THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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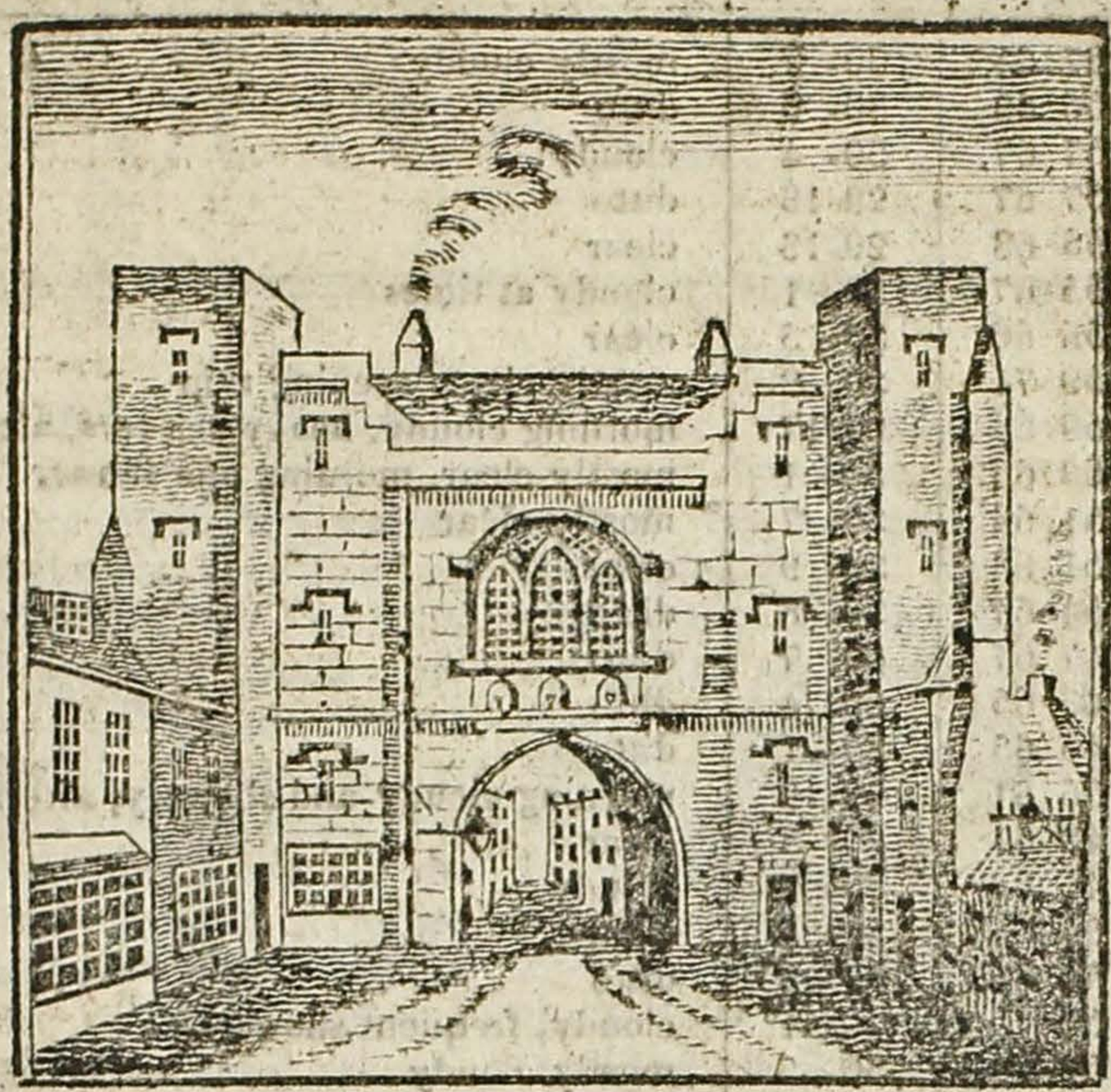

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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 September, 1812. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days.Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches.	20ths.	WEATHER.
1	57	64	30-	7	mostly cloudy
2	56	68	30-	6	ditto
3	57	67	30-	4	cloudy
4	57	67	29-	18	ditto
5	58	68	29-	18	clear
6	55	67	30-	1	cloudy at times
7	56	66	30-	3	clear
8	59	71	30-	2	mostly clear, evening rain
9	59	68	29-	17	morning cloudy, heavy showers, afternoon clear
10	60	66	30-	1	mostly clear, morning one shower
11	51	68	30-	7	mostly clear
12	51	68	30-	9	clear
13	54	67	30-	8	ditto
14	47	67	30-	7	ditto
15	43	65	30-	4	ditto
16	46	65	30-	1	ditto
17	56	61	29-	19	morning cloudy and showery, afternoon clear
18	48	61	30-	5	clear
19	41	62	30-	7	cloudy
20	55	66	30-	3	clear
21	54	66	30-	2	ditto
22	57	70	30-	1	cloudy, frequent showers
23	52	58	30-	3	mostly cloudy
24	45	61	30-	1	ditto
25	51	62	30-	3	cloudy, evening rainy
26	55	66	30-	5	cloudy, evening rain
27	56	68	30-	5	cloudy, afternoon rainy, windy
28	61	66	29-	14	cloudy, rainy, high wind
29	51	57	30-	0	cloudy
30	55	66	30-	1	cloudy, some rain

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 53-4 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 55-53 100ths; in 1810, 56-40 100ths; in 1809, 56-76 100ths; in 1808, 45-80 100ths; in 1807, 48-27 100ths; in 1806, 54-52 100ths; in 1805, 58 100ths; and in 1804, 56-32 100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 90 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 4 inches 5 100ths; in 1810, 2 inches 66 100ths; in 1809, 4 inches 16 100ths; in 1808, 4 inches 36 100ths; in 1807, 3 inches 69 100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 81 100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 59 100ths; and in 1804, 28 100ths of an inch.

Meteorological Table for October, 1812. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1812.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1812.
Sept.	°	°	°			*Oct.*	°	°	°		
27	57	67	62	30,10	fair	12	44	52	44	29,20	rain
28	62	66	55	29,74	rain	13	43	53	46	,05	fair
29	55	56	55	30,00	cloudy	14	47	52	45	28,85	rain
30	56	63	55	29,85	cloudy	15	46	54	42	29,16	showery
*O.*1	56	62	54	,77	cloudy with th.	16	45	55	42	,50	fair
2	48	65	48	,95	fair	17	40	54	50	,30	rain
3	46	66	46	30,00	fair	18	50	56	50	28,90	rain
4	50	66	50	29,90	fair	19	54	56	50	,57	stormy
5	54	65	57	,60	fair	20	51	56	45	,93	fair
6	60	64	46	,30	cloudy	21	46	52	48	29,68	fair
7	44	58	52	,39	fair	22	50	56	50	,45	fair
8	55	62	47	,20	stormy	23	49	55	43	,74	fair
9	47	57	50	,44	showery	24	43	56	48	,92	fair
10	50	56	50	,37	rain	25	50	55	50	,70	fair
11	50	53	45	,35	cloudy	26	47	54	45	,60	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For OCTOBER, 1812.

Mr. URBAN, *Stoke Newington, Oct. 3.*

THE occurrence of a very extraordinary volcanic eruption at St. Vincent's, one of the Caribbee Islands, having induced much surprise and inquiry, I transmit to you an authentic detail of particulars, drawn up by a scientific observer on the Island, and printed there. I received it from a neighbour of mine, intimately connected with the West Indies; and some of your constant Readers are anxious to see it recorded in your valuable Journal, for the information of the publick, and of posterity.

It may not be unimportant to add that additional communications, received by my neighbour, report, that all the European Settlers on the Caribbee lands of the Island, Windward or Eastward, in the vicinity of the Souffrier Mountain, suffered much, most of the estates being covered 10 or 12 inches thick, with stones and dust. One gentleman, proprietor of an estate on the opposite or South-West side of the Island, happened to be absent at the time of the explosion. On his return, he found the buildings and the estate completely covered with the volcanic eruption of dust, stones, &c. and that 27 of his negroes were killed. Many of the estates on the Island, however, will suffer but little. It is indeed thought, that *they* will benefit from the light coat of sand fallen upon them. In the course of a few days after the explosion, the rains that fell cleared the ground in many places, and vegetation began again to appear. The Rabacca river, that turned several mills, was completely dried up; but a hope was entertained that it would again run.

It is to be observed that the wind, between the Tropics, always blows to the Westward; and that Barbadoes, nevertheless, which is 70 miles *due East* of St. Vincent's, was actually covered, two inches thick, with the volcanic dust. Day-light did not appear in Barbadoes, on the day after the explosion, till two o'clock in the afternoon; and the inhabitants were obliged to use candles in their habitations and streets, to the above period. What is still more extraordinary, but no less true, is, that vessels at sea, some 300, and others 500, miles to windward of St. Vincent's, *had their decks covered with volcanic dust.* In the Islands of Grenada, Tobago, and Antigua, the garrisons were, at night, put under arms, in consequence of the thundering noise they heard, which they supposed to proceed from hostile fleets in the neighbourhood.

How to account for such extraordinary phænomena, is far beyond my power. It shall, therefore, be left to those who investigate the works of God in the natural world; and I will only express a wish, that these awful occurrences may lead us seriously to contemplate THE POWER AND MAJESTY OF THE GREAT CREATOR, and to prepare for THAT TREMENDOUS DAY, when the WHOLE "Earth shall tremble and quake, and the very foundation also of the hills shake, and be removed;" when "the Heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the Elements shall melt with fervent heat; the Earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up;" and when there will be heard, "as the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth: let us be glad, and rejoice, and give honour unto him."

Yours, &c. G. G.

"*Description of the Eruption of the* SOUFFRIER MOUNTAIN, *on Thursday Night the 30th April,* 1812, *in the Island of* ST. VINCENT.

"The Souffrier Mountain, the most Northerly of the lofty chain running through the centre of this Island, and the

the highest of the whole, as computed by the most accurate survey that has yet been taken, had for some time past indicated much disquietude; and from the extraordinary frequency and violence of earthquakes, which are calculated to have exceeded 200 within the last year, portended some great movement, or eruption. The apprehension, however, was not so immediate, as to restrain curiosity, or to prevent repeated visits to the crater, which of late had been more numerous than at any former period, even up to Sunday last, the 26th of April, when some gentlemen ascended it, and remained there for some time. Nothing unusual was then remarked, or any external difference observed, except rather a stronger emission of smoke from the interstices of the conical hill at the bottom of the crater. To those who have not visited this romantic and wonderful spot, a slight description of it, as it lately stood, is previously necessary, and indispensable, to form any conception of it, and to the better understanding the account which follows—for no one living can expect to see it again in the perfection and beauty in which it was on Sunday the 26th inst.

"About 2000 feet from the level of the sea (calculating from conjecture), on the South side of the mountain, and rather more than two-thirds of its height, opens a circular chasm, somewhat exceeding half a mile in diameter, and between 4 and 500 feet in depth: exactly in the centre of this capacious bowl rose a conical hill, about 260 or 300 feet in height, and about 200 in diameter, richly covered and variegated with shrubs, brushwood, and vines, above half-way up, and for the remainder, powdered over with virgin sulphur to the top. From the fissures in the cone and interstices of the rocks, a thin white smoke was constantly emitted, occasionally tinged with a slight bluish flame. The precipitous sides of this magnificent amphitheatre were fringed with various evergreens, and aromatic shrubs, flowers, and many Alpine plants. On the North and South sides of the base of the cone, were two pieces of water, one perfectly pure and tasteless; the other strongly impregnated with sulphur and alum. This lonely and beautiful spot was rendered more enchanting by the singularly melodious notes of a bird, an inhabitant of these upper solitudes, and altogether unknown to the other parts of the Island, hence fancifully called, or supposed to be, invisible, though it certainly has been seen, and is a species of the Merle.

"A century had now elapsed since the last convulsion of the mountain, or since any other elements had disturbed the serenity of this wilderness than those which are common to the Tropical tempest. It apparently slumbered in primæval solitude and tranquillity; and from the luxuriant vegetation and growth of the forest, which covered its sides from the base nearly to the summit, seemed to discountenance the fact, and falsify the records of the antient Volcano.—Such was the majestic and peaceful Souffrier on April the 27th; but we trod on '*ignem repositum cineri doloso*,' and our imaginary safety was soon to be confounded by the sudden danger of devastation. Just as the plantation bells rang 12 at noon on Monday the 27th, an abrupt and dreadful crash from the Mountain, with a severe concussion of the earth, and tremulous noise in the air, alarmed all around it. The resurrection of this fiery furnace was proclaimed in a moment, by a vast column of thick, black, ropey smoke, like that of an immense glass-house, bursting forth at once, and mounting to the sky; showering down sand, with gritty calcined particles of earth and favilla mixed, on all below. This, driven before the wind towards Wallibou and Morne Ronde, darkened the air like a cataract of rain, and covered the ridges, woods, and cane pieces, with light gray-coloured ashes, resembling snow when slightly covered by dust. As the eruption increased, this continual shower expanded, destroying every appearance of vegetation. At night a very considerable degree of ignition was observed on the lips of the crater, but it is not asserted that there was as yet any visible ascension of flame. The same awful scene presented itself on Tuesday; the fall of favilla and calcined pebbles still increasing, and the compact pitchy column from the crater, rising perpendicularly to an immense height, with a noise at intervals like the muttering of distant thunder. On Wednesday the 29th, all these menacing symptoms of horror and combustion still gathered more thick and terrific, for miles around the dismal and half-obscured Mountain. The prodigious column shot up with quicker motion, dilating as it rose, like a balloon. The sun appeared in total eclipse, and shed a meridian twilight over us, that aggravated the wintry gloom of the scene, now completely powdered over with falling particles. It was evident that the crisis was as yet to come; that the burning fluid was struggling for a vent, and labouring to throw off the superincumbent strata and obstructions, which suppressed the ignivomous torrent. At night it was manifest that it had

had greatly disengaged itself from its burthen, by the appearance of fire flashing now and then above the mouth of the crater.

"On Thursday the memorable 20th of April, the reflexion of the rising sun on this majestic body of curling vapour was sublime beyond imagination—any comparison of the Glaciers, of the Andes, or Cordilleras with it, can but feebly convey an idea of the fleecy whiteness and brilliancy of this awful column of intermingled and wreathed smoke and clouds. It afterwards assumed a more sulphureous cast, like what we call thunder-clouds; and in the course of the day a ferruginous and sanguine appearance, with much livelier action in the ascent, and a more extensive dilation, as if almost freed from every obstruction. In the afternoon the noise was incessant, and resembled the approach of thunder still nearer and nearer, with a vibration, that affected the feelings and hearing.—As yet there was no convulsive motion, or sensible earthquake. Terror and consternation now seized all beholders. The Charaibs settled at Morne Ronde, at the foot of the Souffrier, abandoned their houses, with their live stock and every thing they possessed, and fled precipitately towards town. The negroes became confused, forsook their work, looked up to the mountain, and, as it shook, trembled, with the dread of what they could neither understand or describe. The birds fell to the ground, overpowered with showers of favilla, unable to keep themselves on the wing; the cattle were starving for want of food, as not a blade of grass or a leaf was now to be found. The sea was much discoloured, but in no wise uncommonly agitated; and it is remarkable, that throughout the whole of this violent disturbance of the earth, it continued quite passive, and did not at any time sympathize with the agitation of the land. About four o'clock P. M. the noise became more alarming, and just before sun-set the clouds reflected a bright copper colour, suffused with fire. Scarcely had the day closed, when the flame burst at length pyramidically from the crater, through the mass of smoke; the rolling of the thunder became more awful and deafening. Electric flashes quickly succeeded, attended with loud claps; and now indeed the hurlyburly began. Those only who have witnessed such a sight, can form any idea of the magnificence and variety of the lightning and electric flashes; some forked zig-zag playing across the perpendicular column from the crater — others shooting upwards from the mouth like rockets of the most dazzling lustre—others like shells with their trailing fuzes flying in different parabolas, with the most vivid scintillations from the dark sanguine column, which now seemed inflexible, and immoveable by the wind. Shortly after seven P. M. the mighty cauldron was seen to simmer, and the ebullition of lava to break out on the N. W. side. This, immediately after boiling over the orifice and flowing a short way, was opposed by the acclivity of a higher point of land, over which it was impelled by the immense tide of liquified fire that drove it on, forming the figure V in grand illumination. Sometimes, when the ebullition slackened, or was insufficient to urge it over the obstructing hill, it recoiled back, like a refluent billow from the rock, and then again rushed forward, impelled by fresh supplies, and scaling every obstacle, carrying rocks and woods together in its course down the slope of the mountain, until it precipitated itself down some vast ravine, concealed from our sight by the intervening ridges of Morne Ronde. Vast globular bodies of fire were seen projected from the fiery furnace, and bursting, fell back into it, or over it, on the surrounding bushes, which were instantly set in flames. About four hours from the lava boiling over the crater, it reached the sea, as we could observe from the reflection of the fire, and the electric flashes attending it. About half past one another stream of lava was seen descending to the Eastward towards Rabacca: the thundering noise of the mountain, and the vibration of sound that had been so formidable hitherto, now mingled with the sullen monotonous roar of the rolling lava, became so terrible, that dismay was almost turned into despair: at this time the first earthquake was felt; this was followed by showers of cinders, that fell with the hissing noise of hail during two hours. At three o'clock a rolling on the roofs of the houses indicated a fall of stones, which soon thickened, and at length descended in a rain of intermingled fire, that threatened at once the fate of Pompeii, or Herculaneum. The crackling and coruscations from the crater, at this period, exceeded all that had yet passed. The eyes were struck with momentary blindness, and the ears stunned with the glomeration of sounds. People sought shelter in cellars, under rocks, or any where—for every where was nearly the same; and the miserable negroes flying from their huts, were knocked down or wounded, and many killed in the open air. Several houses were set on fire. The estates situated in the immediate vicinity

nity seemed doomed to destruction. Had the stones that fell been proportionally heavy to their size, not a living creature could have escaped without death: these having undergone a thorough fusion, were divested of their natural gravity, and fell almost as light as pumex, though in some places as large as a man's head. This dreadful rain of stones and fire lasted upwards of an hour, and was again succeeded by cinders from three till six o'clock in the morning. Earthquake followed earthquake almost momentarily, or rather the whole of this part of the Island was in a state of continued oscillation—not agitated by shocks vertical or horizontal, but undulated like water shaken in a bowl.

"The break of day, if such it could be called, was truly terrific. Darkness was only visible at eight o'clock, and the birth of May dawned like the day of Judgment; a chaotic gloom enveloped the mountain, and an impenetrable haze hung over the sea, with black sluggish clouds of a sulphureous cast. The whole Island was covered with favilla, cinders, scoria, and broken masses of volcanic matter. It was not until the afternoon the muttering noise of the mountain sunk gradually into a solemn, yet suspicious, silence! Such were the particulars of this sublime and tremendous scene, from the commencement to the catastrophe! To describe the effects is, if possible, a more difficult and truly most distressing task."

Mr. Urban, *Caversham, near Reading, Sept.* 20.

In your last Number, you have finally concluded your elaborate criticism upon the *Bibliomania* of Mr. Dibdin. The cut of the *Hawker* (taken from the work itself), and the observations of the Author relating to the subject of Hawking, amused me a good deal. From thence I went to the *Utopia* (edited by the same Reverend gentleman), and to Mr. Haslewood's reprint of *Juliana Berners;* wherein the subject appears to be well nigh exhausted. But judge, Sir, of my surprise and delight, when, turning to a corner of my library, in which are arranged about 150 duodecimo volumes of old and modern poetry, I discovered—what I was pretty sure of having possessed—a small chap-book upon the subject of *Hawking;* printed at Reading in 1776—and intituled, *Hawking Moralised.*

It is a collection of miscellaneous scraps of poetry, good, bad, and indifferent, upon this once popular amusement; and I send you two specimens from the same. In the first, which is the prettier of the two, the amusement affords a melancholy reflection, arising from the termination of it: in the second, the poet feels a loftiness of sentiment, which is perhaps expressed with some little inflation. In both cases the Hawker *moralises;* and hence the Miscellany takes its name, as above expressed.

From "*Hawking Moralised,*" printed at Reading, 1776, 12mo:

"My pretty Hawk a prettier Dove,
Holds fast 'twixt beak and feet;
While calling on its absent Love,
To seek the moss-wove seat,

He saw, and seiz'd. Oh! had his eye
Been dimm'd by age, or wing depress'd,
Fate had not doom'd the Dove to die,
Nor fix'd a thorn within my breast.

My Hawk shall lose his gingling bells,
Nor perch again upon my fist:
While of the past remembrance dwells,
From chace of bird I do desist.
My pretty Hawk a prettier Dove
Hath snatch'd at once from life and love."
P. 73.

From the same:

"Tantivy! the horn tells the breaking of day,
And merrily Foresters rise;
O'er heath and o'er meadow they prick their bold way,
While the Deer nimbly scampers and [flies.

Let these their favourite game pursue;
A different sport I keep in view:
My full-plum'd *Hawks* my thoughts engage;
And with the birds aërial war to wage
I hasten. See aloft my Faulcon flies,
And cuts with well-pois'd wing the liquid skies!

As thus he leaves the humble earth,
And spreads his gallant plumage to the sun,
In my fond breast a thousand thoughts take birth,
One vanishing as t'other hath begun.
'Tis thus, say I, with noble souls: they soar
Above this little grov'ling scene of things;
They the bright image of their God adore,
And heav'n-ward fly on faith-inspiring wings." P. 105.

If these extracts excite the curiosity, or gratify the taste, of the forementioned *Hawking Antiquaries,* I shall perhaps burden your pages with another specimen or two. The book cannot be parted with; but Mr. D.

or Mr. H. by putting themselves into the Reading Coach, may have a sight of it,—as well as a taste of stewed carp, caught and drest after the manner of Isaac Walton—in visiting their hearty well-wisher, RUSTICUS.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THIS Theatre opened on Saturday, the 10th of October, with *Hamlet*, to an immense audience. The public expectation had been so much excited, that the doors were crowded at an early hour; and the difficulty of entrance was excessive. When at length the crowd had slowly laboured their way into the Hall, they found other difficulties; and the passages to the doors for receiving money were scenes of nearly as much struggle and danger as the street. This hall is a large unornamented, oblong entrance, lighted by a handsome circular lamp, with a range of narrow iron-railing enclosing the pay-doors. The next progress is into a circular apartment, surrounded by columns, and covered by a dome. In the centre is a cast from the beautiful statue of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac, in the garden of Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton, left after her decease to the British Museum.

On the landing-place of each of the grand staircases, a line of railing, bronzed and gilt, is drawn across for the ticket-receivers; and those once passed, the audience are let loose among the galleries of this striking edifice. The general avenue to the upper part, in the interior, is a showy circular passage, running round the Shakspeare-hall, at about a third of its height, lighted with antique lamps of bronze, and branching off to the saloon and the boxes. The Saloon, on the construction of which the Architect probably occupied much of his means, is handsome, so far as size might assist its effect. Large ottomans are placed at intervals in two lines down the middle, and the recesses in the sides lined with sofas. The colour of the furniture is throughout scarlet. Two coffee-rooms close the extremities. Chandeliers and lamps, on antique models, are interspersed in great profusion. On the box-doors being opened, the Theatre blazes upon the eye; and it is scarcely possible for any eye to look upon it without being for the moment dazzled and delighted by its prodigal and luxuriant beauty. The back of the Boxes sweeps, as it appeared to us, a segment of about two thirds of a circle; but the front deviates with uncommon elegance, from a figure almost too precise and too unmanageable for the purposes of a theatre, and assumes the form of an irregular conchoid, or, to use a more familiar illustration, a horse-shoe, considerably flattened in the middle. This form gives great advantages in seeing and hearing, from bringing forward the audience more equally to the front. We understand that the centre boxes are 17 feet nearer the stage than in the Covent-Garden Theatre, and 16 feet nearer than in the former house. The front of the dress-boxes is simple and delicate; that of the first circle, retiring by a slight bend, is covered with gilding and colours; the fronts of the upper rows are gorgeously decorated with green and gold. The back of the boxes is a strong red; the cushions a deep crimson. To the credit of the Architect and the Committee, the Basket is wholly omitted. The Pit contains only 17 rows of seats, but it seems capacious and well-arranged; the entrances are at the back. The orchestra occupies but a part of it, and the seats at either end reach down to the stage. The aspect of the Stage is admirable: the place of the Stage-doors is filled up by two immense groupes, of gryphons or sphynxes in bronze, supporting each a brazen tripod of hydrostatic lights, the invention of Mr. Barton. The flame rises from a circle of thirty-six small tubes above the edge of the urn; and, from its brilliancy, wavering delicacy, and slight connection with its support, excited universal admiration. Over these, on a line with the first and second circles, are the Managers' boxes, small, and singularly tasteful: above these is a magnificent cornice; and the whole is surmounted by the statue of a Muse. This is all finely picturesque. From the overpowering brightness of the stage and the tripods, the eye rises to the graceful ornament of those recesses, that look, with their gold and imaged work, like pavilions in an Eastern garden, and from them gradually fixes on the pale and marble form of a Muse, surrounded with the severer lines of the architecture, slightly shaded from the burning brightness of the stage, and standing in all the grace of chaste, lonely, Greek simplicity. Two large green columns, with gilded capitals, limit the

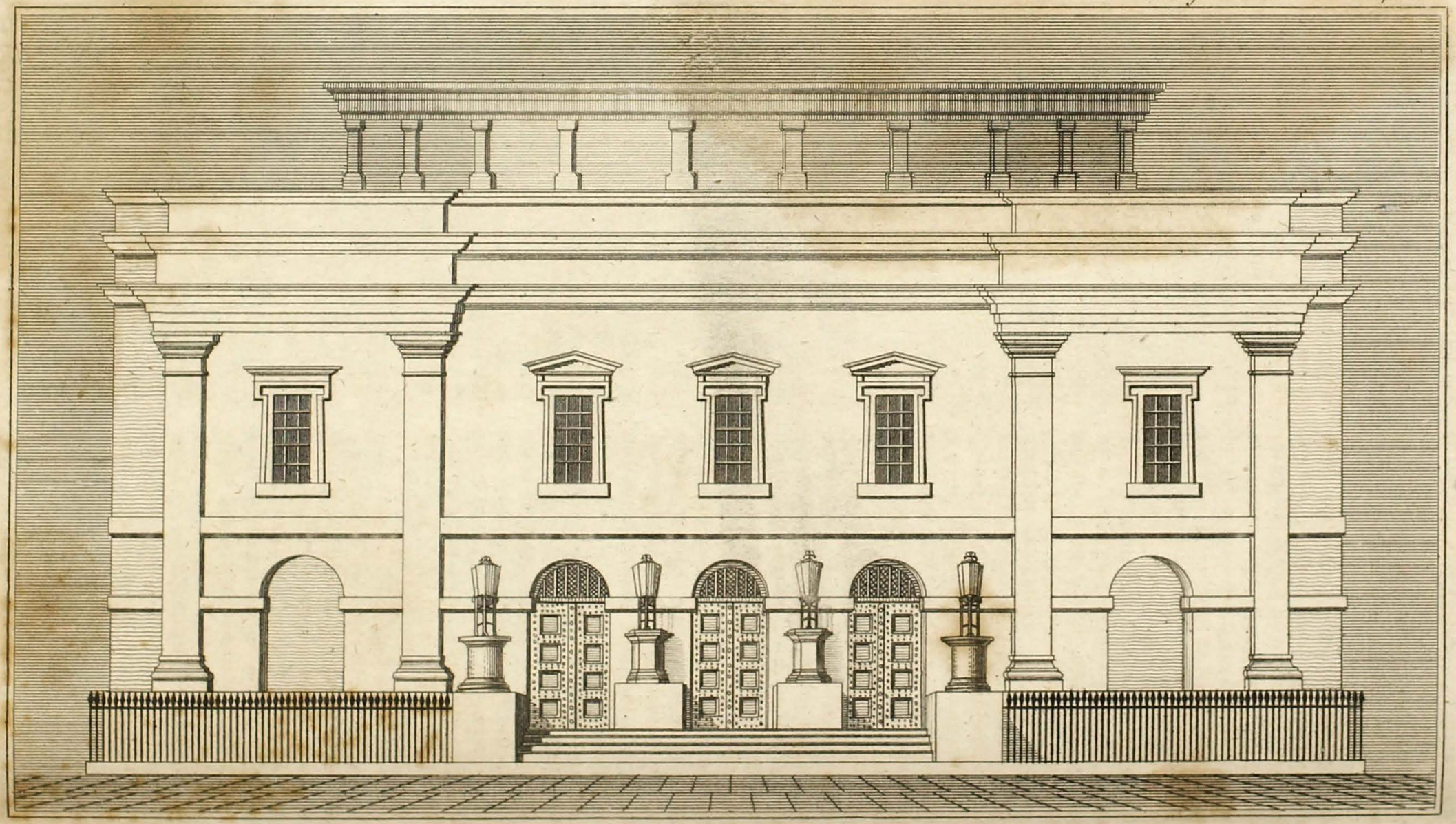
the stage on either side; and the Architect seems to have availed himself of them in a very able manner. From the comparative narrowness of the stage, it might have been feared that the figures of the performers would appear disproportionately large, at least to all that majority of the audience not perfectly on their level: but by bringing forward those pillars, and still more by, if we may so express ourselves, extending their pedestal on both sides of the proscenium, an immediate contrast is formed, which reduces the stature of the performer to the due proportion. From this, which struck us as a very happy expedient, the stage appeared to have all the advantage, without the inconvenience, of that size, which has given rise to so much complaint in the Covent-garden Theatre. On a comparison with this latter theatre, defects occur to us in both; but the mutual character differs so widely, that a perfect contrast is beyond our powers. The one produces its effect by rigid regularity; the other by various elegance. In the one, decoration obtrudes itself reluctantly, and is submissive to the sterner spirit of the Temple; in the other, the very wantonness of a luxuriant taste sports in all its fancies, and impresses all its touches with the spirit of an oriental palace. Shakspeare would have chosen Covent-garden for the stern passions of his *Othello*, or the desperate and sublime cruelty of his *Lady Macbeth*; but for the light elegance, and fairy beauty, and fantastic splendour of the *Tempest*, or the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, he would have turned unwillingly from Drury-lane. They are both able works, and do honour to the liberality and the skill by which they have been raised within so short a period; but a decision on their respective merits must depend on the peculiar habits of the decider.

Careful provision has been made to secure the audience against all danger. The circular wall, which forms the back of the boxes (which in all other theatres has been a framing of timber), is a solid brick wall, three feet thick; and at a distance of only eight feet from that wall is another, of concentric form, of 2 feet 3 inches thickness; the two being connected by strong brick arches, covered with stone above, forming the corridors or passages immediately at the back of the several tiers of boxes, and constituting a double barrier of uncombustible materials, to check the progress of fire. The staircases are entirely of stone; and the avenues and door-ways leading to them all so constructed, in point of materials and capacity, as to afford effectual security, both against fire, and pressure of the audience arising from sudden alarm. The external doors of the theatre, also, are so constructed as to open outwards as well as inwards. A system has also been adopted, which promises to secure the building from fire. For this the Theatre is indebted to the science and ingenuity of Col. Congreve, who has gratuitously undertaken to superintend its execution. It consists in the application of compressed air, by means of which water can be forced through pipes already laid to every part of the building. In the centre of the ceiling there is a head of Apollo upon a circular board, upon which the rays of the sun are painted, and which hangs a little lower than the rest of the ceiling round it. To this part of the ceiling a great pipe is conveyed, from which, by the operation of machinery over the ceiling, water may be discharged in great abundance, and by the horizontal whirling of the circular board beneath, be spread in a heavy shower over every part of the pit and boxes. The quantity of water in the reservoir at all times will be 200 hogsheads, which will be sufficient to keep all the pipes fully supplied about half an hour; and the Directors of the York-buildings Water-works are engaged to put their steam-engines in activity, and in 20 minutes to replenish the reservoir.

Of the Exterior appearance of this building, of which we have given a view of the principal front (*see Plate* I.), it can scarcely be necessary to say any thing. Simple in its form, and unobtrusive in its character, though solid and massive in all its parts, it presents little promise of the elaborate nature and finish of the internal edifice. The means of the Committee having been limited, it was their object to avoid all unnecessary expence.

This magnificent building will be completed for 112,000*l.* The expence, including lamps, lustres, stoves, grates, furniture, and Architect's commission, will not exceed 125,000*l.*: and the whole amount of expenditure, including scenery, wardrobe, and all the other properties, will not exceed 150,000*l.*

Mr



Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

A CORRESPONDENT, page 132, inquires about a person whom he calls Sir Jacob Ackworth, bart. He may be informed, that that gentleman was only a Knight, not a Baronet; that he was Surveyor of the Navy from 1715 to 1748-9, March 16, when he died—and that he had a daughter married to Sir George Wheate, bart. Whether he had any other issue, the Writer hereof is not informed. E.

The following, it is believed, is now first published from the Original, communicated to us by

A CONSTANT READER.

SIR, *Whitehall, July* 13, 1714.

THE Queen has commanded me to transmit to you the enclosed Petition of Alexander Charles, complaining that King Augustus has made a grant of the goods of Robert Gordon, deceased, in prejudice of him, who, as next heir, has a right to inherit. You are particularly to inform yourself of her Majesty's subjects settled in Poland, whether, upon the death of British merchants, the persons next of kin, if there was no testamentary disposition, have not always enjoyed their estates; and if so, whether such claim be founded upon any treaty that can be produced, or upon usage only. If you find you have good ground to interpose in favour of the present Petitioner, her Majesty thinks fit you should do it in the strongest manner; for it is not his case only, but that of the rest of her Majesty's subjects established in that country, who, I am told, are very numerous. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

Mr. Scot. H. BROMLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept.* 14.

IN the year 1702 the Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General of the Army, was expelled the House of Commons, for having *misapplied* the public money. This event is thus mentioned in the second volume of Smollett's History of England:

"No object ingrossed more time, or produced more violent debates, than did the inquiry into the public accounts. The commissioners, appointed for this purpose, pretended to have made great discoveries. They charged the Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General of the Army, with flagrant mismanagement. He acquitted himself in such a manner as screened him from all severity of punishment, nevertheless they expelled him from the House for a high crime and misdemeanour, in misapplying several sums of the public money. He thought proper to resign his employment."

In a MS. of the Earl's own-hand writing he thus alludes to this transaction:

"*Account of the violent and unjust Proceedings of the House of Commons against me in the year* 1702.

"*Wednesday, November* 11, 1702: Mr. Bromley, from the Commissioners for taking the Public Accounts, presented to the House a Narrative, or representation, of their proceedings, in relation to my Accounts as Paymaster of the Forces; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table. Ordered, that I should have a copy of the said Narrative. Resolved, that the House will, upon Friday se'nnight, take the said Narrative into consideration.

"*Thursday, November* 19, 1702: Ordered, that I should have time till this day se'nnight to give in my Answer to the said Narrative.

"*Thursday, November* 26, 1702: The Speaker acquainted the House, that he had received that morning a letter from me, that I could not bring in my Answer until Monday following, and therefore I desired time till then. Ordered, that I bring in my Answer on that day.

"*Monday, November* 30, 1702: I presented the House my Answer to the said Narrative, and it was read. Ordered, that the Commissioners of Accounts have a copy of it; and that, upon the desire of said Commissioners, Thursday next be appointed to deliver in their Reply.

"*Thursday, December* 3, 1702: Sir Godfrey Copley, from the Commissioners, acquainted the House that he had their Reply to my Answer, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it; whereupon, Resolved, that day, that the Commissioners have power to examine the Accounts of the Paymaster-General of the Army; although his Accounts have been delivered to former Commissioners, or that they have been

been passed by the Auditor of the Imprest. Resolved, also, that the House will proceed, to-morrow morning, to receive the proofs of the Commissioners to the several articles of their Narrative, and of my answers to the same.

"*Friday, December* 4, 1702: The House proceeded according to the said Order, and Resolved, that it appears to this House that the Paymaster-General of the Army hath given great and unnecessary delays, in his proceedings before the Commissioners for taking the Public Accounts. Resolved, also, that this House will, to-morrow morning, proceed to receive the proofs of the Commissioners to the several articles of their Narrative, and of my Answers to the same.

"*Saturday, December* 5, 1702: The House proceeded accordingly, and several Articles of the Commissioners were read, and my Answers to the same; and, after a long debate thereupon, Resolved, that the House will proceed farther, upon Monday morning next, upon the remaining articles of the Commissioners' Narrative and of my Answers.

"*Monday, December* 7, 1702: The House proceeded accordingly on that day; and the remaining articles, and my answers thereunto, being read and debated;

"Resolved, that it appears to this House that the said Commissioners had very good grounds for making their observations, laid before this House:

"Resolved, that all moneys issued to the Paymaster-General of the Army ought to be applied to the use of the Army and Forces only, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever:

"Resolved, that all Privy Seals, Orders of the Treasury, or other warrants, to the Paymaster-General of the Army, to apply the money in his hands to other than the use of the Army and Forces, are illegal and void:

"Resolved, that all Privy Seals or warrants to the Auditors of the Imprest, to pass accounts without proper vouchers, or to make any allowances other than according to the law and course of Exchequer, are illegal and void:

"Resolved, that the Commissioners have made good the allegations in their Narrative laid before this House.

"A motion being made, and the question being put, that the House do now adjourn; it passed in the Negative:

"Resolved, that it appears to this House that the Paymaster-General of the Army hath misapplied several sums of the public money.

"*Monday, January* 18, 1703: Mr. St. John, from the Commissioners, presented to the House a General State of Receipts and Issues of the Public Revenue, between Michaelmas 1700 and Michaelmas 1701, and between Michaelmas 1701 and Michaelmas 1702, with some observations thereupon; and the titles thereof were read. Resolved, that this House will, upon Friday morning next, take the said States into consideration.

"*Friday, January* 22, 1703: Ordered, that the consideration of that part of the observations in the said State, which related to me, should be adjourned till Monday following; but, other business intervening, the House did not proceed upon any thing relating to me till Friday, January 29, 1703; and the last observation being read, and a debate arising thereupon, it was adjourned till Monday following.

"*Monday, February* 1, 1703: The House resumed the adjourned debate upon the said last observation of the Commissioners; and the Resolutions of the 4th and 7th of December last relating to me being read: Resolved, that Richard Earl of Ranelagh, late Paymaster of the Forces, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, in misapplying several sums of the public money: Resolved, that Richard Earl of Ranelagh, for his said offences, be expelled the House."

Yours, &c. T. Faulkner.

Mr. Urban, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept.* 1.

UPON the Monument of George Carew, Earl of Totness, in Devon, and Baron of Clopton in this parish, erected by his Countess in Stratford-upon-Avon Collegiate Church, is the following inscription for Sir Thomas Stafford:

"Thomas Staffordus, strenuus militum ductor in Hibernia, et merito suo eques auratus, serenissimis Magnæ Britaniæ Regibus Jacobo et Carolo, eorumq; conjugibus Annæ et Henriettæ-Mariæ, ob

ob fidelem præstitam operam inter domesticos charus; quia cum illustri Comite ejusq; conjuge diu familiariter vixit, hic pariter requiescere voluit, donec Christi redemptoris voce ad æternam gloriam induendam, unà cum triumphatis beatorum cœlis resuscitabitur superstitib': Valedixit an'o ab exhibito in carne Messia supra millessimu' sexcentess'... ..... postquam omnibus notis gratis annos vixisset ....."

This Sir Thomas Stafford, who is said to have been an illegitimate son of the Earl of Totness, was secretary to that nobleman when President of Munster, in the reign of Elizabeth; and the Earl having compiled a History of the Rebellion in Ireland, which he had so successfully appeased, bequeathed by his will (remaining at Doctors' Commons, dated 30 Nov. 1625) all his books and MSS. to Sir Thomas; who, in 1633, published the Earl's history, under the title of "*Hibernia Pacata*," in folio, which he dedicated to Charles I. "to whom nothing could pass through the publisher's hands which was not justly due, both by common allegiance and particular service." To Sir Thomas the Earl also gave his lease of an annuity or pension of 500*l.* received from the Alienation Office; and if Sir Thomas survived him, he wished his Countess to convey unto him all his estates of Woodgrove in Essex, at Salcombe, Abberton, and Lancestón, or elsewhere, in Devon and Cornwall. This nobleman died without issue 27 March, 1629; and it appears that Sir Thomas survived both him and his Countess; the latter of whom died 14 Jan. 1636-7; and by her will, (in the Commons, dated 9 June 1636) she desires her trusty and good friend and chaplain, Richard Wright, Clerk, dwelling in Warwickshire, and Richard Wootton, of Fleet-street, London, gent. to peruse all her deeds and evidences, and deliver unto Sir Thomas Stafford such as belonged to him.

Sir Thomas was Gentleman Usher to the Queen, and married the widow of Sir Robert Killigrew, who was father of Sir William Killigrew. It appears in Birch's Life of Sir Robert Boyle, p. 34, that towards the end of the Summer [about 1638], the kingdom having attained a seeming settlement by the king's pacification with the Scots, Sir Thomas Stafford, with his lady, visited their old friend the Earl of Corke, at his seat at Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire, with whom, before their departure, they concluded a match between his son, Mr. Francis Boyle, afterwards Lord Shannon, and Elizabeth Killigrew, then a maid of honour, both young and handsome, daughter to my Lady Stafford by her former husband. To make his addresses to this lady, Mr. Francis was sent before, accompanied by Philaretus his brother [Robert Boyle, who wrote a sketch of his memoirs under this title] to London; whither, in a few weeks, they were followed by the Earl and his family, of which a great part lived at (Lady Stafford's house) the Savoy; the rest, for his family was much increased by the accession of his daughters, the Countess of Barrimore and Lady Ranelagh, with their Lords and children, were lodged in the adjacent houses; but took their meals in the Savoy, where the old Earl kept a plentiful table. Mr. Francis Boyle's addresses to his Mistress being soon successful, he was, in the presence of the King and Queen, publicly married at Court, with all that solemnity which generally attended matches with Maids of Honour.

The Earl of Corke appears to have retained a great regard for Sir Thomas Stafford; and by his Will (24th Nov. 1642, 18 Car. I.) "gives to this his true and faithful friend, if he survived him, his diamond hatband, for which he paid 200*l.*; and if his son Francis survived him, to bestow it upon him at his death." [Collins' Peerage, vol. V. p. 258. 3d edit. 1756.]

It does not appear that Stafford was buried at Stratford in the family vault with his friends the Earl and Countess, as he desired; for the blanks in the inscription (which was probably, as well as the other for the Earl and Countess on the same monument, composed by himself) were never supplied; and there is no entry of his burial in our Register.

This is my whole information regarding Sir Thomas Stafford, of whom I am very desirous of obtaining further particulars: the communications, therefore, of any of your numerous and intelligent Correspondents will be gratifying and serviceable.

Yours, &c. R. B. Wheler.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Old Town, Stratford upon Avon, Sept.* 1.

In Blomefield's History of Norfolk, (vol. VII. p. 95.) it is mentioned, that, in 1511, Sir Thomas Boleyn presented Sir Richard Torkington to the rectory of Mulbarton, in the hundred of Humbleyard, in that county; who, in 1517, March 20, began his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which he performed, and took an exact account of his journey; and that his Manuscript was lately in the possession of Mr. James Wright. This identical MS. wherein Mr. Wright has, among others of its former owners, written his name, is now before me; and as it records many curious observations of this *devout* pilgrim, agreeing well with the superstitious notions of those times, I have transcribed a few extracts from the Book; and shall be obliged to your Correspondents for any biographical communications or references regarding Torkington, of whom I know nothing farther.

The Church, says Blomefield (p. 94.) is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and stands in the King's Books, Milberton, alias Mulberton, cum Kenningham, 14*l*. In Ecton's *Thesaurus*, continued by Dr. Willis (2d edit. 1754, p. 313.) it appears that the Church was gone: "*Eccles. destructa.*—John Revet, gent. Patron. 1741." I have therefore little hopes of any monumental inscription being preserved.

Torkington's MS. which is written on upwards of 200 small pages in the common hand of that period, thus commences:

"Thys ys the begynnyng of the pylgrymage of Syr Rychard Torkyngton, person of Mulberton in Norffolke. And how he went towardys Iherusalem all a lone to the tyme he came to Venesse."

