼			57½		4¼ pr.					8 dis.	1 dis.	5 pr.
22		58¼	58¼	75½	90½					5¼ pr.					7 dis.	2 dis.	5 pr.
23	Sunday																
24	Holiday																
25	221	58¼	58¼	75½	90½	15¾				5¼ pr.					6 dis.	par	5 pr.
26		58¾	58¼	75½	90½	15¾		57½		5¼ pr.			58¼		6 dis.	par	5 pr.
27	221¼	59	58¼	75½	90½	15¾				5½ pr.	169	62½			5 dis.	par	5 pr.
28	222	59¼	58¼	76	90¼	15¾		58¼		5¼ pr.					7 dis.	1 pr.	5 pr.
29		59¼	59	76¼	90¾	15¾	89¼			6¼ pr.	169					6 dis.	5 pr.
30	Sunday																