"ffyrst the ffryday a for Mydlent that was Seynt Cuthberdys day And the xx day of Marche in the vij yer of kyng herri the viij.th And the yer of ower lorde god M.CCCCC xvij. abowte viij of the cloke the same mornyng I shippyd at Rye in Sussex. And the same day a bowte x. of the cloke at nyght I londed at Depe. in Normandy. And ther I lay in the Shippe all nyght." &c. &c.

[Extracts.]—"At Lyons I visityd the Reliques at the yle wher Seynt Anne lyes. Ther ys a Cuppe of an Emerawde stone. wherof ower Savyor Crist drank at hys Mawdy."

"Thursday that was the ix day of Aprill I com to Agnebelleto. The aftyr none I passed ovyr an ill and a grevows Mounte callyd mounte Gobylyn. the same nyght I com to Cambery wt.inne the mountis. Wher I a bode good ffryday and hard divine s'vyce.

"Ther in a Castyll ys a ffayer Churche wher ys the sudary of ower Savyr Crist Ih'u."

"And ther I hard a ffamus Sermon of a Doctor which began at v. of the cloke in the mornyng and contynuyd tyll it was ix of the clok. In hys s'mon at on tyme he had a balys in hys hond a nother tyme a schorge the iij.de tyme a crowne of thorne the iiij.th tyme he shewyd the pepyll a pictur poyntyd on a clothe of the passion o.r lorde. And aft. that he shewyd them the ymage of god crucyfyed upon a crosse and thanne all the peple bothe yong and old they fell downe upon ther knes and cryed with lamentable voce om'a the p'cher the peple they weppe marvell it was to see.

At Milan "in a Chirche of Seynt Silvester is on of the thornys that ower lord was crownyd w.t Also ther ys a grett Churche of o.r blyssyd lady. And ovyr the hye Auter in the Roff or toppe of the Churche ys a syne of a sterr of golde and in the mydys of the ster ys on of the naylis that ower Savyr Crist was crucifyed wt. Ther brenne lampes abowth it that ye may se it p'f'ghtly."

"At Pavia ther lyes Seynt Austyn the grett doctor in an howse of religion of Chanons reguler and ffryers Austyns. In the same Church lyeth Lyonell the secund sonne of kyng Edward the iij.de honorable upon whose tumbe ys wretyn

"*Sanguine insignis fuerat vel florib'. armis,*
Ossa Leoneti continet iste lapis."

"We com [29. April] to the goodly and ffamose Cite of Venys. Ther I was well at ese, ffor ther was no thyng that I desyred to have but I had it shortly. At Venyse at the fyrst howse that I cam to except oon the good man of the howse seyd he knew me by my face that I was an englysshman. And he spake to me good englyssh thanne I was jous and glade. ffor I saw nev'. englyssh man ffrom the tyme I dep'ted owt of Parys to the tyme I cam to Venys. which ys vij or viij C. myles."

At Padua among other relicks is "the Tong of Seynt Antony yett ffayer and ffressh which tong he convertyd myche peple to the ffeythe of Crist." "Also in the abbey of Seynt Justine virgyne a place of blake monkys ryght delectable and also solytary. Ther lithe Seynt Luke and Seynt Mathew And ther we see the ffynger of Seynt luke that he wrotte the holy gospell wt." "Also in the monastery of blake monkys callyd Seynt

Seynt Nicholas *De Elio* is oon of the pottis that ower lord turnyd watir in to wyne." "Also in a nother Church lies the holy body of Seynt Luce virgyn. ye may see p'fyghtly hyr body and hyr papys."

"In Candia *sive* Creta was musyke fyrste founde And also Tourneys and exercyse of Armys fyrst founde on horse bake. Ther was lawe fyrst put in wrytyng. Armour was fyrst ther divisyd and founde. And so was remys and rowyng in bootts. In the same yle was Saturnius borne. *Primus Creteys Saturnius venit ab oris.*" "Sumtyme ther dwellyd Cretes yt ys wretyng of them *in Actib'. Ap'lor'. Cretenses semp'. mendaces bestie.*"

"We passed by the Ile of Seynt Nicholas of Cartha wher as be tooles made of Iron that nev'. lese ther egge by myracle of Seynt Nicholas. As they sey I saw it nott."

"Satirday the xj day of July a bowyt iiij of the cloke at aftyr noon we had sight of the holy londe. Thanne the Maryners song the letany And aftyr that all the pylgryms w.t a joyffull voyce song *Te Deum laudamus.* and thankyd all myghty god that he had yoven us such grace to have onys the sight of the most holy lande."

"At Jaffe begynnyth the holy londe and to ev.y pylgryme at the ffyrst foote that he sett on the londe ther ys grauntyd plenary remission *De pena et a culpa.* In Jaff Seynt Petir reysid ffrom Deth Tabitam. the sarvaunt of the Appostolis. And fast by ys the place wher Seynt Petir usyd to ffyssh And o.r Savior Crist callyd hym and seyd *sequere me.*

"At Rama we war recyvyd into Duke Philipps hospitall And it ys callyd so by cause Duke Philippe of Burgone byldyd it of hys grett Charite to Receye Pylgryms therin. We found no thyng ther in but bar walles and bar florethes excepte oonly a well of good ffresh watir whiche was myche to o.r comforth. Nev'theles ther com to us Jacobyns and other feynyd Cristen peple of Soundry Sectis that browght to us mattes ffor o.r mony to lye upon. And also brede sodyng egges and sumtyme other vetallyes as mylke grapys and appyllys."

"Satirday [18. July] a bowyt vj or vij of the cloke at aftyr noon we cam to Iherusalem and were receyvyd in to the Mounte Syon.

"Whanne Masse was don [Sunday 19. July] we went all to Dyn'. in the place wher we war ryghg honestely s'vyed. And at medys of the dyner the ffather wardyn made a ryght holy sermon and shewyd ryght devowtly the holynesse of all the blyssyd choseyn place of the holy londe And exortyd ev'y. man to co'fession and repentaunce. And so to visite the seyd holy placis in clennes of lyff. And wt. shuch Devocion as all myghty god wold yeff unto them of hys most speciall grace."

"At the Mounte of Olivete we came to the place under an holow Roke wher o.r savyor preying fell in suche an agony that he swete watir and blode That the droppes fell in grett plenty from hys eyne to the erthe seying, *Pater si possibile est ut transeat a me calix iste; verumtamen no'. sicut ego volo, s'. sicut tu vis. fiat voluntas tua.* Clene remission."

"Ffrom thens descendyng a stonys cast we came to the place wher o.r. Savyor Crist left Petir Jamis & John. *Sedete hic donec vadam illuc et orem vigilate et orate.* Also wher the Postyllys made the Crede of ower feyth. Also wher ower Savyor Crist taught hys Discipulis to pray seying *Cum orat'. ita dicite, Pater noster.*"

"The stonys of that place wher ower lady was born ys remedi and consolation to women that travell of Chylde."

"We went to the howse of *Dives Epulonis, qui sepultus est in Inferno.*"

"We cam to the howse of Veronica wher as o.r. blyssid Savyor impressyd the ymage of hys fface in hyr wymple whiche ys at Rome. And it ys callyd ther the Vernacle.

"The Churche of the holy sepulcre ys rounde myche leke the form and makyng of the Temple at London saff it ys excedyng fer in gretnesse and hath wonder many yles Crodes and vowtes Chapellys high and lowe in grett nowmber and mervell it ys to see the many deferens and secrete places wt.in the sayd temple."

"Under the Mounte of Clavery [Calvary] ys a nother Chapell of o.r blyssyd lady and Seynt John Ev'ngeliste that was callyd Galgatha and ther ryght under the morteys of the Crosse was founde the hede of o.r fore father Adam."

"We cam to Bethelem it was callyd in old tyme *Effrata* wher of it ys wretyng *Ecce audivimus eum in Effrata.* And bytwyne Citie and the chirche ys the flod *floridus* where the fayer mayd shuld a ben brent and was savyd harmesse by myracle for the fyer chaunged in to Rosis."

"At the Est ende of the Chirche of Bethlem ys a cave in the grounde wher sumtyme stod a Chirch of Seynt Nicholas. In the same cave entred ower blyssid lady wt. hyr Sone. And hyd hyr for ffer of Kyng Herrod. the gronde ys good for Norces that lake mylk for ther Childern."

"The last day of July a bowyt v. of the cloke in the mornyng we made sayle to warde Cypres homward wt. ryght grett joy and solas."

"The

"The xxv. day of August that was Seynt Bertilmews day the morne aftyr Seynt Bertilmew decessyd Roberd Crosse of London Pewterer and was buryed in the Chirche yard in Salyus [in the Island of Cyprus.] And xxvij day of August decessyd Syr Thomas Toppe a prest of the West countre. And was cast ov'. the borde As was many moo whos soules god assoyle. And thanne ther remayned in the shippe iiij Englyssh prestis moo."

"Off o.r chere and well entretyng at the Rody [Rhodes] and what comfort was don to us and speciall that was seke and disesyd by Syr Thomas Newporte and Mayster William Weston and Syr John Bowthe and aftyrward by other Jentylmen of Englond ther it war to long to wrytte."

"At the Rodes In the Chyrche of Seynt John ys many grett reliques The fynger of Seynt John that he shewyd ower Savo.r whanne he seyd *Ecce Agnus Dei.*" In the place of the Lordes mysteres ys a fayer Chapell ther ys on of ye. thornys that o.r lorde was corwynyd wt. and ev'y. good fryday from ix of the clok to it be x. it burgyns and waxe grene."

"Tewysday Seynt Thomas day erly in the mornyng we discovered not fare from us iij grett Shippys And thanne we war in grett fere ffor we wend they had be Turkes but thei war not soo. They war Cristen men we made to wardes them for to have spoke wt. som of them to know what Tydyngs they browgh owt of ffraunce and sodenly oon of the shippes shott a gonne at us. And hit ower shippe and stroke a sounder on of o.r grett Cables. God be thankyd no man was harmyd nor hurte.—Thanne he made us to mayne that ys to sey stryke downe ower sayles."

"Sunday [3. January] the wynde began to ryse in the north And munday all day and all nyght it blew owtrageously. Indured a wondred grett Tempest aswell be excedyng wondors blowyng of wynde as by contynuall lythynyng So that the capteyne and the patron And all the knyghtys of the Rode whyche war ther to the nowmbyr of xiiij wended we shulde a be lost."

"The same nyght a bowte x of the cloke we all p'mysyd pylgrymage to ower lady of grace of Missena in Cecylia. And ev'y man delyv'ed hys offeryng the same tyme to the patrone of the shippe.

"Tewysday the v. day of Januarij we seyleyd up and down in the Gulff of Venys ffor the wynd was so straygth a yens us that we mygth not kepte the ryght wey in no wyse And we war offeryd to be dryff in to Barbaria where dwellyth ower mortall Enimys. as Turkes. Maumoluks. Sarrazyns and other infidelys."

"Wedynsday the vj. day of Januarij the wynde rose a yens us wt. grett tempest thounderyng and lyghtnyng all day and all nyght So owt rageously that we knew not wher wee war. And thanne we putt us all in the mercy of god beyng in grett peyne and woo both day and nyght voowyng sum of us pylgrylmages to o.r blyssyd lady of Lorett'. in Ytalya and sum to o.r lady of Walsyngh'm. and sum to Seynt Thomas of Cannterbury we that war Englysshmen. The patrone of o.r shippe gaderd mony of us for to make o.r offeryng to the iij kyngs of Coloney And as sone as we cam on londe we shuld have messe in honor of them."

"And in thys fforsayd long contynuall tempeste and storme we war dreff bakward iij.C. myle."

"In the yle callyd Swafana in Turkey we a bode v. dayes and dyv'se knyghtes of the Rodes wont on londe wt. ther hande gonnes and slew horse for ther hawkes that war in the sheppe ther war in the shippe. I. C. hawkes and moo."

"Saturday a for the fyrst Sounday of elene lent the xx. day of ffebruary we went in to the Castell [of Corfu] a mong the Jewys it was ther Sabaday. The same day ther was a Jewe maryed and aftyr Dyner I saw them danse in a grett Chamber bothe men and women in ryche apparell Damaske Saten velvett weryng a bowte ther nekkys chenys of fyne gold wt. many rynggs on ther ffyngers wt. stonys of grett pryce. She that was maryed she had upon hyr hede a crowne of gold.—On of the Jewys be gan to syng And than all the women dannsed to gedyr by the space of an owre. And aftyr that ther cam in yong men on of them sang Thanne the men and women danncyd to gedyr Aftyr that they callyd in ther mynstellys and so they danncyd iij long bowrys. They be fayer women. wonderfull werkes in sylke and gold and many goodly thyngs they have to sell. in thys cetye we a bode by the space of xiiij dayes."

"In the yle of Cecyll by the see syde ys *Mons Ethneus* whiche bronnyth both day and nyght ye may see the smoke com owt of the topp of it. Ther cam owt of thys hyll fyer ronnyng downe like as it had be a flode of watyr in to the Citye which stondyth by the see syd and bront many howses And also shippes that war in the havyn And put the Citye whiche ys callyd Cathanea in grett Juberte wher the holy body of Seynt Agathe lyes And by the myracle of the veyle of Seynt Agathe the Citee a for rehersyd was pres'vyd."

"Munday that was the xvij day of Apryll we cam to Dover and lay ther all nyght."

"Tewysday

"Tewysday a for Whith Sounday we cam to Cannterbury to Seynt Thomas Messe and ther I offeryd and made an Ende of my Pylgrymage— *Deo gracia.*"

"We war owt of Enlong in ower seyd pylgrymage the space of an holl yer v. wekys and iij dayes."

Yours, &c. R. B. WHELER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

THE Bill for the better provision of the unbeneficed Clergy having been for a considerable time before the publick, it has been a matter of some surprise to me, that your pages, always open to discussion, and abounding with remarks on the prevailing topicks of the day, have never offered, until, in your last Number (see p. 101), a single animadversion on it. Every month, on cutting open your leaves with all the eagerness of a man who, from the obscurity of his nook, can take a peep at what is going on in the world, only through the loop-hole which you open to him, I have expected to see Pluralists and Curates descending into the controversial arena of the Gentleman's Magazine. But the former seem to repose in perfect security, knowing that every former legislative attempt to compel them to an act of justice has been defeated, or has dropt still-born, in the shape of some lifeless half-measure, some inert regulation by no means reaching to the extent of the case. The latter, from the same sense of former failure, seem to lie down hopeless and despairing. At length forth starts an opponent to Lord Harrowby's Bill, under the title of *A Poor Incumbent.* Any other clerical designation would not have answered his purpose: a dignitary, a pluralist could say but little for themselves.—The garb of poverty is what no man is very desirous of appearing in before the world; its thread-bare cloak, however, may serve as a good disguise. But if this suspicion of mine be groundless, if your Correspondent's circumstances agree with his signature of *A Poor Incumbent*, let me give him the "right hand of fellowship," for I am *A Poor Curate.* Nevertheless, with your leave, I must animadvert a little on his Remarks.

The Poor Incumbent considers Lord Harrowby to have adopted the Population of a Parish as the standard whereby to determine the value of the Living. And is his Lordship so very ignorant as not to know what every one knows, that there is not the least necessary connexion between them? It is clearly his object to make the number of souls in a parish, not the standard of the value of its tithes, but the criterion of the ecclesiastical duty performed in it. Can a safer basis of calculation be framed? Having thus ascertained the quantity of labour, his Lordship from thence deduces the amount of compensation due for it. Can a fairer principle be laid down?—The Poor Incumbent allows, that the man who has the care of a parish in which *are* (meaning *is*) the greater number of souls, is entitled to a higher remuneration than the man, whose task is less arduous; and then almost immediately adds, that to compute the *needful value* of a cure from the number of souls contained therein is a *fallacy;* a *regulation most unjust.* What a perverted inference from the point which he concedes! what a contradictory conclusion! And is it really unjust, that the wages shall bear a due proportion to the labour? Then Moralists and Legislators have never yet told us what justice means.—My brethren, I hope, will excuse the coarseness of the comparison: is the hire of the husbandman regulated by the fertility of the field, or by the amount of his toil? Does the clerk in a mercantile concern receive a salary in proportion to the clear profits of his employers, or to the labour they require from him?

In adopting the sentiment of the *National Adviser*, the Poor Incumbent charges the Bill with "aiming at the existence of the poor Vicar." What a murderous Lord Harrowby! And then proceeds to say, that if justice be done to the Curate (a confession, by the bye, that he is treated with injustice at present), let it not be done at the expence of the Incumbent alone. Surely there is no one else on whom the Curate can make any demand. A benefice is property, I admit; because the law calls it a freehold: but it is property, *sui generis*, of a peculiar nature—property clearly intended for the maintenance of the officiating ministers of Religion—property bestowed on the incumbent, not as a pension for past services, but as a compensation for the continued discharge

charge of them. Failing in this, whether by the secular employment of a school-master, by the interfering duties of another living, or even by infirmity, to say nothing of the numerous unjustifiable causes of non-residence, he fails in the implied condition of his incumbency.—"*What then is to become of superannuated Rectors and Vicars?*" I beg to ask a question in turn: What, at present, becomes of superannuated Curates?

The Poor Incumbent's proposal of restoring to the Church some part of the property of which it was deprived by the dissolution of the Monasteries, &c. and applying it to the augmentation of small livings, might do very well, if it were practicable. But lay impropriators are as tenacious of their possessions as clerical rectors. They, too, could raise a clamour respecting the invasion of property; and having on their side stronger arguments, and not more generosity, neither poor Incumbents nor poor Curates have any thing to expect from that quarter.

Mr. Urban, there is not a thinking man in the kingdom, who is not sensible of the depressed condition of stipendiary Curates: with salaries in most cases not amounting to more than half the salary of an exciseman, and exceeded by the wages of a common mechanick, they have to supply the common cravings of nature, and to support a decency of appearance, not required from those who occupy a lower step in the gradation of society. With a disposition, perhaps, for study, they are totally precluded from its indulgence by the want of means to procure books. With the strongest desire to promote those charitable institutions with which every neighbourhood abounds, they must either stand forward on the subscription list at the price of some necessary of life, or at least domestic comfort; or retire under the mortifying plea of poverty.

The Poor Incumbent is ready in supposing cases of Vicars weighed down by infirmity, and burdened with families. Let me ask him, if Curates are not subject to similar infirmity, and equally apt to incur similar burdens? Are Vicars the only persons who are exposed to distress, or sensible of its bitterness? But the cases, wherein a beneficed Clergyman is compelled by infirmity to employ a Curate, are few indeed compared with those occasioned by pluralities and non-residence. Now if the income of a living is to be divided into two unequal portions (and I believe most of my brethren would be contented to *go halves*), is it any matter of injustice that the man, who undertakes the whole toil, should receive the larger share? Whatever in such a case the Incumbent would receive—be it small in amount—not more than the present pittance of his Curate,—still it would be *clear gain*—the product of a sinecure.

I fear, Mr. Urban, that I have presumed to appropriate to these remarks too large a portion of your valuable Miscellany: nevertheless I shall hope for your indulgence. The order of Clergy to which I belong, have hitherto been silent under their misery, trusting that the justice of their case would open its own way: this trust, I hope, is now about to be realized. But I intreat them not to rely on it indolently. Their opponents will be active. They will, perhaps, petition Parliament; they will fill the public prints with exaggerated statements, and argue from extreme cases. Let the whole body of Curates arise, and meet them with equal activity. Their parliamentary influence may be less; but justice and reason are on their side. Let them not, through shame or timidity, any longer withhold their distress from the public eye. Newspapers and Magazines will kindly open to them their channels of communication, and give publicity to their grievances.

Under an impression, Mr. Urban, that you will not refuse to them that favour, I request you to insert in the Gentleman's Magazine these observations of A Cornish Curate.

State of Trade in the Eighth and Ninth Centuries.

(From Velly's *History of France.)*

"THERE was a settled trade between England and France till Charlemain, offended at the presumption of Offa, king of the Mercians, prohibited all manner of dealing between the two nations; and it was not till two years after, that it returned into its former channel. In these times, scarce any other trade was known than that carried on in Markets and Fairs; these were almost the only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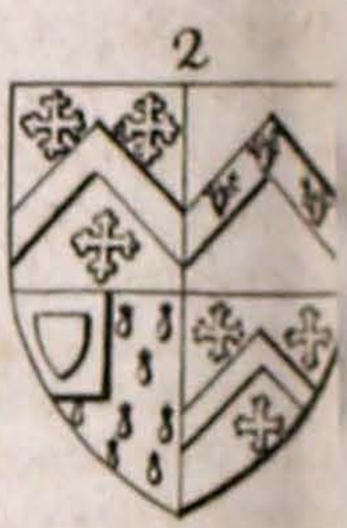
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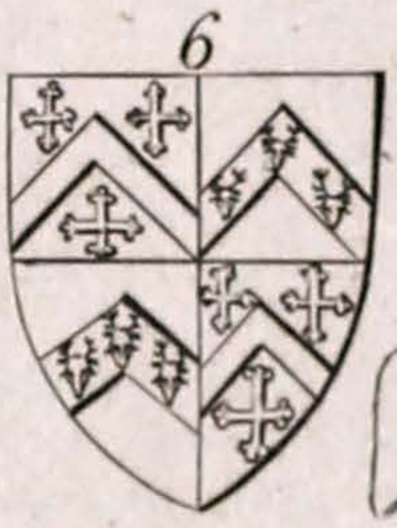
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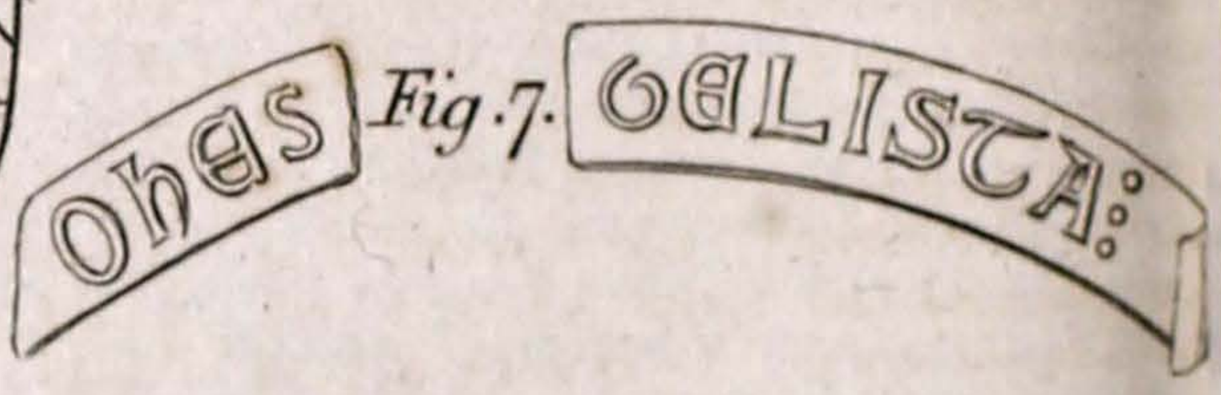

Fig. 7.

Fig. 12.

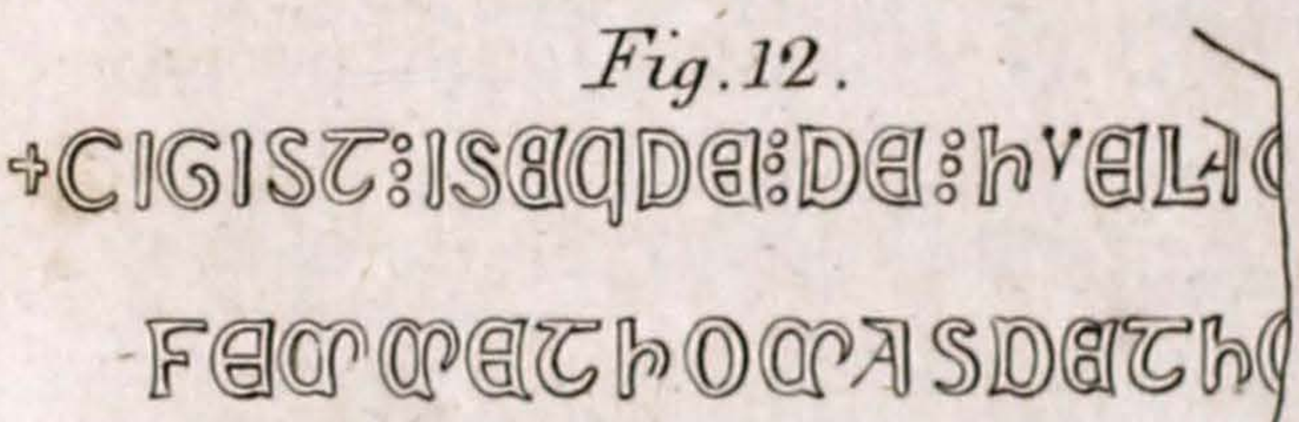

Fig. 4.

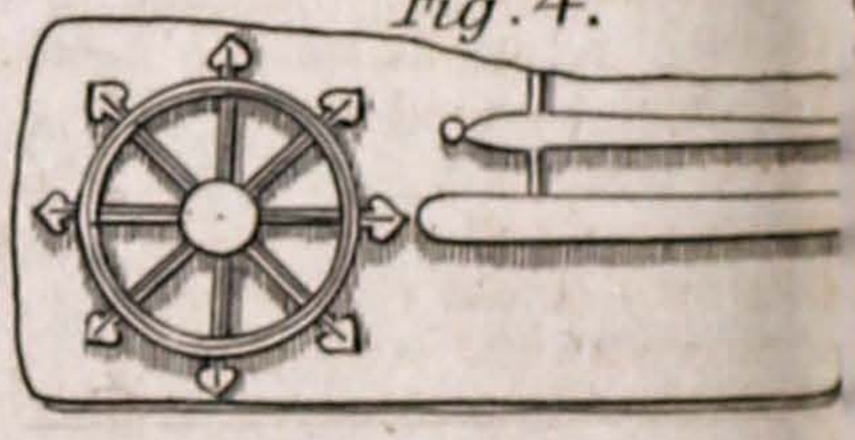

Fig. 1.

Hic iacet Roger' de Wyclif qūdām dūsisti' bulle
katīna Ux̄ eius quor anāb; pīcietur dē amen

Longmate sc.

only place for providing one's self with necessaries. Artificers and dealers lived apart, dispersed in the country; the towns were chiefly inhabited by the Clergy and some Handicraftsman, with few or no Monks or Nuns, the far greater part of the monasteries being either in the open countries or the neighbourhood of the cities. The Nobility lived on their estates, or attended on the court. The people were so far under their lords' power, as not to quit the place of their birth without his leave. The Villan was annexed to the estate, and the slave to the master's house or land. Such a dispersion was little promotive of Trade, which loves large and policed communities; and it was to remedy this inconvenience, that our kings established so many fairs. One of the most famous was that of St. Dennis; traders resorting to it, not only from all parts of France, but from Friesland, Saxony, England, Spain, and Italy. We find, however, that, in more distant ages, trade was not absolutely confined to those markets alone, or to European foreigners. The city of Arles, under the first reigns of the Merovingians, was in great repute for its manufactures, its embroideries, and gold and silver inlaid works; and like Narbonne and Marseilles, frequented by ships from the Levant and Africa; but this prosperity gradually sunk under the devastations of continual wars, the Asiaticks and Africans no longer coming to our ports. Such, however, is the force of original and innate dispositions, that Narbonne, Arles, and Marseilles, still retain that commercial and naval genius which had made them the staples of the universe. Under the Carlovingians, they kept a certain number of ships trading to Constantinople, Genoa, Pisa, and Alexandria. Lewis the Gracious granted a charter to a body of merchants, without any other acknowledgment or obligation than to come once a year and account with his exchequer.—The French too have little busied themselves in trade under the two first races of our kings, leaving it almost entirely to foreigners: Spain furnished them with horses and mules; Friesland with party-coloured mantles, upper garments furred with marten, otter, and cat skin; England with grain, iron, tin, lead, leather, and hounds; the East and Africa with drugs, exquisite vines, and Egyptian paper, the only sort used in France till the eleventh century; and olive-oil, which at that time was so scarce in our climates, that, at a Council held at Aix la Chapelle, monks were permitted to use bacon-oil. If foreigners imported only common goods to France, its exports were answerable, consisting usually of potters ware, brasery, wine, honey, madder, and salt."

M. L.

"There scatter'd oft, the earliest of the year,
By hands unseen are showers of violets [found;
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,
And little footsteps lightly print the ground." GRAY'S ELEGY.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 27, 1811.

I HAVE taken the liberty of transmitting to you an exact description of the rectorial church of Wycliffe, near Greta Bridge, Yorkshire, with the monuments, inscriptions, arms, stained glass, &c. contained in it.

The Church is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tees, which divides Yorkshire from the county of Durham, adjoining Wycliffe Hall, the seat of F. Constable, esq. where are many romantic and picturesque views, both up and down the river. The lofty and perpendicular rocks displaying their rugged fronts, and the distant woods and plantations their dusky summits, form upon the whole such a groupe of objects in the most finished tints as are seldom collected in one picture. It would be in vain to attempt, in words, what colours would but too imperfectly express; I shall therefore confine myself to one object, namely, what I have promised above.

This venerable structure consists of a nave and a chancel, divided by a large pointed arch. It has also a porch with arches of the same order. The date of its foundation is unknown: yet, from internal evidence, and from a reference to the Rev. G. Miller's account of English Church Architecture, in his Description of Ely Cathedral, one may conjecture that it was founded sometime between 1200 and 1250.

The following is an extract from Domesday:

"In

"In Wycelive II caruc.

"In Thorp' ad geld. 2 caruc. et 2 car. possunt esse. Ibi habuit Raven unum manesium. Nunc habet Emsant, et vastum est. Pratum Acr. 1. Totum 5. quarentenæ long. et 1 lat. Tempore R. Ed. valebat 5 s."

Extract from "Inquisitiones Feodorum in Richmundeschire factæ coram Johanne Kirkby Thesaurario domini E. filii Regis Henrici, anno regni ejusdem Regis E. 15° (1287) ut patet in rotulo Feodorum ejusdem anni in com. Ebor. et in Bagade feodis, in custodia Remem. Thesaurarii existente in Ebor." (Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 37.):

"Robertus de Wycliff tenet 12 caruc. terræ in Wycliff, Girlyngton et medietatem de Thorp', quæ faciunt feodum militare: unde Thomas de Girlyngton tenet 3 caruc. in Girlyngton de dicto Roberto. Item Michael de Thorp' et Rogerus de Halnathby tenet 1 caruc. terræ et dimidium de medietate villæ de Thorp' de Felicia de Hoton, et ipsa de eodem Roberto. Item idem Robertus tenet 7 caruc. terræ in Wyclyff de Wil. de Kirkton cum prædictis parcellis, et Wil. de Comite (scilicet Richmondiæ), et Comes de Rege. Et prædicti Michael et Rogerus de Halnathby tenent de alia medietate de Thorp' unam carucatam et dim. de eadem Felicia, et Felicia de Roberto Wycliff, et Robertus de Maria de Middleham, et Maria de Comite, et Comes de Rege."

Both Girlington and Thorp are in the parish of Wycliffe. The former was the seat of the illustrious family of the *de Girlingtons* for many centuries: the last of them perished in defence of Charles I. The mansion is at present converted into a farm-house.

Fig. 1. is an inscription on brass, within the altar-rails, with the arms *fig.* 8. *Hic jacent Rogerus de Wyclif quondam dominus istius villæ, et Katerina uxor ejus, quorum animabus propitietur Deus. amen.* In Gale's Honor of Richmondshire, page 70, this Roger is mentioned in a register of the feudal tenures, anno 1317: "Rogerus Wyclif tenet in Thorpe super Tese 3 caruc. ad 12, et facit sectam ad liberam curiam et alia servitia;" and again, anno 1319, "Roger de Wycliff pour 3 charues de terre en Thorp sur Tese a 12 pour relief," 4*s.*2*d.* —Hence one may conjecture, that this is the same Roger; and that if the brass plate is not of the same date, it has been renewed afterwards.

The illustrious John Wycliffe, the Reformer, was of this family; a painting of whom, by Sir Antonio More, from an original, was given by the last rector, the Rev. Thomas Zouch, to his successors, and is kept in the adjoining parsonage-house.

I find mention of a Robertus Wyclif, Clericus, anno 1392 (Gale, p. 78.)

The following inscription in Roman Capitals is on a brass plate on a large blue slab over the vault:

"Wilhelmus Wycliff, armiger, quondam hujus manerii dominus, Eccl'iæ patronus, pauperumque munificentissimus alumnus, sub hoc tumulo reconditur: qui licet in prioribus annis multis adversæ fortunæ fluctibus fuerit jactatus, familiæ tamen suæ memoriam et antiquitatis splendorem propagare summam curam adhibuit. Hic quinto die Augusti anno D'ni 1584 ex hac luce in feliciore emigravit.

"Juxta cujus latus dilecta conjux Merial, filia prænobilis D'ni Wilh'mi D'ni Evrie, sepulta jacet; in cujus memoriam hoc marmor fieri et locari maritus ejus curavit. Hæc obiit vicesimo tertio Novemb: anno D'ni 1557.

"Joha'es Wycliff, ultimus filius d'cti Wilhelmi et Meriall, erga charissimos hos suos parentes, in amoris pignus et pietatis suæ testimonium hoc monumentum dicavit. Anno D'ni 1611."

There is also, within the altar rails, a brass plate, on which is engraven a boy in a praying posture, with the arms No. 2. (which also occur in the body of the church upon an old oak seat) with this inscription:

"Radulfo Wiclifo, ætatis suæ decimo quarto, anno vero Domini 1606, die Januarii quinto, inversa fatorum serie, defuncto filio suo unico, superstes pater Gulielmus Wiclifus hoc quantum est monumentum, non sine summo rerum humanarum fastidio, posuit pietatis et amoris ergo."

At the death of this Ralph, the male issue of Wycliffe became extinct; his two sisters marrying, the one a Witham, and the other a Tunstall, the latter of whom redeemed the other moiety, and by other intermarriages became also possessed of the valuable estate of Burton Constable in Holderness, Yorkshire; both which estates have descended to the present worthy possessor, F. Constable, esq.

Fig. 3. is a correct sketch of a blue marble slab at the entrance into the chancel. The inscription is, "*Hic jacet dominus Johannes Forster, quondam*

dum rector istius ecclesiæ de Wyclyf, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. amen;" and "*Jesu fili dei miserere mei. amen.*" —It is unknown at what time this John Forster was rector.

The following inscriptions are also in the chancel on blue slabs:

" H. E. S. Thomas Robinson, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ rector per annos ferme triginta octo. Obiit septimo calendas Aprilis, A. D. 1769, æt. 66."

" H. E. S. Stapylton Robinson, A. M. reverendi Thomæ Robinson, filius. Obiit quarto calendas Junii, A. D. 1769, æt. 28."

On a grey slab:

+ " Here lies interred Bridget, the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Witham, late of Preston-upon-Skeerne, esq. and wife of Michael Tunstall, gent. She died May 4, MDCCXLV. aged 33 years, 11 months, and 12 days. Also William, their fourth son, who died on March 5, 1744, aged one month and five days; and Winefred, their younger daughter, who died Nov. 1, MDCCXLV. aged one year, 10 months, and 13 days."

Here are also in the South wall, behind the door, two small neat marble tablets, with the following inscriptions:

" Sacred to the memory of Elisabeth, wife of Mr. Matthew Whitelock, of Richmond, and daughter of Mr. John Newby, of West Thorp, in this parish: she died Jan. 17, 1802, aged 21 years. O God! thy will be done!"

" To the memory of Maria, daughter of John Newby, of Thorp, and wife of Richard Ellerton, of Richmond, who departed this life Sept. 22, 1808, aged 24."

Fig. 4. is a sketch of a small coffin-lid in the church-yard. The arms, *fig.* 5 and 6, are upon a blue marble fixed in the wall on the outside of the church.

A description of the Windows and Stained Glass, &c.

In front there are six large painted windows, of which the first (from the West) consists of three long lights or divisions, in one of which there remain depicted certain fragments of a figure holding the imperfect scroll (*fig.* 7.) The inscription, when entire, was *Joh'es Evangelista*, the saint to whom, probably, the church was dedicated. The remaining five front windows are of the same size and shape, consisting of three long lights and three upper ones, formed by the ornamental part of the stone divisions. Each long division, in these five windows, has been occupied by some painting in full proportion, though at present not one remains entire; in some, little or no remnants are visible. In the three long lights of the first of these windows are fragments from the waist upwards, heads wanting, of three Evangelists, holding each a book. In the upper lights are the pictures of the Virgin, with a crown on her head, holding in her left arm the infant Christ, and in her right hand an olive branch; and of two females playing, the one upon two pipes or flutes, and the other upon an instrument not unlike our triangle, having a number of rings upon it to increase the musick. In the second window, in the first long light, is the picture of the fourth Evangelist from the waist upwards, head defaced. In the second, there are some small remnants of a figure holding something like a globe. In the third is the full picture of *St. James*, except the head, with a pilgrim's staff in his right hand, and in his left a book: the scrip with the scallop hanging by his side. In an upper light is the picture of God holding the globe of the earth, and in another a female playing upon a violin. In the third window there are not the slightest remnants of any painting in the long lights, though it is pretty clear there have been. In an upper light is an extremely deformed face, and in another a female playing upon a violin. The fourth, like the third, contains no figure in the lower lights. In an upper division is the full picture of God, except the head, supporting in his arms Christ on the cross; in another, a female sounding a trumpet; and in the third, one playing upon an instrument somewhat resembling the bagpipes. The fifth contains, in an upper light, the picture of the Virgin, head wanting, with the infant Christ in her arms.

The old East window consisted mostly of stained glass, but falling to decay, the present one, much reduced in size, was substituted; in which is preserved, a fragment of *David* in a praying posture, a female in a reclining attitude, and a figure, from the waist upwards, holding a chalice. The rest of the glass is carefully preserved in the adjoining rectory.

In the North side are two windows.

The

The first, divided into two lights by stone, contains (*fig.* 9) the arms of the Dukes of Richmond, and *fig.* 10 (which I leave to be elucidated by any of your Readers.) The other North window seems to have been renewed some time ago. In it are preserved, from the old window, the lower part of *fig.* 11, the arms of the *Fitzhughs* of *Ravensworth*, and part of the arms of the Dukes of *Richmond*, same as *fig.* 9. The window to the West is walled up: it is the largest in the whole structure, and inclines much to the Norman style of building. There are two bells, on the lesser of which are the following inscriptions: GODS +NAME+BE+PRASED+; and below, RAPHE PORTER ME FECIT. 1607. On this bell are also several impressions of the silver coinage of Edward VI. and James I. There is within the altar-rails a small neat piscina, and a long stone seat.—I have also to call the attention of your Readers to your Magazine for April 1802, page 297, where is a sketch of a coffin-lid found at Wycliffe in 1801. In regard to the ornamental part, the drawing is perfectly correct, but the inscription is far from it. *Fig.* 12 is an exact copy; but it is to be lamented that the end of the stone is wanting, consequently the inscription is imperfect; part of it runs thus: *Here lies* ***** *the wife of Thomas, of Thorp.* In the above "Inquisitiones Feodorum," &c. (1287) I find the following: Hoton' parva "Sunt ibi 3 caruc. terræ, unde 12 &c. quas Wil. de Hoton tenet de Roberto filio Thomæ de Thorpe, & ipse Robertus de Comite, et Comes de Rege." One may fairly conjecture that this was the same *Thomas de Thorpe*, and then the date of the stone may be ascertained within a few years. Part of the old mansion of *Thorp* remains; but considerable improvements have been made, and the estate at present belongs to *S. Craddock*, esq. DUNELMENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Sept.* 12.

THE Letter of your Correspondent upon 1 Chron. xx. 3, (*and cut them with saws*, &c. Vide infrà,) given in your Magazine for July last, p. 33, appears to me a proof of the important service that the Pastors and Professors of Geneva have rendered to religion, by making the Bible plain and easy for readers of the most ordinary capacity. The passage here quoted is particularly clear in their translation.—During that here is a gentleman of education and information, your Correspondent, who understands Greek and Latin, and who cannot satisfy himself respecting the difficulty of the same passage, that he reads in three different versions of the Bible, in three different languages.

Your Correspondent finds fault with the Criticks for not having "cleared up 1 Chron. xx. 3: it must," says he, "continue a matter of doubt to the unlearned reader."—But it has already been "cleared up" by many Criticks, such as Dr. Sam. Chandler, in his *Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart*, p. 188, &c. and his *Life of King David*, vol. II. p. 227—223, and the Notes; see also *Michaël. Supplem. ad Lex. Heb.* p. 954, &c. and p. 1697; and by many other English criticks, whom I have at present no opportunity of consulting.

Farther, I intend to shew that AFTER THE EXPLANATION given in the letter to which your Correspondent alludes, and which he answers, it is so far from continuing "a matter of doubt," that the simple perusal of the English Bible is sufficient for the understanding of 1 Chron. xx. 3, and to satisfy "the unlearned reader." By the Bible in the English language, at least, I will, in the first place, endeavour to "clear up" the passage in question.

We see in Gen. xix. 38, that the Ammonites descended of *Ben-ammi*, son of Lot.—We see in Deut. ii. 19, that they were under a special protection of the Mosaïc Law: "*And* WHEN *thou comest nigh over against the children of Ammon, distress them not, nor meddle with them; for I will not give thee of the land of Ammon* ANY *possession; because I have given it unto the children of Lot* FOR *a possession.*—David could not be ignorant of these facts.

We see in 1 Chron. xix. 4, what was the crime of the Ammonites: *Hanun took David's servants and shaved them, and cut off their garments—and sent them away*—and prepared for war, *when they saw that they had made themselves odious to David*, ver. 6 and 7.—There were provocations, there were motives for going to war; but the offences bear no kind of proportion to the horrid punishments which,

which, it is supposed, were inflicted by David.

David was, besides, affectionately disposed towards Hanun their King; he had received favours from his father, 1 Chron. xix. 2. *And David said, I will shew kindness unto Hanun the son of Nahash, because his father shewed kindness to me, And David sent messengers to comfort him concerning his father.*—Is there any probability that he should order the subjects of that Prince, his friend, to be put to death by such cruel tortures? Would the officers of his army have consented to carry such abominable orders into execution?

It would be still more extraordinary, that David should not have lost the affections of the Ammonites, whilst the barbarities he exercised upon them were fresh in their memories. For when he was at Mahanaim, 2 Sam. xvii. 27, on the other side of the Jordan, waiting the event of Absalom's rebellion, *Shobi the son of Nahash of Rabbah* (therefore brother of Hanun), amongst other friends of David, brought him very large supplies of all sorts of necessaries, namely, *beds, and basons, and earthen vessels, and wheat, and barley, and flour, and parched corn, and beans, and lentiles, and parched pulse, And honey, and butter, and sheep, and cheese of kine, for David, and for the people that were with him, to eat.* 2 Sam. xvii. 28, 29.

The same English Bible informs us, what was David's treatment of those whom he had subdued in war. We read in 1 Chron. xix. 19, that *when the servants of Hadarezer saw that they were put to the worse before Israel, they made peace with David, and* BECAME HIS SERVANTS. The proof that David did not murder them, or the Ammonites, is what follows in the same verse: *Neither would the Syrians help the children of Ammon* ANY MORE. If they had been all killed, where would have been the use of informing us, that they would not be allied ANY MORE?

Again, let any one consult his Bible whether the Ammonites were *cut with saws*, &c. and whether David *so dealt with* ALL *the cities of the children of Ammon?* He will find this was not the case; for he will read in 2 Chron. xx. 1, that about 140 years after the victory which is the subject of this discussion, *the children of Moab, and the children of Ammon, and with them others besides the Ammonites, came against Jehoshaphat to battle.*—A sufficient demonstration perhaps that the nation had not been destroyed.

But if they were only made captive, they had an opportunity to shake off the yoke when the kingdom of Juda was weakened by the revolt of the ten tribes, and by its submission to *Shishak King of Egypt;* 2 Chron. x and xii. Then of course the Ammonites were able to make war, as is here related, and to bring such a multitude of men against Jehoshaphat, as forced him to acknowledge, in his prayer to God, that he *had no might against this great company that cometh against us; neither know we what to do, but our eyes are upon thee;* 2 Chron. xx. 12. And we find that these nations were extremely formidable, if they were able to oppose to Jehoshaphat an army superior in number to his own; 2 Chron. xvii. 14—18. quod vide.

Here we have the evidence of Jehoshaphat himself against the heinous crime falsely imputed to David; for he says in his prayer, "*And now behold, the children of Ammon whom thou wouldest not let Israel invade, when they came out of the land of Egypt, but they turned from them, and* DESTROYED THEM NOT. 2 Chron. xx. 10;—a prayer which implies in the most positive manner, not only that they had not been destroyed by David, but even that at all times they had been treated with mercy by the Jews, and that their hostility against him was an act of ingratitude.

So far the facts related in the Bible lead to the true reading of 1 Chron. xx. 3. But we see in the examination of the passage itself a great help to its interpretation. It runs thus in all the editions of the English Bible that I have consulted:

"And he brought out the people that *were* in it, and cut *them* with saws, and with harrows of iron, and with axes. Even so dealt David with all the cities of the children of Ammon."

Observe that the words which are not in the original, are carefully put in italics, in the English Bible. Now if we leave out the word *them*, and suppose the verb *cut* in the infinitive mood (as it is composed of the same letters

letters with the preterite, the same as in English), then we should read, *he brought out the people to cut with saws*, &c.

But even the *names* of the instruments here mentioned, prove that they were not employed for slaughter: they were instruments of agriculture. Amongst the Jews the instruments of war were, at that time, the sword, the spear, the lance, the halbard, arrows, &c. Their punishments, the gibbet, stoning, and beheading. Is it not absurd to suppose that David should choose instruments of agriculture for the destruction of many thousand men?—*So he dealt with* ALL *the cities of the children of Ammon.*

All these considerations appear to me to give a sufficient internal evidence, from the English text, to justify the new interpretation of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva.

Thus far I have had a regard only to the English Bible. If we take up the Hebrew Bible, the demonstration will be complete.

Let us observe first, that the translation of 1 Chron. xx. 3, confirms my remark on the parallel passage in my letter of June 8, that "prefixed ב is often put to denote the instrument," *and cut them* WITH *saws and* WITH, &c. Let us read *with*, instead of *under*, in 2 Sam. xii. 31: *and put them* WITH *saws and* WITH, &c.—It is gratifying to see the reading of the holy writ so explained and confirmed by able Interpreters, even when they are not conscious of the service they perform.

The Hebrew word translated *cut* in 1 Chron. xx. 3, is ישר to *direct*, to *be right* or *proper*, to *keep straight*, to *observe exactly*,—*rectum*, *æquum*, *planum fuit*, vel *visum est*, *probavit* alicui, *placuit*, *direxit*, *æquavit*, *complanavit*, *rectificavit*, *recta deduxit*, *aptavit*, *accommodavit*, &c. (Vide Parkhurst's Lexicon.—Castell, Lex. Heptagl.—Taylor's Heb. Concord.—Buxtorf Lex.—Michaël. Suppl. ad Lex. Heb.) If we substitute the most proper of those significations for the word *cut*, in the contested passage, suppose *he* DIRECTED *them*, *he* ADAPTED *them*, *he* SORTED *them* (probably according to their individual strength or age), *with saws*, *with harrows*, *with axes*, &c. the sense will be no more objectionable.

A proof that ישר is the true root, appears in the relation of its meanings with those of שם or ישם employed in the parallel passage, 2 Sam. xii. 31, which signifies to *place*, *set*, *put*, to *set in array*; to *adjust*, to *dispose with great care*, *regularity*, and *order*.

But your Correspondent will not be contented if he is not told why he reads in the LXX. διεπρισε πριοσι, in the Latin *dissecuit*, and in the English *cut*. Those three versions, being alike, deserve consideration.

They have all followed a Hebrew word, which has two letters like that we read in 1 Chron. xx. 3, and that differs only in the first. That word is נשר *Nasar*, very like ישר *Yasar* in point of character, but not of the signification, as is given in the three versions mentioned above. נשר to *lacerate*, *cut*, or *tear in pieces*. "But even then," says Dr. Samuel Chandler, "the original words are ישר במגרה —not *cut them with saws*, as in our version, but *made them to cut*. For if ישר is from the root נשר it is *Hiphil*, and signifies, not *secuit eos*, but *secare fecit eos*; which fully determines the nature of the punishment to be slavery, and not death. It may also be remarked that this verb נשר, in its original and primary sense, signifies, *dispersit*, *divisit*, *segregavit*, and, from the general radical idea, is particularly applied to the separation and division made by the saw. And in this sense of the word, the meaning will be, that he separated or divided them [set them apart] to the saw, the mine, &c.; some to one, and some to the other." (Hist. of the Life of David, vol. ii. p. 232. Note.)

The passage having been noted in consequence of many objections and controversies, it may be interesting to your theological readers to find here a copy of some translations, besides those quoted above.

The Vulgate has,

"Et fecit super eos tribulas, & trahas, & ferrata carpenta transire, ita ut *dissecarentur* & *contererentur*; sic fecit David *cunctis* urbibus filiorum Ammon."

The Syriac,

"Populum vero qui erat in ea, eduxit, & vinxit eos catenis & vinculis ferreis, seris atque carceribus, adeoque constrinxit omnes; eodemque modo fecit

OMNIBUS

OMNIBUS hominibus qui inventi sunt in civitatibus Ammonitarum; et NEMINEM EX IIS INTERFECIT, sed abiens *habitare fecit eos* in pagis terræ Israelis."

The Arabic,

"Populum vero qui erat in ipsâ eduxit, & catenis ligavit omnes; idem fecit omnibus Ammonitis, *neminem ex eis interficiens.*"

The Stereotype, London, 1811,

"Il emmena aussi le peuple qui y étoit, & les scia *de* [avec des] scies, & même *de* [avec des] herses de fer & *de* [avec des] scies; David en fit ainsi à toutes les villes des Hammonites."

Finally, since your Correspondent appears so well satisfied with the version given in the Geneva Bible of 1 Sam. xii. 31, that he has quoted two authorities in its favour (for which I present him my sincere thanks); he has a right to expect that I should copy also the 1 Chron. xx. 3, out of the same Geneva Bible:

"Il en fit sortir les habitans, & LES EMPLOYA AU TRAVAIL des scies; des herses de fer, & des haches; il en usa de même dans toutes les villes des Hammonites, & revint ensuite avec tout le peuple à Jérusalem."

"He brought forth the inhabitants, and EMPLOYED THEM IN THE LABOUR of saws, of harrows of iron, and of axes: thus did he deal in all the cities of the Ammonites, and then returned with all the people to Jerusalem."

If we consider how conformable this translation is to good sense, to the Hebrew text, to the facts related, to the character of David, to the customs of the Jews, to the Mosaïc laws, to the prayer of Jehoshaphat, to the parallel in 1 Sam. xii. 31; in short, to all the rules of sacred criticism; shall we not conclude that the Pastors and Professors of Geneva have given the true meaning of the passage?

I should not dare, however, to be so positive, if this version was not the combined work of men so highly respectable. Many of them, I confess, had a local reputation in the Academy of Geneva, which rendered them conspicuous amongst their colleagues, without having ever attained a general celebrity: but many are known in the literary world. Allow me to name only a few of them.

Jean Alphonse Turretini, who answered the celebrated book of Bossuet, "Des Variations des Eglises Protestantes," in a Thesis intituled, *Pirrhonismus Pontificius* (a work which is praised by Bayle.) Turretini is the author also of many excellent books of divinity, sacred criticism, and ecclesiastical history.

The celebrated *Jean* and *Jaques Théodore Le Clerc.*

The two *De Roches*, father and son, very conspicuous for their profound knowledge of the Oriental languages; who largely contributed to the translation of the Bible.

Jacob Vernet, author of many books of repute, and amongst others, *The Truth of the Christian Religion*, 7 vols.

David Claparede. Gratitude obliges me to say that I had the happiness to be student in Divinity under this excellent man. He has published some works, particularly a refutation of Rousseau's attack on Miracles. His Course of Sacred Criticism will perhaps be published: it has more grace, more interest, and not less profundity, than that of Le Clerc.

Amongst the numerous Laymen who distinguished themselves at Geneva by their works on religion, I will only mention the deeply-learned *Firmin Abauzit.* The venerable company of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva voted thanks to him, for his co-operation in their translation of the Holy Writ. The great Newton, in sending to him his *Commercium Epistolicum*, wrote, "You are very worthy to decide between Leibnitz and myself." The testimony borne by the learned Dr. Pocock to his knowledge is not less honourable: after having heard him speak upon Egypt, Palestine, and other Eastern countries that Dr. Pocock had lately visited, he could not be persuaded that Abauzit had not sojourned there a long time, and that he had not particularly applied himself to this pursuit as he had himself done.

The work of such men must be commendable. Many difficulties, no doubt, yet remain, and will remain after all the labours of the most learned men. The word of the Infinite Being, like his other works, *we cannot* thoroughly *comprehend; we cannot find him out.* Job xxxvii. But that the Pastors and Professors of Geneva have made no ordinary progress in the knowledge of the Scriptures,

Scriptures, will be evident to every one who shall read their translation of the Bible attentively.

THEOPH. ABAUZIT, *Min. of the Church of Geneva, Pastor of St. Martin Orgars, and Chaplain of the French Hospital.*

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

THE opinion of Mr. Soame Jenyns and of Professor Schultz, as to the passage in Luke xvi. 9, Καγω ὑμῖν λεγω, Ποιησαλε ἑαυτοῖς φιλȣς εκ τȣ μαμωνᾶ τῆς αδικιας, ἱνα ὁταν εκλιπηλε, δεξωνλαι ὑμᾶς εις τας αιωνιȣς σκηνας, I should totally reject, not on the ground your ingenious Correspondent takes, namely, that our Saviour was not in the habit of speaking ironically (for the contrary might be shewn in two or three passages in the New Testament); but because such irony would, in the passage before us, be altogether misplaced, and militate against the context.

Your Correspondent has certainly hit the true sense of the passage, by his construction of the preposition εκ, but I am induced to question his explanation of καγω, though I am ready to allow that that explanation alone would, at least according to my view of it, make sense of the sentence. Certainly some authority in favour of his construction might be adduced from 1 Cor. v. 9 and 10, Εγραψα ὑμῖν εν τῇ επιςολῇ, μη συναναμιγνυσθαι πορνοις. και ȣ πανλως τοῖς πορνοις τȣ κοσμȣ κ. τ. λ. but even here, perhaps, και might be Englished better by *tamen* than *verò*.

The passage which has given the learned Schultz so much trouble, is evidently antithetical: our Saviour in verse 8, says, και επηνεσεν ὁ κυριος τον οικονομον τῆς αδικιας, ὁτι φρονιμως εποιησεν. The master commended his steward's policy in thus warily reconciling mammon to his interest, and rendering it convenient to his purposes; "but," adds our Saviour, emphatically, ποιησαλε φιλȣς ΕΚ τȣ μαμωνᾶ: *i. e.* "while you adopt an equal policy, have a nobler and more lasting object in view, *viz.* the acquirement of celestial protection; do you make friends to yourselves *away from* the mammon of unrighteousness; make friends of an almighty and eternal nature, for such, when ye fail in your earthly undertakings, will, in in like manner with the steward's friends, receive you into their αιωνιȣς σκηνας, and give you that succour and that protection which has been denied you elsewhere."

Such I conceive to be the spirit of our Lord's admonition; and surely our English version has most egregiously mistaken, I may say perverted, the doctrine contained in this excellent maxim. The version says, "Make to yourself friends OF the mammon of unrighteousness, that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations."—As if the short-lived sons of mammon could confer eternal rest!—this is evidently an erroneous construction, being in direct opposition to reason. How apt would the ignorant, who are all now taught to read, be, to fall into error by so apparently dangerous a doctrine;—a doctrine that exhorts obedience and reverence to mammon; and how would such persons be able to reconcile it with verse 13: "Ye can not serve God and mammon."

Yours, &c. S. H. C——N.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

IN the Supplement, vol. LXXXII. of your Magazine, p. 630, a Writer, who signs himself A. O. B. asserts, *from his own personal knowledge*, "that but few Premiums are given in Dublin College for proficiency in Hebrew, and those chiefly at entrance, the examination being confined to the Grammar; that further acquaintance with the language is rather discouraged, and the study of it never resumed, but by the few who read for Fellowships."

What epithet this statement deserves you will judge, when I inform you that I have now before me the list of those who obtained Premiums, during the last six years, at the examinations held regularly by the Professor and his Assistants three times every year, and attended by such students as have answered for the degree of A. B.; and I find that 27 Premiums have been given for the Bible, and 40 for the Grammar, almost all of them to persons who never were candidates for a Fellowship. I transcribe the list * in order to satisfy you, that you may publish this contradiction of A. O. B. without being under any apprehension that it has been written without proper information. N.

* By which we are much obliged. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Conduit-street, Sept.* 10.

THE following translations of three antient Jewish bonds are from the manuscripts of Mendes da Costa, alluded to in my former communication on that subject. They were translated by him, in 1753, from the original Hebrew records on parchment, preserved in the Rolls-office, Chancery-lane, and to which he had access through the indulgence of Mr. Rooke, clerk of that repository. From the notes he appended, they seem intended for publication; and form valuable reliques of the 13th century *. J. H.

N° I.

"In remembrance of witness, that there was before us the undersigned [a], on Wednesday the 10th of Elul [b], 4993 A. M. [c] and came before us Mrs. Judith, the widow of Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, and said unto us: Be to me witness and take my consent [d], and write and seal in all language of power [e], that to Rabbi Isayeah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest [f], because I pleased with my own pleasure, without force, but with free will and longing mind, am indebted to him one hundred shillings [g] of Esterlin coin, which he lent me with final lending, and I have taken upon me to pay him at furthest in Elull 4994 A. M. this debt which I am indebted to him; and I have mortgaged and transferred to him all power, right, and title of demand that I have on the house that belonged to my husband Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, in the town of Nottingham †, with the out and in parts [h], and all the furniture, and all my other effects that I am possessed of under the heavens, even those I now possess, or those I shall possess, those that are bound to a bond, and those that are not bound to a bond [i], that all shall be a pledge and security to him to recover them on this my bond, during my life or after my death; as likewise my wearing apparel, even to the cloak I have on my shoulders: and if (God forbid!) I should neglect to pay him this debt to the due time I have appointed him, then Rabbi Isayeah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest, my son-in-law, may sue me in any court he pleases, be it by the laws of the Israelites, or by the tribunals of the kingdom, and all expences he may expend in suing of me, he shall recover all of me, and with his oath he shall be believed in saying how much he has expended: and at any time that this bond shall be produced by him he is to be believed against me and my heirs; he, and all that comes from his order, and his order's order [k], are entitled to receive all his debt without oath; and the execution of this bond I have taken upon me, and upon my heirs after me, as the hardships of all

* They are numbered I. III. and IV. but the reason for the omitted number does not appear.

[a] The undersigned—But there is no name signed to the bond.

[b] Elull is the last month of the Jewish year, and corresponds generally to the latter fortnight in August and the first fortnight in September.

[c] 4993 A. M. of the present Jewish account corresponds to A. C. 1233, which was the 17th year of Henry III.

[d] And take my consent—Alludes to the Jewish custom still in use in many cases, which is for the priest, judge, &c. to fold the hem or corner of his garment, and holding it in his hand to the parties, they take hold of it, and that ceremony is held to be binding to them, though there is not the solemnity of an oath taken with it. [e] *i. e.* in the strongest manner. [f] Cohen in Hebrew.

[g] Denarim in the Hebrew; the word denarim in general does not so expressly mean shillings; but the bond N° III. *infra*, clears up this translation, for letrins is therein used for pounds, and denarim for shillings, see N° III. Note [a]. The word *denarim*, in general, does not expressly mean shillings, so as to admit of no other translation; but as by the bond N° III. note [a], here annexed, we find the word *letrins* absolutely used for pounds, and *denarim* for shillings, I think I am authorized to translate *denarim* by *shillings*.

† Nottingham is here written over an erasure of the word *Eatingham*, which is used in a subsequent part of the instrument.

[h] Hebrew for the avenues and yards.

[i] The Jews, for simple contracts, promises, &c. do not allow any effects but moveables to be bound, but lands and all are bound, or subject to a bond.

[k] *i. e.* his heirs, executors, or assigns.

bonds of confession and lendings that are made according to the order of the wise men, and not as such made with the usual custom and formulas[l], from this day for ever. And there also came before us[m] Rabbi Yakuteel, and Rabbi Baruch, the sons of Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, and said unto us: Be unto us witness, and take our consent[n], and write and seal in all language of power[o], for the benefit of Rabbi Isayeah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest, that we were pleased, with our own will and pleasure, without force, but with free-will and longing mind, to mortgage and subject to him all power and right that we have in the house that belonged to our father Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, in the town of Eatingham, to Rabbi Isayeah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest, for the sake of the one hundred shillings that our mother Mrs. Judith is indebted to him, without any delay, and remains until he shall be paid all the debt that our mother is indebted to him the above-mentioned; and the bond of our mortgage we have taken upon us as the hardships of all bonds of mortgage that are made according to the orders of the wise men, from this day for ever, and not as such made with the usual custom and formulas[p]; and we agree[q], that Mrs. Judith, the widow of Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, and her sons Rabbi Yakuteel and Rabbi Baruch, the sons of Rabbi Abraham, the son of Rabbi Abraham, grant to Rabbi Isayeah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest, all that is written and declared above, with righteousness, and to be stood to by us even on oath or anathema; and I declare that the words 'take my consent,' at the beginning, are interlined, and all is right and steadfast unto Rabbi Isayeah, the son of Rabbi Isaac the Priest."

N° III.

"I the undersigned do confess with final confession, that I have sold unto Rabbi Moses, the son of Rabbi Brakya Crispin, all my part that I have in what Robert Decretling owes me in a bond of Ærugraphy; this to know, one debt of twenty-five pounds[a], to pay, *viz.* the 15th May[b], of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of our lord the king Henry the son of king John, twelve pounds ten shillings; the 15th of November following six pounds five shillings; and on the 15th of May following six pounds five shillings, by the name of the said Robert Decretling, and in the name of Aaron Reverack, and Cook the son of Aaron, and Isaac the son of Elias, and in my name, all my part that I have in the said debt, principal and interest that arises; and all the goods that are subject to the payment thereof, and all that comes to me, have I sold unto the said Rabbi Moses Crispin, with a final and absolute sale, right and steadfast, not to vary nor to repent me of it from this day for ever; and I have sworn that I did not give a discharge of my share of the said debt; neither will I, nor did I receive it, nor will I receive it; and that I will not discharge nor forgive nor alter any thing of my share of the said debt, neither of the principal or interest,

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[l] The illustration of this passage is, that the Jews antiently (as it is now with printed bonds) had bonds of a certain formula ready wrote, and only with vacant spaces to fill up the parties names, the sums, &c. These, though as binding as any others, were yet held in less esteem than those bonds which were purposely made for the very occasion; for they reasoned thus: Those papers, which always run in a certain formula, the parties only observe if the vacant spaces are rightly filled up, whereas they carefully peruse and impress strongly in their mind those that are purposely made for the occasion.

[m] *i. e.* the judges, who confirm the agreement of the widow's sons to her bond, which agreement of theirs immediately follows.

[n] See note [d] *supra.* [o] See note [e] *supra.* [p] See note [l] *supra.*

[q] Here begins the judge's or attorney's confirmation or testimonium veritatis of the bond.

[a] The pounds are here expressed by the word *letrins*, the shillings by *denarim*, which confirms the note [g] of N° I. for it is evident these three sums are pounds and shillings, as the debt was twenty-five pounds, and the three payments of it of 12*l.* 10*s.*, 6*l.* 5*s.*, and 6*l.* 5*s.*, make up exactly the said sum of twenty-five pounds.

[b] Matusais Hebrew.

neither

neither of the whole nor of a part, without the leave of the said Rabbi Moses; and if (God forbid!) it should be seized in the hands of the king or queen on account of any information, or any debt that I shall be indebted, then I bind me and my heirs to pay, on producing his order and the bond, all that is due to my share, principal, and interest, within a month from the day of his summons, subjecting thereto all the property that I have under the heavens, all such effects that are subject to bonds, as well as all such effects that are not subject to bonds[c]; and the force of this bond of sale I have taken upon me and my heirs as the force of all bonds that are made according to the orders of the wise men, and not as such made with the usual custom and formulas[d], annulling all other proceedings or protests which I have confessed, and this from my own inclination and without force; and I have sworn to hold my assignment to be in the hands of the said Rabbi Moses, and to be as righteous and as strong as if witnessed by a hundred witnesses,

SAMUEL the son of the noble[e] Rabbi Isaac."

N° IV.

"I the undersigned do hereby confess with final confession, that at any time there cometh my brother-in-law Rabbi Aaron, the son of Rabbi Judah, within fifteen days of Pentecost, in the forty-sixth year of the reign of our lord the king Henry the son of king John, and possess me in the house and yard, and the small house, the kitchen, and all that belongs to him, that he has given me by the bond of Ærugraphy; in which bond is expressly mentioned 'with intire possession,' and was made before friar Hamelsar and the aldermen, then at the same time I did confess, that I forgave and discharged him of all the debt of fourteen Jaku that he owes me on a bond of Ærugraphy, from the creation of the world to the end thereof; and from all other debts that were made before Pentecost, as well those of my honoured father of pious memory as those of my honoured mother who is still living, except that debt he owes me as is declared in the bond of Ærugraphy of the present that he made me of the said house against his heirs, and against every body that should come by his power, or by the assignment of his hand, and with good witness, that he the said Rabbi Aaron cannot pretend to prove or quarrel against the witnesses or the pretension, and if there is no gift or pension[a] of the king limited before the above-named Pentecost, it shall be prolonged for the term of fifteen days after any limited gift or pension of the king; and I do confess with a penalty of two Jaku to possess the said Rabbi Aaron with all my might in the court, as is declared in the bond of sale that I made him in the bond-office[b] for two Jaku of gold[c], immediately after he has possessed me in the said house, and all what is due to him, and in presence of friar Hamelsar of London, and the aldermen, if he pleases to receive it from my hands; and this said fine is to our lord the king: and all the time that this bond is in his hand, and he does not put me in possession of it, as is declared above, I cannot neglect to give our lord the king two Jaku of gold; and all is right and steadfast, and what I have confessed I have signed.

"AARON the son of Rabbi Haim."

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[c] See N° I. note [i].

[d] See N° I. note [l].

[e] Nadib, Hebrew.

[a] Thus is the Hebrew.

[b] Hebrew, Ærugraphy, which I have in this place translated thus; but what this word (which occurs in several other places of this paper, and of the paper N° III.) means, I do not rightly comprehend.

[c] This seems to have been some gold coin. The word Jaku, as the name of a coin, nowhere occurs in any of the Jewish authors; whereas *letrin* and *denarim* frequently do. I cannot find any name of a coin in antient authors which is any wise like it; perhaps *Zequin*, as the Italians and Jews were the chief money-changers, usurers, &c. but quære if the Zequin coin is so antient? and if it had been a current coin, it would certainly occur in historians. However, the root of Jaku is certainly Jakuk, which, in the Old Testament, is used as pure, *e. g.* Jakuk Zaab, or Keseph, the most purified gold or silver: may it not then mean Marcs of Gold? But, as this is the only instance of Jaku of Gold, I think it worthy the research of Antiquaries to strive to solve it, especially as we suppose no English gold coins to have been struck till after Henry the Third's time.

DANIEL'S

DANIEL'S *Expedition to* INDIA.

(*Concluded from p.* 228.)

ZINAI, or Sinai, is a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in the Stony Arabia, two days' journey from the shore of the Red Sea; of which Mount Horeb is a part. This, as antient authors generally agree, and as my interpreter told me, was the twelfth station of the Israelites in their passage to the Holy Land; about which mountains they wandered near a year, which was during that time wherein all those things happened which are mentioned in the Scripture from the nineteenth chapter of Exodus to the end of the whole book of Leviticus, and in Numbers from the beginning to the tenth chapter; the chiefest of all which was, the Almighty's giving the Law in person there to Moses. The Mahometans call this mountain Gibel Mousa, or the Mountain of Moses. It is formed of the union of three mountains, as it were, one standing on the top of the other, and had formerly many chapels upon it, several yet remaining, served by fourteen hundred hermits; amongst which are three famous on the account of two sons of a king of Ethiopia, who led retired lives there for above forty years, as also of the famous convent called Drei, which was very strong and rich, the walls of which not inferior to the Tower of London; all pilgrims which come there being drawn up by a pulley, fearing very much the insult of the Arabs: from which convent pilgrims go up to the top of the mountain, by fourteen hundred steps, cut out in the rock, by the order, and at the charge, of St. Helena. At some distance from the foot of this mountain, there still runs that excellent spring of water which gushed out of the rock when Moses struck it at the murmuring of the children of Israel; and at the third part of the way are two gates shut, and not to be opened unto the pilgrims until they had made their confession, which I did, among the rest of the blockheads, to the ignorant friar; and then the gates being opened, permitted to pass. Somewhat higher than this is a great stone, which an angel, as it is said, laid there to hinder the passage of Elias. On the top of the mountain, under a great hollow rock, opening towards the West, is the place where Moses lived during the forty days that he was upon the mount. A little beyond this rock, going upwards towards the right, there is a Greek church dedicated to St. Katharine; and on the backside of that a French church dedicated to the Ascension of our Lord. Five or six paces further, and over against this church, there is another cave, open to the East, into which they go down by eleven steps, where Moses received the tables of the Law, and desired to see God's face. The Arabians likewise have a mosque there, where they often come and pray to God, Mahomet, Moses, and St. Katharine.

"So, having remained here all night, the next morning we went and visited the monastery of the Forty Martyrs, which is in the valley between Mount Horeb and Mount Sinai, where there is a fair church, and most delicious garden, with all sorts of fruit-trees, and flowers, a spring running through the middle of it; it being the more delightful, there not being any other garden, great trees, or water, within ten days' journey of it: as also, the grotto of St. Onuphrius, cut out in the rock; and many other curiosities, too tedious to insert; the sight of which I had been much better entertained with, had my own more substantial affairs but answered my expectation: but, however, I passed my time here for twelve days, after which the patriarch gave me a pass to his caffargees, and also some necessary provision for my journey to Cairo, and a promise of his daily prayers for me, my friends, and relations. It being a venerable custom among the Greek pilgrims that come there, to give five crowns for themselves, or any other persons for whom they have the greatest love and care (to use their interest with God Almighty, and procure them a good place in heaven), I presented them with forty crowns, and two pair of spectacles, to pray for king William, the Honourable East India Company, myself, and relations. At the finishing of this, having received for my money all the blessings he could bestow upon me, I departed from Mount Sinai to Grand Cairo, which is ten days' journey. After the trouble of passing which, as another fatal addition to my afflictions, at my arrival at Cairo, I found that city, and

and country round, terribly infected with the plague; which being now, to my sorrow, present, an eye-witness of, serves me to confirm the mortality mentioned by me before in the year 1618. It was so raging now, that all the Europeans, as English, French, Dutch, and Venetians, were close shut up, having laid in their provisions at the beginning of the plague, and keeping no communication with the people of the town. However, I went to visit the English Consul, who at first would not permit me in their company; but after some debate among themselves, seeing me so poor and disconsolate, had compassion to admit me, but not unless I would come into their house as I did into the world (naked) which I consented to, soon stripping myself of my habit; which I was the more willing to do, it being very miserable, not having any shoes or stockings; after which, washing myself with some water and vinegar, Consul Fleetwood furnished me with other clothes, and, with a great deal of humanity, entertained me, expressing a great concern for my disappointments, and making me, at the most doleful time of death and sorrow, as welcome as possibly he could. It is not to be doubted, but here I had a great number of melancholy reflections, not knowing how soon it might be my own case, and that the holes that I daily and perpetually saw digging for others, might, perhaps, have in them, in a very few minutes, a spare place for myself; numbers there being well in the morning, and dead at night; and the horrid disease daily increasing so violently, that during my stay, which was but twelve days, there died above 40,000; so that, I think, I need not insert how uneasy I was, till I could get a conveyance for Europe, which at last I effected; and, upon the 20th day of April, I hired a boat, and departed for Alexandria, and arrived there the 25th, and embarked on board of a French ship for Marseilles, which, before my going aboard, I had heard so very ill an account of, that, had I not been surrounded by death and extreme distress, and there also being no other means of conveyance, I would have almost undergone any hardship, rather than have submitted myself to the captain's conduct or protection, this being that person who so barbarously murdered Captain Hicks at Tunis; but, to do him justice, I found great civility from him, using me all the time I was on board with all the courtesy imaginable; and in twenty-five days (thanks be to God!) we safely arrived at Marseilles: but no sooner came to an anchor, than unkind Fortune was ready to teach me another of her unpleasant games before she designed to divert me with the pastimes of Europe. It being presently known I came from the Levant, where the plague was raging, I was obliged to undergo a severe quarantine of forty days ashore, and our ship seventy; but during my imprisonment, having good friends in the city, as one Mr. Daniel Solicoffre, and Messrs. Lamb and Basket, with whom I had formerly lived, and to whom I shall ever own a great acknowledgement of their generous favours, during this time of my quarantine, I made bold to acquaint the Honourable Company with my safe arrival and return. And here happened, indeed, the most considerable occurrence that had befel me through all the strange adventures in my whole expedition; for, by some answers received to letters I wrote to my friends, I heard, to my extraordinary surprise and amazement, that, by being imprisoned and hindered by the Arabs, in the port of Jembo, Almighty Providence had protected me from being drowned with the Mocha Fleet; they being all cast away, and I missing to be with them but only by three days, which was the very time that I was stopped by the barbarous governor before mentioned, and the rest of his (to me fortunate) retinue, so that saving of my life was, however, some comfort to me, when I reflected on it: though I had missed by that conveyance the dispatch of my affairs.

"And thus (as far as my memory will give me leave, or my Minute-Journal, which I briefly took from time to time, could assist me in), I have given the most Honourable Committee a true and faithful account of all the memorable places, accidents, hardships, and hindrances, throughout this my dangerous enterprise, and painful fatigue, of travelling those remote parts, amongst so savage a people,

people, where variety of misery must be every day undergone with patience; though the inclemency of the elements at sea are not slightly neither to be regarded; of which, as well as at shore, I may truly and sincerely affirm, I have frequently made very solid and considerable trial. Yet to do my worthy patrons service, who did me the honour to put a trust in me of so eminent a nature, and as far as lay in human ability I proceeded in, with the utmost integrity, vigor, and resolution. And since it hath pleased God to preserve me, through so many apparent and imminent dangers, I am not only willing, but ready, to make a second effort, in any post they shall think proper, to effect their own business by, and give the honour of employment to one who shall put his life into the balance to equal any trust or favour which they shall in their wisdoms think fit to propose. Nor shall any enterprise, though never so foreign or hazardous, abate the fervour of that resolution which is in my heart to serve them, and which my strength and constitution (now sufficiently seasoned by this expedition), I bless God, is well enough now able to perform.

"I could have drawn this account to a much longer matter, but that I desire to avoid being tedious; having nothing worth mentioning to insert, after my getting out of prison at Marseilles, but a small tour I made in Italy for my diversion, to recruit myself, after having been half-starved in the miserable deserts; and on the 14th of November I departed from Marseilles for England, and arrived the 21st of December 1701."

Mr. Urban, *Interior Surveyor's Office, Sept.* 2.

THE late destructive conflagration in this neighbourhood may, no doubt, have attracted your attention [see p. 286.] Permit me, therefore, to offer you a few lines on the most important point, not only in this, but in other transactions of the commercial world, *viz.* the settling of accounts: not that in the case before us I know of any demur, because the destruction of property has been so very great in comparison with the amount insured, and property saved.

However, it has been strongly argued, that if a person insures on household furniture, stock in trade, &c. to the amount of 1000*l.* and after a fire there shall be property left to the value of 1200*l.*—that though he should actually have lost, had damaged, and destroyed, goods to the amount of 1400*l.* yet he would not receive any recompence, because he insured his goods only to be worth 1000*l.* after a fire, and they were found to be worth 1200*l.*

This argument was grounded on the verdict of a late trial, where the amount insured was 5000*l.* and the property saved 6000*l.*; consequently no payment took place, though 5000*l.* had been lost; and the reasons given were these, that, had the party insured for 11,000*l.* they would have been paid the 5000*l.*; but was it right, equitable, or just, to conceive that the insurance-offices should keep an extensive and most expensive establishment of fire-patroles, fire-engines, horses, and men, who hazard their lives in saving of property and stopping the progress of the fire; and that they, in every case of fire, must be on the losing side? Certainly not; for, had the whole amount been insured, it would have enabled them to meet their expences, and what was saved would have been a reduction of the whole loss; and why shall it not be appropriated to the liquidation in the present case, since it was by the exertions of their servants that it was saved?—To these arguments I beg leave to answer, that it is but just, right, and equitable, that every person should be remunerated according to their exertions; but there is a duty fully as tantamount in equity as the rewarding of exertions; and that is, that the parties insuring should have a proper understanding as to the distribution of the property saved, and no ambiguity whatever should attend such a contract, without rendering it void on either side not disclosing the whole truth.

I never yet saw a fire-policy, insuring goods or property in houses or warehouses, that, in cases of fire, states that the party *must declare abandonment.* A fire-policy, on the contrary, is a simple contract *to repay or replace the property lost or damaged by fire, not exceeding the amount insured,* without any clause or proviso whatever touching what may be saved

saved as reserved for the office; and how it will be possible to give a verdict directly opposite to such a contract I am at a loss to imagine, as custom has, in most of the oldest offices, for nearly two hundred years, paid what has been lost and damaged; but, if what is saved is hereafter to be taken in account, all the fire-polices now extant will require altering.

I mention this, that it may claim the attention of your readers, to know upon what grounds they are insured. To the gentleman whose property is household furniture, &c. and to the tradesman who keeps his stock nearly equal, an insurance covering the whole amount would nearly meet any accident that might occur, or dispute that might arise; but the merchant and wholesale dealer (whose property fluctuates with the markets, and who has to-day on hand 1000*l.* and to-morrow 20,000*l.*) must have it in his power to effect policies for any amount, and for any duration of time, before he can think himself secure, even with the benefits of insurance.

As all persons that insure against fire acknowledge their dread of it, and as seldom a fire begins in any premises without entirely destroying them, the insurance almost requires to be upon the whole amount of the property, since it is ten to one if the whole is not consumed in the place where it began.

But, in my opinion, the best and most equitable way is, to effect insurances on household goods, stock in trade, goods in trust or on commission, &c. by having them specified, as in ship-insurances: thus, "I insure 3000*l.* on a ship of the value of 5000*l.*" Here there can be no demur; for it is evident I take 2000*l.* risk upon myself, and therefore cannot think of abandonment, while I am entitled to recover any loss or damage not exceeding 3000*l.*; consequently, there is no opening for fraud as in full insurances, and *all that is saved above the* 2000*l. goes to the liquidation of the loss.*

Perhaps, Sir, some of your Legal Correspondents will more fully elucidate this point, for the benefit of the insurers and insured: as there is a necessity for insurance, there is a necessity that it should be rightly understood. Yours, &c.

J. Gregson, I. S.

Strictures on the Corn Trade.

In the month of October 1800, the writer of this article, upon the occasion of the then very high price of Bread and Provisions, took the liberty of writing a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. William Pitt, with the view of attracting the notice of Government and the Legislature to the subject, and suggesting measures for remedying the distress which then prevailed, having for its object a diminution in the consumption of bread and corn, the regulation of its trade, and, by increasing and extending the growth, to make the supply equal to the expenditure.

It was understood to be the opinion of that great Minister, and also of many others of very enlightened minds, that it would be impolitic for Parliament to legislate coercively, and that the trade in corn and flour should, like every other article of commerce, be left to itself, free and unrestricted; but it seems to require mature and deliberate consideration, if the force of such reasoning should be applied to an article of the first necessity, and of which there is not, at present, as it is affirmed, sufficient produced in the country in ordinary years, commensurate with the consumption.

But what was actually the result of the supposed scarcity in the years 1796 and 1800? At the first of those periods, 1796, when the trepidation of scarcity and famine induced Parliament to legislate, the regulations then adopted, *viz.* the use of brown and stale bread, aided by the voluntary lessened consumption of bread and pastry, in about ten days succeeded in reducing the price of wheat and flour; and the publick became satisfied, when the prices looked downward, and corn in sufficient quantities came to the public markets, that their fears of alarm and scarcity had been unduly operated upon. In the year 1800, there was a very indifferent harvest and a bad crop; but it turned out, there was no real scarcity of corn, as was supposed, and as the impolitic letter and interference of the

the then Secretary of State for the home department tended to countenance. During the course of the present year the corn imported has not, it is stated, exceeded 30,000 quarters; not more than the quantity necessary to supply the metropolis for two weeks: and yet, with the produce of the last bad harvest, we are now arrived at the period when the markets are beginning to be supplied with corn, the growth of the present season.

Anterior and passing events certainly show, that, although there may have been deficient crops of bread-corn, there has been no real scarcity; and that we must look to other causes, to account for the almost intolerable prices which the publick have been compelled to pay for bread.

Undoubtedly, so far as concerns the farmer and grower of corn, he ought to have a liberal and fair price for what he sells; otherwise he will not be induced to keep up or extend the cultivation of bread-corn: but, beyond his fair emolument, every intermediate obstruction to the free circulation of grain, from the barns and granaries of the growers direct, to the houses of the millers, bakers, and consumers, ought, in a country situated as this empire is at present, to be prohibited and interdicted.

Let inquiry be made into the course of trade in all the corn-markets in this kingdom; and it will be evident that the practices and dealings of the middle-men, engaged in this traffick, are fraught with incalculable mischief and injury to the community at large; and there is great reason to apprehend from experience, that the present abundant harvest will, in some measure, be made subservient to the views and machinations of persons interested in nefarious traffic.

There are more than one thousand persons of this description upon the corn-markets in London, and they abound in many of the provincial towns. The effect of by far the greater number of the bargains made in Mark-lane goes to enhance the price of corn and flour, and its influence spreads all over the country; for the prices of the London-market, real or fictitious, are the criterion for fixing the prices of bread in the metropolis; and besides, being circulated, they induce the country-dealers in corn and flour to the remotest parts of the island to raise their views to a level with that standard.

The considerations arising out of the present system ought surely to arrest the attention of Parliament to the subject, not only as it regards the necessary comforts of the middle classes and the laborious poor; but as it affects the polity of the state with respect to its relative situation with other countries, in preserving to this commercial nation its emporium for arts and manufactures.

In one view of the subject, it may be desirable to consider whether it may not be wise and prudent to abrogate all the existing laws which respect the Corn-trade, particularly the Act for making and taking the returns of the average prices of corn, which has no other operation than to induce the prices of corn in the lowest markets to be raised and brought up to the top of the higher markets; and along with them, the laws relating to the assize and price of bread; and in another point, may be considered the propriety of restraining the regrating of corn and flour, and of encouraging the culture of bread-corn by parliamentary bounties, or by a mode which will be much better received and relished by the publick; *viz.* by passing an Act for the general inclosure of uncultivated and waste lands, connected with a condition or stimulus for the growth and culture of wheat.

September, 1812. C.

Mr. Urban, *Redruth, Cornwall, Sept.* 21.

When a writer takes up his pen to charge another of injustice, it is but right, I conceive, that he should be able to substantiate it by the clearest evidence, and not to allow his acrimony so to blind his judgement as to make it appear that he neither respects his own character, nor that of another, in the groundless nature of the charges he would bring. Your correspondent, *A Poor Incumbent*, arraigns Lord Harrowby at the bar of the publick, in the first place, of the highest wrong and injustice, in bringing in a Bill into the House of Lords to provide better for Curates, and of not being in possession of facts to guide him in framing the said Bill;

Bill; that he is ignorant of the varied incomes of the Church, whose property he is seeking to invade, &c.

Now, if there could be a question as to the justice of providing better for Poor Curates, whose salaries are every way incompetent to their support, being infinitely under what merchants give to their clerks; nay, what the members of both houses of parliament give their servants as wages; I cannot think that the Poor Incumbent speaks in that respectful manner of a member of that Government under which he lives, as good breeding and religion demand of him. There is, however, but one voice and one opinion on the subject: and that, if the condition of one order of men more than another demands amelioration, it is that of Poor Curates: indeed, longer to postpone their amelioration is manifest injustice.

I do object, with both my hands, to the language of your Correspondent, who would wish to consider Church property as private property; for such it was never designed to be, but was given in trust to the Rulers of the Church for the maintenance of the Clergy, subject to such modifications and alterations as the exigencies of the times, and their necessities, might demand.

But whether his Lordship is in possession of facts to guide him in the object he has undertaken, or of a knowledge of the varied incomes of the Church, are matters of very little consequence; when it appears by the Bill a provision is made in behalf of the non-resident Clergy who are incapable, through sickness, or any other sufficient cause, to perform the ecclesiastical duties, that, in such cases, it shall be lawful for the Bishop or Ordinary to assign to any Curate any such salary as shall, under all the circumstances, appear to him to be proper and reasonable; as shall suit the case of the incapacitated incumbent; and ought to satisfy every reasonable man, I conceive, of the strict justice of the noble Lord's conduct in this business. The Bill itself, though framed, as its title expresses it, for the further support and maintenance of stipendiary Curates, is calculated to have a most salutary effect, in procuring a better residence of the beneficed Clergy than there is at present; for matters in this respect are much worse managed now than before the Residence Act was passed, as it is commonly called; it appearing in the Returns made to Parliament during the last session, that the total number of Resident Beneficed Clergy was only 4421. Now what is this owing to? Either to a want of a due enforcement of the Resident Act, or the luxury of Pluralists, who, instead of being at their resident charges, are at watering-places, or in our overgrown metropolis, pursuing avocations highly inconsistent with their clerical profession. It is not incumbents of small livings who complain of the Curates' Bill now pending, for they are almost always resident; but our Pluralists and Dignified Clergy, who lie in the soft lap of luxury, and pay their Curates such a pittance as they cannot live on.

Is *Incumbent* as ignorant of the state of the Clergy in this kingdom as he is of Lord Harrowby's Bill, and his motives? If he is, I would advise him to be better informed: let him look into the late report made to parliament respecting the state of the parishes, and the residence of the beneficed and inferior Clergy, and the salaries of the Curates; and he will find, that the whole number of Curates, amounting to 3694, is paid by the trifling sum of 76,960*l.*; on an average of about 30*l.* each; earning for their employers three-fifths of the property of the church, amounting now, beyond all controversy, to 3,000,000*l.* annually. Is *Incumbent* acquainted with any mode of living that will enable three-fourths of the Curates to subsist on their present salaries, in these dreadfully dear times? If he is, I can assure him we shall be infinitely obliged to him. Religion is wounded through our poverty, and become a bye-word and a reproach unto many.

The next thing, in which your Correspondent has shewn sad ignorance of Lord Harrowby's Bill, and consequently of his motives, is, his representing it as a bait for Curates to act dishonourably with their Principals; to accept, previous to the passing of this Bill, the common stipends now current; and after it passes into a law, demand 100*l.* or more, as their salaries. Now, whether this be representing our motives fairly, or no, I shall leave for others to judge; but I must

I must take the liberty again of informing your Correspondent, that when this Bill passes into a Law, no officiating Curate's salary can be advanced without the concurrence of the Incumbent. This is a clause, however, which I confess I should be glad to see amended in some measure in favour of Curates, where the circumstances of the Incumbent and the value of the living will allow it, else there will remain great cause of complaint from the inferior Clergy.

I never could see, however, more than your Correspondent, the justice of discharging lay-impropriations from the obligation of supporting Vicars and Curates; for, in my opinion, they are as justly chargeable with the maintenance of the inferior Clergy, in the eye of God, as any church-property whatever.

With respect to Queen Anne's Bounty, which your Correspondent seems to think stands in need of being further increased, it is impossible to say to what extent it operates in the relief of small Vicarages at this time; but surely its operation must be extensive now, from the late aid it has received from Parliament, its whole annual amount being nearly 70,000*l.* I hope, whatever the Houses of Parliament, in their wisdom, may think necessary to be done further in that rapidly-increasing fund, they will not allow their zeal to cool on our behalf; for increasing Queen Anne's bounty will have no effect in increasing the salaries of Curates; no Curate in the kingdom has had a shilling in advance from his Vicar on that account.

With begging pardon for troubling you, Sir, with so long a letter, which I hope you will permit to appear in your excellent Magazine, I remain,

Yours, &c.

A Poor Curate.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 20.

As your Magazine has been for some time past a receptacle for numerous and deserved complaints against the injudicious alterations in, and neglected decays of, the Abbey at Westminster, I think it the duty of somebody to give due notice of some most desirable improvements which are now taking place; and as I do not find that any body has yet stepped forward on the occasion, with your permission, I will set the example.

It will, perhaps, be expected, that I shall begin with the beautiful repairs at the East end of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; but I conceive it unnecessary to dwell on those objects, which cannot fail of striking the most transient observer; and would rather pass on to some most judicious restorations, which in the interior have (some of them necessarily) been consequent to the repair of the outside.

The lower ranges of windows which, for what reason I never could learn, were stopped up with plaster of the most ordinary description, are cleared out and re-glazed, which adds much of its pristine lightness and beauty to the building.

The small remains of painted glass, which have escaped the ravages of time and wilful destruction, have been cleaned and replaced in very judicious order, particularly the whole-length figure which adorns the centre East window, and which was nearly lost to the eye of the most curious observer.

Two wax figures of ladies, one with a stuffed parrot, which, added to the puerility of the idea of their being there at all, were become so decayed as to be a double disgrace to the situation in which they were placed, are removed. This improvement should, however, be noticed with a qualification, that where they stood, these ladies were in imminent danger from the workmen at present employed on the repairs. We cannot, however, suppose that *the Powers that be* will betray such a want of judgment and propriety, as not to perceive how much more these tawdry relics are "honoured in the breach" than in their preservation.

The two coffins and chests, which were laid open to the gaze in the first chapel in the right hand, no longer offend against public decorum. One of these, which was commonly attributed to a Spanish Ambassador, was, I believe, carried back to his native land, in company with the remains of the late Duke of Albuquerque.

So far good in the glorious Chapel of our Seventh Harry! to which I am glad to add, that no injury appears to have been done to its splendidly-ornamented walls at the late ceremony of the installation, which must always be dreaded in the preparations for

for such an occasion. The richly-emblazoned banners of the newly-installed knights add much to the magnificence of the scene.

In the next place, your readers who are not aware of the circumstance will doubtless be glad to hear that the beautiful chapel of Abbot Islip, which for a length of time has been so completely barred from the publick that I believe many were not even aware of its existence, is now restored to its admirers. The rich screen of this holy recess was most barbarously covered with a rough deal boarding, which entirely shut it out from the rest of the building. Why this relick of the venerable Islip, on which a greater degree of ornament had been bestowed than fell to the lot of most of these small chapels, should have been in particular seized upon for a receptacle of dirt and rubbish, cannot well be conceived. The window which enlightened this elegant *morçeau* still labours under the disgrace of a boarded covering, similar to that which shut out the screen; this, however, will be speedily removed, and only now remains as a temporary protection to that part of the church which the great proximity of the window to the ground on the exterior necessarily requires. The modest, but elegant, memorial of the venerable Abbot is in a sad condition; and it should seem that when this holy place was converted into a lumber-room, it was mistaken for a common table, and, by way of accommodation, pushed up against the window, where it still remains.—Among the lumber here stood the miserable remains of the funeral effigies of our kings and queens. As your Correspondent, the Architect, in one of his entertaining essays, has traced this "ragged regiment" from the chantry of Henry V. to that of Islip, and thence to his chapel, I should be glad to hear whether they are consigned to oblivion; or whether they have found a more fit retreat, in which they may not tremble at further perturbations.

Several defects and incongruities still vilify the present condition of this august edifice, which may be remedied with as much ease as any of those which I have had the satisfaction to notice: I wish, however, only to point out one, and that because I am not aware of ever having seen the animadversions of abler pens thitherward directed.

In the chapel of St. Nicholas is a rich and perfect canopy, surmounting an altar-tomb, on which was formerly graven the effigies of William Dudley, bishop of Durham, who flourished towards the latter end of the 15th century; the brass is removed, and on its site reclines a female figure in the exaggerated costume of the reign of Elizabeth; to this intrusive lady spectators are now introduced in preference to the bishop, though surely the greater part of them must be immediately struck with the absurdity of the anachronism.

In speaking of the chapel of St. Michael, Dart tells us, that "on the East side was, some time since, a monument of alabaster and marble, representing the effigies of a lady in a ruff," &c. &c. and goes on to inform us, that this monument was erected to the memory of Catharine Lady St. John, who died in 1614; and that, during the then late repairs (I presume when this chapel and the two adjoining were laid together) it was broken to pieces by the workmen. I should conceive, therefore, as this date agrees with the dress; that the effigies alone was preserved; and, without further ceremony, carried across the church, and lodged on a tomb more than a century older, where it has remained to this day undisturbed. As this figure possesses nothing to make it worthy of preservation, at least to the detriment of an antient and beautiful specimen, like the tomb of Dudley, I trust it will be removed to whatever corner may have now become the *depositum* for the refuse which lately incumbered the Chapel of Islip.

Yours, &c. H. M.

Architectural Innovation.

N° CLXVII.

Rise and Progress of Architecture in England (Reign of Charles I. *continued from p.* 239.)

FINDING the present subject of these Essays, as it approaches near our own times, fuller of innovation, more replete with examples, and opening a wider field of instruction than was surmised at the setting out

out on this progress, it is to be hoped the expanse opening to the view will not be found too laborious to pass over in patient investigation: the trial, at least, is new, and perhaps not unentertaining; many curious architectural examples, that are now destroyed and forgotten to the generality of the world, will be revived; and those yet in being, about to meet a similar fate, be preserved in the same progressive line of information. Thus premising, let us turn to William Kent's sett of Plates of the

PALACE at WHITEHALL, *Plate I.* and *II.* (united into one large page, so of the rest thus numbered.) General basement plan. One large oblong, upon the same idea of immense space as Campbell's sett; indeed the setting out is of a far greater dimension, as will be hereafter specified: the plat portioned into three vast parts, the extreme length East and West; the latter aspect fronting the Park, the other the Thames. Seven courts; one large court in the centre of the mass, its length running from Charing Cross to Westminster: three courts to the Park, and three courts to the Thames portions. The centre court of the Park portion circular, called the Persian Court, 210 feet diameter. All the other courts square. The centrical grand entrances for persons on foot are from the Park, and Thames: ditto for carriages, from Charing Cross and Westminster. Centre court Thames portion, an arcade of four sides; variety of circular apartments, circular and oval staircases, groined avenues; vestibules with columns, great hall, &c. This plan gives the several offices, &c. On one side great centre court the Banqueting-room, (same design as that now left, but standing North and South: in Campbell's sett the direction of the same building is East and West, as now seen.) On the other side the court is the Chapel, of a similar elevation.

Plate III. IV. Plan of the principal (or second) story; consisting of the "King's apartments, Banqueting-room, Chapel, rooms for public business, apartments for the principal officers of state; ditto for officers near the King's person; ditto for chief officers attending the court; galleries, apartments for other officers; principal apartments of the royal family, &c. &c." Staircases, &c. &c. The great and striking feature in these kingly arrangements is the circular gallery over the arcade of the Persian Court. The lines of the apartments are varied into the most noble and elegant forms, and their number prodigious, their dimensions great, that of the hall 140 feet. Banqueting-room and Chapel 110 feet each.—Mem. The site of the altar in this last room is to the North! We believe this innovation, in point of religious arrangement, stands the first on record.

Plate V. VI. Plan to a larger scale of the king's apartments. "Persian court, Guard chamber, Staircases, Antichambers, Presence-chamber, Privy-chambers, Audience-rooms, principal avenues to the king's apartments: King's gallery, Anti-rooms, Dressing-rooms, Bedchambers. The King's closets, Waiting-rooms; the King's private avenue to the state-rooms; Back-stairs, &c. &c."

Plate VII. VIII. IX. X. Front next the Park, 874 feet, nine divisions; the five centre ditto in three stories; six and seven ditto right and left, two stories: eight and nine ditto three stories. First story: to all the divisions, Doric columns and pilasters with rustic cinctures; arches with rough rustics, inclosing windows. In the arcades, niches and statues. Second story; Corinthian columns and pilasters, recessed arches, windows with columns, having pointed and circular pediments, and reclining statues; niches with statues. Third story: Composite columns, recessed windows with columns, and pointed and circular pediments: general balustrade; cupolas on the second and third divisions right and left.

Plate XI. Specimen of first story; scrolls to the arches, heads to the key-stones of the windows, ox-skulls and warlike trophies between the triglyphs in the entablature.

Plate XII. Specimen of second story: balusters to the dado of the windows, heads in the key-stones; plain frize.

Plate XIII. Specimen of third story: Balusters to the dado of the windows, heads to the key-stones of ditto, festoons of drapery in their spandrils; in the frize lions heads and consoles.

High magnificence, more immediately in the centre divisions of this front,

front, prevails. It is observable that there are no general pediments to the main divisions, such decorations being confined to the several windows.

Plate XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. Front next the Thames; extent same as the Park ditto. Nine divisions; which, with their several elevations, are similar to those next the Park, excepting the arcades, which are omitted, and the parts filled in with windows, having rustics on the grounds, &c. and rustics are given to the grounds in sixth and seventh divisions right and left of second story.

Plate XVIII. Specimen of first story: In the frize crowns and warlike trophies.

Plate XIX. Specimen of second story; heads and festoons of flowers between the capitals.

In this front the interest is increased, as the parts are more enriched than the preceding one. No general pediments as before.

Plate XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII. Front next Westminster, 1151 feet 10 inches; fifteen divisions; seven centrical ditto right and left, with the angle ditto right and left, three stories: eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth ditto right and left, two stories. First story: the seven centrical divisions, with the angle ditto, Doric columns with cinctures, grounds to the windows rusticated: ninth and twelfth divisions, right and left, an arcade with Doric columns; eighth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth divisions, right and left, arcade rusticated: in the angle ditto, Doric columns, &c. Second story: Corinthian columns and pilasters, windows with Ionic columns and pilasters, pointed and circular pediments and reclining statues, niches with statues, statues on pedestals: this detail includes the whole line: ninth and twelfth divisions, right and left, pediments principal; in the tympanums, sculptures of prisoners and warlike trophies. Third story: Composite columns, windows with Ionic columns and pediments, pointed and circular, reclining statues to them: niches with statues; balusters to dado of windows: general balustrade to the elevations with statues: cupolas on the second and third divisions right and left.

Plate XXIV. Specimen of first story: heads in the key-stones, warlike trophies between the triglyphs.

Plate XXV. Specimen of second story: heads, shields, and swaggs of fruit between the capitals. Frize plain.

Plate XXVI. Specimen of third story: escallop-shells and festoons of flowers between the columns: in the frize, lion's heads, consoles, and drops of laurel-leaves.

Plate XXVII. Specimen of the cupolas; plan octangular, Composite pilasters at each angle, windows with circular heads, circular windows, a dome, scrolls supporting an obelisk and vane.

The design of this front in its outline is correspondent with the two ditto already described; and from the addition of parts making out the vast extent of elevations, a still more unbounded scene of magnificence is manifested.

Plate XXVIII. XXIX. XXX. XXXI. Front within the great centre court, and sections of the buildings at each extremity of the line, taken from Charing Cross to Westminster, 919 feet, 3 inches, in thirteen divisions. Three stories. First story: in the three centrical divisions Doric columns and pilasters; rustics between the columns; basement to the other divisions right and left rusticated. The divisions in section rather plain; piers and groins, niches with statues, &c. Second story: three centrical divisions, Corinthian columns and pilasters, arched recesses, with reclining statues, lions and unicorns; windows with columns and open pediments containing busto's. Fifth and eighth divisions (Banqueting-room and a correspondent building) Ionic columns and pilasters, windows with pointed and circular pediments, grounds rusticated; sixth, fourth, seventh, and ninth divisions, plain windows. The divisions in section, the apartments plain. Third story; three centrical divisions, Composite columns and pilasters: the decorations, a repetition of second story. Fifth, eight divisions right and left (Banqueting-room, &c.) Composite columns and pilasters, square-headed windows, grounds rusticated: divisions in section, plain apartments. In centre of the front, a pediment principal, Tritons and seahorses in the tynpanum; balusters to the dado of the windows, and general balustrade with

with statues to the uprights. The extreme divisions right and left, a return of the architecture with the domes seen in the centre divisions of each of the preceding fronts.

Plate XXXII. XXXIII. Specimen of centre of the first story; crowns, roses, fleur-de-lis, and portcullises between the triglyphs.

Plate XXXIV. XXXV. Specimen of second story: plain frize.

Plate XXXVI. XXXVII. Specimen of third story; basso-relievo in the tympanum; the Triumph of Neptune.

Plate XXXVIII. Specimen of basement and second story of Banqueting room.

Plate XXXIX. Specimen of third story of ditto.

These elevations, excepting the Banqueting-room, are not directly of that exuberant turn which marks the preceding fronts.

Plate XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. Fronts in the three courts, and sections of apartments next the Thames, bearing from Charing Cross to Westminster 874 feet; eleven divisions. Centre division, four stories. First story: the grand arcade, Doric columns and pilasters, arches rusticated, statues on pedestals. Section of apartments, second and third divisions right and left, Doric columns, niches with statues. Fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth divisions right and left, plain windows. Fifth, eighth divisions right and left; Doric columns and pilasters, grounds rusticated. Tenth, eleventh divisions right and left in section, plain piers, groins, niches with statues.—Second story. Centre division: grand gallery over arcade, open arches, Corinthian columns and pilasters, parapet with trophies, statues, lions, unicorns, &c. Second and third divisions, right and left; apartments in section, Corinthian columns and pilasters, enriched recesses, and coved cielings. Fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth divisions right and left, plain windows. Fifth, eight divisions, right and left, Corinthian columns and pilasters, square-headed windows, grounds rusticated. Tenth, eleventh divisions right and left, apartments in section; no decorations. Third and fourth stories over the three centre divisions, plain windows. Balusters to windows of second story, and general balustrade to the uprights with statues.

Plate XLIV. Specimen of first story: heads in the keystones of the door-way and windows.

Plate XLV. Specimen of second story: heads and festoons of oak-leaves between the capitals.

Plate XLVI. XLVII. Persian Court, with the sections of the king's apartments attached. Diameter of the court 210 feet. Two stories. First story: Persian order; statues of Persian slaves standing on bases, and supporting Doric capitals and entablature, arches between them rusticated. Second story: female statues, called Caryatides, standing on bases, and supporting Corinthian capitals and entablature; windows between them with Corinthian columns, rusticated grounds: balusters to the dado of the windows: general balustrade with statues to the upright. Royal apartments in section right and left, Doric columns, niches and compartments to first story; Corinthian columns, ornamented compartments to second story. Above the court appear two stories of plain windows of the back front of the great centre court.

Plate XLVIII. Specimen of the first story: the statues are gigantic, twenty-five feet in height; heads, helmets, and festoons of laurel leaves in the frize.

Plate XLIX. Specimen of the second story; statues gigantic, twenty-one feet in height; reclining statues on pediments of the windows: lion, unicorn, shield, heads and foliage, between the capitals; roses and husks in the frize. To each story, thirty-two statues as supporters to the two orders.

Hon. Horace Walpole is severe in his allusions to these designs of Jones; and when speaking of the Persian court, says, it "is a picturesque thought, but without *meaning or utility* *." Sir William Chambers, with more propriety, and certainly with more professional knowledge, thus delivers his sentiments: "There is not a nobler thought in all the remains of antiquity than Inigo Jones's Persian Court; the effect of which, if properly executed, would have been surprising and great in the highest degree †."

AN ARCHITECT.

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* Life of Jones.

† Treatise on Civil Architecture.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

THE Author of the "Literary Anecdotes" was correct, in attributing the Translation of "Aristænetus" to Mr. Sheridan; and your Correspondent, p. 132, is also correct in naming Mr. Halhed.—The publication was a joint production, and the Preface is signed by initials H. S.

The difficulty in vol. LXXI. Part I. p. 509 (increased in Part II. p. 17) may be thus solved:

The real Epitaph, at Bristol, on Mrs. Mason, is that which begins,

"Take, holy earth," &c.

The other,

"Whoe'er like me," &c.

(originally printed in your vol. XLVII. page 240), is the production of Lord Viscount Palmerston; and was by him placed in memory of his Lady, in Romsay church, Hants.—I wish some Correspondent would supply the prose part of Lady Palmerston's Epitaph.

That on Mrs. Mason reads thus:

"Mary the daughter of William Sharman, of Kingston-upon-Hull, esq. and wife of the Rev. William Mason, died March 27th, 1767, aged 28."

Allow me also to request, from some of your Oxford Friends, the prose part of the Inscription at Cuddesdon, which precedes the six beautiful and well-known lines of Bishop Lowth (see vol. XLVII. p. 624.)

"Cara, vale," &c.

One more request; and I have done. There is an Epitaph, I am told, in Hertford Church, on Dr. Carr, the late worthy and learned Master of Hertford School, written by himself; with a copy of which it would be kind in some of his classical friends to indulge your Readers; many of whom are old enough to have admired two Epitaphs written by Dr. Carr in 1777; one of them on a Schoolmaster, the other on the Rev. Francis Fawkes; see vol. XLVII. pp. 87, 451.

As a small compensation, I send you another of the strait-forward Letters of Lord Foley, carefully preserved by the late Rev. George Ashby.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"Jn BAXTER, *London, June* 25, 1713.

"I recd yrs of the 22d instt and wonder Sam. Carwell should sell to the Cratemen at 20*s.* per Cord, when I am informed others sell to them at 30*s.* As to the contract with the Birmingham Chapmen, if Iron is not abated in price, I hope they will continue the agreement, if they should insist on an abatement, let me know it before you make a positive agreement with them, and any reasons you have for or against it. I would have you order some Gill to be put into the Ale.

"I am your real friend, FOLEY.

"If the Keeper hath any good Venison, bid him send hither a Buck every week till further order, by the Flying Coach."

Heads of John Baxter's Answer.

"Mr. Loyd, who is the greatest dealer at Birmingham, and the rest, speak of being abated, about 15*s.* per hundred, what they gave last year, but were not willing to make any agreement for any considerable quantity of iron till after Bristol fair; and till that is past, I think no reason can be given for or against making them such abatement; and think, if your Honour pleases to write to Mr. Wallis to inform you how the rates go at Bristol fair, it may not be amiss. JO. BAXTER."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

BANKRUPTCY being a matter of notoriety, I am surprized "A Friend to Truth and the Gentleman's Magazine," p. 106, should refer you to any inaccurate List of Bankrupts. If he had referred himself to the London Gazettes, published by authority, or inspected the Official documents in the office of the Patentees for making out Commissions of Bankrupts, he would have found that you are correct. March 8, 1794, he is thus described as a Bankrupt: "John Bellingham of Oxford-street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, Tin-plate worker and Ironmonger." His effects, I think, produced to his Creditors about 6*s.* in the pound.

AN ADMIRER OF ACCURACY, AND THE FOURSCORE VOLUMES OF RECORDS.

*** *We are much obliged to* J. P.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the Press:

The Eighth Volume of the General Biography, in quarto, by Dr. AIKIN, the Rev. T. MORGAN, and others.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE's Topographical Dictionary of Scotland and the British Isles, which finishes the Series.

A work on the grounds of Protestantism; or the causes which contributed to the secession of our forefathers from the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. By the late Dr. ROBERTSON.

Studies

Studies in History, Part I. containing an abridged History of Greece, with moral and religious reflections. By the Rev. T. MORRELL, of St. Neot's. The subsequent parts to contain the History of Rome and of England, on the same plan.

A Practical Exposition of the Law relative to the Office and Duties of a Justice of the Peace, continued to the end of Trinity Term 52 George III. By Mr. DICKINSON, thirty years an acting magistrate for the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln.

Prophetic Records of the Christian Æra, sacred, moral, and political, in a chronological series of striking and singular anticipations of the future state of Christendom, principally from the application of Holy Writ to the leading features of History; indicating the near approaching period of universal Peace and Prosperity, &c. &c. in one large volume, 8vo. By the Rev. R. CLARKE, A.M.

The Second Volume of the Pulpit, by ONESIMUS; comprising criticisms on thirty-six preachers, and memoirs of the late Rev. Thomas Spencer.

The first volume of Researches into the History of the Human Kind, and the Nature of Physical Diversities. By Dr. PRICHARD, of Bristol.

An Essay on the Influence of Tropical Climates, more particularly the climate of India, on European constitutions; the principal effects induced thereby, with the means of obviating and removing them, by Mr. JOHNSON, Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

A short Essay, by Mr. ANDREW HORN, in which the Seat of Vision is determined; and, by the discovery of a new function in the organ, a foundation laid for explaining its mechanism, and the various phenomena, on principles hitherto unattempted.

Fitz-Gwarine, a Metrical Romance, and other Ballads of the Welsh Border; with Poems, legendary, incidental, and humourous. By JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Esq. A. M.

A new edition of the Life of Merlin (surnamed Ambrosius), including all his curious Prophecies and Historical Predictions, from the reign of Brute to king Charles.

A Gentleman of the University of Oxford is preparing for the press a splendid edition of Martyn's Eclogues of Virgil, with thirty-seven coloured plates of botanical subjects.

Miss MITFORD, the Author of "Christiana," Miscellaneous Poems, &c. has undertaken a series of Narrative Poems on the Female Character, in the various relations of Life. The first Volume, containing "Blanch," and, "The Sisters of the Cottage," is in the press.

Mr. G. TOWNSEND, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has at length finished his long-promised Poem of Armageddon, in Twelve Books.

A Volume of the most interesting and least exceptionable Comedies of Aristophanes, translated by Cumberland, Fielding, Dunster, &c.

Accidents of Human Life. By Mr. NEWTON BOSWORTH.

Aphorisms from Shakspeare are on the eve of publication, containing upwards of 4000 clear, concise, and pithy sentences, on nearly every subject incident to human life; fully verifying the opinion of Mr. Hales, master of Eton-college, advanced in a conversation with Ben Jonson, Sir J. Suckling, Sir W. Davenant, and other contemporaries, "that if Shakspeare had not read the Antients, he had not stolen from them; and if he (Jonson) would produce any one *topick* finely treated by any one of them, he (Mr. Hales) would undertake to shew something upon the same subject, at least as well written by Shakspeare."

The INDEX to the "LITERARY ANECDOTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY" is advancing at the Press.—184 Pages (nearly finishing the Letter *H.*) are already printed.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT has a poem in six cantos in the press, called "ROKEBY," for the copy-right of which his publishers have agreed to give him three thousand guineas. Excepting the travels edited by Dr. Hawkesworth, for which six thousand guineas were paid, instances of so liberal a price for a work of any kind in English literature can very rarely be produced.

Mr. BLOGG of Norwich is stated to possess seven paintings (the Planets) by ALBERT DURER, in high preservation. They were found in the lumber-room of a family, not much renowned for their knowledge in the arts, where they had laid for more than two centuries.

Mr. THOMAS CLARK, in a communication to a valuable Periodical Work, states, that an injection of the decoction of Ipecacuhana is a certain cure for Dysentery.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The MS. from Hobbes's Leviathan is under consideration.

Part I. p. 672. Sir Thomas Stepney is not the Son of the late Sir John, but his only Brother.

In the present Part, p. 191. l. 3. *read* Hornby, *not* Harby.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

32. *Miss* Seward's *Letters.*
(*Concluded from Vol.* LXXXI. *Part* II. *p.* 635.)

WE have proceeded at considerable length on the Letters of this accomplished writer, and shall conclude with some general remarks. In the first place we conceive they will long be read with avidity, from various reasons; as they are almost all addressed to persons either eminent themselves as authors, or as excellent judges of literature; and as they contain numerous explanatory passages relating to persons whose lives are only partially known to the publick; and, finally, as they give us the unreserved opinion of one well qualified to criticise the different publications of a considerable period of time. It is amusing to trace the variety of ways in which, to her different correspondents, she delineates the character of Dr. Johnson; a man she admires as a great writer, whose best works do honour to his country, while his unbending disposition and grossness of manners excite in her all that disgust which a delicate female mind naturally feels on hearing morose opinions pronounced in offensive language, the result rather of envy than of judgment, or, more correctly speaking, not so much of envy, as the impulse of momentary spleen. She says to Mrs. Piozzi: "So Mr. R—— is affronted not to find his name in your Growler's letters. Astonishing, that any being who knew Dr. Johnson should not have been thankful for such an exception!" She adds that he informed her, when last at Lichfield, that a lady once sent him a poem, and afterwards requested to know his opinion of it: "Madam, I have not cut the leaves; I did not even peep between them." I met her again in company, and she again asked me after the trash. I made no reply, and began talking to another person. The next time we met, she asked me if I had yet read her poem; I answered, "No, madam, nor ever intend it." We acknowledge the justice of her distaste to the manners of the "Growler," as she terms the Colossus of British literature; and yet we rather regret that Miss Seward should have spread her own opinions on a number of persons yet living, who cannot be much flattered by them; besides, it were possible in one or two instances, not precisely connected with authorship or the Muses, to prove that they were erroneous. Mrs. Piozzi, the ardent admirer of Dr. Johnson, comes in for a share of that ardency of criticism which characterises Miss Seward's pen; and we cite a specimen of it merely to support our assertion, that such criticism cannot always be acceptable to the subject of it, however well founded it may be. After praising this lady's Travels with ardour, Miss S. continues: "Permit me to acknowledge to you, what I have acknowledged to others, that it excites my exhaustless wonder, that Mrs. P. the child of genius, the pupil of Johnson, should pollute, with the vulgarisms of unpolished conversation, her animated pages! that, while she frequently displays her power of commanding the most chaste and beautiful style imaginable, she should generally use those inelegant, those strange *dids*, and *does*, and *thoughs*, and *toos*, which produce jerking angles, and stop-short abruptness, fatal at once to the grace and ease of the sentence..... But my confessions of amazement are not yet terminated. All your poetic readers, whom I converse with, unite with me in wonder to see you exalting in this work, a strange, nauseous, vulgar poem ('Paulina, or the Russian Daughter,') above all other poetry," &c. &c.

We are fully persuaded that this error has arisen alone from the poignancy of Miss Seward's feelings, which may be traced through the whole of her correspondence: she was quick in apprehension, capable of discovering defects in character, style, and composition; and, estimating things and occurrences from her own correct and elegant standard of mind, she hastily committed to paper, and dispatched her thoughts without that revision which a cooler head would have deemed necessary. As an illustration of the finer sensations of humanity she even corrodingly possessed, we need only point out those letters

letters which describe her filial attentions to an aged parent, and many others wherein she deplores the illness or the loss of friends, in terms much more warm and energetic than appear in her keenest strokes of criticism.

Upon the whole, we are convinced that the genuine merit of this epistolary work will recommend it to the possessors of the best libraries, where it will long remain one of the brightest ornaments.

33. *Tales, by the Rev.* George Crabbe. (*Concluded from page* 245.)

WE have perused the remaining Tales in this Volume with equal pleasure and attention; and find all so excellent, that it is difficult to say which is the best. Perhaps, the Sixteenth, "The Confidant," is one of the most highly finished in general effect; the Eighteenth, "The Wager," cannot fail of being considered as a faithful picture of many a wedded pair; and the Twentieth, "The Brothers," we fear, is too faithfully sketched from actual occurrences in life. We shall close our extracts, however, by a Local Description from the Tenth, "The Lover's Journey," as we have more than once traversed the identical spot so faithfully and so exquisitely delineated by Mr. Crabbe:

"First o'er a barren heath beside the coast
Orlando rode, and joy began to boast.
'This neat low gorse,' said he, 'with golden bloom, [fume;
Delights each sense, is beauty, is per-
And this gay ling, with all its purple flowers,
A man at leisure might admire for hours;
This green-fring'd cup-moss has a scarlet tip, [lip;
That yields to nothing but my Laura's
And then how fine this herbage! men may say
A heath is barren, nothing is so gay;
Barren or bare to call such charming scene,
Argues a mind possess'd by care and spleen.'
"Onward he went, and fiercer grew the heat, [feet;
Dust rose in clouds before the horse's
For now he pass'd through lanes of burning sand, [land;
Bounds to thin crops, or yet uncultur'd
Where the dark poppy flourish'd on the dry [rye.
And sterile soil, and mock'd the thin-set
'How lovely this!' the rapt Orlando said,
'With what delight is labouring man repaid!
The very lane has sweets that all admire, [brier;
The rambling suckling, and the vigorous
See! wholesome wormwood grows beside the way, [bends the spray;
Where, dew-press'd yet, the dog-rose
Fresh herbs the fields, fair shrubs the banks adorn, [the thorn;
And snow-white bloom falls flaky from
No fostering hand they need, no sheltering wall, [for all.'
They spring uncultur'd, and they bloom
"The Lover rode as hasty lovers ride,
And reach'd a common pasture wild and wide; [hunger keen
Small black-legg'd sheep devour with
The meagre herbage, fleshless, lank, and lean; [stray,
Such o'er thy level turf, Newmarket,
And there, with other Black-legs, find their prey! [pil'd
He saw some scatter'd hovels; turf was
In square brown stacks; a prospect bleak and wild!
A mill, indeed, was in the centre found,
With short sear herbage withering all around; [long shop,
A smith's black shed oppos'd a wright's
And join'd an inn where humble travellers stop.
'Aye, this is Nature,' said the gentle 'Squire;
'This ease, peace, pleasure—who would not admire?
With what delight these sturdy children play,
And joyful rustics at the close of day!
Sport follows labour; on this even space
Will soon commence the wrestling and the race; [home,
Then will the Village-Maidens leave their
And to the dance with buoyant spirits come;
No affectation in their looks is seen,
Nor know they what disguise or flattery mean; [see,
Nor aught to move an envious pang they
Easy their service, and their love is free;
Hence early springs that love, it long endures, [ensures:
And life's first comfort, while they live,
They the low roof and rustic comforts prize, [eyes:
Nor cast on prouder mansions envying
Sometimes the news at yonder town they hear, [fear,
And learn what busier mortals feel and
Secure themselves, although by tales amaz'd,
Of towns bombarded, and of cities raz'd;
As if they doubted, in their still retreat,
The very news that makes their quiet sweet,

And

And their days happy — happier only knows
He on whom Laura her regard bestows.'
" On rode Orlando, counting all the while [mile;
The miles he pass'd, and every coming
Like all attracted things, he quicker flies, [tion lies;
The place approaching where th' attrac-
When next appear'd a *dam*,—so call the place,— [space;
Where lies a road confin'd in narrow
A work of labour, for on either side
Is level fen, a prospect wild and wide,
With dykes on either hand by Ocean's self supplied:
Far on the right, the distant sea is seen,
And salt the springs that feed the marsh between; [flood
Beneath an antient bridge, the straiten'd
Rolls through its sloping banks of slimy mud;
Near it a sunken boat resists the tide,
That frets and hurries to th' opposing side; [grow,
The rushes sharp, that on the borders
Bend their brown flowrets to the stream below, [gress slow:
Impure in all its course, in all its pro-
Here a grave* Flora scarcely deigns to bloom, [fume;
Nor wears a rosy blush, nor sheds per-
The few dull flowers that o'er the place are spread,
Partake the nature of their fenny bed;
Here on its wiry stem, in rigid bloom,
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume; [foil harsh,
Here the dwarf sallows creep, the sept-
And the soft slimy mallow of the marsh;
Low on the ear the distant billows sound,
And just in view appears their stony bound; [sun,
No hedge nor tree conceals the glowing
Birds, save a wat'ry tribe, the district shun,
Nor chirp among the reeds where bitter waters run.

" 'Various as beauteous, Nature, is thy face,' [grace;
Exclaim'd Orlando; 'all that grows has
All are appropriate — bog, and marsh, and fen,
Are only poor to undiscerning men;
Here may the nice and curious eye explore, [moor;
How Nature's hand adorns the rushy
Here the rare moss in secret shade is found, [ground;
Here the sweet myrtle of the shaking
Beauties are these that from the view retire,
But well repay th' attention they require;
For these, my Laura will her home forsake, [take.'
And all the pleasures they afford par-
" Again, the country was enclos'd, a wide
And sandy road has banks on either side;
Where, lo! a hollow on the left appear'd,
And there a Gipsey-tribe their tent had rear'd; [ing sun,
'Twas open spread, to catch the morn-
And they had now their early meal begun,
When two brown boys just left their grassy seat,
The early trav'ler with their pray'rs to greet: [hand,
While yet Orlando held his pence in
He saw their Sister on her duty stand;
Some twelve years old, demure, affected, sly,
Prepar'd the force of early powers to try;
Sudden a look of languor he descries,
And well-feign'd apprehension in her eyes; [face,
Train'd but yet savage, in her speaking
He mark'd the features of her vagrant race; [press'd
When a light laugh and roguish leer ex-
The vice implanted in her youthful breast: [came,
Forth from the tent her elder Brother
Who seem'd offended, yet forbore to blame,

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* " The ditches of a Fen so near the Ocean are lined with irregular patches of a coarse and stained laver; a muddy sediment rests on the Horse-tail, and other perennial herbs, which in part conceal the shallowness of the stream; a fat-leaved pale-flowering Scurvy-grass appears early in the year, and the razor-edged Bull-rush in the summer and autumn. The Fen itself has a dark and saline herbage; there are Rushes and *Arrow-head*, and in a few patches the flakes of the Cotton-grass are seen, but more commonly the *Sea-aster*, the dullest of that numerous and hardy genus: a *Thrift*, blue in flower, but withering and remaining withered till the winter scatters it; the *Saltwort*, both simple and shrubby; a few kinds of grass changed by their soil and atmosphere, and low plants of two or three denominations undistinguished in a general view of the scenery:—such is the vegetation of the Fen when it is at a small distance from the Ocean; and in this case there arise from it effluvia strong and peculiar, half-saline, half-putrid, which would be considered by most people as offensive, and by some as dangerous; but there are others to whom singularity of taste or association of ideas has rendered it agreeable and pleasant."

The

The young designer, but could only trace
The looks of pity in the Trav'ler's face;
Within, the Father, who from fences nigh [ply,
Had brought the fuel for the fire's sup-
Watch'd now the feeble blaze, and stood dejected by: [bed,
On ragged rug, just borrow'd from the
And by the hand of coarse indulgence fed,
In dirty patchwork negligently dress'd,
Reclin'd the Wife, an infant at her breast;
In her wild face some touch of grace remain'd,
Of vigour palsied, and of beauty stain'd;
Her blood-shot eyes on her unheeding mate [wants to state,
Were wrathful turn'd, and seem'd her
Cursing his tardy aid—her Mother there
With Gipsey-state engross'd the only chair; [she stands,
Solemn and dull her look; with such
And reads the Milk-maid's fortune in her hands, [years,
Tracing the lines of life; assum'd through
Each feature now the steady falsehood wears; [food,
With hard and savage eye she views the
And grudging pinches their intruding brood: [sire sits
Last in the groupe, the worn-out Grand-
Neglected, lost, and living but by fits;
Useless, despis'd, his worthless labours done,
And half protected by the vicious Son,
Who half supports him; he with heavy glance, [him dance;
Views the young ruffians who around
And, by the sadness in his face, appears
To trace the progress of their future years;
Through what strange course of misery, vice, deceit, [cheat;
Must wildly wander each unpractis'd
What shame and grief, what punishment and pain, [sustain—
Sport of fierce passions, must each child
Ere they like him approach their latter end,
Without a hope, a comfort, or a friend!
"But this Orlando felt not; 'Rogues,' said he, [they be;
'Doubtless they are, but merry rogues
They wander round the land, and be it true, [pursue
They break the laws—then let the laws
The wanton idlers; for the life they live,
Acquit I cannot, but I can forgive.'
This said, a portion from his purse was thrown, [own.
And every heart seem'd happy like his
"He hurried forth, for now the town was nigh—
'The happiest man of mortal men am I.'
Thou art! but change in every state is near, [may fear;)
(So while the wretched hope, the blest
'Say where is Laura?'—"That her words must show," [know!"
A lass replied; "read this and thou shalt
'What, gone!'—her friend insisted —forc'd to go:— [her!—No?'
'Is vex'd, was teiz'd, could not refuse
"But you can follow;" 'Yes;' "the miles are few, [Adieu!
The way is pleasant; will you come?—
Thy Laura!" 'No! I feel I must resign
The pleasing hope, thou hadst been here, if mine:
A lady was it?—Was no Brother there?
But why should I afflict me, if there were? [the way?
"The way is pleasant:" 'What to me
I cannot reach her till the close of day.
My dumb companion! is it thus we speed? [freed;
Not I from grief, nor thou from toil art
Still art thou doom'd to travel and to pine,
For my vexation—What a fate is mine!'
'Gone to a friend, she tells me; I commend [friend?
Her purpose; means she to a female
By Heaven, I wish she suffer'd half the pain [vain.
Of hope protracted through the day in
Shall I persist to see th' ungrateful Maid?
Yes, I will see her, slight her and upbraid; [time,
What! in the very hour? She knew the
And doubtless chose it to increase her crime.'
"Forth rode Orlando by a river's side,
Inland and winding, smooth and full and wide, [ing tide;
That roll'd majestic on, in one soft-flow-
The bottom gravel, flow'ry were the banks, [ranks;
Tall willows waving in their broken
The road, now near, now distant, winding led
By lovely meadows which the waters fed;
He pass'd the way-side inn, the village spire, [mire;
Nor stopp'd to gaze, to question, or ad-
On either side the rural mansions stood,
With hedge-row trees and hills high-crown'd with wood,
And many a devious stream that reach'd the nobler flood.
'I hate these scenes,' Orlando angry cried, [their pride:
'And these proud farmers! yes, I hate
See! that sleek fellow, how he strides along,
Strong as an ox, and ignorant as strong;
Can yon close crops a single eye detain,
But his who counts the profits of the grain? [smell,
And these vile beans with deleterious
Where is their beauty? can a mortal tell?
These deep fat meadows I detest; it shocks

One's

One's feelings there to see the grazing ox;—
For slaughter fatted, as a lady's smile
Rejoices man, and means his death the while.
Lo! now the sons of labour! every day
Employ'd in toil, and vex'd in every way;
Theirs is but mirth assum'd, and they conceal,
In their affected joys, the ills they feel:
I hate these long green lanes; there's nothing seen
In this vile country but eternal green;
Woods! waters! meadows! will they never end? [friend!'—
'Tis a vile prospect:—Gone to see a
* * * * * * * *
"While gentler passions thus his bosom sway'd, [Maid;
He reach'd the mansion, and he saw the
'My Laura!'—'My Orlando!—this is kind;
In truth I came persuaded, not inclin'd;
Our friends' amusement let us now pursue,
And I to-morrow will return with you.'
"Like man entranc'd, the happy Lover stood— [good;
'As Laura wills, for she is kind and
Ever the truest, gentlest, fairest, best—
As Laura wills, I see her and am blest'."
* * * * * * * *

34. *An Account of* Ireland, *Statistical and Political. By* Edward Wakefield. *In 2 Vols. 4to.* Longman *and Co.*

THE large and handsome volumes before us offer a general view of the Sister-Kingdom, in a form the most satisfactory, and in a manner calculated to afford a perfect estimate of the value of Ireland to its inhabitants, and those connected with it in commerce. We naturally feel interested on perusing accounts of places which it is improbable, if not impossible, we should ever visit, from the remoteness of their situation; but it is far more natural that the subjects of any particular power should wish to be instructed, in regard to facts peculiar to their territories, which local circumstances prevent them from otherwise obtaining.

We could point out numerous and lasting advantages from this mode of detailing the peculiarities of soil, climate, produce, manufactures, and manners of the people, in influencing individuals as to emigration, or speculations for profit, did we not foresee our Readers would anticipate our remarks. Farther, "If we be ignorant," says Mr. Wakefield, "of the true state of our country, its interests must be imperfectly understood; and it will be as difficult to discover a remedy for existing evils, as to prevent those from arising, which will otherwise necessarily occur during the progress of time."

This gentleman justly thinks it the imperious duty of every friend to his country to contribute towards its strength and security, by imparting his knowledge of her resources, and stating how, in his opinion, they may be used most to the general prosperity; particularly at this unhappy period, when the distracted state of the world makes it but too probable that England must rely for years upon herself for those supplies, of various descriptions, which are necessary to support her, in a contest unexampled for duration, extent, and importance.

Ireland, we are all well aware, is as essential to the safety of England as her Navy, for two obvious reasons; the products of the country, and its vicinity if in the hands of an Enemy. "Even in the time of the Romans, the possession of Ireland seems to have been considered as necessary towards securing the conquest of Britain; and we are informed," continues Mr. W. "by a very acute and ingenious French writer (Montesquieu) that Louis XIV. when he endeavoured to reinstate James II. on the English throne, was guilty of a great political oversight, in not employing a force sufficient to secure to him that country; which, in his hands, and under the controul of France, would have enabled him effectually to check the increasing power of his rival." The author, sensible that however necessary the knowledge may be of the present state of Ireland, few have acquired that knowledge, has endeavoured in this work to call the attention of the publick to its interest and energies: those Mr. W. has eagerly sought to discover, and now communicates, which he thus accounts for. In the year 1808 the House of Commons appointed a Committee to examine into the best mode of affording relief to the West India planters; when it was suggested that sugar should be substituted for corn in the distilleries of Great Britain and Ireland. On this occasion Mr. W. was consulted, which

which induced him to take a much more comprehensive view of the subject than, perhaps, he would otherwise have done: he conceived, in consequence, "that the adoption of such a proceeding would be an encroachment on the resources for supplying the people of England with food; and that it would violate those principles of political economy which formed the basis of that system, on which the late Mr. Pitt had acted a few years before, when the last Corn Act was introduced and carried by Mr. Western."

Undoubted evidence proved that Great Britain did not produce a sufficient quantity of corn for her consumption, and that Ireland had a surplus beyond the demand for her inhabitants; it is too well-known to be repeated here, that it was determined to cause the use of sugar in distilleries, rather than to encourage the increase and improvement of tillage in Ireland. Much of the information now noticed was derived from Sir William Young's "West India Common-place Book," and that work suggested the present; the idea of which being mentioned by Mr. W. to Mr. Foster, the latter gentleman concurred with him in opinion that a compilation of this nature would be highly useful, not only to Ireland, but the Empire at large; and immediately offered all the assistance and information in his power. In this part of his Introductory remarks, Mr. W. thinks it necessary to state, that the opinions in the Account of Ireland are his own, "the unbiassed result of a patient investigation of the state of the country, from actual observation." He informed Mr. Foster, that if he (Mr. W.) undertook the publication of his researches, it must be unconnected with any party; and that he should consult the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Darnley, his political opponents. Mr. Foster approved his intention; and from these Noblemen, and the Earl of Fingal, he received every aid in their power. He adds, "After mixing so much with persons of all parties and all religious persuasions in this my anxious pursuit, I have been surprized, and I may say chagrined, to find an opinion prevailing, that this work is invariably to speak the sentiments of Mr. Foster." He wishes, therefore, to shield that gentleman from the imputation of holding opinions that may be found in the account of Ireland, which are at variance with those he is known to have held on other occasions. Thus Mr. Wakefield takes the whole responsibility upon himself; and even gives his authorities as he proceeds, that no part of the book may be ascribed to the wrong person.

In speaking of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. W. does himself great honour; and we are well convinced no true friend of either country will fail to applaud his sentiments. He declares himself aware that it is popular to decry the Act of Union in Ireland, and to ascribe to Great Britain every evil suffered in that country; but being no man's parasite, nor in the least desirous to obtain "that most unstable of all earthly possessions, popular favour," he begs leave to dissent from such doctrines, and to leave the hateful task to those splenetic writers, who do not hesitate to gratify their particular feelings "at the expence of public tranquillity, to destroy, if they be so disposed, the rising germs of the future happiness of her inhabitants. Connexion with Great Britain — union — inseparable union — the being one and the same empire—one and the same people—to have the same interests—throwing the broad parental shield of the British monarchy over the farthermost parts of Ireland, and over the meanest of her inhabitants, can alone promote the general and individual welfare of both countries." It is generally admitted that no nation excels the Irish in bravery and generous enterprize; yet it is equally well known that the population of Ireland is not sufficiently numerous to defend their coasts from a powerful enemy. The proximity of England, and the long-existing friendship and alliance of families, renders the latter the natural protector of the former; and while their efforts are directed to one point, the union of interest, and self-preservation, they must be invincible.

In the Agricultural portion of this arduous undertaking the Author felt himself secure in his own strength, as his attention had been, for many years, directed to the value and management of land in various counties of

of England. In mentioning this fact, he is led into a digression on the inadequate return Mr. Arthur Young has received from the publick for his valuable Agricultural labours, and to lament that there are persons in Ireland, "who, in order that they may enjoy the pleasure of misleading, purposely give erroneous information to the enquirer: even at this day, I have heard Mr. Young ridiculed, for repeating the account which was communicated to him of "claret being given to ewes at a certain season." Mr. W. most truly observes on this occasion, "Mr. Young may have been imposed upon once in his life; but the persons who laid such a plan were deceiving themselves, and injuring the publick;" to which we may add, that people capable of such deceptions pay themselves a poor compliment, when they laugh at those who were liberal enough *to rely on their veracity*. This we consider as a sufficient reason for the Author's having given the names of those who supplied him with information, to exonerate himself from undue responsibility.

Were it practicable in our confined limits, we should give a list of the contents, to shew the minute exactness of Mr. Wakefield in treating of his subject; instead of which we shall select one or two of the divisions as specimens. V. Minerals, &c. earths, clay, sand, stones, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron. VIII. Rural economy, grazing, dairies, cattle, sheep-grazing, sheep, horses, goats, hogs, rabbits, hares, bees, poultry, tillage, agricultural capital, fallows, draining rivers, lakes, and moors, mountain improvement, irrigation, manures, implements, labour, trees, and planting, general observations on rural economy.

In speaking of the name, situation, extent, and divisions of Ireland, Mr. W. informs us of the surprising fact that it "has not yet been surveyed with sufficient care to determine exactly its size or its situation." The Ordnance map by General Vallancey is mentioned as full of defects, which are pointed out by the author in several instances: surely it would be well worth the attention of Government to supply this obvious deficiency, by a systematic and general survey of both the coasts and internal parts of the country, particularly the former, as very fatal consequences must attend errors in the existing charts.

The face of the country we find, from Mr. W. to be less pleasing than that of England, and he thinks Dr. Johnson would have made the same sarcastic remark on Ireland with which he designated Scotland. "The whole island is remarkably bare of trees, and exhibits a naked appearance; which is more striking to a traveller whose eyes have been familiarised to the woody counties of England." Still, a variety of sea views, combined with rude mountain scenery, "produce a number of beautiful and diversified prospects." Amongst the interesting objects to be found in Ireland may be included the Fair Head, East of Bully Castle, in the county of Antrim, the perpendicular face of which is 283 feet, and its altitude, from the level of the sea, 631 feet. One of the Basaltic columns, a component part of the cliff, is described to be 200 feet in height, and a quadrangular prism 33 feet by 36 on the sides. "Did we live in the times of Roman or Grecian splendour, it would be formed into an obelisk, or placed in some great public building." It is farther described as being greater than the pedestal which supports the celebrated statue of Peter the Great at Petersburg, or than the shaft of Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria. The Author appropriates 77 pages to this pleasing part of his labours, rendered less pleasing to a reflecting mind, when it is remembered that Mr. W. tells us that he rode between Clogheen and Lismore, for no less than 10 miles, without seeing a single cabin. "I saw," he proceeds with no small regret, "a large tract of country, capable of very great improvement, drowned in water, and destitute of trees.—Being desirous of knowing to whom this neglected land belonged, I found, on enquiry, that it was the property of the Duke of Devonshire." This mortifying fact, with reference to the happiness of the people of Ireland, leads Mr. W. into many just remarks upon the extreme disregard of proprietors, both to their own interest and that of the inhabitants of the territory where their possessions are situated; and he endeavours to rouse them from their reprehensible torpor, by bringing to their

their recollection Peter the First, of Russia, who raised even a capital for his dominions from a morass.

Chapter IV. treats of the bogs of Ireland, which are also abundant in the North of Europe, and less common in other parts of the world. Mr. W. observes, that a very mistaken idea prevails in England, that the bogs of the Sister Country are confined to low situations, and therefore to be compared with the fens of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, where successful exertion has produced incalculable benefit; but, although there is an essential difference between the bog and the fen, the former is susceptible of improvement, which our Author thinks will be better accomplished, by the spontaneous efforts of the Irish community, when admitted to equal rights with Englishmen, "than can be done in half a century by all the commissioners, engineers, and other hirelings of Government, that may be employed."—"Give a proper stimulus to the industry of the people,—and convince them that they will be permitted to enjoy, like Englishmen, the fruit of their labour." Much is said by the Author, supported by various quotations, to ascertain how and when the bogs originated, in which the Reader will find infinite interest; as we are informed that "six-sevenths of the bogs of Ireland occupy a portion of the island, somewhat greater than one-fourth of its superficial extent, included between a line drawn from Wicklow Head to Galway, and another drawn from Howth Head to Sligo, resembling in form a broad belt, stretched across the country, with its narrowest end nearer to the capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches to the Western ocean." Under the head Climate, we were greatly pleased in observing the manner by which Mr. W. supports and confirms his particular opinions; and, reasoning from analogy, his conclusions must generally be correct. He further attempts to account for the various peculiarities of the temper, perceptions, and other intellectual qualities, as influenced by climate; and continues, that cold weather commences early, sometimes in the latter end of September or beginning of October, and continues from five to six months, either to the close of March or middle of April. "During this period persons sensible to cold, and accustomed to a sedentary life, can seldom remain long without a fire;" yet, however uncomfortable this state of the atmosphere may be, the congelation of fluids doth not often occur. "There are generally three or four frosts every winter, but they seldom continue more than two or three days at a time. There have been a few winters that frost has lasted 10 or 12 days, so that the Liffey and other rivers were covered with ice, capable of supporting men and animals; but these are extraordinary instances, which scarcely occur in the course of 10 or 12 years."

After five or six weeks of almost constant sunshine in the Spring, the weather becomes rainy, and two or three dry days in succession is a very rare occurrence; at the close of the Autumn, fair weather precedes the dreary season of winter. "It is commonly observed in Ireland, that it rains more in the day than the night; and that, when it rains two or three days following each other, the intervening nights are entirely fair and serene." A dearth is more frequently produced in Ireland by an excess of rain than by dry weather. Fogs and mists are said not to be more frequent there than in other countries; the mountains, on the contrary, are frequently enveloped by them, when the neighbouring plains are free from that species of moisture; it sometimes happens that the summit of a mountain is covered at the time when the sun shines clear at the base and on the sides.

The second volume of this valuable work contains the information in most request at present, respecting the general government, the church establishment, and the Catholic claims; but, as this is tender ground, we shall do little more than recommend Mr. Wakefield's observations to the attentive perusal of our Readers; his own opinion on this head will appear from the following paragraph, included in his account of the Rebellion of 1798. He says, he is acquainted with many instances of bravery, exhibited by the yeomanry of Ireland, which would do credit to veteran troops; "but, in an extensive country, convulsed by the rancour of religious opinion, when a body,

a body, bearing no proportion to the whole population, is allowed to be armed, while the rest are ignominiously excluded from their society; the distinction serves only to increase that discontent which is already in the mind, and to establish a line of separation between two classes of men, who ought to be taught to consider themselves as one." The customs and manners of the people is a most entertaining part of the Account of Ireland; they reject all confidence in medical advice, and he that consults a physician is supposed to be satisfied to take his immediate departure for another world; sixpence would be considered as thrown away if given for medicine; but the wretch, who perhaps did not possess a whole coat, is honoured with a funeral which will cost four pounds. The *waking* of bodies begins to be discouraged by the Protestants; but the Catholicks *wake*, from the Peer to the Peasant. "The Irish howl, or cry of lamentation, prevails throughout Connaught and Munster," and Mr. W. has heard it in Meath and Louth; but the custom is on the decline. "When a traveller meets a corpse, it is expected that he should lift his hat as it passes; and it is considered as a mark of respect, if a man on horseback turn and follow the funeral to a short distance. When a stranger is in sight, the attendants increase their noise, raising it louder and louder as he approaches; and if they pass through a town, they make an extraordinary exertion."

A copious Index concludes the whole of the interesting mass of matter, contained in 1650 pages, which furnish every thing we can expect to learn of Ireland.

35. *The Life and Administration of Cardinal* Wolsey. *By* John Galt. *4to. pp.* 268, *and* 233 *of Appendix.* Cadell *and* Davies.

WE had scarcely concluded our account of Mr. Galt's "Voyages and Travels," when we again meet him a candidate for literary fame--not only in the Volume now before us, but in Five Tragedies also, which we shall take a future opportunity of noticing.

In his Preface to the "Life of Wolsey," Mr. Galt says,

"Several years ago, while standing in the great Quadrangle of Christ Church College, in Oxford, I happened to reflect, that although Cardinal Wolsey was one of the most conspicuous personages of an eventful age, no history of his life had yet been written, which showed the influence of his character in its proper light. Without being aware of the extent of reading requisite for an undertaking necessarily descriptive of the spirit of those times, I began to collect materials for supplying the desideratum at my leisure; and before my departure for the South of Europe, besides volumes of notes and documents, I had composed a narrative; but as my opinion respecting the manner in which the life of a statesman ought to be written, underwent some change during my absence, on my return I was induced to re-model the whole of what I had previously prepared for publication; and instead of a work embracing the biography of other persons, to present one in which the hero should always appear prominent. I now offer it to the publick with much unfeigned diffidence; because, although I have endeavoured to render it worthy of some attention, I may be disappointed in my expectation.—To the Officers of the British Museum I am under great obligations, for the facility afforded to my researches; and the gentlemen of Jesus College, Oxford, in the politest manner, gave me access to the papers from which Lord Herbert compiled his History of Henry VIII. My friend Mr. Tilloch allowed me the use of several very rare and curious books; but I owe more to his own recondite knowledge than I could have obtained from any library, without a guide, so learned, communicative, and obliging. I have also had the advantage of having the sheets revised by Mr. Nichols, of whose very exact and minute knowledge of English Antiquities the publick are sufficiently acquainted; and I owe to several private friends different important hints and interesting suggestions. Nor ought I to omit mentioning, that, during my stay in Palermo, I was enabled occasionally to prosecute my historical inquiries in the magnificent library of the Jesuits in that capital; and that father Gusta, the librarian, a man of the most extensive reading, had the kindness to point out the works that were calculated to afford me information. With all these aids, and with materials of great magnitude and variety, it may excite surprise that I should have produced so small a work; and particularly that I should have omitted many events well known to

to the most cursory reader of English history, while I have attached consequence to minor affairs. But I have endeavoured to imitate the classic models of Antiquity, as I think that it is only the necessary succession of events which interests posterity; and that many transactions in which Wolsey was incidentally engaged, belonged less to his memoirs than to those of others.—The Appendix, considering the extent of the text, occupies perhaps an undue proportion of the volume; but the documents that it contains are curious in themselves; and besides verifying my own views and statements, serve to illustrate Lord Herbert's Henry VIII. and form an interesting commentary on an important portion of Dr. Robertson's Charles V. and Mr. Roscoe's Leo X."

From this Introduction the Reader will be prepared to find, not a mere detail of dates, or a tedious narrative of unimportant facts; but an ample range into the general history of the times, as far as is connected with the period in which Wolsey flourished; that eminent Statesman being throughout the work the prominent object of attention; and a desire to elevate the character of his Hero being evidently the main object of the Biographer.

We shall select a specimen of the style of Mr. Galt, and the general tendency of these memoirs;

"The reign of Henry VIII. was not only the most magnificent in the annals of England, but, also, that in which the King exercised the greatest latitude of prerogative, and in which the nobility possessed the least influence. It was later before the full extent of the good, ordained to spring from the evil of the disputed succession, manifested itself among the people.—Although the court presented a scene of gorgeous pageantry unknown in any former period, the personal animosities and fierce altercations of the civil wars, had produced among the courtiers rude and obstreperous manners. They indulged in a rough plainness of address, almost as different from the ceremonious courtesy of chivalry, as the easy politeness which has since succeeded. England never exhibited such superb spectacles of knighthood as in the reign of Henry VIII.; but lists and tournaments were no longer regarded as courts of equity, nor the fortune of arms a more accurate criterion of guilt and innocence than the verdict of civil tribunals. All the parade of chivalry was renewed, but the spirit had departed with the circumstances which had called it forth. To profess the sentiments which it had antiently inspired, was not, indeed, ridiculous*; but the vows and pageants which added a gallant dignity to unlettered valour, ceased to be objects of serious concern; and were only imitated for the amusement of the King.—The civil wars were not more favourable to the advancement of learning, than to the authority of the nobility and clergy. During the reign of Henry VI. polite literature had made some progress. His pacific disposition had led him to foster the arts which contribute to the pleasures of life; but from the date of his dethronement they began to decline, and the Universities ceased to recognize the Muses. What was called Philosophy consisted in the agitation of logical subtilties, founded, commonly, on mere verbal distinctions, which sharpened, without informing, the understanding. The general notion entertained of science was, of something infinitely beyond ordinary uses. It was wrapt up in language, almost as mysterious as the Egyptian hieroglyphics; and nothing less was expected from it than a knowledge of future events, and the power of conferring wealth and immortality. In these vain pursuits, many important facts, it is true, were ascertained; but they were passed over unheeded and unvalued. Divinity was the only study that tended to advance the progress of the public mind; and the art of printing favoured the prevalent bias of the age, by multiplying the materials and excitements of controversy."

In making the above extracts, we have been diverted from the main subject of the book, by a note, so very curious, on a subject not frequently so well discussed, that we are tempted to transcribe it at large:

"Astrology has long, by the absurd pretensions of its professors, been so effectually consigned to oblivious contempt, that the books which treat of its principles are rarely to be found even in libraries of curious literature, and are never enquired for without provoking a sort of compassionate ridicule not easily withstood. And yet the study itself, as professing to discover, by celestial phenomena, future mutations in the elements and terrestrial bodies †, ought not to be despised. The theory of the tides

* "Cervantes was not born till the year 1547, nor Don Quixote published in Spain till 1605."

† "Sir Christopher Heydon's Defence of Astrology, p. 2. Ed. 1603."

is,

is, altogether, an astrological doctrine, and, long before the days of Sir Isaac Newton, was as well understood as it is at this moment. The correspondence which the antient physicians alleged to exist between the positions of the moon and the stages of various diseases, has certainly received a degree of confirmation, auspicious to a modified revival of the doctrine of celestial influences *. It is not a just philosophy which rejects as vain what appears to be improbable. Though many things, of which the astrologers speak, be, apparently, fanciful, they are not the less worthy of being examined. They have asserted, that the fits of a particular kind of madness are governed by the moon; that her rays quicken the putrefaction of animals †; that persons are rendered dull and drowsy who sleep abroad in the moonlight; that vegetables sown in the spring of the moon, differ in flavour from the same kind sown in her wane; that vines pruned during her conjunction with the sun, shoot forth a less rank foliage afterwards; and that timber felled, at the same time, endures longest uncorrupted ‡. They have also alleged that oysters, crabs, and all testaceous fish, grow fat and full with the waxing of the moon, and dwindle with her waning. That she has an influence on the procreation of mares and horses; and that children born at the time of new moon are always short-lived. Any man, possessing patience and inclination, might so easily ascertain the fact of these things, that it is surprising they should be still pronounced incredible, and denied rather than contradicted.

'Yet safe the world and free from change doth last; [waste.
No years increase it, and no years can
Its course it urges on, and keeps its frame, [same.
And still will be, because 'twas still the
It stands secure from Time's devouring rage, [age.'
For 'tis a God, nor can it change with

And, therefore, say the astrologers, a correspondence and coincidence must exist throughout the universal phenomena; as in the machinery of a clock, in which the state of one part indicates what has passed, or is to happen in another.—The principles of Astrology, like those of every other science, must have been founded on some species of experience. The first occurrences that, probably, attracted observation, would be those that naturally had some apparent concordance with the great luminaries and planets, such as the seasons of the year, &c. The tides, varying with the phases of the moon, would early obtain attention: their regular increase, corresponding to her opposition and conjunction, would lead to the consideration of the solar influence. Thence, perhaps, it was observed, that when certain planets were in particular constellations, and the sun in certain signs of the zodiac, the tides were otherwise affected. Hence the qualities of the planetary influence came to be studied. —A transition from the tides to the variations of the atmosphere, if they did not first attract notice, was very natural; and as valetudinarians are particularly affected by the weather, the progress towards that branch of astrology which relates to diseases, would be the consequence.—If the diseases of man be regulated by the stars, why not his passions also? And, as his passions govern his actions, making one class of motives more acceptable than another, why not by the means of his passions regulate his fortune? Fortune is but another name for situation, and men are evidently allured into their various circumstances or situations by their passions. The next inquiry would, naturally, therefore, be, to ascertain from what particular aspects of the skies the varieties of fate and character proceed. Hence the theory of nativities, and that branch of the study which has brought the whole into such disrepute. Ptolemy had vainly warned his followers not to foretell particularly, but universally, as one that seeth a thing afar off; but, not content with telling particularly, they alleged, in the very face of their fundamental position, that man possessed a power of altering his destiny, by affirming that his will was free, and that he had the power of choice and election, forgetting that the foreknowledge of an apprehended future evil, generated a motive which might lead to the adoption of the conduct by which it was avoided. —The notion of the *unalterability* of the world, as the atheistical astrologers entertained it, is at once curious and absurd, and warranted inferences which they would not, perhaps, have readily admitted. Proceeding upon the supposition that there does exist such a concordance in the universe as they maintained, it is obvious, from the motions of the earth, and of the system to which she belongs, that no two astrological observations could be found in the course

* "Dr. Mead's Treatise concerning the influence of the Sun and Moon upon Human Bodies, &c."

† "Heydon, p. 425."

‡ "Ibid. p. 186."

course of many ages precisely similar: a general resemblance of effect is the utmost that could be obtained, until in the progress of the various movements of the whole universe, the earth, in all respects, came again to the situation which she held, in relation to every other part, when the first observation was made. When she has done this, it must be allowed from the premises, that a new series of effects will commence, in every thing resembling the past. History having finished her tale, will begin to repeat it; and persons and events under the same names, and in the same forms, as those of whom we have heard, will appear: yea, even fortune-tellers, as foolish as those who have rendered Astrology ridiculous, will come again; and an essay, in no single phrase, point, or circumstance, different from this, will, after the lapse of innumerable ages, be perused by such another being as thee, O Courteous Reader!

"The Professors of Alchemy have written the records of their processes, in a language of types and symbols, as inscrutable as that of the priests of Anubis. Whether they did or did not possess the art of making gold, may be fairly questioned, until the knowledge of their secrets is complete, and their experiments have been renewed; but that no natural impediment exists to the attainment of the art, Mr. Davy has gone far to shew. From the reported testimony of one of themselves, it would appear that, the hope of making an immortalizing elixir was not seriously entertained by the Alchemists. The utmost which they professed to make, was a cordial which should refresh and preserve the animal spirits, when the frame was not vitally impaired. Possibly, extricated from the cabalistic technical jargon which they used, their studies may have been both rational and ingenious; at least an opinion of them ought not to be formed from the ridicule which ignorant pretenders so justly provoked. John Frederick Helvetius, doctor and practitioner of medicine at the Hague, in the year 1666, gives a curious account of a conversation which he had with an Alchemist on the subject of the Stone and the Elixir, and which he introduces with a description of the Alchemist's person, that, even in the bad translation before me, has the merit of being remarkably vivid and natural.—The doctor inquired whether, by the use of that elixir which Elias affirmed was known to the Alchemists, the pristine nature of man may be converted into a new one, the sad into cheerful? 'Not at all, Sir,' said the artist, 'for so great power was never conferred on any medicament, that it could change the nature of man. Wine inebriating, taken by diverse individual men, in him who is drunk changeth not his nature, but only provokes, and deduceth into act, what is naturally and potentially in him, but before was, as it were, dead. Even so is the operation of the universal medicine, which, by recreation of the vital spirits, excites sanity, for a time only suppressed, because it was naturally in him before; even as the heat of the sun changeth not herbs or flowers, but only provokes the same, and from the proper potential nature of them deduceth them into act only: for a man of a melancholy temper is again raised to exercise his own melancholy matters; and the jovial man, who was pleasant, is recreated in all his cheerful actions; and so, consequently, in all desperate diseases, it is a present or most excellent preservative.' Soon after he adds, 'But if any prolongation of life by some philosophic medicament could have been induced against the predestination of the omnipotent God, undoubtedly neither Hermes, Trismegistus, or Paracelsus, or Raymund Lully*, or Count Bernhard, and many more like illustrious possessors of this great mystery, would not have yielded to the common death of all mortals, but, perhaps, have protracted their life until this very day. Therefore it would be the part of a fanatic and foolish man to affirm this, yea, of a most foolish man to believe and assent to the same, touching any one medicament in the things of nature.'—Presently the conversation changed to the transmutation of metals; and Helvetius affirms that Elias gave him a specimen of the philosopher's stone, with which he performed a successful experiment. Helvetius himself does not appear to have been an Alchemist; he was unacquainted with the subjects of which Elias spoke, and had written a book against Sir Kenelm Digby, who professed to make a sympathetic powder which could cure wounds at a distance. In refuting the pretensions of Sir Kenelm, he had made use of some expressions relative to the pursuits of Alchemy, which induced Elias to call on him.—Golden Calf, pp. 99, 100, ed. 1670. A good name for such a book!—The Rosicrucians were a particular order of Alchemists, and professed to be able to transmute the metals. The names of

* "Raymund Lully is said to have taught Edward III. the art of making gold. Sinclair, Hist. Revenue, p. 75, Ed. 1785."

secret

secret substances employed in the process were communicated to the members at their admission into the society; or rather, the meaning of the symbolical language by which the materials were described was explained to them, and it was the use of that language which gave rise to the opinion, that the Rosicrucians held particular notions relative to spirits. They were, in fact, a society of experimental philosophers, and used, according to the fashion of the age in which the society was founded, a cabalistic mode of expression, in order to enhance the merits of their knowledge. This society is still supposed to have some sort of an existence; but whether its members believe they possess the key to the symbolical language, and are able to convert common into precious metals, is not easy to be ascertained. I have met with a gentleman who said he was a Rosicrucian. There is a Dictionary, in French, which says, that Ovid's Metamorphoses describe alchemical processes. I have not been able to meet with it."

(To be continued.)

36. *A brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Patronage of the* Leamington Spa Charity, *instituted for the gratuitous Relief of Invalids, with short Notices respecting the Accommodations of the Village, Rides, Walks, &c. in the Neighbourhood, and general Rules for Drinking the Leamington Waters, &c. In 8vo, pp.* 67. Birmingham: Thomson *and* Wrightson.

IN an account, which we gave in Part I. p. 511, of the great progress that was making in the pleasant and well-situated village of Leamington, we had occasion to mention what was then ready for public inspection; *viz.* Bisset's Picture Gallery, and other Exhibitions; and at the same time intimated a design which the English Gleaner had in contemplation, to assist the place, and persons resorting to it, whether for health or pleasure, with something of a GUIDE under the above title. The gentleman above alluded to has, to a certain point, performed his promise, in a sketch he has given of a laudable Institution established at the Spa; and, as might be expected from a writer upon the spot, surrounded as he was with such scenery and attracting places, both private and public, as Warwick Castle, Kenilworth's Ruins, Coombe Abbey, &c. &c. has extended his remarks to those and various other objects. Thus we are presented with a general outline of the projected plan of his future design as to a regular Guide; and in the mean while it will serve the double purpose of assisting the Charity, and affording information and amusement to the present Visitants of that delightful place. It is interspersed with appropriate original Poetry, excited by interesting local objects, and, proceeding from a warm impulse of powerful feeling, given, we think, in the Author's best manner. We have not room for more than very short Extracts.

The situation of the village, its scenery, and favourable position as to natural materials for enlarging and improving it, is thus described:

"The beautiful redundance, and frequently the magnificent sublimity, of park, forest, and even road-side trees, distinguish Warwickshire generally; and Leamington, and the parts of the county within the walks and rides above mentioned, particularly. Few, if any villages in the empire, can boast of such majestic shews of oak, elm, beech, and ash, as form the avenues, or adorn the fields, appertaining to Mr. Wills; the paths through most of which are publick. A timber-merchant might, perhaps, denounce the sentence of the axe upon them, as a wise and profitable measure: but a lover of natural beauty would endeavour to arrest the uplifted arm, and think its blow profanation. At any rate, Leamington is to be felicitated on this circumstance; for had the new plantations commenced with the new buildings, the latter must have remained without the embellishment or the convenience of shade many years: and, indeed, upwards of half a century must have elapsed before it could have gained its present state of vegetable grandeur.

"Another circumstance no less favourable and singular is worthy of remark in regard to the village itself: the materials for extending which have been placed by the hand of Nature close to the hand of the artizan. Quarries of stone, not inferior in surface or cement to those of the Portland: pits of excellent earth for bricks; rich and deep mines of gravel; and springs of pure as well as medicinal water surround the whole neighbourhood: as if it had been among the long-predetermined designs of Nature, and Nature's great Ruler, that the place, which a very few years ago, consisted only of scattered, ill-constructed cottages, in the midst of almost impassable roads, that were never attempted

ed but in cases of necessity, was designated as the spot whereon a beautiful town (for to that point will it assuredly extend) was to be erected; including in its plan, the pleasure, the comfort, the relief, and the health of hundreds, gradually expanding to thousands, of human beings, in search, and almost in despair of even receiving or recovering that blessing."

In the way of Extract from the Poetical part, we can at present only offer the tribute to the memory of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond:

"Among the portraits at Coombe Abbey, of which there are a great many of distinguished merit, there are none so touching as that of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, in black, with long flaxen hair, and a dog by him. This illustrious nobleman, we are told, forms one of the most amiable characters in the reign of Charles the First. His attachment and affection to his royal master was unequalled: he is even said to have offered his own life to save that of his devoted sovereign. He was permitted to attend the interment of the beloved remains, then lingered a few years, and died a victim to grief, March 30, 1655.

The author of the pamphlet under consideration was so extremely struck with the highly-finished full-length figure of this nobleman, that, before taking leave of the domain, the lines which follow were pencilled in his book of memoranda, Gleaner fashion, and may excite a wish to examine the picture more deliberately than if the connecting anecdote had not been disclosed.

"What interesting form attracts the eye,
Commands attention, yet invites the sigh,
Of manly air, yet melancholy grace?
A noble sufferer of a suffering race.
Worthy his regal blood; tho' sorrow's dart
Sever'd the silver chord that bound his heart [youth,
To his pure bosom; in his blooming
Martyr to friendship, loyalty, and truth.
Unhappy Charles! to close the scene of strife [cred life,
When madd'ning Faction sought thy sa-
This noble Scion of a hapless stock
Dar'd the rude tempest, like some firm-set rock [pliant stood,
That brav'd the frantic wave, and sup-
A god-like victim, to preserve thy blood.
Hide, hide your heads, ye mercenary train,
Idols of self, and worshipers of gain,
Who give to human deeds one sordid aim,
And never raise the thought to *generous* fame.
O Friendship, triumph; triumph, Virtue, too: [died for you."
Young Richmond liv'd and would have

It will be proper to add, that the profit arising from this little Tract is a joint gift to the Institution from the Author of the Pamphlet, and of the three Sketches. Mr. Pratt announces an intention of putting forth a more extended and regular Guide by the opening of the next Leamington season.

Though we are strongly tempted to offer the reader the lines pencilled by the Author after reading the inscription on the tomb of the late excellent proprietor of Stoneleigh Abbey, whose whole life was an ascending scale of virtuous actions—the Hon. Mrs. Leigh,—yet we must defer offering them till a future opportunity; as it would be an injustice to the Father of the Village, as well as the Founder of the Charity, of whom there is a faithfully sketched Portrait, not to present the Epitaph inscribed on his Tomb; an engraving of which, with the Village Church, &c. will be found in the pamphlet.

"With kindred dust, beneath this death-stone, blend
The ashes of a patron and a friend;
Thy friend, *thy* patron, Leamington, whose zeal [veal.
Recording time and truth shall long re-
Lowly as his, *thy* birth, unknown to fame,
But thy fair youth his latest age proclaim:
Thy copious fountains, sparkling high with health, [wealth,
Thy growing greatness, and thy future
Thy proudest villas, and each cot's recess,
Bid thee the grave of humble Satchwell* bless.
His the clear head in Nature's volume taught, [brought!
And his the wisdom sage experience
His the strong powers of body and of soul,
And his the honest heart to crown the whole.
Reader! who'er thou art; whom sickness brings [springs,
Or more consuming sorrow to these
Or, if gay pleasure lure thee to the scene
Where Nature spreads the charm of loveliest green; [tomb
Thou, too, shouldst hail the unassuming
Of him, who *told*† where health and beauty bloom;

* Mr. Benj. Satchwell d. in 1809, æt. 77.

† "Alluding to his various essays, notices, &c. in the public prints, correspondence, conversations, &c."

Of

Of him, whose lengthen'd life improving ran,
A blameless, useful, venerable man!
S. I. P."

37. *Speeches in Parliament of the Right Hon.* William Windham; *to which is prefixed, some Account of his Life. By* Thomas Amyot, *Esq.* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* Longman *and* Co. *and* Ridgway.

A GOOD engraving of Mr. Windham by Holl, after Hopner, embellishes these volumes, which are dedicated to Earl Fitzwilliam. We cannot but applaud this modern method of giving the political life of our great Statesmen, from their speeches faithfully detailed at the moment of their utterance, as by this means we are informed of their acts and opinions, from the most unerring of all historians, their own lips. Thus we already possess the speeches of Walpole, Lord Chatham, the Right hon. William Pitt, and Mr. Windham; and we may shortly expect those of Mr. Fox. Exclusive of the advantage to be derived from these publications, at the present moment, in forming estimates of partizans of the different schools of politicks who are just coming into public notice, the future regular historian will obtain from them such facts, as will be highly useful to him, and at the same time they must ever operate as a check upon political misrepresentation, which has been the grand bar to implicit confidence in almost every history of England.

It will be impossible now to gloss over errors, or to soften down facts, till they appear in a different light from reality; as, if a doubt exists, we need only turn to the period in question, where we shall find the actor in the scene, explaining his motives and conduct in all the elegance of composition and sterling argument. So much for the utility of the speeches in Parliament of Mr. Windham and others; a motive sufficiently strong to secure the approbation of the publick. We shall now turn to the Editor's Advertisement, in order to inform our Readers of his explanations of the work: and first, he thinks it proper to inform the reader, that the speeches on the Peace of Amiens, Mr. Curwen's Reform Bill, and the Bill for preventing Cruelty to Animals, "were corrected by Mr. Windham, and published separately in the form of Pamphlets under his inspection."

Five other speeches, which immediately follow that on the Peace of Amiens, were revised by the same gentleman, and appeared under his auspices at Norwich in 1804. Most of those reported by Cobbett in his Parliamentary Debates, between the year 1803 and a few months before Mr. Windham's decease, "were seen and corrected by him previous to their publication." The speeches prior to 1803, Mr. Amyot laments to say, were, owing to causes which he points out in the biographical preface, reported in a manner imperfect and unsatisfactory: "so much so, that the reader is requested to consider them as having been inserted in this work merely for the sake of recording Mr. Windham's opinions during a long and important period of his life, and not by any means as exhibiting fair specimens of his eloquence."

The Editor also observes, that his biographical sketch, being intended merely as an introduction to the speeches, is nearly confined to the principal events of Mr. Windham's political life; though he acknowledges, as the theme was very grateful to him, he would rather "have been glad to forget that he was writing not a book, but a preface; and that, in such an undertaking, all he could reasonably hope for was, to excite curiosity, not to gratify it." He then adds, that the curiosity he may be fortunate enough to excite, will hereafter be gratified with a life of Mr. Windham by Mr. George Ellis; in the mean time, he trusts his sketch will be found faithful in the outline, and not unacceptable to the common observer; "though the connoisseur, who demands the scale, the colouring, and the finish of a complete portrait, must be content to wait a little longer for the fulfilment of his wishes." Mr. Amyot concludes this modest Advertisement with hearty thanks to such friends and relations of Mr. Windham as have favoured him with information, and whose names are given in the course of the work.

The Biographical sketch extends to 175 pages, is written in an easy unembarrassed manner, and in elegant language; as we shall demonstrate by occasional extracts.

The family of Mr. W. trace their ancestors

cestors to a remote period; and their name is derived from Wymondham, a town in the county of Norfolk. Ailward of Wymond has been mentioned as a person of consideration in the time of Henry I. whose posterity resided there till the 15th century, "when one of them, in the reign of Henry VI. purchased considerable estates on the North-east coast of Norfolk, in Felbrigg, and its neighbourhood; which from that time became their principal residence." Several members of this family at Felbrigg signalized themselves in the army, navy, and on the bench of justice. And amongst their descendants is the house of Egremont, and others of eminence, by whom the name of Windham has been preserved. The father of the subject of this memoir was Col. W. Windham, a gentleman, who fell a victim to consumption when only 44 years of age; yet he had not been inactive: during his short life he was the patron of all manly sports, the friend and admirer of Garrick, and a volunteer in the cause of Maria Theresa of Austria, which he unwillingly deserted at the express desire of his father; and subsequently, on his return to England, became a promoter of the Militia act, when he assisted his friend the Marquis Townshend in forming a battalion of Militia in his native county, of which he afterwards was appointed Lieutenant-colonel: in this situation he exerted himself to the utmost, in enforcing the generally-approved Plan of Discipline he had published for the use of the Norfolk Militia.

The following anecdote Mr. A. gives in a note, as an instance that the Colonel was not quite so successful as he wished:

"The corps on its march having to pass in parade order before the King at Kensington, the Colonel took particular pains to perfect his officers in the manner of the salute. To his great mortification, however, he observed, that one of his captains (an honest country gentleman) marched with infinite composure past his Majesty, without bestowing on him the slightest notice. Upon being called to account for this negligence, the officer denied the truth of the charge. Do you think, Colonel Windham, said he, I did not know the King as well as you did? How could I miss him? Had he not the G. R. on his breast?—The worthy Captain had actually saluted a *beef-eater*."

The Right hon. W. Windham was born in Golden-square, May 3, Old Stile, 1750: his education, as may be supposed, was of the best description; and the late Dr. Barnard, Head-master and afterwards Provost of Eton College, often remarked, when Fox and Windham had become eminent as Legislators, that they were the last youths he had flogged. The guardians of the latter were, Dr. Dampier, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Price of Hereford, and Benjamin Stillingfleet, who sent him to the University of Glasgow, and subsequently as a gentleman commoner, to University College, Oxford. Mr. A. continues, "While at Oxford, he took so little interest in public affairs, that, as the writer of this narrative has heard him relate, it was the standing joke of one of his contemporaries, that Windham would never know who was prime minister." His profound acquirements in the Mathematicks originated at Glasgow under the auspices of Drs. Anderson and Simson: and his other pursuits in the Sciences and Literature procured him the degree of M. A. in 1783, and that of LL. D. in 1793, when he was received with general acclamations at the Theatre, crowded on the occasion of the Installation of the Duke of Portland.

Mr. Windham's first political essay was a speech against a Subscription in support of the war with the American Colonies; but he had previously received a commission as Major of the Western battalion of the Norfolk militia, in which station he acted with a degree of prudence and courage on a most trying occurrence, that should be offered to the notice of every commander in the army and navy, in hopes that they may invariably follow his example if placed in a similar situation. His battalion had been ordered to march to new quarters in an adjoining county. Major Windham advised the marching guinea to be paid on the spot; but the Lieutenant-colonel ordered it to be detained from the men, till they were actually out of the county: they mutinied in consequence, and demanded immediate payment at the moment they were assembled near the castle at Norwich: the Major, in the absence of the officer just mentioned, commanded them to march; in opposition to which, they grounded their arms: the command

was

was repeated, and a few of the soldiers, intimidated by the Major's resolute manner, prepared to obey, when a determined fellow stepped from the ranks, and reproached them for their obedience. "This man Major Windham seized with his own hand, in order to commit him a prisoner to the guard-house; and in this attempt, assisted by some of the men belonging to his own company, he at length succeeded, though amidst a shower of stones, and in defiance of the interruption offered by the soldiers and the populace in their train, three of whom he was compelled to silence by blows. As a rescue seemed likely to be attempted, the Major determined to remain with his prisoner all night. At four in the morning, the expected attack was begun by a party of the Militia, with fixed bayonets. On their demanding the prisoner to be given up, Major Windham, standing at the door, with his sword drawn, plainly told them, that while he had life to defend the guard-house, the offender should not be allowed to escape." The mob, ever ready for mad exploits, had attended these mutinous soldiers, and now urged them to acts of violence; and the consequences might have been fatal, had not the prisoner advanced, and entreated them not to hurt the Major, who was the best of men; at the same time declaring, that if they liberated him, he would again surrender himself into custody. This manly conduct in the soldier, and the interference of the civil power, at length produced subordination, and the battalion pursued its route.

Judging from the temper and courage displayed by Mr. W. on this occasion, it is extremely probable, he would have reached high rank in the army, and might have emulated those brave men who have and still do so much honour to their country on the Peninsula of Spain, had he not incapacitated himself for a military life, by an act every way the reverse of that just related—the riding in a frolick with two other officers on a march through a deep rivulet, after which they were compelled to remain some hours in their wet clothes—one of the party died; a second escaped; "while Mr. Windham was thrown into a fever of a most alarming kind, from the effects of which, it is certain that his constitution never thoroughly recovered."

The early political connexions of Mr. Windham need not be repeated here; nor Doctor Johnson and Mr. Burke's high opinions of his talents, both as a statesman and literary man. Mr. W. had received the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Earl of Northington, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, but resigned the office after a short period; this resignation is attributed by his friends to a strong sense of manly independence: and one of them speaks of it in these terms, implying, that Mr. W. was not sufficiently pliant to the wishes of his superior; "some assert, that his resignation was chiefly owing to a coolness between him and a certain great personage (the Lord Lieutenant).—Mr. Windham is a man of deep science, and of great penetration and abilities; —the great personage likes a deep bottle, to penetrate a cork; and has strong abilities of bearing wine. The one was an enemy to thinking; the other to drinking: so they parted." A more positive proof of his integrity was that of his refusal of a request of a particular friend, when he conceived that request interfered with the impartial exercise of his duty. Not long before he left Ireland, a gentleman from England waited on him with a warm letter of introduction from Mr. Burke, in which that gentleman requested Mr. W. to confer such preferment on the bearer as he might have an opportunity of disposing of. "Mr. W. assured the gentleman, he should be happy to present a person so strongly recommended by Mr. Burke, with a much greater piece of preferment than that requested; but that it was his fixed determination, should he remain in the Secretaryship (of which he had some doubts) to give every place in his power to Irishmen; as he had long been persuaded, that the natives had the best right to the bread of their own land."

In speaking of one of his elections, Mr. Amyot takes occasion to illustrate the easy independence of Mr. Windham's character, by observing, that he never condescended to court the favour of his constituents by the customary tone of adulation and promises, which led his opponents to parody some of the scenes in Shakspeare's

speare's Coriolanus, wherein Mr. W. is made to request the voices of the Norwich citizens, much in the lofty stile of the Roman general: he adds, however, that on other occasions he canvassed admirably, when "the manly frankness of his address was not more agreeable to the higher classes than to the common people; and though he did not adopt their language, he seemed to appreciate their views, "and would often good-humouredly maintain an argument with them in their own way, when he found them prepared to resist his solicitations." Mr. Windham made his first speech in Parliament, February 9th, 1785, on the Westminster Scrutiny. Although Mr. Windham had always acted with the Opposition, on the ground of preserving the Constitution in its original purity, yet, when he found that a part of that Opposition condemned the measures of the Government intended to repress foreign innovation, he pursued his course towards the same point; and it may be said, that the Opposition seceded from him rather than that he seceded from them; and he rested his support of the proclamation for the suppression of seditious meetings, on the three following well-founded positions. "The dissemination of writings tending to render the people dissatisfied with their government:—the existence of clubs, where delusive remedies were projected for supposed evils:—and the correspondence of those clubs with others of the most dangerous character in Paris."

Mr. Windham became at length Minister at War; and at the time of his consequent re-election for Norwich, in 1794, he gave another proof of his personal courage and presence of mind. "Though Mr. W. was completely triumphant on the poll, he found a rough reception from the populace, who considered themselves to be severely suffering by the war. On his being chaired in the evening, a stone was thrown at him; but he avoided the blow, jumped down from his chair, seized the culprit, and delivered him over into the hands of an officer." —At a subsequent period, Mr. Windham went over to the head quarters of the British army in Holland, and there met, in the course of his rambles (of which an interesting account is given in a letter from him to Mrs. Lukin, his sister-in-law) with a Dutch Clergyman, whose ignorance of our language caused a ridiculous punning mistake: this person questioned Mr. W. very closely as to the establishment and discipline of the Church of England, and received such answers as appeared satisfactory; but he seemed desirous to be informed of the mechanical process by which certain of our preachers are supposed to manufacture their sermons. "Upon Mr. Windham's confessing his ignorance of this subject, the Dutchman, in a tone of disappointment, exclaimed, 'Why then I find, Sir, after all the conversation we have had, that I have been deceived as to your profession; they told me you were an *English Minister*'!"

During the time Mr. Windham was in office, he resolutely opposed every proposal which had a tendency towards begging a peace with the French Republick; and he was equally resolute against the insidious attempts made to subvert the Constitution under the specious name of Reform: it was "the union with Ireland, which at length indirectly occasioned the dissolution of the Cabinet." Mr. W. declared on this subject, that his strong objections to the measure could only be reconciled by supposing that the restrictions on the Catholicks were to be removed, thus to unite the two countries in interest and affection. "Believing this to be the case, and finding that impediments were started to this measure," he continues, "much stronger than I was prepared to apprehend; I relinquished the administration, because I thought the measure indispensable to the safety of the Empire."

As might be expected from what has been already said, Mr. Windham strenuously opposed the Treaty of Amiens; but the peace was so decidedly popular, that his motion for an Address of condemnation was negatived by 278 votes against 22, including the tellers. Nor did his intrepid resistance meet with better success with his former constituents, who, at the next election, returned Mr. W. Smith in his place, by a majority of 83 votes, after he had served them 18 years. The triumphs of his political enemies, on this occasion, were repeated in the Paris papers: not much to the credit of the former, who have

since

since found, to their cost, that the Peace of Amiens was merely a truce, on the terms of losing all we had gained, with the exception of one or two islands. Mr. Windham took his seat in Parliament for the Borough of St. Mawes, "which the kindness of the Grenville family had secured for him as a retreat in the event of a repulse at Norwich."

Mr. Windham's well-known objections to the Volunteer system are explained by Mr. Amyot as by no means applying to the men who composed it, whom he admired for their patriotism, but merely to the attempt to make them regular troops: "he lamented to see them formed into battalions, and attempted to be forced by a kind of hot-bed into troops of the line." He thought their services as irregular forces in harrassing the rear of an enemy, might be invaluable; and Mr. A. cites the patriots of Spain as a proof of the sound judgment of Mr. W. on this head, who have been constantly defeated in a regular line of battle, and as constantly successful in desultory warfare.

We have now touched upon the leading features of Mr. Windham's active life* sufficiently to show the manner in which Mr. A. has proceeded in his sketch; and we presume enough has been said to warrant our opinion of its merits. We shall now turn to the Speeches, the principal part of the work, where we need not enter into particulars, explanations, or recommendations, as every reader is already acquainted with Mr. Windham's argumentative powers and skill in reasoning, which far out-balance those little vulgarisms in which he sometimes indulged, and which his political opponents never failed to place in every ludicrous point of view ingenuity and the nature of our language would permit. It may not be amiss, however, to conclude this article with an extract from Mr. Windham's speech upon Mr. Pitt's Funeral, in order to explain why it happens that the machine of Government sometimes moves in a manner unaccountable to the publick, who are led to suppose the Cabinet ought at least to be an unanimous body, though, as in this instance, they find the fact to be the reverse.

"With the fullest acknowledgment both of the talents and virtues of the eminent man in question, I do not think, from whatever cause it has proceeded, that his life has been beneficial to his country. For the earlier part of it, including the commencement of his power, I must contradict every principle that I ever maintained, if I said that it was so. For the succeeding period, the greatest in which a Statesman was ever called to act, I cannot say that he acted his part greatly. I do not judge merely from the event; though the event for the present purpose might be all that need be considered. The French revolution was indeed a storm, in which vessels, the best-formed, and conducted with the greatest skill, might easily founder; but what I mean to say is, that, in my opinion, the vessel was *not* conducted with the greatest skill, and that, it is, in all human probability, to the fault of the Pilot, that we are to ascribe our present fearful situation. This is no new opinion on my part: I must think so, if I think, as I have always professed to do, with the other great man that I have alluded to, Mr. Burke."

38. *A serious Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of Modern* Socinianism; *being an Answer to the Question, Why are you not a* Socinian? *By* J. Freeston; *8vo. pp.* 47. Longman *and* Co.

"THE design of this small piece," the Author (who is, we are informed, a Baptist Preacher at Hinckley) says, "is, to act as a preservative, by inducing a serious and deliberate consideration before the doctrines of Socinianism are embraced;" and, in a Note, he adds,

"By Socinians, I mean that body of professing Christians who have assumed to themselves the distinctive appellation of *Unitarians.* I have preferred the former term as most discriminative and just. All Christians believing in the unity of God are, consequently, Unitarians also. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the term Socinian is not perfectly descriptive of this denomination of professors at the present time, as they have carried the practice of philosophizing on Scripture much farther than either Lelius or Faustus Socinus presumed to do, and have renounced some articles of the Racovian creed, and added such new opinions as would probably have filled their minds with surprise, if not with horror. Faustus Socinus, however inconsistent, was the strenuous advocate of paying religious worship to

* See his Friend the late Mr. Malone's affectionate sketch of his life in volume LXXX. p. 589.

to Christ, and opposed Francis Davides, superintendant of the Socinian churches in Transylvania, with such violence, for charging this practice with idolatry, that he was thrown into prison by the Prince of that country, where he ended his days. Modern Socinians have proceeded so far in purging Christianity from error, and in reducing it to the standard of Reason, as they presumingly deem it, that one rejects three out of the four Gospels as fabulous; another despises prayer as nugatory; a third brands public worship with the name of hypocrisy; a fourth opposes the morality of the Sabbath, and even recommends, without a blush, the pious pleasures of the play-house on a Sunday; and, at length, a disciple of the same school denies the resurrection and general judgment, which the other had pronounced the only discoveries of rational Christianity!!* Is it difficult, after this, to anticipate whither *Reason* will lead them at last?"

Mr. Freeston's "Answer to the Question" proposed in his Title-page, consists of the Fifteen following Articles, on each of which he largely expatiates:

"1. Because the Socinians depreciate the Bible.—2. Because the Socinians appear to idolize human reason.—3. Because they degrade the person and character of Jesus Christ.—4. Because they reject his expiatory sacrifice, intercession, &c.—5. Because the important doctrines of Regeneration, Justification, Divine Influence, &c. are rejected by them as enthusiastic. — 6. Because I cannot see in what respects Jesus Christ is a Saviour upon their scheme, any more than the Apostles were. — 7. Because Jesus Christ is so little the subject of their public preaching, in which they so essentially differ from the practice of the Apostles. —8. Because they appear to lay another foundation for pardon and eternal life, than what the Scriptures recommend.—9. Because I find the Church on earth, and the Church in heaven, ascribe their salvation to the blood of the Redeemer. —10. Because, as far as I am able to judge, the Socinians in general are more curious, critical, and speculative, than devotional, spiritual, and practical. —11. Because the Divine Being appears to withhold the sanction of his blessing from them, in that their ministry is not *succeeded* to the conversion of the ungodly.—12. Because the wisest and best, the most prayerful and holy men, as well as the most learned in all ages of the Church, have held very different views of Christian doctrines, and rejected theirs as dangerous errors. — 13. Because they who hold Evangelical opinions are men after mine own heart, whose devotional views, tastes, and habits, are congenial to my own.—14. Because I dare not risk my salvation on the foundation on which they hope for eternal life. —15. Because I fear, I should find no rest for the soles of my feet, till I sunk into absolute Deism, and be finally lost."

His own "devotional taste" may be collected from the following lines:

"Who can question whether such men as the Reformers, the Puritans, and the Nonconformists—a Whitefield, and a Wesley—were men called by God to the service appointed them, and were eminently fitted and *succeeded* by him? Is it equally indubitable that a Priestley, a Geddes, and an Evanson, were called, employed, and *succeeded* by him, and laboured as acceptably as they? When I contemplate such characters as a Leighton, a Howe, a Watts, a Doddridge, a Hervey, and a Fletcher, all of whom were formed under the influence of Evangelical views of Religion, and who, for ardent devotion, heavenly-mindedness, communion with God, lively and active zeal, and glowing benevolence, as well as solidity of judgment, and strength of intellect, have rarely been exceeded; I ask, what have the annals of Socinianism to compare with these? Can I then change for the better?"

These Evangelical Preachers, it might have been added, have been at least *equalled*, by numberless ornaments of the Established Church.

In one sentence, however, we perfectly accord with Mr. Freeston:

"If we take an attentive survey of the different denominations of Christians, we observe that where the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel are regularly and clearly advanced, there good is done. In the Establishment, and out of it—among Calvinists and Arminians, as they are usually distinguished — where Christ is preached, and the plain doctrines of the Gospel are insisted on, there success is seen. It is obvious enough to an unprejudiced mind, what were the leading topicks of the Apostles' ministry; and from the Reformation to the present day, true Religion has prevailed or declined, in proportion as their method has been pursued or neglected."

R. S. on Trinity Church is received.

"HASTED vindicated," and "Memoirs of PEREYRA," in our next; together with the communications of Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, W. C. DYER; D.; S 2; &c. &c.

SELECT

* "See Bogue and Bennett's History of Dissenters, vol. IV. p. 257."

SELECT POETRY.

Impromptu, written by Lord ERSKINE *at* OATLANDS *last Winter, on receiving from the Duchess of* YORK *a Lock of Hair of the late lamented* CHARLES JAMES FOX.

COULD relicks, as at Rome they shew,
Work miracles on earth below;
This little hallow'd lock of hair
Might soothe the Patriot's anxious care;
Might, to St. Stephen's Chapel brought,
Inspire each virtuous noble thought:
As when those antient Benches rung,
Whilst thunder roll'd o'er Fox's tongue;
Then might old England hold more high
Her proud and matchless liberty;
Her Regent's and her People's friend
Guiding her Councils without end.
Alas! alas! the Vision's vain,
From the dark grave none come again:
Yet not for this less dear shall be
Whate'er may lift my mind to thee;
And this shall tell beyond the grave,
The head that wore, the hand that gave.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a companion to the beautiful lines in p. 261, I beg you to insert the following verses on leaving Barton Hill house, Shaftesbury, the residence of the Rev. W. T. Bowles, who planted and improved the spot, afterwards of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, his son, who sold it to William Bryant, esq. They are already before the publick; but I trust you will insert them, being highly descriptive of the place, and of Mr. Bowles's feelings on the occasion: they are intituled, "On leaving a place of Residence," &c. &c.

"IF I could bid thee, pleasant shade, farewell,
Without a sigh, within whose circling bow'rs [piest hours,
My stripling prime was rear'd, and hap-
Dead were I to the sympathies that swell
The human breast. These woods, that whispering wave, [grave
My father rear'd and nurs'd, now to the
Gone down: he lov'd their peaceful shades, and said, [rels green;
Perhaps, as here he mus'd, "Live, lau-
Ye pines, that shade the solitary scene,
Live blooming, and rejoice: when I am dead
My Son shall guard you, and amid your bow'rs, show'rs."
Like me, find shelter from life's beating
These thoughts, my father, ev'ry spot endear;
And whilst I think with self-accusing pain,
A stranger shall possess the lov'd domain,
In each low wind I seem thy voice to hear.
But these are shadows of the shaping brain,
That now my heart, alas, can ill sustain.
We must forget — the world is wide — the abode [the road.
Of peace may still be found, nor hard
It boots not, so to every chance resign'd,
Where'er the spot, we bear the unalter'd mind.
Yet, oh, poor cottage, and thou sylvan shade,
Remember, ere I left your coverts green,
Where in my youth I mus'd, in childhood play'd,
I gaz'd, I paus'd, I dropp'd a tear unseen,
(That bitter from the fount of memory fell)
Thinking on him who rear'd you. — Now farewell. W. L. B."

SONNET,

From the Italian *of* CARLO MAGGI.

(See Mrs. CARTER'S *Letters, vol.* II. *p.* 171.)

SHELTERING restorers of my toil-worn soul, [verdant meads!
Groves, fountains, hills, shades, zephyrs,
To you returning, with remembrance sweet, [pose.
My sad and wayward fortunes seek re-
Region of virtuous thought, whose peaceful vales [shore,
Are to my ship-wreck'd hopes a friendly
O! shall the stilly silence of the scene
In heavenly meditation soothe my cares.
Here Poverty with Innocence combin'd,
As the straight path of lowliness I tread,
Points my calm station, my sequester'd lot; [sign'd,
And here I come, in humblest mood re-
Life from each vain delusion to redeem,
Death of each awful terror to disarm.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Sept.* 23.

I SEND you a monumental inscription, which I was first led to notice by the following letter appearing in Felix Farley's Bristol Journal on the 8th August last. Any further comment upon the epitaph might at present occupy too large a portion of your valuable compilation; but you will necessarily conclude that I should not thus have troubled you, if I had thought its insertion less likely to interest your numerous readers than it certainly has others in these parts. BRISTOLIENSIS.

"*To the Editor of Felix Farley's Journal.*

"SIR, A monument which does great credit to the Statuary employed, has been just erected in Temple Church, Bristol, to the memory of a Lady and her Daughter, who were buried there last Summer. The inscription has affected me more than any thing of the kind I ever met with, and I could not avoid making a transcript of the Epitaph. In offering it for insertion, I am quite sure that no one of your numerous readers will complain of it as an unwelcome intrusion. PHILOTAPH.

In

"In a vault in the adjacent Church-yard
are deposited the remains of
Cæcilia Elwyn,
and of Cæcilia Eleanor,
her daughter.

Cæcilia was the eldest daughter of Thomas Eagles, esq. collector of the Customs of this port, and wife of William Brame Elwyn, of Queen's College, Oxford, LL.D. a barrister at law, and at the time of her decease, recorder of Deal in Kent. She died June 3, 1811, aged 34. Cæcilia Eleanor was their only child; she survived her mother but nine days, and died in her 15th year. Pulmonary disease was fatal to them both.

Ουκοῦν τόδ' αἰσχρὸν, εἰ βλέποντι μὲν φίλῳ
Χρώμεσθ', ἐπεὶ δ' ὄλωλε, μὴ χρώμεσθ' ἔτι;
EURIP. Hec.

THOU, of whose home some vestige here below
Death yet has spar'd, amidst his wastes [of woe;
With whom some fond endearment stays, and cheers
A husband's sorrow, or a father's tears;
Survey the story of this letter'd stone,
And learn from larger grief to bear thine own!
To thee, perhaps, some tender child has prov'd
A living emblem of a wife belov'd,
Inspir'd new hopes, as years were stealing on,
Nor left thee here unsolac'd and alone,
Won from thy heart despair's o'erwhelming gloom, [the tomb.
And brought with smiles her mother from
But, oh! belov'd, to you my thoughts return, [bourn!
You, once their fondest objects, still their
The world may call that cherish'd feeling vain,
Which leaves recorded here a private pain,
Seeks from remoter time a stranger's sigh,
And asks some future father's sympathy;
Yet he that mourns his home for ever gone, [stone.
Finds ease and solace from this faithful
To her 'tis due, who from her own short skein [ter's pain,
Wound many a thread to sooth her daugh-
Who in Death's grasp a mother's toils supplied, [died.
And, trembling for her dying patient—
Heav'n's best reward on earth repaid this care, [and prayer.
Bestow'd on life's last hour, peace, hope,
To thee, too, due, my Child! in whose pure mind
Truth dwelt, with early piety enshrin'd;
Faith stript of terror the destroyer's hour,
And, as warm Summer ripens Spring's weak flow'r,
Open'd thy worth, inspir'd devotion's flame, [frame,
And, breathing fervour o'er thy wasted
Sublim'd thy virtues: — Heav'n approv'd, and gave
A light beyond the darkness of the grave.

ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

Inscribed to J. F. M. DOVASTON, *Esq. of* WEST FELTON.

FRIENDSHIP was giv'n to mortals from above,
Friendship, sweet soother of the mind!
Possessor of the pow'r
Hearts in social ties to bind,
And brighten Life's short hour;
To thee, the fair attendant upon love,
Let every one some off'ring bring;
The Poet should thy praises sing,
For thou canst shorten sorrow's span,
Raise hope to cheer,
And banish fear,
Thy power's divine and heavenly in man.
The poor, the great, the cowardly, the brave,
All that have ever trod the human way,
The way that leads at last but to the grave,
Have own'd that thou couldst lend a cheering ray:
The rugged path is smooth'd by thee,
The burthen'd wretches are set free,
The mind is clear'd,
The heart is cheer'd,
And melancholy turns to glee:
The dying man, whose breath hangs trembling on,
Ready at ev'ry motion to be gone;
Feels happy, when he sees that thou art by,
And welcomes Death with one last long-drawn sigh.

No cheerful scene
Is half so happy, half so full of glee,
As when the festive spot is bless'd with thee;
On the smooth green
Whose grassy turf is press'd by airy feet,
What time the sun has lost his burning heat,
Thy fairy form is seen;
The gentle youth and modest maid
May boast with truth thy generous aid;
They may bless thee,
And caress thee,
Thy memory with them can never fade;
For 'twas thy light, which beauteous shone,
That did their hearts discover;
A flame appear'd, thy light was gone,
The Friend became the Lover.

Since then, oh Friendship! thy seraphic breath [death;
Can sweeten life, and calm the pangs of
Since to thee belongs the fame
Of kindling the lover's flame;
Who could not court thee, to lessen sorrow's sway,
For in thy varied train
Laughter treads along, with wrinkled cheek,

And

And Joy, too full of ecstasy to speak,
Content, sweet foe to pain;
And Health with thee her blooming visage rears, [fears,
Love, in thy sight, forgets her anxious
For thee, e'en Melancholy smiles in tears,
And like the sun through show'rs, emits a liquid ray.

Lambeth, Sept. 17. J. H. R.

THE COUNTRY PREFERRED TO THE TOWN.

COLD is the heart that loves not rural joys,
Preferring Art to Nature; dead the sense,
That feels no raptures when the blooming Spring
Puts forth its varied charms in mild array;
Appearing when as first from Nature's hand [worlds
It glows. I would not for the wealth of
Have such a heart;—to see the op'ning buds, [lanes,
And heed them not — to walk in scented
And sigh for crowded streets, where all the noise [ried ear.
Of bustling thousands strikes the wea-
How better 'tis to hear the rustling leaves
Fast flutt'ring to the wind; or distant floods [still unseen,
That wash the mountain's side; while,
The Blackbird greets the morn, and seems to mock
The pride of musick with untutor'd lay.
Not all the boasted monuments of art,
Whose fame eternal lives on classic ground,
Can vie with Nature. — Mark the cloud-capt hills [woods,
That tow'r aloft, embrac'd by circling
And rich in distant tints, which Phœbus gives,
First rising from the wave! and far beyond
A varied line, in vast prospective spread
Of sea, and blue champagne — the flow'ry mead [the haunt
Lies nearer, with its neighb'ring grove,
Of dancing Dryads, Nymphs, and sylvan swains,
Where oft the shepherd, innocent and gay,
Owns to himself no other care than Love,
And that the sweetest care which wounds the heart. [swains,
Nor dancing Dryads, Nymphs, and sylvan
Alone enjoy the meadows and the grove.
The sheep slow wand'ring down the verdant slope, [boughs,
The cow that seeks the shade of spreading
And ev'ry bough a feather'd songster's seat,
Give animation to the scene; nor less,
Some gentle river smoothly gliding by,
Thro' grassy banks, and glitt'ring to the sun,
In many a winding, like Meander's course,
Far fam'd of old; — no fitter place than this, [stream,
Where bending willows overhang the
To fire the Poet, and allure the Muse.
Full oft she seeks this spot, and whispers soft [ear,
Such strains harmonious in her votaries
As live in Thomson's lay; or such as flow [too
From Shenstone's Doric reed — full often
Some favour'd Colin close in secret glade
Tells us of Daphne's charms, while haunted woods, [pipe
And sacred caverns, to the well-known
Resounding, answer in a strain as sweet.

W. C. LANGTON.

Ad LYDIAM, *præter fas, in Urbe morantem.*

CURAT rura Venus, purpureas tenens
Sedes, Idalias; cum levibus choris.
Curat rura Diana,
Fraternâ celebris lyrâ!

Murus Te cohibet, Lydia! vix ferens
Tales Ruricolas ut decorent Deæ:
Per Te certus habendi
Lucinæ, et Veneri, parem.

Sed fas est venias, quo melior quies,
Et sincera manent gaudia; si neque
Spernas nos, et agrorum
Jungi te sociam Deis.

Multi nempè oculos Dîi cupiunt tuos,
Et sperant Dominam Ruricolæ novam;
Expectatque Cupido,
Tandem dimidium sui.

Infelix! quoniam Te sine perdidit,
Olim quod calamo vicerat; Illius
Cùm Tu tela ministrans,
Servâsti imperium ruens.

Rursùs quin rediens, fer levitèr pedem,
Ruris ad latebras, quà violæ patent;
In laudemque Magistræ,
Fragrans, plùs solito, Rosa!

W. C. L.

TO BUONAPARTE.

ON THE LATE VICTORY.

INSATIATE fiend! whom slaughter never tires, [fires,
Whose craft can smother fury's wildest
Has yet one vassal from avenging Spain
Whisper'd of Wellington and Tormes' plain?

Oh! could my tongue thy guarded ear assail, [terror tear!
Dismay should cloud thy heart, and
I'd dare to prophecy no idle tale,
Another Agincourt, and WELLESLEY there!

Thy fatal hour is come — the hand of Heav'n
Has us'd thee as an *Instrument* awhile;
The prostrate world now seems to be forgiv'n, [Isle.
And looks with hope on Britain's gen'rous

Wake from thy dream, dark Tyrant, wake! and see [victory.
Which way thine Eagles fly — to Britain's

BRISTOLIENSIS.

Lines,

Lines by a Friend, on hearing Miss PATON, *aged Nine Years, at the* Argyle-rooms, *June* 17, 1812, *perform on the Pianoforte and Harp, sing, and recite.*

IN Scotia's hard and sterile soil,
How strong the plants of Genius rise:
Is it, that industry and toil
Thus form the witty and the wise?
Or Nature in her bounty gives
Of intellect a brighter ray,
Where the less favour'd clime receives,
Through stormy skies, a clouded day?

Her martial sons in valour shine,
In science rise, or boldly vie
In poesy, the art divine,
With natives of a warmer sky.

But see, a Fairy Muse they send,
To charm the eye, enchant the ear,
In whom such varied talents blend,
As seldom grace our mundane sphere.

Dear child, may health and fortune bless
The progress of thy rip'ning years,
And crown thee with that fair success,
Which honest Fame unblushing wears!

On the Death of LIEUT.-COL. SQUIRE; *who fell a victim to fatigue, whilst on his duty in* SPAIN, &c.

THOUGH sick with toil, yet bold of heart,
Foremost amidst the ranks he shone,
Undaunted he perform'd his part;
And when the dreadful fight was done,
Echo'd cheerly Conquest's cry,
And shar'd the sweets of Victory.

Though young in years, yet old in war,
He oft had shar'd in climes afar
The battle's toil, and all the woes
The bold yet harass'd soldier knows;
And he had shar'd with native bands
The proud reward from Victory's hands,
The laurel'd wreath — the brightest bay
The warriors claim, that fadeth not away.

Now the gallant hero see,
Following onward Glory's way:
Join the flow'rs of chivalry,
Mingling in the foremost fray;
Badajos tells his martial deeds,
Th' invaders felt his conquering arm,
The baffled foeman foiled yields,
And hush'd the raging battle storm.
Then how he felt the Briton's honest glow,
When sunk the Eagle's might beneath the Lion's blow!

Yet though the foeman's arm nor might
Could quench the flame that warm'd his heart;
Though still unmov'd amidst the fight,
His was ever Honour's part!
Yet, yet, alas! the hand of toil
Had plac'd him under its controul,
Fatigue and Labour claim'd the spoil,
And weigh'd too heavy on his soul.
His wearied heart sinks, sinks, at last,
The will to do is left, the power, alas, is past!

Yet, arduous, firm, and nobly brave,
He struggles e'en with Death;
Beats back the overwhelming wave
With all his flitting breath.
And still, amidst his kindred host,
Performs a soldier's part;
Still he maintains the soldier's post,
As dearest to his heart.
A proud example of the truly great
To Britain's sons he gave, for them to emulate.

Fainter and fainter grown, at last
Sinks the career so bright;
It is no more — his day is past,
And comes the long, long night!
Hark! (for he was all their boast)
How fervent pray'rs are given
From every tongue throughout the host,
Wafting his soul to Heav'n.
Hark to his dirge — the soldier's cries,
An army's wailing, shout his obsequies!

Sept. 9. MILES.

MAD BESS.

AH! wretched, wretched they, who here consign'd
To the rude storms of a distemper'd mind,
Have nought on earth to hope;—who look on high,
And crave one only wish from Heav'n — [to die!
This was poor Bessy's case; her dismal tale
Oft have I heard in cheery Evesham vale;
How Edward died, and in excess of care,
How Bessy fell a victim to despair.
On yonder heath, neglected, wild, and drear,
Day after day the maniac would appear;
Wild were her looks; upon her bosom bare,
Matted like Furies tresses, hung her hair,
Her glaring eyes the wand'ring stars would dart, [smart.
Whilst ev'ry accent twang'd with keener
Near as I drew, the lovely maid would cry,
"Man, have you seen my love as he pass'd by?
Sure you have notic'd him--so tall--so fair--
With eyes of ebony, and flaxen hair;
Tell me you saw him, where — Oh! say man, say—
And did he speak to you?—go—go away!"
Thus would she talk; oh! then the frantic maid [ward's shade;
Would lay her down, and weep for Ed-
With longing eyes uplift to Heav'n she'd cry, [me die."
"There, there 's my Edward — let me, let
Poor senseless Bess! now Heav'n has heard thy prayer, [care;
And call'd thee from this prison-house of
No longer now on secret grief you feed,
No more for Edward pant, nor sigh, nor bleed;
He lives, and makes thine heav'n a glorious heav'n indeed.

Evesham, Sept. 13. T.

HISTO-

Proceedings in the Sixth Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Lords, *June* 29.

Visc. *Sidmouth*, after presenting a green bag, sealed, containing papers with the information relative to the alarming riots in the Northern Counties, proceeded to submit an Address to the Prince Regent, in answer to his Message. His Lordship stated, that the measures resorted to by Government to restore tranquillity in the disturbed districts had failed, though a considerable military force had been employed; and that, though some might think that the disturbances would cease on the revocation of the Orders in Council, and employment being afforded to the manufacturers, he thought it would not be wise in the Government to trust to such speculations. If it should please Providence to afflict the country with another bad harvest, how heavy would be the responsibility of Government, and of their Lordships, if they neglected to take such precautionary measures as the occasion required!

Earl *Stanhope* had no objection to the Address; but, to guard against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the Northern Counties, proposed to add the following words: "not violating the principles of the Constitution."

Earl of *Liverpool* spoke in favour of the Address, and the appointment of a Select Committee, upon whose report their Lordships might act.

Lord *Holland* declared he should oppose the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Address was then agreed to, and the appointment of a Select Committee fixed for the 30th.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Long* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for amending several Acts relating to Unclaimed Military Prize Money. He stated that, since 1799, the sum of 291,000*l.* had been obtained from the hands of Prize Agents, 60,000*l.* of which had been paid to claimants, and the rest handed over for the benefit of Chelsea Hospital.

The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time, after a division: the objection was to the additional Tax of 3*s.* 6*d.* on horses kept for the purposes of agriculture: Sir *C. Burrell* suggested, on this occasion, a tax on hot-houses and green-houses.

Lord *Castlereagh* delivered a bag of papers relative to the riots, and moved an Address to the Prince.

June 30.

Mr. *Lockhart* entered into a long statement respecting Mr. Burton Morris, Judge of the Palace Court, who was appointed in 1811, with a salary of between 3 and 400*l.* *per annum*, arising from fees. Soon after his appointment, he, against the persuasions of the Prothonotary (Mr. Crutchley), and without consulting the Lord Steward of the Household (Lord Aylesford), and the Knight Marshal, Sir James Bland Burgess, issued a rule, purporting that it was expedient, on account of the depreciated value of money, to charge higher fees, and directing an increase of the Counsellors' fees, raising the 5*s.* fee to 10*s.* 6*d.* and the half-guinea to a guinea. It likewise directed the payment of 1*s.* on each writ to the Officer of the Court, and increased the 3*s.* 6*d.* fee of the attorneys to 6*s.* 8*d.* Though those additions might appear small, yet they were highly objectionable, inasmuch as it was illegal for any Judge to alter and increase his own fees. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to state that, in consequence of Mr. Crutchley writing to the Knight Marshal on the subject, who disapproved of Mr. Morris's exaction, and rescinded the obnoxious rule, an inquiry was instituted by the latter into Mr. Crutchley's conduct; a number of petty charges were collected against him; and he was, under peculiarly irregular and unjust circumstances, deprived of his office, a rule being issued against him — and the casting vote, there being but three votes in the whole, given against him by Mr. Morris, who thus became judge of his own cause. Mr. Lockhart concluded with moving the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. *Raine* said, that the whole of the proceedings had been countenanced by the opinion of Sir Vicary Gibbs and Lord Aylesford, and hoped that the motion would be postponed, as Mr. Burton Morris was then on the Circuit.

Messrs. *Leicester*, *Rochdale*, *Greenhill*, *Vansittart*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, objected to the motion on the same grounds.

Mr. *Hume* spoke in favour of inquiry. The motion was then negatived without a division.

A Select Committee was appointed, to investigate the papers respecting the Riots.

House of Lords, *July* 1.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Loan, Irish Commissioners of Appeals, Glass Drawback, Irish Customs, Irish Excise, and several private Bills.

The Marquis *Wellesley* concluded an energetic and argumentative speech, in favour of concession to the Catholics, by moving a Resolution, pledging their Lordships to the consideration of the question next Session.

The

The *Lord Chancellor* expressed his astonishment at the inconsistency of the noble Marquis, who had, this very Session, voted against the motion he now brought forward. He was likewise surprised that the descendants of Lord Somers and Lord Hardwicke could support a measure reprobated by their ancestors. In his opinion, the Resolutions of the late Catholic meeting aspersed the characters of the highest Officers of the State, and was a libellous paper. He should move the previous question.

Lord *Ellenborough* animadverted on the change of opinion both of the Noble Mover and of a Noble Lord (Harrowby), who had at one time held up his Noble Friends (the Opposition) to the execration of the country for entertaining the question. He considered the measure as pregnant with dangers to the State.

Visc. *Sidmouth* expressed himself to the same effect.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* considered the motion as superfluous, as the question would again come under discussion next Session.

The Dukes of *Sussex* and *Norfolk*, with Lords *Hardwicke*, *Harrowby*, *Camden*, *Clancarty*, *Mulgrave*, *Moira*, *Melville*, *Grenville*, and *Darnley*, spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord *Redesdale* and the Earl of *Liverpool* objected to the measure, that it was unaccompanied by any distinct proposition, and might create expectations that might not be realised: and the Marquis of *Headfort* and Lord *Longford* opposed it on general grounds.

Lord *Donoughmore* said, that he did not think the mere discussion of the subject, under an Administration of which the Earl of Liverpool was the head, could give any rational assurance to the Catholic Body that their claims were ultimately to be granted.

While Earl *Stanhope* was making some singular remarks on old Acts of Parliament, strangers were ordered to withdraw: soon after, a division took place; for the Motion, present, 74; proxies, 51—125. Against the Motion, present 74; proxies 52—126.

In the Commons, the same day, the Excise Duty Bill was read the third time, after two divisions; on the first, respecting the Tax on Leather, the numbers were, 86 to 78; on the second, for the reading, 81 to 64.

In a Committee of Supply, 36,000*l.* were, after a division, granted for the erection of Penitentiary Houses.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, Duties were granted on bottles of stone or earthenware, whose necks were not larger, in diameter, than their orifices, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

July 2.

Mr. *Creevey* complained that, notwithstanding the sums drawn from the Treasury, no improvements had been made in Marylebone Park, except a long gravel walk being laid out, and some plantations of trees, which no one was permitted to approach. He thought the projected Regent's Canal was a mere job, intended to benefit Lord Glenbervie and Mr. Nash, at the expence of the Crown; and concluded by moving for papers.

Mr. *Wharton* reprobated these unjust aspersions on the characters of Lord Glenbervie and Mr. Nash; and said that, when the plan was completed, there would be an increased annual revenue to the Crown of 30,000*l.* The papers were ordered.

Sir *F. Burdett* complained of the introduction of troops into Bristol during the election; and was informed by Lord *Palmerstone*, that it must have been in consequence of a requisition from the Mayor and Magistrates addressed to Gen. Oswald.

The Report of the Committee on alleged abuses in Lincoln Gaol, was brought up, but ordered to be re-committed, a doubt having been expressed, whether the Committee had power to send for persons confined for debt, and which had induced it to suspend its proceedings.

House of Lords, *July* 3.

The second reading of the Bill for repealing all disabilities on Dissenters was moved by Lord *Stanhope*; when a division took place, and the Bill was thrown out by 31 to 10.

On Lord *Grosvenor* moving the second reading of the Sinecure Bill, the *Lord Chancellor* and Lord *Redesdale* opposed it, as encroaching on the power of the Crown; and the former noticed many glaring absurdities which it contained.

The Marquis of *Douglas*, Earl *Darnley*, and Lord *Holland*, spoke in favour of the principle of abolishing sinecures.

On a division, the Bill was thrown out; the numbers being 35 to 8.

Lord *Holland* presented two Bills relative to *ex officio* informations—the first, to prevent delay in the proceedings, and the second, to repeal so much of the Act of the 48th of his present Majesty, as related to holding persons to bail upon *ex-officio* informations: they were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* stated a variety of circumstances which had been handed to him, for the truth of which he would not vouch, respecting the gaoler of Lincoln Castle, Mr.

Mr. Higgins, of whose general good character he had received assurances from the most respectable quarters; but a general good character, he urged, was no answer to specific charges of misconduct. The principal of these were, that a man who had been tried for murder, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, and who had been confined in prison three years, was suspected to have been flogged so severely, that he died a few days after —his screeches had been distinctly heard, as well as the stripes that provoked them. The Coroner's Jury who sat on the body consisted of six of the poorest debtors, and six stone-masons who were at work in the prison. The inquest was taken without inspection of the body, though the face bore visible marks of violence. On several occasions, Mr. Higgins had withheld the county allowance from the debtors, and refused to let them have coals, during a severe winter, in small quantities. All his sons had offices about the prison —one was deputy; another, an attorney to the debtors; and a third, a surgeon, whom they must employ, or suffer ill-treatment. The Hon. Baronet said, though it was observed to be irrelevant, that the regulations of Horsham Gaol were of a rigorous description, such as loading the prisoners with irons, confining them in cells, and compelling them to wear a degrading uniform. He concluded by moving a Commission of Inquiry; but, on a suggestion of Lord *Castlereagh*, that Government would order an inquiry to be instituted, withdrew his motion.

The House, after a division, when the numbers were 38 to 9, went into a Committee on the East India Loan Bill.—Mr. *Wallace* gave a summary detail of the Company's affairs, to shew that no hazard would be incurred by advancing the loan.

Messrs. *Creevey*, *Howarth*, and *Whitbread*, spoke against the seventh clause, which was carried by 31 to 16. The Bill underwent no amendments.

July 6.

Resolutions were agreed to for granting 00,000*l.* in aid of Queen Anne's Bounty to the poor Clergy; and 25,000*l.* for repairing our forts in Africa.

House of Lords, *July* 7.

The further consideration of the Banbury Peerage Claim was deferred till next Sessions.

In a Committee on the Excise Bill, the Duke of *Bedford*, Earls *Spencer*, *Rosslyn*, and *Lauderdale*, strongly opposed the advance on Leather; which was supported by Earls *Liverpool*, *Ross*, and *Limerick*. An amendment proposed by Lord *Spencer*, to separate that part of the Bill relating to the Duties on Leather from the rest, was negatived by 32 to 12: the Report was then read.

House of Commons, *July* 8.

The Report of the Secret Committee was presented. It stated, that alarming disturbances, destructive to property, prevailed in the counties of Lancaster, York, &c. and had continued from the month of March down to the latest accounts, on the 23d of June. That the rioters assembled in the night-time, with their faces blackened, armed with the implements of their trades, and other offensive instruments, with which they destroyed the property of those who were obnoxious to them. That they had, in many instances, written threatening letters — had proceeded the length of setting fire to the houses of individuals; and even that an atrocious murder had been committed on a person of the name of Horsefall, by four persons, who, there was every reason to believe, were accomplices in these disturbances. That great dread and alarm was occasioned in consequence of these proceedings; and that, in some instances, sums of money were demanded and extorted. The Committee, without entering into details, thought it necessary to state, that the first object of these rioters seemed to be the breaking of machinery; but they had, in many instances, resorted to measures infinitely more alarming, namely, the demanding of arms; and had even carried them off, in many instances, where they allowed every other species of property to remain untouched. These seemed not to be the effect of any sudden impulse, but of an organised system of lawless violence. Sometimes the rioters were under the controul of leaders; and were distinguished, not by names but by numbers; were known to each other by signs and countersigns; and carried on all with the utmost caution. They also took an oath, that, "while they existed under the canopy of heaven, they would not reveal any thing connected with the present disturbances, under the penalty of being put out of existence by the first brother whom they should meet," &c. It did not appear to the Committee that any sums of money were distributed among the rioters. It was extremely difficult to discover them. It was held out to them that they might expect to be joined by other discontented persons from London, and that there were persons in the *higher ranks* who would also lend them support; but of these insinuations the Committee were enabled to find no evidence. Whatever was their object, however, and whoever were the secret movers of these disturbances, yet the secrecy with which they were carried on, the attempts at assassination that had been

been made, the oaths that had been administered, and the system of terror that had prevailed, had not failed to impress the Committee deeply.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 9.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Assessed Taxes, Postage Duties, Excise, Exchequer Bills, two Irish Treasury Bills, two Militia Pay and Clothing Bills, Newfoundland Trade, West India Intercourse, Southern Whale Fishery, Unlawful Oaths, County Rates, Copper Duty, Printed Goods Bounty, Irish Stamp Duties, and Chelsea Pensioners' Bills; in all 38.

July 10.

A short but animated discussion took place in the Committee on Mr. Palmer's Compensation Bill; the *Lord Chancellor*, Earl *Lauderdale*, and Lord *Redesdale*, opposing it, and Earl *Moira*, Lords *Erskine* and *Holland*, speaking in favour of the claim: on a division for leaving out the first enacting clause for conferring the *per centage*, it was rejected by 33 to 28. Several other divisions took place, on all of which there appeared a majority in favour of Mr. Palmer.

In the Commons, the same day, the Thirteenth Report of the Committee of Finance was presented.

Lord *Castlereagh*, after dwelling upon the Report of the Secret Committee, respecting the disturbances in the Northern Counties, concluded with applying for leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual provision respecting the seizure and security of arms—to prevent tumultuary meetings, and all assemblies of persons whose object was to promote the system of insubordination—and to give more complete and extensive powers to the magistrates. His Lordship explained, that the proposed law was to be limited, not only as to time, but with respect to space also;—it was not to continue in force longer than to give Parliament an opportunity of assembling to act as circumstances may require, and not to extend beyond the disturbed districts. The magistrates of those districts are to have the power of searching for stolen or secreted arms, without having first a deposition made in respect to the concealment, as at present required by law. They are likewise to have the power of calling on the inhabitants to give up their arms (an appeal being allowed, in some cases, to the Quarter Sessions), receipts being at the same time given, in order to the safe custody of the same; and of immediately dispersing any tumultuary body, without allowing them an hour, as at present, to disperse, after the Riot Act has been read. Those who do not immediately disperse, when so required, are to be liable to punishment for a misdemeanour; and the magistrates are to have not only the power of dispersion, but also that of arrest, and to hold the offenders to bail, in order that they may be brought to trial at Quarter Sessions. Finally, the magistrates of the disturbed counties are to have jurisdiction over the adjacent districts, in order that offenders may not defeat the ends of justice, by passing with impunity over the borders of the county in which their offences have been committed. The law would not, in the first case, be extended to the country in general; but a discretionary power will be left with Ministers, to extend its operation to those parts of the kingdom to which the riots should have communicated, on the representation of the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of the County.

Mr. *Whitbread* opposed the Bill, and contended that the laws, if vigorously executed, were adequate to the suppression of the disturbances. The evidence adduced before the Committee was not sufficient to justify the adoption of such an extraordinary measure — and even that evidence, so far as regarded depôts of arms and organized meetings, should be read with caution.

Mr. *Wilberforce* approved the Bill, and would have voted for stronger measures. He attributed these disturbances not so much to the severity of the times, as to certain mischievous seditious publications.

Sir *F. Burdett* attributed to the Hon. Member that he wished to destroy the liberty of the press.

Mr. *Canning* was in favour of the Bill.

Mr. *Hutchinson* was fearful that, under sanction of the Bill, torture would be introduced into this country, as was formerly in Ireland; and related several instances where it appeared to be sanctioned by Government.

Mr. *Croker* and Lord *Castlereagh* denied the assertion.—The Bill was then brought in, and read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 13.

The Royal Assent was notified, by Commission, to the Lottery, Corn Distillation Prohibition, Local Militia Amendment, Regent's Canal, and some Private Bills.

Lord *Redesdale* presented the Report of the Justice Administration Bill; and stated the object of it to be, to give further assistance to the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery, so as to enable him to apply more of his time to the hearing of Appeals in that House.

The *Lord Chancellor* expressed his approbation of the Bill, and said that the various duties he had to perform precluded him from taking the necessary

rest

rest, and was indeed too much for one individual. He found that injustice had been done to him in regard to the arrears of business in Chancery, and in that House. The Report was then received.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* opposed the second reading of the Peace Preservation Bill. No violence or outrage, he said, had been committed since the 23d June. There was no evidence even of assemblages of men in disguise, except they were the spies of the magistrates, who had instigated these manufacturers to more violent acts. An absurd impression had prevailed in the disturbed districts, that those meetings were directed by persons in London—and even himself, the Duke of York, Sir F. Burdett, and others, had been named by the magistrates. Under such circumstances, he would not consent to entrust extraordinary powers in such hands.

Mr. *Smith* opposed the Bill generally.

Sir *F. Burdett* quoted two instances of abuse of power by clerical magistrates, and argued that their authority ought to be curtailed rather than increased.

Mr. *Grant*, in a speech which made much impression, supported the Bill.

Mr. *Brougham* attributed the disturbances in the manufacturing districts to the want of employ, occasioned by the Orders in Council; and dwelt at great length on the importance which was attached to the spies employed by the magistrates—their insolence to the population—the great price paid for their services, from 30*s.* to 50*s.* *per* week, besides all expences—and the threats they held out of ruining any person, by false charges, who thwarted or insulted them. He stated one case, of the servant of a manufacturer, whom they had attempted to suborn to prefer a charge against his master.

Messrs. *Frankland*, *W. Bootle*, *Stephen*, and *Wilberforce*, spoke in favour of the Bill, which was read a second time.

A Bill was read the first time, making it felony to aid the escape of French prisoners of war.

House of Lords, *July* 14.

On the question for the third reading of Mr. Palmer's Per-Centage Bill, Lords *Liverpool*, *Harrowby*, *Lauderdale*, and *Ellenborough*, spoke against it: and Lords *Moira*, *Erskine*, *Mountjoy*, *Hardwicke*, *Darnley*, and the Duke of *Sussex*, for it. On a division, the Bill was lost by 104 to 98.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after noticing the favourable prospect of a formidable Coalition in the North, and the encouraging aspect of our affairs in the Peninsula, now that Lord Wellington seemed to be acting upon a system that might ultimately advance him into the heart of Spain, concluded with moving for a Vote of Credit for 3,000,000*l.* In reply to questions put by Mr. *Tierney*, he confessed the money would not be applied to military purposes. Motion agreed to.

House of Lords, *July* 15.

The Message brought from the Prince Regent being read, Earl of *Liverpool* observed, that the amount of the Vote of Credit now required would be only three millions; the addition of two millions to the estimates of the Army Extraordinaries had been made this year, and provision made for that increase. The sum voted last year for that object was three millions, this year it was five millions. Their Lordships must be aware that the expenditure of our armies abroad, especially in the Peninsula, required this addition. The increased allowance for this purpose, however, had induced the Government not to require a larger Vote of Credit than that of last year, which was three millions. The Address to the Prince Regent was then carried, *nem. con.*

House of Commons, *July* 16.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to Mr. Sheridan, who designated the late proposal from France a perfidious and insulting proposition, said that the French Government made no reply to his answer.

The Bill for the more expeditious administration of justice was strongly opposed by Sir *S. Romilly*, who said that it eased the Lord Chancellor of the greater portion of his duties, but secured to him all the fees and emoluments for discharging them. He contended also, that it would greatly increase the number of appeals, and add to the expence of suitors. The Bill was read the first time, Messrs. *Bankes*, *Abercrombie*, *W. Smith*, and *Creevey*, protesting against the indecency of pressing a Bill of that importance at so late a period.

House of Lords, *July* 17.

Lord *Holland*, in a speech of considerable length, dwelt upon the great increase of *Ex Officio* informations—the hardships and expence sustained by individuals against whom they were filed, who after all were not brought to trial. He concluded by moving the second reading of his Bills.

Lord *Ellenborough* replied at great length, and urged, that when Blackstone wrote on the subject of *Ex Officio* informations, he was not well informed, but that he became learned as he proceeded with his Commentaries.

Lord

Lord *Erskine* was in favour of the principle of the *Ex Officio* Information Bills; but recommended delay. The second reading of one Bill was then negatived by 16 to 7, and the other was postponed.

July 18.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the East India Loan, Malt Duty, National Debt Annuities, Irish Stamps, Frame Work Knitters, Irish Population, and the Irish Butter Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Lords Amendments to the Commercial Exchequer Bills' Bill, and to the Local Tokens Bill, were severally agreed to.

In the Committee of Supply on the Prince Regent's Message, a Resolution was passed, voting a sum of 200,000*l.* as the Vote of Credit for Ireland.

July 20.

The Vice Chancellor's Bill was postponed till next Session, Lord *Castlereagh* stating, that 2000*l.* of this Officer's salary would be paid out of the Chancellor's fees, and the remainder out of a fund belonging to the Court of Chancery.

On the third reading of the Peace Preservation Bill, it was urged by Mr. *Irving* that the disturbances had subsided; and he particularly recommended, that power should be given to the Crown to declare by Proclamation, that any county or district had been restored to tranquillity.

Mr. *W. Smith* inquired how it was possible to distinguish in a dark night the rioters, or those who came to plunder, from those who were authorized to search for arms: this doubt weighed greatly on his mind, and would induce him to oppose the Bill: it was then read the third time.

The Bill explaining the Toleration Act, by removing from Dissenters the discretion of magistrates, and requiring no other oath except the oath of allegiance, was read the third time, with the warm approbation of Messrs. *W. Smith* and *Whitbread.*

July 21.

Mr. *Sheridan's* Motion for a Copy of the Notice of the Attorney General to Mr. Fitzpatrick, was negatived by 67 to 23.

Mr. *Sheridan* concluded an eloquent speech on the subject of the late offer of negotiation from France, by moving for the Correspondence.

Mr. *Whitbread* regretted that the offer to negotiate had not been accepted. He blamed Lord Castlereagh for his imprudent refusal — remarked that the terms were favourable, and that when the French troops were withdrawn from Spain, Joseph must have gone off in the midst of them. The war, he supposed, was not interminable; but, at all events, as the object was reciprocal — mutual destruction — it was indecorous to talk of Buonaparte's hatred against this country. In regard to the war in the North, he thought it probable that Buonaparte would be at St. Petersburg as soon as Lord Cathcart. He concluded by giving his support to the motion.

Lord *Castlereagh* disavowed the principle of interminable war; and observed, that to have treated on the proposed basis would have been dishonourable and injurious to our Allies.

Mr. *Hutchinson* said, that "no Sovereign in Europe ever deserved his throne better than Buonaparte did. No conqueror, in antient or modern times, had to answer for fewer acts of enormity, in proportion to the extent of his conquests. *(murmurs.)* We ought, in our answer, to have given him his title."

Mr. *Canning* censured this eulogy of a conquering tyrant and usurper, as highly immoral and impolitic—and observed, in justification of our Expedition to Copenhagen, that Denmark would have been forced into a war with this country, which had been since confessed by Buonaparte; and, in regard to the war in the North, declared that Prussia had survived the hostility of Buonaparte, to perish in his embraces!

Mr. *Sheridan* declared, after many eulogiums on the British Constitution, that he would, for his own part, rather scuttle the Island, than surrender any part of our maritime rights.

Mr. *Hutchinson* denied that he was the defender of tyranny and immorality.

Lord *Castlereagh* denied that Ministers had instigated Russia to war—at the same time, it had been intimated to her, that, if she obtained assistance, she must prepare herself for a long struggle, by making great sacrifices, and raising the spirit of the population. The motion was then agreed to.

House of Lords, *July* 22.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Stone Bottle Duty, Isle of Man Trade, Customs Boats, Printed Goods Transit, and four Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Canning* presented a Petition from certain British merchants, complaining of the infringement of two articles in the treaty between this Country and Portugal, and particularly of the monopoly of the wine trade by the Royal Wine Company, which had decreased the revenue from two millions sterling to 900,000*l.*

Lord *Castlereagh* promised inquiry on this subject, as well as in regard to the reported increase of the Slave Trade by the Portuguese.

House

House of Lords, *July* 23.

The Royal Assent was notified to the Revenue Penalty, Members Bankrupt, and the Manure Carriage Bills.

Earl of *Liverpool*, in reply to Lord *Holland*, said, that every exertion had been made by Ministers to procure an exchange of prisoners; but that their object had been defeated by the unreasonable pretensions of the Enemy.

Petitions against the Peace Preservation Bill were presented from districts in Lancashire, alledging that tranquillity was restored.

The Bill explaining the Toleration Act was read a second time; as was the French Prisoners Escape Bill; [it was stated that 464 officers had, within the ast three years, broke their parole.]

In the Commons, the same day, on Sir *T. Turton* submitting his Financial Resoutions, shewing that the Expenditure reatly exceeded the Revenue, and movng for a Committee; Mr. *Tierney* earnestly ecommended the adoption of some plan, n the ensuing Session, for equalizing the Expenditure and Revenue.

Mr. *Vansittart* said he had embodied the Hon. Baronet's Resolutions in some he hould submit to the House: he censured he desponding language used, as tending o damp the exertions of the country; delared that he did not see how any saving ould be effected, but by reducing our Naval Establishment. He had an idea of mposing next year a Tax upon Capital, s a commutation for part of the Income Tax; but would not attempt to raise the War Taxes to equal our expences, which ere upon a very large scale. If he reained in office, he should certainly subit something in the nature of a Sinking und, to retrieve Public Credit.

Mr. *Huskisson* recommended a decrease f our Naval Establishment.

Mr. *Baring* suggested new Taxes upon Wool, Iron, Coals, and Bills and Placards.

Mr. *Courtney* recommended, as a temorary remedy, that the Permanent Reenue should be mortgaged.

Mr. *Whitbread* remarked upon the preeding speakers and their gloomy stateents, and inferred the necessity of mak g proposals of peace to France, before e distresses of the people should render ch a measure compulsory; accused Misters of extravagance, in lavishing milons upon Foreign Powers; and comained that the Princess Charlotte, who d attained her majority, was too much cluded from public notice.

Sir *T. Turton's* Resolutions, including e one for peace, were then negatived by e previous question.

House of Lords, *July* 24.

In a Committee on the Toleration Bill, the Clause exempting teachers exercising any profession except that of a schoolmaster, was struck out.

The Framework Knitters' Bill was, on the motion of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, thrown out.

July 27.

On the third reading of the Toleration Bill, an amendment was introduced, enacting that the Bill should not be construed to extend to any places of worship of the Established Church.

On the third reading of the Disturbed Districts' Bill, Lords *Holland*, *Darnley*, and *Stanhope*, opposed it at considerable length; and were replied to by Lords *Sidmouth*, *Camden*, and *Liverpool*. The amendments of Lord *Holland*, that two Justices should be employed instead of one, that search should not be instituted without reasonable ground of suspicion, and then not by night, were negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone* moved for the production of certain accounts, for the purpose of ascertaining the situation in which the publick were placed by the employment of Army Agents. Large sums, he observed, were advanced by Government to Army Agents, without adequate security. One Agent in particular (Mr. Greenwood) had obtained since 1794, when the Duke of York was appointed Commander in Chief, no fewer than 176 battalions of the line, 14 battalions of militia, besides artillery and engineer corps, constituting, in all, more than two thirds of the army. He did not call in question the credit of Mr. Greenwood's house, but there ought not to be such an accumulation of money in the hands of any private house.

Mr. *Long* defended the Army Agents; who, he said, had frequently large balances due to them — particularly Mr. Greenwood, from the publick: the papers were granted.

Mr. *Jackson*, for the purpose of justifying the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands, moved for a copy of the letter addressed by Governor Elliott to Lord Liverpool.

Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Stephen* defended Governor Elliott—the latter observed, that slavery could not prevail in any country, without hardening the heart and deadening the feelings of humanity—that the lawyers were certainly self-educated—and that the state of society in those islands required great emendation. The motion was postponed till next Session.

House of Lords, *July* 28.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Appropriation, Half-pay Officers, Assessed Taxes Allowance, Coffee,

fee, Medicine Duty, His Majesty's Stock Transfer, White Herring Fishery, and Volunteer Agents, Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* presented a petition from H. Hunt, esq. of Hookham Hall, Sussex, complaining that the returned Member, H. Davis, esq. had, during the late election for Bristol, employed a great number of outlaws and felons, under the name of bludgeon-men, or constables; that large sums of money were given to those ruffians, to induce them to beat and intimidate the friends of the Petitioner; that various assaults, and even murder, had been committed by these persons; that various acts of bribery were resorted to by Hart Davis, esq. and his friends; and that the poll was closed a day before the proper time. The consideration of the Petition was deferred till next Session.

Sir *F. Burdett* dwelt at great length on the dangers, both foreign and domestic, which pressed this Country.—The state of our finances, and enormous amount of our expenditure, which was dilapidated in sinecures, in grants to foreigners, and maintenance of foreign corps, in loans to the East India Company, secret service money, jobs — such as the Caledonian Canal, improvements about Westminster, &c. altogether about nine millions, which might be saved. He thought the basis of the negotiation proposed by France should be accepted, it being of little importance whether Spain was governed by a Joseph or a Ferdinand. He predicted that the war in the North would ruin Russia, and that Buonaparte and his army would not be starved, as Ministers and the newspaper writers had imagined. He concluded with recommending Parliamentary Reform, the conciliation of the people, relieving them from the taxes under which they groaned; and embodied the whole of his speech in an Address to the Prince Regent, which, not being seconded, was lost.

Mr. *Baring*, after observing that the landholder had now the option of redeeming the land-tax at 15 years' purchase, while the capitalist, considering the security on the land, would give 25 years' purchase, if the landlord declined redeeming, moved for an account of the amount of the land-tax redeemed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* warmly opposed the motion.

Mr. *Tierney* and Sir *F. Burdett* deprecated the measure, as discouraging the landed interest.

House of Lords, *July* 29.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Vote of Credit, Peace Preservation, Prisoners of War Escape, Local Tokens, Stock Holders' Relief, Rated Liquor and Tobacco, Woods and Forests, London Prisons, Moorfields, and St. George's fields' Improvement, and the Irish Insolvent Debtors' Bills. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with Lords Eldon and Walsingham, were the Lords Commissioners.

The Inclosure Affidavits' Bill was thrown out, on the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, who considered the examination of witnesses *viva voce*, upon oath, as absolutely necessary to prevent injustice

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July 30.

The Royal Assent having been given by Commission, to the English Insolven Debtors' Bill, the Commons, with th Speaker at their head, appeared, an heard the Commission for proroguin Parliament read.

The *Lord Chancellor* then delivered th Speech given in page 182.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 21. This Gazette contains copies of the following Letters:—One from Capt. J. Rowley, of the America, stating, that having, in company with the Leviathan and L'Eclair, fallen in with 18 sail of coasters, which took shelter under the town and batteries of Languella, the marines were landed from the different vessels on the 10th May, the batteries were carried, the Enemy driven back, and 16 vessels towed out. In this service the America's yawl was sunk by a chance shot from the only gun that could bear on the boats, and ten marines drowned: total loss, 15 killed, and 26 wounded.—One from Capt. J. T. Nicholas, of the Pilot sloop, dated Palermo, April 16, states, that the Pilot being anchored close to the town of Folicastro, eighty of the civic militia wer compelled to retire by Lieut. A. Camp bell, assisted by Mr. Langlands, acti master, and a party of the marines, wh nine vessels laden with oil, which we hauled on the beach, were brought ou none hurt or killed.—One from Capt. N pier, of the Thames, states, that, on t 14th May, he, in conjunction with t Pilot sloop, attacked the town of Sap silenced a tower and battery, made t garrison prisoners, and afterwards to possession of 28 vessels, laden with c some of which were hauled a quarter of mile in the country: none killed wounded.—One from Sir E. Pellew, dat off Toulon, notices that a 20-gun sl having escaped into Ciotat, an attack v planned, but which was frustrated by

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wind falling. By a chance shot from the batteries, the Kent man-of-war had Lieut. Walton and one seaman killed, and four wounded.—One from Capt. Hope, of the Salsette, stating the capture and destruction of the French privateer La Comete, of two 18-pounders and 45 men; also from Lieut. C. Phillips, of the Onyx sloop, stating the burning of a brig on the beach of Conil by the boats of the Onyx and Desperate, and of the capture of a French privateer of one gun and eight men, with small arms, by the Fearless.—One from Vice-adm. Thornborough, stating the capture, by the Sybille frigate, of the French cutter privateer L'Agile, (late the Chesterfield, Guernsey packet,) commanded by the noted A. Black, of 14 guns, eight of which were thrown overboard in the chace, and 61 men, out three days from Bennodet, near Quimper, and had captured, on the 10th, the Alicia brig, from Bristol, bound to Gibraltar.—And two Letters from Capt. Moreby, of the Wizard, and Capt. Down, of the Redwing, stating the capture of a privateer of eight guns and 60 men from Corfu, and of a Neapolitan privateer of one gun.]

Admiralty-office, July 25. Vice-admiral Murray has reported the arrival at Yarmouth of the Eole French lugger privateer, of 14 guns (only five mounted), captured on the 16th, near Heligoland, by the boats of His Majesty's sloops Osprey, Britomart, and Leveret.

Downing-street, July 27. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. Earl of Wellington, dated Rueda, July 7, 1812.

The Army broke up from the encampment on the Guarena on the morning of the 1st instant; and the Enemy, having retired from Alaejos, encamped on the Trabancos, with the advanced guard at La Nava del Rey. Having heard that the Enemy had destroyed the bridge of Tordesillas, our advanced guard crossed the Zapardiel, and moved upon Rueda, on the morning of the 2d, supported by the left of the Army, while the right and centre moved towards Medina del Campo. The Enemy, however, had not destroyed the bridge over the Douro, as reported; and the main body of the army had retired upon Tordesillas, leaving the rear-guard at Rueda.—Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton immediately attacked the rear guard with Major-gen. Anson's and Maj.-gen. Victor Alten's brigades of cavalry, and drove them in upon the main body at Tordesillas. As the right and centre of the army were at a considerable distance, I could not bring up a sufficient body of troops in time to attack the Enemy during their passage of the Douro, and they effected that operation without material loss; and took their position on that river, with their right on the heights opposite Pollos, their centre at Tordesillas, and their left at Simancas, on the Pisuerga.—I moved our left to Pollos on the 3d, and obtained possession of the ford over the Douro at that place. But, as the ford was scarcely practicable for infantry, and the Enemy's corps was strongly posted, with a considerable quantity of cannon, on the heights which command the plain on which the troops must have formed after crossing the ford, and as I could not establish the army on the right of the Douro till I should have adequate means of passing the river, I did not think it proper to push our troops further.—Gen. Bonnet was at Aquilar del Campo in the end of last month.

[This Gazette announces the receipt of Dispatches from Sir H. Popham, of the Venerable, giving an account of his proceedings subsequent to those inserted in the Gazette of the 14th.—It appears, that after an attack which had been planned on Guetaria on the 2d, but relinquished, owing to the appearance of the Enemy, and the non-co-operation of the Guerillas, the squadron arrived off Castro, Eastward of Bilboa, where a company of marines had been landed by Sir G. Collier, from the Surveillante, to assist Col. Longa in an attack on the place; but, owing to the advance of 2500 French, the marines were re-embarked, and the Enemy entered the town. Next day they were driven from thence by the fire of the squadron, and took post on the hills. The marines were then disembarked, and the castle, with 150 men, surrendered. On the 10th, the squadron proceeded off Puerta Galletta, to co-operate in an attack upon it, with the Spanish troops under Longa, and force an entrance to Bilboa; but, the Enemy being in considerable numbers, this did not take place.—On the 12th, the Venerable returned to Castro, which had been feebly attacked by the French the evening before.—On the 15th, the Enemy's moveable column having been drawn by a feint to Santona, from whence it could not reach Guetaria in less than four days; another attack was planned on the latter place, in concert with the Guerillas under Don Gaspar, and with the promised aid of one of the battalions under Gen. Mina.—On the 18th, Lieuts. Groves and Lawrence landed from the Venerable, with a party of marines, a howitzer, and a 24-pounder, and mounted a hill to the Westward of Guetaria, under the directions of Capt. Malcolm, of the Rhin, while Capt. Bouverie landed, with two guns, on a hill to the Eastward.

Eastward. At sun-set the Enemy were silenced, but, during the night, intelligence was received of the approach of near 3000 men, that had just arrived at St. Sebastian's from France, and were immediately sent forward by forced marches to Guetaria. Capt. Bouverie, in consequence, spiked his guns, and embarked his men; but Capt. Malcolm, being detained by one of Don Gaspar's aid-de-camps, who assured him that the Enemy were beaten back, had three midshipmen and 29 men taken, but none killed or wounded. Sir Home had proposed an exchange of the men taken on this occasion, and was in hopes of succeeding in this proposal. The detachment from Gen. Mina arrived the morning after, and joined Don Gaspar, having marched 18 Spanish leagues in two days.]

[This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Lieut. F. Warrand, of the Sea Lark schooner, stating the capture, in the Channel, after a well-fought action of one hour and a half, of the Ville de Caen lugger, Capt. Crocket, of 16 guns, and 75 men, belonging to St. Maloes, while in pursuit of two West Indiamen. The lugger was carried by boarding, and had 15 men killed, including the Captain, and 16 wounded. The Sea Lark had seven killed, and 21 wounded, including Lieut. Warrand. The good conduct of Mr. Beaver, acting master, with that of the Pilot, is greatly praised.]

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Foreign-office, Downing-street, July 31.

Viscount Castlereagh has this day received, by Lieut. Dobree, of H. M. S. Victory, Dispatches from E. Thornton, esq. His Majesty's Plenipotentiary in Sweden, transmitting a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias; and a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Orebro, by Mr. Thornton, and the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers, on the 18th inst.

[The Gazette of Aug. 1 contains an Order in Council forbidding English vessels to clear out for the United States, imposing an Embargo on American shipping in British Ports—and directing the capture of all American vessels (except those furnished with British Licences, which are to be permitted to proceed), with an instruction to our Commanders to be careful that the lading be not injured or embezzled.—To prevent capture, British vessels are not permitted to sail without convoy to the Western hemisphere.]

Downing-street, Aug. 4. Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. the Earl of Wellington, dated Rueda, July 14.

Gen. Bonnet joined the Enemy on the evening of the 7th instant, and the Army have since extended to their right as far as Toro, where they have been actively employed in repairing the bridge which they had before destroyed.—Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill broke up from Albuera upon the 2d instant, and moved upon the Enemy, who retired before him towards Cordova. His last letter is of the 9th from Llerena, and at that time part of the Enemy's force had marched upon Fuente Ovejuna, from Berlanga; and Gen. Drouet, with 10,000 men, with a very small proportion of artillery, had marched through Campillo upon Zalamea.—I have no authentic accounts of the siege of Astorga of a later date than the 5th inst. It is reported that there are two breaches in the place.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 8. Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted a letter from the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, giving an account of the capture of the Colombe French felucca, carrying one long gun, and eight swivels, with forty-five men, on the 23d of June, off Cape Croisette, by the boats of the Volontaire, under the directions of Lieut. Shaw. One midshipman and two seamen were wounded in the boats; and on the side of the Enemy, three were killed and seven wounded. The felucca was commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseau, and sent out expressly to attack the Volontaire's boats, which were waiting to intercept the coasting-trade from Marseilles.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 11. [A Letter from Capt. Campbell, of the Leviathan, dated off Cape Mello, June 27, states, that a convoy of 18 square latten-rigged vessels, having assembled at Languilia and Allassio, they were attacked by that vessel in conjunction with the Curaçoa, Imperieuse, and Eclair. The marines of these vessels being landed between the towns, under the command of Lieut. Owen (of the Leviathan), and covered by the Eclair, were attacked, while forming on the beach, by treble their number. The Letter then proceeds:—" Prisoners report they had upwards of five hundred men in the two towns, a company having come to each in the evening, independent of one in each as its garrison; the 52d reg. of the line, consisting of 1300 men, having been detached from Genoa, a few days before, to the different towns along the coast; but nothing could withstand our brave fellows; they dashed at them with their bayonets, and drove them from their batteries (one of five guns, the other of four and a mortar) into the towns, killing

killing a great many (upwards of twenty being counted, besides two officers), and taking 14 prisoners, all Frenchmen. After spiking the guns and destroying the carriages, theywere embarked; but, though the ships were anchored within less than musquet-shot of the towns, we could not effectually drive them from the houses to enable our boats to take the vessels off, (which were made fast in all manner of ways, with sails unbent, rudders unshipped, &c.) without risk of great loss; we therefore destroyed them with our guns."—Capt. Campbell praises Lieut. Owen, with the officers and privates of the marines, and likewise Lieut. Dobbs.—The Leviathan had two killed and 16 wounded, including a midshipman among the latter; the Curaçoa, three killed, and three wounded; and the Imperieuse, 4 killed and 10 wounded, including Lieut. W. Walpole among the latter.]

[A Letter from Lieut. W. Dixon, of the Britomart sloop, gives an account to Capt. Hunt, her commander, of the capture of L'Ecole French privateer, off Heligoland, by theBritomart's cutter, aided by the boats of the Osprey and Leveret. The crews of the boats, after exchanging a few shots, gallantly boarded the privateer, which made a spirited defence, even after the British had established themselves on the deck, and some of the crew, after the colours were struck, and quarter granted, kept firing pistols up the hatchways, thereby wounding two of Lieut. Dixon's men. The Britomart's boat had one killed and five wounded; the Osprey two killed and six wounded; the Leveret none. Lieut. Dixon praises his brave co-adjutors, Lieut. Malone, of the Osprey, and Lieut. Romney, of the Leveret; but the latter, owing to his oars getting foul of the Britomart's boat, did not share in this gallant and unequal contest.]

Admiralty-office, Aug. 15. Extract of a Letter from Rear-adm. Martin to Vice-adm. Sir J. Saumarez, dated at Riga, the 25th July. Transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez, bart. &c.

"This instant, on my return from our advanced post, where Capt. Stewart is stationed with a division of gun-boats, I have the satisfaction to learn that a messenger arrived, during my absence, with intelligence of the Prince Bagration having attacked Davoust's cavalry in a most spirited manner, the result of which is made public at this place by the inclosed official paper."

Intelligence of the Operations of the Army, which has been received here this day, dated at Polotzk, the 7th (19) *July.*

In the first engagement of consequence which has taken place, victory has declared itself in favour of our native country and of humanity. Prince Bagration, who was employed in the execution of the movements entrusted to him, in order to effect a junction with the first army, fell in, on his march with his advanced guard, with the whole of the Enemy's cavalry. The Russian troops, who had long been eager for battle, fell in upon them, and, after the most resolute resistance of the Enemy, which rendered this battle the more conspicuous, nine regiments of the Enemy were completely cut down, above 1000 men, and upwards of 50 staff and upper officers, made prisoners. The difficulties which the Enemy had endeavoured to lay in the way of the operations of the second army are now removed. Nothing now stands in the way to prevent these two armies, with their united strength, from preparing for the swarm of their enemies the fate with which every desolating conqueror has ended, so far as the history of nations has taught us. This praiseworthy battle we can consider as the pledge for further brilliant deeds. While victory will conduct our feelings in a new battle, the victims of our opponent will diminish their confidence in the fortune of war, as well as their power and inclination for making resistance.

Riga, 13th (25th) July, 1812.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-adm. Sir James Saumarez, bart. K. B. &c. to J. W. Croker, esq. dated on-board the Victory, in Hawke Road, Aug. 7.

Herewith I transmit a Letter I have this morning received by express from Hano, from Rear-adm. Martin, dated Riga, the 27th ult. informing me of the junction of Gen. Barclay de Tolli, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, with the corps of Prince Bagration.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-adm. Martin to Vice-adm. Sir James Saumarez, dated at Riga, the 27th July.

Gen. Barclay de Tolli, the Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, has announced his junction, by forced marches, with the corps of Prince Bagration at Witepsk, where the messenger, who is just arrived, left him on the 24th instant. The Emperor Alexander had himself reached Smolenski, probably to stimulate by his presence the natives of that loyal province to exertions suited to the danger with which they are threatened. The Emperor's activity and earnestness in the prosecution of the war affords an admirable example to his subjects, who in Old Russia are devoted to his cause. The Nobles of Moscow have offered to raise one hundred thousand men at their own expence, besides a voluntary contribution of two millions of silver roubles, to be at the Emperor's disposal. We learn, by the same messenger, that the Peace with Turkey is ratified.

Copy

Copy of another Letter from Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez, &c.

Sir,—Herewith I inclose a copy of intelligence of the operations of the Russian Army, published at Riga, which I received yesterday from Rear-adm. Morris, to whom it had been transmitted by Rear-adm. Martin, in a merchant-vessel, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.—I am, &c. J. Saumarez.

Intelligence this Day received of the Operations of the Army.

The objects of the battle, which the advance of Prince Bagration's army victoriously sustained with the Enemy, are accomplished. The first West army has effected a junction with that of Prince Bagration, and now both hasten mutually to the attack of the Enemy. At the same time, the agreeable intelligence of the final conclusion of peace with the Ottoman Porte, is received. With united force, the Russian armies now stand opposite the Enemy, whose operations have hitherto been confined to preventing their junction, but which objects they have been unable to accomplish. Their brethren in arms on the Danube now turn from their conciliated opponents towards them, to take part in their deeds, from the result of which Russia has to expect immortal glory, and oppressed Europe the dawn of freedom.

(Signed) Essen, Lieut.-Gen.
and General Governor of Riga.

Riga, 15 (27) *July*, 1812.

[Adm. Lord Keith has transmitted Letters from Capt. Sir H. Popham, of his Majesty's ship Venerable, dated the 30th ult. and 1st and 4th inst.; the two former giving an account of an attack made upon the town of Santander and the castle of Ano, at the mouth of its harbour, by a detachment of the royal marines, embarked on-board the squadron under the orders of Sir Home, in conjunction with the Spanish Guerillas under Gen. Porlier. The castle was taken possession of by the marines, but the garrison of Santander having received reinforcements, which made it much stronger than had been expected, Gen. Porlier was unable to advance upon the place, and the marines, which had pushed on to co-operate in the attack, were obliged to fall back upon the castle, with some loss. Captains Lake, of the Magnificent, and Sir G. Collier, of the Surveillante, who commanded the detachment, were wounded; as also Capt. Noble, of the marines, who was taken prisoner. The last letter from Sir H. Popham states, that on the 3d instant the French evacuated the town of Santander, of which a detachment of marines from the frigates lying in the harbour immediately took possession. Twenty guns, of different sizes, were found in it, with a quantity of ammunition.]

[Vice-admiral Murray has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Willis, of the sloop Leveret, giving an account of his having, on the 4th instant, captured the French lugger privateer Le Brave, of four guns and 22 men, out four days from Groningen.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

O'Donnell has been succeeded in the Regency at Cadiz by Pizarro, who is entrusted with the management of the Home Department.

We are concerned to learn from the private letters, that, owing to Gen. Maitland having been compelled to retire within Alicant with 22,000 men, the efforts of all the other British and Spanish commanders have been unavailing to molest the Enemy very materially; and the result has been, the union of the three armies of Soult, Suchet, and Joseph, at Truxilla, a few days after the evacuation of Granada.

SWITZERLAND.

An avalanche occurred on the 4th Sept. in the neighbourhood of Villeneuve, Switzerland. A part of the Eastern chain of the Fourches, which had been sapped by a stream that ran at its base, suddenly fell with a terrific noise. About thirty cottages were buried beneath the ruins, and twelve of their inmates killed. The noise of the avalanche was heard at the distance of six miles,

GERMANY.

The following curious phenomena were witnessed at Giessen, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine:—On the 18th August, after continued sultry weather, a piece of woody ground, comprising 12 English acres, suddenly sunk about five feet; on the 20th it fell two feet more; on the 24th it sunk another foot, and continued giving way almost imperceptibly, until, by the 4th September, it had sunk 15 feet. This frightful chasm remained near a week, and was visited by thousands. On the 12th, the surface of the land became marshy; since which water was observed to rise, and by the 19th it had entirely filled the vacuity, and presented a level sheet of water.

A fire broke out on the 8th Aug. in an hospital for casualties at Munich. The building contained, at the time of the conflagration, 102 patients; the greater part of whom must have perished, had not a high wind, at the period of the greatest danger, blown down the roof, and suddenly extinguished the flames. The shrieks

shrieks and groans of the half-buried patients were so appalling, that four females died of fright. By incredible exertions, however, all the patients, except nine, were dug out alive; but several have since died, and others are deemed irrecoverable.

TURKEY.

The plague was raging with great violence in the Turkish capital last month—the daily average of deaths was 550.

The Russian troops have been withdrawn from Servia, and the Turks are preparing to re-occupy that country.

From the good understanding which now exists between Turkey and this country, none need dread the want of grain in Spain and Portugal; as the Russian merchantships will be allowed to pass from the Black Sea, through the channel of Constantinople: and from the cheapness of corn in Russia, and the safe navigation of the Mediterranean, supplies will be cheaper and more abundant than even those from America.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris state, that the Conservative Senate had terminated their secret deliberations with a *consultum* for raising a new conscription of 137,000 men. The conscripts would be marched off as soon as embodied, to *depôts* in Prussia and Poland; in order to replace, while under training, the troops that had marched on to reinforce the grand army.

The General of Division, Count Gouvion St. Cyr, is appointed a Marshal of the French empire.

The title of Baron has been made hereditary in the family of Denon, the French traveller.

A new comet has been visible to the naked eye in the department of the Meurthe, since 15th September. Its appearance is from 11 at night until 3 in the morning.

The Seventeenth Bulletin of the French Grand Army is dated Djhat, September 3; at which place Buonaparte had arrived on his way to Moscow, without any further molestation from the Russians.

The Eighteenth Bulletin, which is dated Mojaisk, Sept. 10, states, that on the 4th of September Buonaparte set out from Ghjat, and encamped near Gritneva; on the 5th, the army put itself in motion at six o'clock; and at two in the afternoon the Russians were perceived, with their right upon Moskwa, and their left upon the heights on the left bank of the Kologha. A fortified height, between two woods, which greatly strengthened the main position of the Russians, was, after being reconnoitred by the Emperor, immediately attacked and carried, after an obstinate contest of one hour, in which the Russians lost one-third of their numbers, and their artillery. During the whole of the next day (the 6th), Buonaparte was engaged in reconnoitring the position of the Russians, which he found backed by a large wood, supported by heights on their right and left; these were crowned with redoubts, and fortified with batteries. "This position," says the Bulletin, "appeared strong and favourable. It was easy to manœuvre, and to oblige the Enemy to evacuate it; but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting." The forces on both sides were considered as nearly equal, namely, at about 130,000 men each. On the 7th, at two in the morning, Buonaparte assembled with his Marshals; and his first act was to inflame the ardour of his soldiers by publishing the following Order of the Day:

"Soldiers! behold the field of battle you have so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you: it is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at Friedland, at Vitepsk, at Smolensk; that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride—that it may say of you, 'He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow.'—At the Imperial camp on the heights of Borodino, 7th of September, 2 o'clock *a. m.*"

At six o'clock the battle commenced; a thousand pieces of cannon, it is said, spread death on all sides; and at eight o'clock the positions of the Russians were carried, their redoubts taken, and the French artillery crowned their heights. "The advantage of position (continues the Bulletin) which the Enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The Enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken; the rest was withdrawn to his lines in the rear. In this extremity, he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack, with all his masses, those strong positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on these heights, thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labour, and as a protecting shelter. There still remained to the Enemy his redoubts to the right. General Count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The Enemy, encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards formed

a part

a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry a village which was burnt; the division Friant advanced thither; eighty pieces of French cannon immediately arrest, and then annihilate, the Enemy's columns, which stood for two hours in close order, under the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory. The King of Naples decided their uncertainty by a charge of cavalry, after which they dispersed on all sides. It was now two in the afternoon; the Enemy had lost all hope; the battle was ended; the cannonade still continued; the Enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory. The loss of the Enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9000 Russian horses, have been counted on the field of battle; 60 pieces of cannon and 5000 prisoners have remained in our power. We have had 2500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the Enemy at from 40 to 50,000. Forty Russian Generals were killed, wounded, or taken: General Bagration was wounded. We have lost the General of Division Montbrun, killed by a cannon-ball; General Count Caulaincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards. The Generals of Brigade Compere, Plauzonne, Marion, and Huart, were killed; seven or eight generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The Emperor was never exposed. Neither the foot nor horse guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain."

The Nineteenth Bulletin, dated *Moscow, Sept.* 16, says, "After the battle of the Moskwa, the French army pursued the Enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaisk, Svenigorod, and Kalouga. The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinskoe, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Prince Poniatowski at Feminskoe. The headquarters were on the 12th transferred from Mojaisk to Peselina; on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The Enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two wersts from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.—The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian governor, Rostopchin, wished to ruin this fine city, when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 3000 malefactors whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.—Our advanced guard, arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The governor Rostopchin had caused all the merchants and shopkeepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind. —The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment."

The Twentieth Bulletin is as follows:—*Moscow, Sept.* 17. The Russians have celebrated *Te Deum* for the battle of Polotzk. *Te Deums* have been sung for the battles of Riga, for the battle of Ostrowno, and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian *Te Deums* that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors, at least the populace thought so, for well-informed persons knew what was passing.—Moscow is the *entrepot* of Asia and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.—Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 16th a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same moment, by order of the governor Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1600—above 1000 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved.

served. Their loss is incalculable for Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there. It is not over-rating its value to state it at many milliards.—About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared that they acted under the orders of Rostopchin, and the Director of the Police.—Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed. They have thus lost every thing; they would remove nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people. When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first capital, this holy city, the centre of the empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 inhabitants *. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.—The resources which the army had found are consequently much diminished; however, we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire, and the inhabitants, during the last 24 hours, had saved many articles. They endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames, but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines.—The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and, in short, provisions of all sorts.—The advanced guard is 20 wersts on the road to Kassau, by which the Enemy is retreating. Another French advanced guard is on the road to St. Petersburgh, where the Enemy has not a single soldier.—The temperature is still that of autumn; the soldiers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the *depot* of those articles.

The 21st Bulletin, dated Moscow, Sept. 20, says,—Three hundred incendiaries have been arrested and shot; they were provided with fuses six inches long, which they had between two pieces of wood; they had also squibs, which they threw upon the roofs of the houses. The wretch Rostopchin had these prepared on the pretence that he wished to send a balloon full of combustible matter amidst the French army. He thus got together the squibs and other materials necessary for the execution of his project. The fires subsided on the 19th and 20th; three quarters of the city are burned; among other palaces, that beautiful one of Catharine, which had been newly furnished: not above a quarter of the houses remain. While Rostopchin was taking away the fire-engines of the city, he left behind him 60,000 muskets, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 100,000 balls and shells, 1,500,000 cartridges, 400,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 400,000 lbs. of saltpetre and sulphur. It was not till the 19th, that the powder, saltpetre, and sulphur, were discovered at a fine establishment, half a league from the city; this is a matter of importance; we are now supplied with ammunition for two campaigns. We every day discover cellars full of wine and brandy. Manufactures were beginning to flourish at Moscow. They are destroyed. The conflagration of this capital will throw Russia 100 years back. The weather is become rainy; the greatest part of the army is in barracks in Moscow.

The Twenty-second Bulletin is as follows:—*Moscow, Sept.* 27, 1812. The Consul-General, Lesseps, has been appointed Intendant of the province of Moscow. He has organized a municipality and several commissions, all composed of inhabitants of the country.—The fires have entirely ceased. We every day discover magazines of sugars, furs, cloths, &c. The enemy's army appears to retire upon Kalouga and Toula. Toula contains the greatest manufactory of arms which there is in Russia. Our advanced guard is upon the Pakra. We have found in the Kremlin several of the ornaments used at the coronation of the Emperors, and all the flags taken from the Turks for upwards of 100 years.

Buonaparte appears to have been, on all occasions, prodigal of the lives of his men, but very careful of his own.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from General Kutusow, after giving his reasons for abandoning Moscow to the Enemy, states, that all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, imperial or private, were previously removed from that city, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained on the French entering it. The Russian army occupied a line commanding the two great Southern roads from Moscow,

* It is disgusting, but not surprising, because it is in unison with the character and conduct of the man, to hear him, with crocodile heart, lament the horrible destruction of this rich and populous city, the antient capital of Russia. It was not the governor, Rostopchin, and the liberated felons of Moscow, that did it. No, it was Buonaparte; he who had caused this dire necessity; he who had made it the duty of every loyal and patriotic Russian to take a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, and to burn or cut down every thing that could facilitate the advance of the invader.

Moscow, one leading to Toula, the other to Kalouga, thus communicating with the neighbouring provinces, which possess a large militia, and with the army of Tormazoff on the South-west, and that of Tchitchagoff, which is coming up from Moldavia on the South-east. We are happy to perceive that the loss of Moscow has produced no wavering on the mind of the Emperor Alexander; but that he is determined to persevere in the contest, and to reject every overture at negotiation. It appears that Kutusow's army still continues unbroken; and though numerically inferior to the Enemy, and compelled to abandon Moscow to its fate, it still remains a formidable body; and a junction with Tormazoff's corps, which was expected in a few days, would bring it an accession of near 100,000 men.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS TO HIS SUBJECTS ON THE CAPTURE OF MOSCOW.

It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (15th) of September. The glory of the Russian empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness, and hope, that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies, will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow by overcoming or weakening our forces; the Commander in Chief, by the advice of a Council of War, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order, by the best and most effectual means, to turn the transient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect, that he is possessed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined, that on his entrance into Moscow he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper; but he is deceived in his expectations; he will neither have acquired the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistence. The assembled and daily increasing forces of the districts of Moscow, will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows:—He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will—not in the defence of their respective countries—but solely from terror. The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its antient capital, will, without doubt, gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determined by its result.

He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and inhabitants to his feet. Russia is unaccustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws, religion, freedom, and property, to be trampled upon; she will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our Empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of its sons. Thus no one despairs; nor is this a time to despair, when every class of the Empire is inspired with courage and firmness—when the enemy, with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke, but also threatens to invade his territories—when the greatest part of Europe (exhausted and enslaved by him), serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains—when his own country sees no end to the torrent of its blood, shed for his ambition.

In the present disastrous state of human affairs, will not that country acquire eternal fame, which, after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by its patience and intrepidity, succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us? It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil.

Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to thy supplicating Russian church. Vouchsafe courage and patience to thy people struggling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of Kings and Nations.

ASIA.

A dangerous mutiny has been detected at Travancore. It appears, that two of the native corps, making part of the subsidiary force of that kingdom, had meditated the butchery of their European officers,

cers, at an entertainment given by Lieut. Col. Munro, the British Resident. The object of the conspirators was, after the massacre, to assist the Pychee Rajah, a refractory and deposed prince on the Malabar, in recovering his lost musnud. Owing to the absence of some of the principals, the execution of their design was postponed, and, soon after, a sepoy to the adjutant of the 14th native battalion, made a full confession of the treason. Two of the native officers, a jemidar and havildar, who were the ringleaders, were, by order of Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the subsidiary force, blown from a gun in front of the troops drawn up to witness their sentence. Several nairs and faquirs were subsequently hung, and these seasonable punishments are said to have suppressed the mutiny.

AMERICA.

The tone of the prints in the interest of the Government is hostile in the extreme; and it is openly avowed, that the repeal of the Orders in Council will not be regarded as sufficient to produce conciliation.

Dispatches from Sir G. Prevost, governor in chief of the British provinces in North America, announce the surrender of General Hull, with his whole army, as prisoners of war, together with the capture of Fort Detroit and 33 pieces of cannon, on the 16th of August. As a counterpoise to the above agreeable intelligence, we are concerned to state, that the Guerriere frigate, Capt. Dacres, has been captured by the Constitution American frigate.

It appears, from General Hull's dispatch, that he had not a single cannon or mortar fit for battering, and only one engineer, who fell sick. When he capitulated, he had powder for only one day, and provisions for a very few more. Gen. Hull trusted solely to treachery, and to the disaffection which he foolishly thought himself able to create in Canada. Of this base and despicable policy he was the willing tool, and is now likely to become the sacrifice.

According to the latest American papers, the British army was advancing against Plattsburgh, Sackett's harbour, and other stations on the banks of Lake Champlain. Plattsburgh was garrisoned by 2000 men: it was a grand depot for stores, and would, if taken, be another dreadful blow to the war party. The Americans begin to be dissatisfied with the inactivity of Gen. Dearborn, whose headquarters have been removed from Albany and Greenbush, to Cumberland, without his undertaking any military operation of moment.

The *St. Vincent's Journal* states, that on the 1st July, the Wallibow River, which had been prevented flowing by the masses of ignited substances ejected into it during the late eruption, and near the mouth of which a vast lake of four acres extent had been formed, suddenly overflowed, in consequence of the heavy fall of rain, when the flood burst through the barriers of volcanic combustibles with irresistible fury: such was its destructive impetuosity, that it completely inundated the adjacent valley, and besides its ravages in bearing down a number of negro houses, several lives were lost, and others so dreadfully scalded from the river of liquid fire which overwhelmed them, that their lives are despaired of. The mountain, too, during the dreadful scene, had a return of one of its terrific fever fits; its roarings caused a general consternation; and the following night, about 11 o'clock, a most violent concussion of the earth, such as the oldest inhabitants never experienced, was felt all over the island.

A letter from New Orleans, dated August 21, says, "On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, a gale commenced, occasionally accompanied with rain and hail, and which continued with dreadful violence for four hours. The market-house, a large and solid building, was entirely demolished; its brick columns, of two feet diameter, swept down as though their weighty construction presented no obstacle whatever to the element. The roof was carried off from the church of the convent; the fence surrounding which, as also the trees in the garden, many whereof are remarkably large, were levelled to the ground. The tin covering of the theatres, nailed on in such a manner as would certainly have resisted any ordinary force, was twisted and torn off as though it were mere paper. A great part of the brick wall surrounding the garrison was beat down. But the scene presented to us on visiting the shore who shall attempt to describe? The level almost entirely destroyed—the beach covered with fragments of 60 vessels, merchandize, trunks, &c. and here and there the eye falling upon a mangled corpse. All the shipping below town *high and dry in the woods.* All the river-craft, barges, market-boats, &c. were entirely broken to pieces. As far as we have heard from the country, the ravages have been terrible—the planters' dwellings, sugar-houses, &c. demolished; and we have reason to fear, that nearly the whole crop of sugar will be lost. On the day previous to the hurricane it was discovered, that an insurrection among the negroes was intended."

A counter-revolution has taken place in Venezuela, South America. The city of Caraccas capitulated to the Royalist army, under Gen. Monteverde, on the 28th July,

July, and La Guira surrendered at discretion on the 31st. The well known Miranda attempted to escape from La Guira on board an English schooner for Curaçoa, but the captain delivered him up. This counter-revolution, according to the American papers, was owing to the influence of the ecclesiastics, who impressed upon the minds of the weak and superstitious inhabitants, that the late earthquake was a visitation from heaven, in consequence of their defection from Ferdinand VII.

Buenos Ayres Gazettes have been received to the 13th of August, and private letters to the 20th of the same month. This unhappy colony is still destined to be the scene of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed. From about the 2d of July to the beginning of August, the city of Buenos Ayres was in a state of the utmost commotion. The cause of this is said to have been the dissatisfaction which the European Spaniards had conceived, on account of the abject condition in which they were held by the Junta of Buenos Ayres. Hence they are said to have conceived the idea of overturning the existing Government, with the view of taking into their own hands the supreme authority. They failed in their project, and upwards of 200 of the conspirators (comprising the first class of merchants) were made prisoners, of whom 25 were shot.

IRELAND.

Sept. 17. John Sergerson, esq. a magistrate of the county of Kerry, was murdered at *Farratoreen*, near Killorglin, in executing a warrant against Daniel and John Pennington. Mr. Sergerson received eight wounds of slugs, or small balls, two of which entered his brain, and one lodged in his ear.

Sept. 28. The mail from Derry to Dublin was stopped four miles from Drogheda, by about ten persons, who had fastened a rope across the road to impede its progress. One of the gang fired at the guards: the shot was returned, and the robber fell dead. Several other shots were fired, and the coachman and one of the guards were dangerously wounded. The robbers took from the passengers about 600*l.* The mail-bags of 21 towns fell into their hands: those of six escaped their search; and two were found unopened on the road.

Oct. 1. Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Belvedere-house, near *Dublin*, at one o'clock in the afternoon, with the wind at South-west, and in 35 minutes had sight of the mountains in Wales; he continued in the same direction till three o'clock; when being nearly over the Isle of Man, the wind blowing fresh, he found himself fast approaching the Welsh coast; and at four o'clock, he had a distinct view of the Skerry Light-house, and the prospect of consummating his ardent hopes of a speedy arrival in Liverpool. The wind shifting, he was unfortunately driven back, and night coming on and perceiving five vessels, he precipitated himself into the sea. His perilous situation, and the fear of getting entangled, deterred the men of the nearest vessel from coming near him, until he begged they would run their bowsprit through the balloon, which was dragging his car rapidly through the water. The men having done as he desired, the gas of the balloon escaped, and having thrown out a line which he wound round his arm, he was taken on board quite exhausted. In this situation he was conveyed to Liverpool, after being provided with clothes; and returned to Dublin by the way of Holyhead.

The Galway mail-coach which left Dublin, *Oct.* 3, was stopped by a numerous band of robbers near *Kilcock*, and plundered. The robbers fired a volley, by which the guard and one of the passengers were killed. Seven of the robbers have been taken, and one has turned king's evidence.

Oct. 20. The tide at *Belfast* rose to so extraordinary a height as to pass over Sir Edward May's great embankment, making a breach in it, and flooding the low grounds. The new markets were entirely under water, and other parts of the town suffered in a similar manner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 27. Fourteen men, belonging to Conway, went out in a small boat to finish the loading of a flat lying near Ormshead, bound with pavement-flags for Liverpool. They left the vessel about ten at night. Their cries were heard as if in great danger, but no assistance could be rendered to them. One loud yell was heard, after which there was universal silence. Next morning the boat was found, full of water, and drifted up the river. Ten of the men have left large families. Eleven widows were made, and thirty-five children left fatherless. None of the bodies have been found.

Sept. 20. Three families, consisting of Mrs. Shute, wife of R. Shute, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, and sister to Mrs. Langley, of Water-house, near Bath; her daughters, Mary, Margaret, Eliza, and Anne; Miss Fisher, also sister to Mrs. Langley; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rothery, of Bath; accompanied by a man-servant; arrived at *Chepstow* in two chaises, and after proceeding to view Tintern-abbey on the Wye, returned with the tide in a pleasure-boat. They were already within sight of Chepstow, and were preparing to land before the bridge, about eight in the evening, when, on coming through the centre

centre arch, where a brig was moored across, the rope taking the bottom of the boat, upset it. Every exertion was made to render assistance; but, out of ten persons, seven perished, including the footman. The survivors are Misses A. and E. Shute, Mr. Rothery, and two boatmen. Mr. Rothery made three attempts to save his wife; and succeeded each time, but was as often obliged to relinquish his hold, by his struggling friends clinging to him. The pilot who so reprehensibly moored the vessel across is J. Halford, of Bristol; and a fine of 100*l.* has been levied on him by the magistrates.

Sept. 21. The inhabitants of *Wellington* testified their admiration of the merits of the illustrious Marquis, by subscribing towards a dinner to all the poor persons in the parish. Flags with the arms, &c. of Wellington, were displayed, and on each side the High-street were placed tables for the happy multitude. A procession of the principal inhabitants, attended by the populace, paraded through the streets to church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Proctor Thomas. Upwards of 1400 persons partook of the festivity, besides families supplied at their own homes. Four fat bullocks, sixteen sheep, and six hogsheads of strong beer, were distributed on the occasion. A ball was held in the evening, and was numerously attended.

Oct. 3. A fire broke out in the house of Peter Moffat, inn-keeper at *Dalkeith*. Being thatched, and a strong gale blowing at the time, the fire communicated to a range of houses occupied by Mr. Charles and others; and the whole were burnt. Seven families have lost nearly their whole property.

Oct. 4. A property, part of which was heath, in one of the most unimproved parts of the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, purchased, twelve years ago, at 7*l. per* acre, was sold last week at 100*l. per* acre.

Oct. 7. Lieut. Bagnall and Lieut. Stewart, both of the Royal Marines, quartered at Portsmouth, met on *South Sea Common*, in consequence of a dispute. At the first fire, Lieut. Bagnall received his antagonist's ball under the right arm: he lingered till the 10th, when he expired.

Oct. 10. The bason of the *Berkeley Canal*, Gloucester, was re-opened for the reception of vessels. Some young men had procured swivel guns to celebrate the event; one of them burst, and occasioned the death of Mr. S. Dowdeswell, farmer, of Standish, and Mr. Wm. Wheeler, jun. architect, and Mr. G. Halford, printer, was so much hurt, that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Oct. 11. Robert Armstrong, a joiner, residing at *Cleveland*, got a man to let him down into a well, 60 feet deep, but contains only two feet of water, to bring up two small dishes, which had been left there several months. He had not been lowered 33 feet before he fell out of the bucket into the well, and James Ingledew, of Martin, and Joseph Tenison, of the same place, on being lowered to assist, fell in the same manner. It was now evident that the cause must be attributed to foul air in the well; and William Hardwick, a labourer, was let down with a rope tied round him, but he had not gone down more than 12 feet before he became senseless, and fell, but being immediately hauled up, presently recovered. The three bodies were at length got out, but were found dead.

Oct. 13. The prisoners at the depôt at *Perth*, had employed themselves three days in excavating a mine from under the privy of the prison, with a view to escape, and had carried it as far as the outer wall, on the inside of which the earth gave way, and detected the stratagem.

Oct. 17. Sarah Ford, the wife of a farmer, of *North Huish*, Devon, was found murdered in her kitchen. The murderer, T. Liscombe, a labourer, had left his own clothes, and put on those of the master of the house. He was apprehended in the passage-house at Tor-point on the 19th, preparing to go into Cornwall, and confessed the fact. He likewise confessed having murdered Sarah Huxtable, a child, of *Dadbrook*, on the 20th of January last; for the discovery of which 200 guineas were offered in the Gazette.

Oct. 18. This night, and the following, a dreadful hurricane was experienced at Plymouth, and most of the out-ports. The merchant shipping sustained much injury, several small vessels having been wrecked.

Oct. 19. Mr. F. Bruce, farmer, and his housekeeper, were murdered at *Longford*, a small village near Market Drayton, Shropshire. They were discovered with their throats cut the next morning. The house was also robbed.

Oct. 19 *and* 20. The heavy gales did considerable damage in Kent. At *Folkstone*, the quay, at the eastern part of the town, burst in several places. Six houses, with Mr. Farley's storehouse, fell into the sea, with a tremendous crash; and the next day Mr. Farley's dwelling-house was also swept away. The loss to individuals, whose houses were destroyed, is estimated at upwards of 2000*l.*

The County of *Perth* lately voted an address to Marquis Wellington and his army, for their bravery at Salamanca. The address was seconded by Gen. Graham, the hero of Barrosa, who pronounced the campaign of 1812 in Spain to be a miracle in military annals; his Lordship, at the commencement, having two armies to contend with, each superior to his own.

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An aloe, in full bloom, has been exhibited gratuitously at *Fawley Court*, near Henley-on Thames.

Since the last assizes, no fewer than 43 felons have been committed to *York Castle* for various crimes, out of which number 33 are charged with committing offences against the public peace, in the West Riding, and who denominate themselves *Luddites*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, August 23.

This day the following Thanksgiving Prayer, by order of the Prince Regent in Council, was read in all the churches in and near the Metropolis; and in all other churches on the Sunday after it was received.

"Gracious God, accept, we implore Thee, the praises and thanksgivings of a grateful nation, for the successes Thou hast repeatedly vouchsafed to the allied Army, in Portugal and Spain. Thine, O God, is the greatness, and the power, and the victory, and the majesty: without Thee, there is neither success in the wisdom, nor strength in the courage of man: the skill of the captain, and the obedience of the soldier, are thine. Direct our hearts, O God! so to exult in victory, that we forget not whence it cometh; so to use it, that we provoke not Thy heavy displeasure against us. Continue, we pray thee, Thy favour and protection to our Captains, and Soldiers, and Allies. Unite their counsels, and prosper their enterprises for the general good. And of Thy great mercy, O God! open the eyes of our blinded and infatuated enemies, that they may see and understand the wickedness they are working. Touch them with the spirit of remorse: awaken their justice; and correct their inordinate ambition; so that, at Thy appointed time, and under Thy good Providence, the miseries of war may cease, and destructions be brought to a perpetual end. These prayers and thanksgivings we humbly submit to Thy Divine Majesty, in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Corporation of London waited upon the Prince Regent, with the Address on the signal victory obtained by the Marquis of Wellington, at Salamanca; to which he returned a most gracious answer.

Monday, Sept. 28.

J. Blades and M. Hoy, Esqrs. Sheriffs elect, were sworn into office at Guildhall.

The Gazette of *Sept.* 29 contained a Proclamation, dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one. The writs to be returned by the 24th of November.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

Her Majesty, with the Princesses Augusta and Mary, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales, accompanied by the Prince Regent and the Dukes of Sussex, Kent, and Clarence, inspected Drury-lane Theatre. The windows were closed on the occasion; and the interior being brilliantly lighted up, a perfect idea was given of the appearance which the house presents on the nights of performance.

The metropolis was this day visited by a violent thunder-storm, ushered in by a very unusual darkness of the atmosphere, partly occasioned by the denseness of the clouds, and partly by the non-ascent of the smoke, in consequence of a close calm. A ball of fire entered the Thames, near the Tower, which, on coming in contact with the water, exploded with a report equal to that of a cannon.

Sunday, Oct. 4.

The following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's palace:—"*Windsor Castle, Oct.* 3. The King has suffered no fresh accession to his disorder since the last monthly Report, and has continued nearly in an uniform state."

Monday, Oct. 5.

This morning a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Bowden and Tucker, drug-brokers, in Camomile-street. The flames extended along the back of the Bishopsgate-street houses, as far as to Houndsditch, where several houses have suffered.

Sunday, Oct. 11.

Between five and six, a fire broke out at Wilkinson and Co.'s Upright Piano-forte manufactory (formerly Merlin's Museum), on the South side of Oxford-street, and the flames spread with great rapidity. By nine o'clock the fire was got under. The manufactory was burnt down, and the houses on each side greatly damaged.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

This morning, about three, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Merle, picture frame maker, Leadenhall-street. The fire burnt in an Easterly direction, and consumed every thing before it to the corner of Billiter-lane. The premises of Messrs. Holroyd and Jackson, slopsellers, and of Mr. Seabrook, tailor, Leadenhall-street, were destroyed.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The ceremony of putting the first spade into the ground of the intended line of the Regent's Canal, took place this day. A branch of the canal is projected to extend to certain places already marked out on the Eastern side of the Regent's Park, close to the New Road, for the site of three new markets, for meat, vegetables, and hay. The Act directs, that the part of the Canal extending through the Regent's Park, shall be executed in twelve months. The Company have purchased 120 acres of Finchley Common, for the purpose of forming a head of water, which is to feed their canal.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Lyceum Theatre.

Sept. 24. *A West Wind; or, Off for London;* a musical Farce, said to be the first dramatic production of Mr. *Wastell*, of Doctors Commons.

Covent Garden Theatre.

Oct. 6. *The Ethiop; or, The Child of the Forest;* a Melo-Drame, in three Acts, by Mr. *Dimond;* the chief attraction of which consists in the great splendour with which it is got up. The musick is by Mr. *Bishop*.

Oct. 16. *Schneiderkins;* a Farce, by Mr. *T. Dibdin*.

Gazette Promotions.

Downing-street, Sept. 21. Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. Governor of the Island of Trinidad.

Foreign-office, Sept. 23. Richard Allen, esq. Consul in the Kingdom of Galicia, the Principality of Asturias, and the Territory of Saint Andero.

Whitehall, Sept. 26. C. Stuart, esq. an Extra Knight of the Bath.

Carlton-house, Sept. 29. Earl of Clancarty, and, in his absence, Right hon. F. J. Robinson, President of the Committee of Controul, for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Colonies.

Whitehall, Sept. 29. Viscount Melville, Admiral W. Domett, Rear-admiral Sir J. S. Yorke, Right hon. W. Dundas, Rear-admiral G. Johnstone Hope, Sir G. Warrender, and S. Osborn, esq. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Carlton-house, Oct. 1. T. D. Coventry, of Henley, esq. Sheriff of the county of Oxford, *vice* F. S. L. Wheates, of Glympton Park, esq. deceased.

Whitehall, Oct. 3. Earl of Liverpool, Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Right hon. Wm. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, Hon. Berkeley Paget; Right hon. Frederick John Robinson, and James Brogden, esq. Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Foreign-office, Oct. 9. Daniel Bayley, esq. Consul-general in Russia.

Whitehall, Oct. 10. Major-gen. Isaac Brock, an Extra Knight of the Bath.

Snowden Barne, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

Civil Promotions.

Right hon. F. Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy.

Earl of Clancarty, Master of the Mint.

Rev. John Cole, D. D. rector of Exeter College, Vice-chancellor of Oxford for the ensuing year. — Pro-Vice-chancellors; Rev. Whittington Landon, D. D., Provost of Worcester college; Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Master of Balliol College; Rev. James Griffith, D. D. Master of University College; Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity College.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. E. W. West, Hayden V. near Sherborne, Dorset.

Rev. S. Blackwall, B. D. senior fellow and tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, North Cadbury R. Somerset, *vice* Askew, deceased.

Rev. R. B. Gardiner, one of the Preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Mr. James, Minor Canon of Wells Cathedral.

Rev. George Burgess, B. A. Halvergate V. and Tunstall Perpetual Curacy, Norfolk.

Dispensation.

Rev. R. P. Whish, Broxted V. Essex, and Meesden R. Herts.

Births.

Sept. 20. At Whaddon-hall, Bucks, the wife of Wm. Lowndes, esq. a son.

26. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Brydges, a still-born son.

At Serlby, Notts, the Countess of Galway, a daughter.

27. Mrs. W. M. Thiselton, of Great Russell-street, a son.

Lately, The lady of Lord Granville Leveson Gower, a daughter.

Lady Foley, a daughter.

In Park place, Lady Mary Markham, a daughter.

At Clarence Lodge, Roehampton, the Duchess of Newcastle, a daughter.

At Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, a son.

At Acton Burnell Hall, the lady of Sir Edward Smythe, bart. a daughter.

At Keel House, co. Stafford, the Hon. Mrs. Sneyd, a son.

At Wingerworth Hall, co. Derby, the lady of Sir W. Hanloke, a son and heir.

Oct. 6. The Hon. Mrs. Davis, a son.

At Dublin, the Hon. Lady Hope, a son.

13. The lady of Earl Talbot, a son.

14 At Nottingham-place, the wife of William Key, esq. a son.

15. In Cavendish-square, Lady Brownlow, a son.

17. At Ide, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. Grubb (Royal Bucks Militia), a son and heir.

21. At Putney-heath, the wife of Wm. Jones, esq. marshal of the King's Bench, a son.

Marriages.

Jan. 8. At the Residency, Bagdad, Sir. Wm. Wiseman, bart. Capt. R.N. to Catharine, third daughter of Sir J. Mackintosh.

Feb. 24. At Bundlecund, East Indies, J. Wauchope, esq. Judge and first Magistrate there, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. Macan, esq. of Carriff, co. Armagh.

Aug.

Aug. 22. Carolina, Princess Royal of Denmark, to her uncle, the Prince of Hesse.

Sept. 15. Charles Chaplin, esq. M. P. to Caroline, second daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fane, of Fulbeck.

Sept. 16. Major Durbin, 2d Somerset militia, to Anne, daughter of the late G. Birch, esq. of Hampstead Hall, co. Stafford.

Sept. 17. At Monymusk, J. Farquharson, esq. of Houghton, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Sir A. Grant, bart.

Lately, Hon. and Rev. Alfred Harris, second son of the Earl of Malmesbury, to Miss M. Markham, fourth daughter of the Dean of York.

At Chelsea, Rev. B. Wake, rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, to Miss Bridge, only sister of Rev. Bewick Bridge.

At Bungay, Rev. Wm. C. Uvedale, to the second daughter of the late Sir William Johnston, bart. of Caskieben.

At Thornbury, co. Gloucester, Rev. R. Slade, vicar of that parish, to Joanna, youngest daughter of Col. Beverly Robinson.

Tho. Starkies, esq. barrister, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. of Holme, Lancashire.

At Clifton, R. Garden, esq. to Louisa, niece of Gen. M'Kinnon.

F. Layton, esq. R. M. to Jemima, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Sir J. G. Sinclair, bart. of Murkle and Stevenson, to Anne, only daughter of the Hon. Vice Adm. de Courcy.

At Glen-Stewart, H. A. Douglas, esq. third son of the late Sir William D. bart. of Kelhead, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Robert Dalzell, esq. of Glenae.

At Houndswood, co. Mayo, Henry Kirwan, esq. of Castlehacket, to the daughter of Major Bingham, late of Galway.

John Keogh, esq. second son of J. K. esq. of Mount Jerome, Dublin, to Miss Dunne, of Leinster Lodge, Kildare.

Oct. 1. Wathen Phipps, esq. of Cork-street, to the Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of the late Adm. Earl H. and widow of the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon.

M. R. Langdale, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Louisa, youngest dau. of G. Jourdan, esq. of Guildford-street.

At Pancras, R. Kelham Kelham, esq. to Miss Phillips, both of Merton, Surrey.

At Walthamstow, Lieut. Martin Cole, R. N. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late P. Laprimaudaye, esq. of Austin-friars, merchant.

Edward Parker, esq. major of the 19th Light drag. second son of the late J. P. esq. of Browscholme, co. York, to Grace Isabella, second daughter of Mrs. James Strode, of Kensington Palace.

At Montalto, co. Down, the very Rev. the Dean of Dromore, to Frances Catharine, second daughter of the late D. Ker, esq. of Portavo.

At Mountjuliet, Kilkenny, the Hon. C. Butler, brother to the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, to Lady Sarah Butler, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

Oct. 5. Rev. Dr. T. S. Whalley, of Mendip Lodge, Somerset, to Mrs. Horneck, of Bath, relict of the late Gen. H.

At Addington Park, by special licence, Rev. James Croft, to Miss Charlotte Manners Sutton, fourth daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Uplime, Dorset, Hon. Capt. Stuart, R. N. to Miss Hyndman, dau. of the late Wm. H. esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service.

In the Isle of Wight, W. Stephens, esq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Brydges, of Wootton Court, Kent, relict of Rev. E. T. Brydges.

7. Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the Earl of Airly, to Clementina, only child of the late Gavin Drummond, esq. of Forth-street.

Edward Joddrell, esq. of Lewknor, second son of R. Paul J. esq. to Mary Lowndes, youngest daughter of William L. Stone, esq. of Brightwell.

10. At Radley, C. Sawyer, esq. of Heywood Lodge, to Henrietta, eldest sister of Sir George Bowyer, bart.

12. At Stoke-upon-Trent, Dr. Bent, of Basford, to Frances, second daughter of Sir J. E. Heathcote, of Longton.

At Bacousthorpe, Rev. J. Mountain, eldest son of the Bp. of Quebec, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Brooke, rector of Kirby Bedon and Swainsthorpe.

13. Rev. Edm. Paley, A. M. to Sarah, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Apthorp, both of Cambridge.

Dr. Bodley, of Brighton, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. Frederick Hamilton.

14. J. A. Knipe, esq. of Belturbet, Cavan, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir W. B. Rush, of Wimbledon-house, Surrey.

15. Major Scott Waring, of Peterborough-house, to Mrs. Esten, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

16. S. M. Phillips, esq. second son of T. M. P. esq. of Garendon Park, to Charemile, second daughter of Charles Grant, esq. late M. P. for Inverness.

17. Mr. Harrod, Printer and Bookseller, Market Harborough, to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. W. Sprigg, of Clipstone.

20. Rev. Isaac Nicholson, of Great Paxton, Hunts, to Mary Frances, second dau. of the late Major Green, of Buckden.

Geo. Morgan, esq. second son of Rev. W.M. of Fretherne, co. Gloucester, to Lady Hotham, widow of Sir Charles H. bart.

25. Wm. Brocklehurst, esq. of Macclesfield, Cheshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Coare, esq. of Islington.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. LEWIS DUTENS.

OF this learned Divine some brief particulars have been given in p. 197, which shall now be enlarged from documents furnished by himself, in 1805, under the title of "Memoires d'un Voyageur, &c. *i. e.* Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement; containing, Historical, Political, and Literary Anecdotes, relative to several of the principal Personages of the Age." These Memoirs, which were begun in 1775, were not published till 1805; though they were actually printed in 1802 in two 8vo volumes; but, "recollecting that they contained many occurrences of recent times, and several characters of living persons, which it would not have been prudent to make public, he committed all the copies of the book to the flames, and reprinted them with corrections." In making this revision, he detached from the original work a considerable number of Observations, Reflections, and Anecdotes, intituled, "*Dutensiana*, intended as a Sequel to the Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement;" of which work they form the concluding volume.

Mr. DUTENS was of a respectable Protestant family in France. Excluded, as the French Protestants were, from the privileges and advantages of society, his father had prepared to renounce a country where he was persecuted, and to fix in England, where he had an opulent brother, then resident in Leicester Fields. The climate, however, did not suit him: he returned; settled in France, married, and became the father of seven children, one of whom was the subject of these Memoirs; who assumed the name of *Duchillon*, from a small estate so called, which had long been the property of his ancestors.

The talents of young Dutens, according to his own Narrative, were somewhat extraordinary; for, in his fifth year, he was a proficient at chess; and before he had completed his second lustre, he composed Comedies for his amusement, Enigmas for the *Mercure de France*, Epigrams in the news of the day, and Madrigals for the ladies. He was flattered, but not corrupted, by applause; he read with avidity the romances of the good old times; and, when he beat his tutor at chess, his tutor beat him for a faulty exercise. Having furnished his mind with a laudable provision of romance, poetry, belles-lettres, history, and morality, our accomplished hero fell desperately in love with a schoolmaster's daughter; but, being naturally of a very modest disposition, he did not venture to request his father's consent to the projected nuptials, till repeatedly urged by his mistress, and favoured by the darkness of the evening, when he received for answer a hearty slap on the face. Indignant at such treatment, he ran away from home; but had not proceeded far, when his susceptible heart was again captivated by a young woman, somewhat simple, and very devout. Unfortunately, however, her prosing Confessor laboured in vain to convert him from the Protestant faith, and the negotiation was abruptly terminated. Another adorable maid awaited him at Nantes: but an eager desire of visiting Paris, and witnessing the public rejoicings for the Peace in 1748, getting the better of his rage for marriage, he posted away with a light heart, and a lighter purse, the pittance that remained with him not amounting to one-fourth of the expence of the journey. This alarming deficiency in his finances was supplied by a merchant from Rheims, who was tired of riding, and to whom Duchillon resigned his place in the chaise, braving on horseback the rigour of the elements, till a furious snow-storm compelled him to take shelter under the jaded steed. They afterward continued their route in a public conveyance, in which they were duly regaled with many and long disputations concerning religious opinions. "For my own part," says the Memorialist, "young as I then was, I perceived from that moment the inutility of controversy on this subject; and I found that, when we arrived at the barriers of Paris, each adhered to his first sentiments."

Our *nouveau débarqué* was charmed with the Parisian society, and frequently resorted to the theatre, or mingled in a *coterie* of amiable and lettered friends. In three months he composed a Tragedy on the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and presented it to *La Noue*, the comedian, for his approbation. The reception of this piece was far from flattering: but its author consoled himself with the applause of a village clergyman, who had never read a Tragedy in his life, and who was, moreover, a very good-natured and merry fellow. The god of love, meanwhile, was preparing for Duchillon a tragedy of deeper interest. The preliminaries of a matrimonial union with a miss at the boarding school, destined to a large fortune, had scarcely been adjusted, when the young lady was taken home by her father. This cruel intelligence was received by the deserted swain in the presence of five or six girls, who had been bred at the same school; and therefore he could not, he says, do less than dash his head against the wall: but the damsels interposed their tender offices, prevented a repetition of the blow, honoured him with *all their compassion*, and admired

him

him as the victim of an excessive attachment and grief, which they believed could have existed only in romance.

As an eagerness to recount these momentous incidents has withdrawn our attention from the vulgar consideration of hard cash, it may now be proper to mention, that a relation of his father supplied the adventurer with some of this useful commodity on his arrival in the French capital: but, as this temporary source of accommodation was speedily exhausted, the bustle of Paris was hastily relinquished for the tranquillity of the paternal mansion. In this retreat the Memorialist began seriously to meditate on some fixed plan of life, when the arbitrary confinement of his sister in a convent, by an order from the archbishop of the diocese, suddenly inspired him with the resolution of passing into England, and paying his respects to a wealthy uncle. On his way to Chatellerault, with the view of procuring letters from some English families, he was accompanied by the gay and frolicsome Chevalier de la Borde, who accosted every person whom he met in the style of the renowned Don Quixote. Having stopped to dine with a numerous marriage party at Montbason, they witnessed a ludicrous incident, which threatened to disturb the harmony of the feast. An officer having mentioned that the Baron de C—— had taken his lady from a convent, in which he had confined her for three years on account of misconduct, a gentleman from Cahors first contradicted his statement of the facts, and then repeated them nearly in the same language. "Sir, I marvel at your audacity," exclaimed the officer, "thus to deny my assertions: were I near you, I would give you a blow, to teach you good manners; take it for granted that I have given it." "And I, Sir," replied the Gascon, with all the coolness and gravity imaginable, "to chastise your insolence, this moment run you through the body: take it for granted that you are a dead man." The company, equally surprized and delighted with the repartee, easily prevailed on the parties to embrace and keep the peace. In the evening our travellers supped at St. Maure, and were entertained by the Baron and his lady; to whom Duchillon, by a most unfortunate mistake, related their own domestic history, as the news of the day.

No Englishmen were to be found at Chatellerault: but their absence was more than compensated by an accidental rencontre with Miss Betty Pitt, sister to the celebrated Lord Chatham, and her travelling companion, Miss Taylor. The former, if we can implicitly credit Mr. Dutens' insinuations, would have gladly detained him as a favoured guest; and with the latter, who was young, beautiful, and amiable, he was fated, as usual, to fall deeply in love. The fair-one, too, according to custom, returned his flame: but even the society of these engaging ladies could not divert him from his purpose of hastening his departure for England. Miss Pitt, perceiving that all her entreaty was unavailing, at length ceased to urge delay, and gave him letters of introduction and recommendation to her brother and Lord Barrington. The former, then only Paymaster-general of the forces, manifested every disposition to serve the young foreigner; when his sister unfortunately quarrelled with the Dutens family, and all intercourse was abruptly broken off.

Thus disappointed in his hopes of preferment, Mr. Dutens sought for consolation in the study of the English language, and in the society of Miss Taylor, who had returned to London, and continued faithful to her engagements. As soon as he reckoned himself equal to the task of translation, he tried his skill on Congreve's "Way of the World," and Garrick's "Lying Valet:" but as the plan and spirit of the latter appeared to him to be completely French, he begged to know the real history of the piece from Mr. Garrick himself. Though distinctly assured that it had no connexion whatever with any French performance, no sooner was it transmitted to the Parisian Comedians, than they returned it as the *Souper mal Apprêté* of Haute-Roche, with a few trivial alterations, "which," adds the Translator, "I found to be really the case."

After several unsuccessful efforts to procure an establishment, the subject of these Memoirs was induced to return home, for the benefit of his health: but scarcely had he reached the end of his journey, when he was seized with a violent fever, which had nearly proved fatal. During his convalescence, he began to moralize on his condition, and adopted those principles of virtue and religion, by which he professes to have regulated his future conduct. In the midst of his meditations, he received an invitation from his uncle to return to London, and accept an offer of travelling with a gentleman of fortune, who was *inconsolable* for the recent loss of a beloved partner. In a few days, however, he married another lady, and Duchillon was placed as governor in the house of Mr. Wyche, with the consciousness of being thoroughly unqualified for the situation. Yet, by perseverance and assiduity, he contrived to keep *a-head* of his pupil; and Mr. Wyche himself, an accomplished scholar, and a most worthy gentleman, very obligingly undertook to explain the Greek and Latin authors, and to form at once the master and his disciple. Under such auspices,

Mr.

Mr. Dutens passed a few years with much pleasure and improvement; and not only became endeared to the family, but widened his range of study, acquired habits of regular industry, and fitted himself for the active stations which he afterwards occupied. The death of his favourite pupil is commemorated in language truly pathetic; and the reader will not peruse without emotion the account of Miss Wyche, who had the misfortune to be born deaf and dumb, and who was much indebted to the imported Mentor for the unremitting attention with which he laboured to instruct her. A mutual attachment, by no means equivocal on the part of the young lady, was the result; when, in October 1758, the unexpected appointment of Chaplain and Secretary to the Hon. Stuart M'Kenzie, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Turin, released Dutens from singular perplexities.

The first movement of the embassy he thus describes: "We left London in the month of October 1758. England being then at war with France, a great many young Englishmen availed themselves of Mr. M'Kenzie's permission to travel through France, and formed a considerable retinue. Our entry into Calais, after a violent squall, exhibited a very ludicrous contrast. The Prince of Croy, who commanded in Picardy, was then at Calais; and, desirous of shewing every mark of polite attention to the English Minister, he took his station on the quay with part of the garrison, to hand *Mylady* out of the vessel. Unfortunately, we had been tossed all night on the water; and supposing, from the state of affairs, that we should slip into the town unperceived, none of us had ever thought of dressing. Behold, then, the Prince of Croy, with his hair frizzled and powdered at eight o'clock in the morning, and at the head of the officers of his garrison, gallantly giving his hand to *Mylady*, in her night-cap; Mr. M'Kenzie following next, quite confounded at this unexpected reception, hanging down his head, wrapt in his cloak, with his hat over his night-cap, and accompanied by a dozen English gentlemen, pale and jaded, with their hair undressed, and one half of them with their stockings hanging about their heels. In this plight we proceeded through the town, with drums beating, and between two rows of soldiers, to the great amusement of some smart officers, who could not help remarking the contrast. The Prince took leave of *Mylady* at the door of the inn, to allow her time to repose, after having invited the party to dine with him: but Mr. M'Kenzie felt so much hurt at the ceremony of this reception, that, though he had intended to pass a day at Calais, he accelerated his departure; and, after having sent me to present his thanks and make his apology to the Prince of Croy, he abruptly quitted Calais, to avoid the dinner, ball, and play which the Prince had ordered for him."

In 1760, on the return of Mr. M'Kenzie to England, Dutens filled the honourable situation of *Chargé des Affaires* at Turin; in which he continued till May 1762; when Lord Rivers (then Mr. George Pitt) being appointed Envoy Extraordinary to that Court, Dutens returned to London, to the society of his excellent friend Mr. M'Kenzie, and to a participation of his labours as one of the members of the Earl of Bute's administration. He returned to England by the way of Paris, where he halted for some time, according to his instructions. In a party of English who had met at the Marquis of Tavistock's in honour of the birth-day of their Sovereign, he happened to sit next to the celebrated Sterne; who described Dutens in the most ludicrous point of view, without knowing that he was present, to the great diversion of the company. The portrait, it should seem, was greatly overcharged; and the *sentimental* Satirist, when he was informed of the blunder, made a personal apology, which was accepted with much good-humour.

In regard to the conclusion of the Peace during Lord Bute's administration, Mr. Dutens furnishes us with some curious information: "Lord Bute received the King's commands, and communicated them to his brother; Mr. M'Kenzie transmitted them to the Comte de Viry, the King of Sardinia's Minister, in whom they placed the greatest confidence; the Comte de Viry corresponded on the subject with the Bailli de Solar at Paris, who conferred with the Duc de Choiseul; and when they had agreed on an article, they passed it officially through Lord Egremont's department. With the view of obviating the more formidable difficulties, Lord Bute and the Duc de Choiseul entered into correspondence; and I was sometimes employed to translate into French a part of a letter, or a few sentences; for they did not communicate the whole to me: but I saw enough to guess the rest, without appearing to do so. When preliminaries were settled about the end of 1762, the Duke of Bedford was sent to Paris, and the Duc de Nivernois came to London, to sign them. It was on occasion of this arrival of the Duc de Nivernois, who was little and thin, that Mr. C. Townshend remarked, on seeing him, that "they had sent the preliminaries of a man to sign the preliminaries of peace." Before Lord Bute retired from office, Mr. Dutens obtained a handsome pension; and shortly afterward, he was invited to resume his function of *Chargé*

des Affaires at Turin, a station to which he manifested an evident partiality. He continued two years at Turin; and passed his time both pleasantly and usefully. There he planned an edition of Leibnitz, which was completed in a twelvemonth, and published it five years after in six quarto volumes. There also he wrote a work in which he claimed for the Antients the discoveries which the Moderns had attributed to themselves in the Sciences.

Before he quitted Turin, he learned that the kindness of Mr. M'Kenzie had obtained for him from the Duke of Northumberland, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, the promise of a Deanry in that kingdom; which Mr. Dutens declined accepting; but soon after received from the same noble Patron a presentation to the rectory of Elsdon in Northumberland, then worth 800*l.* a-year; which induced him, in 1766, to return to England, when he received a present of 1000*l.* from the King; and was highly delighted by the reception he met with at Northumberland House.

Mr. Dutens having an inclination to make a visit to his father, the Duke requested him to take Lord Algernon Percy with him, as a prelude to the grand tour which he intended that he should afterwards make; and, whilst preparing for their departure, the Duke informed Dutens that the King had done him the high honour of speaking to the Duke concerning him; praising the zeal he had shown in conducting the affairs at Turin, as well as the style of his dispatches; and told the Duke that he intended to present Dutens with a living of 1000*l.* a-year, which could not fail of becoming vacant soon. Mr. M'Kenzie had already given him the same information; and Mr. Dutens considered this promise as an effect of the King's good-will, produced by his first benefactor. The visit to France was a short one; and on his return Mr. Dutens was introduced to the Earl of Bute at his seat at Luton.

He next set out on a long and serious tour with Lord Algernon, not merely as a tutor, but as a friend to whom that young Nobleman was enjoined to pay the same deference that he would to his father. The Duke spoke of the reward which the trouble Mr. Dutens was going to take would deserve, and wished to secure it beforehand; but this was declined, in confidence that it would not be withheld, if wanted, on his return; and with acknowledgments for the share the Duke had taken respecting the King's promise of the valuable living. The tour commenced, in 1768, with the most agreeable prospects; and lasted four years, in which time they visited Paris, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Thotouse, and Nice; thence, crossing the Alps, through Piedmont, to Genoa, where some conversation with the Marchioness of Babbi gave rise to a work which Mr. Dutens afterwards published at Rome under the title of "The Tocsin," and afterwards at Paris under the title of "Appel au bon sens." From Genoa the Travellers proceeded to Florence, Rome, and Naples. Returning to Rome, they passed through Venice and Milan to Turin; thence, after visiting Voltaire at Geneva, to Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Leipsic, Wittenberg, Potzdam, Berlin, Brunswick, and Cologne; where, on the 26th of April 1771, they met the Duchess of Northumberland, and Mr. Dutens had the severe mortification of learning, that "the Duke of Northumberland having joined the party in opposition, the promised benefice of 1000*l.* a-year had been otherwise disposed of. As Dutens was attached to the Duke, the Minister imagined that the surest method of vexing him was, not only to disappoint Dutens in the benefice, but to give it to a man who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Duke by having written against him. The Duke, sensible that the connexion of Dutens with his family had subjected him to the loss, assured him, by letter, that he should not be easy till he had repaired the injury; and the Duchess repeated the assurance." The Travellers visited Aix-la-Chapelle and the Hague; the whole of Holland, Flanders, and Brabant; and returned to London with the Duchess; when the Duke presented Dutens with a draft for 1000*l.* and renewed his promises of making amends for the loss of the 1000*l.* a-year. "Five years afterwards," says Dutens, "he was reconciled to the Court: I waited ten years, continuing to live with him as usual; but nothing was ever said of recompence or indemnity." During that period, he accompanied the Duchess on a tour from Alnwick through Scotland; and the following Summer went with the Duke and Duchess to the Spa, and thence to Paris, where they separated.

Dutens continued some time at Paris, where he published several works, and lived in a perpetual round of splendid amusements. But in all this time he received no money from England. His agent had seen his death in a newspaper; and it was useless for him to write, or for his friends to speak: the man produced the papers, and said that Dutens was dead.

On his arrival in London, in August 1776, Mr. Dutens found that his friend Mr. M'Kenzie, and the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, were retired into the country. He followed the Duke to Alnwick, and afterwards into Devonshire. "Three months after this period, the Duchess of Northumberland died, when we least expected it. I had passed the day with her, when she entertained com-

company, and was, as usual, very cheerful and very amusing. I waited on her next morning, and, on taking leave, she made me promise to pass the evening with her. Accordingly, I agreed to return at nine o'clock. At seven, she sent a servant to request my immediate attendance. I ran instantly to her house, somewhat alarmed at the urgency of the message. Immediately on my arrival, she desired that I would be seated, and thus addressed me: 'I feel indisposed; I believe that I shall not live long; and I was afraid I might lose my recollection, before I had taken leave of you, and entrusted you with a particular commission.' Astonished at this language, I said all that I could to banish such an idea from her mind, but nothing could shake her firm persuasion. 'It has been foretold to me,' said she, 'that I shall not pass sixty years — a term which expires on Thursday. The prediction, I perceive, is on the eve of accomplishment — so let us not lose time in vain reasoning.' She then explained the particulars which she intrusted to my confidence, and took leave of me as for the last time. As I could not believe, however, that she was really so near her end, I expressed the less regret. I saw her next day: but she was in such a state, that she could hardly recognize a single individual. In a short interval of recollection, she fixed her eyes on me, and said, 'Adieu, for ever.' On Thursday evening, she asked what the hour was, and was answered, six; 'I have, then, still two hours to live,' said she, 'for I was born at eight;' and in fact she expired about eight o'clock, having just completed her sixtieth year."

Mr. Dutens never quitted the Duke for three months, being "the only person whose assiduities were proof against the irksomeness of the duty." At this period Mr. M'Kenzie, having formed a design to go with his lady to Naples, pressed Mr. Dutens to be of the party; but whilst preparing for the journey, the Duke wished to detain him, by an offer of his table, his house, and 500*l.* a year; with an assurance "that he would treat me like himself, and that I should be the person whom he would every where present as his best friend. There was something flattering in this offer, though I clearly understood, reducing it to its just value, that the Duke proposed that I should renounce my existence to double his, at a price considerable to me, it is true, but trifling to him. Perhaps I should have agreed to these overtures at any other time; but, having promised Mr. M'Kenzie to go with him to Italy, and knowing that he could not undertake the journey without me, I could not prevail on myself to be wanting in gratitude to my first friend, and I assigned this reason to the Duke of Northumberland for my refusal. He knew that, 14 years before, Mr. Mackenzie had declared that I was to expect nothing more from him, that I might not be kept in suspense; nor deceive myself with vain hopes. He could not help praising the generosity of my conduct; and that made him more desirous of attaching me, if possible, to himself. He therefore told me, that he saw me depart with regret; but begged me to promise to return to him as soon as I came back from the expedition, which could not last longer than a year. I did not absolutely engage myself; and I set out, without informing Mr. M'Kenzie what I had refused on his account, that I might not wound his delicacy. I will not enter into any detail of this new journey. I re-visited Paris, Turin, Rome, and Naples, of which places I have already spoken fully elsewhere. I returned to England, resolved to seek retirement and repose; and to renounce the world and the hopes nourished in it, which I had so frequently seen frustrated. I was nearly 50 years old: was it not then time to live for myself, after having lived so long for others? What had I gained during the 15 years I had spent in paying court to the great, to men in office, and men in power? On the contrary, had I not involved myself in debt by living among them? Had they even thought of inquiring into my circumstances, and of procuring any addition to my income? Besides, was not this income sufficient for me, if I chose to live as suited a man of my age, who had resources in his own mind; and who was not without friends of his own rank, that would not exact duties which they themselves would not be ready to pay? These reflections, which were supported by so many years of experience, prevented me from giving a decisive answer to the Duke of Northumberland upon my return. I only begged Lady Algernon Percy, who was then in London, and going to him in the country, to tell him, that, if I were rich enough to purchase the pleasure of being always with him, I should have no other ambition; and that, without making any other engagement, I would be to him the same that I had always been. He came to London, and nothing more was ever said upon the subject."

Mr. Dutens afterwards accompanied the Duke to Bath; and discovered at length that it was his noble Patron's disposition "to do nothing for those he liked, in order to keep them with him," but, not wishing to break with him, he contrived a journey to Italy, to detach himself from Northumberland House, carrying with him, Reguier's "Satire on the Great."

Dutens

Dutens was again quietly settled in his rectory at Elsdon, when Lord Mountstuart was appointed Envoy-extraordinary to his favourite Court of Turin; and, notwithstanding the many resolutions he had formed, he yielded to the invitation of the new envoy; and prepared to accompany him as his friend, but without any official situation, except (upon the emergency of Lord Mountstuart's being called to England upon private business) his again filling for a short period the situation of *Chargé des Affaires.* Upon Lord Mountstuart's return, Mr. Dutens appears to have quitted Turin; and, after a residence in Lombardy, Rome, and France, to have joined his friends in England. It was in his way through France with Lord Mountstuart, that Mr. Dutens had an opportunity of collecting some anecdotes, which supply a more satisfactory explication respecting the history of the "*Masque de Fer,*" than the industry and ingenuity of Voltaire, and of a thousand other writers, has been able to produce. From this account, indeed, it is extremely probable, that the person confined was minister to the Duke of Mantua, and employed in soliciting all the Courts of Italy to form a league against their common enemy.

Whilst stopping at Rome, Mr. Dutens "received an offer from the Duke of Northumberland of an annuity for life of 500*l.* if I would give him my society for the short time he had to live." The offer was tempting; but he was "not to be shaken," and refused the offer. Completely enjoying his independence, he even avoided forming any establishment, travelling in a good English post-chaise, with a desk and portable library. Thus situated, he met Lord Algernon Percy at Florence. Here he was for a time completely happy. "I found," he says, "so many advantages united together in Florence, by the mildness of the climate, of the government, and of the disposition of the inhabitants, that, in spite of my predilection for Paris, for London, and other cities of great resort, I should have remained there to this hour, if indispensable obligations had not compelled me to quit it. Every thing required my presence in London. The desire of seeing again Mr. M'Kenzie and his Lady, whose esteem and affection I could flatter myself I possessed, the want of money, the necessity of repose, and that gratitude which would no longer permit me to absent myself from the country which had adopted me, altogether determined me to return: nevertheless I could not resist the desire that I had to visit my brilliant acquaintances at Paris; and I arrived at that capital at the end of June 1783."

A considerable part of this summer was passed in Paris, and at Chanteloup, with the Duke and Duchess of Choiseul; and the following winter at Tours.

In the spring of 1784, after passing six weeks at Paris, he set out, in the beginning of May, for London, where, he says, "I found Mr. M'Kenzie and Lady Betty M'Kenzie the same persons I had ever known them, and I devoted myself entirely to them. I saw also the Duke of Northumberland, who pressed me afresh to accept the offer he had so often made me of taking an apartment in his house; but I was determined to reject his proposal: I answered him in a polite, but evasive manner, without accepting his offer. I continued, however, to cultivate his acquaintance, which I did from inclination. On this subject I shall say, in a few words, that, during the two years which the Duke lived after my return, he saw nobody oftener, or with more satisfaction, than myself. I even passed a whole summer with him at his Castle at Alnwick; and in the illness of which he died, I was the only one who visited him constantly. A few days before he died, he said to his son: 'My son, I think we ought to do something for Mr. Dutens.' His son assented, and no more was said on the subject."

One of the first visits paid after his arrival was to Lord Bute, at his new seat in Hampshire, where he was entrusted by that Nobleman with all that he himself knew of the affairs of the kingdom during nearly 40 years.

After for some time leading a quiet life, Mr. Dutens was in 1786 strongly invited by Lord Walsingham, then appointed ambassador to Spain, to accompany him as secretary; an offer which staggered his resolution of remaining quiet, but which he wished to evade by raising difficulties. "I asked an increase of my pension, an annuity from his Lordship, and a promise of another favour from Government, which it is unnecessary to name. Lord Walsingham left me immediately to go to the minister, and returned in an hour to tell me that he had obtained the two articles which depended upon Government; and, as for that which depended on himself, the annuity, I should be in possession of the deeds the following day. I could no longer hesitate; I accepted the situation. We were preparing for our departure, when Lord Walsingham came to inform me, that Mr. Pitt had proposed to him the place of Post-master General, if he would give up the embassy to Spain, whither they had a design to send Lord Auckland. He was undecided whether to accept it or not. I represented to him, that if he had passed some years at Madrid, they probably would not offer him a more agreeable retribution. This recompense

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was offered him before his services; he could not do better than avail himself of the opportunity. He accepted it. I was delighted; I gave him up his annuity, and resigned with pleasure the hope of the conditional favour obtained for me from Government. There only remained for me the increase of my pension. I was satisfied; but Lord Walsingham was not so on my account. He lamented that his interest with the ministers was not sufficient to procure me the recompense of the pains I had taken for him. He often said, that he was ashamed of having done nothing to convince me of his gratitude; and I am sure that he thought so. I assured him, that I expected nothing; that I desired nothing but the continuation of his good-will towards me; in short I made him easy."

Of the King's illness in 1788, Mr. Dutens published an account, by which he lost the favour of the Prince of Wales, by whom he had before been honoured with very particular attention.

In 1789 he went to Spa, in company with a gentleman whom he describes under the name of *Astacus;* and passed two months there in the house of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. On his return, he took up his residence at Petersham, near Richmond. "I found there," he says, "Madame de Boufflers, the Duchess of Biron, the Countess of Grammont, Madame de Chalais, the Baron de Breteuil, and several others, who had taken houses at Richmond, where they passed much of their time—thanks to the hospitality of Mr. M'Kenzie, who gave them the best welcome, and kept an open table for them. . . . I passed about ten years in this delightful society; part of the year with Mr. M'Kenzie and his wife Lady Betty at Petersham, and the remainder in town. But the years 1799 and 1300 produced events which gave a new complexion to my affairs. Lady Betty M'Kenzie died. During the six weeks of her illness I never quitted her, and I shewed her all the attention that I could have bestowed upon a mother. Mr. M'Kenzie was inconsolable at her loss; he had known her from her earliest infancy; they were cousins-german, and had been married more than 50 years, living together in the greatest harmony. Old age is suspected of but little feeling; but I never saw sensibility equal to his. He repeated continually, *that it was the survivor who died.* In short, notwithstanding an excellent constitution, his grief was so excessive, that he sunk under it gradually, and died within eight months after his wife, at the age of eighty-one years. This was the most melancholy time I had passed in my life; I did not quit him a single day. He had heaped so many benefits on me in his life, that I had not the smallest idea that he would take notice of me in his will. Of course, I was very much surprized to find that he had named me his executor, and residuary legatee, with his two nephews, Lord Bute and the Primate of Ireland. His friends and relations, without excepting those with whom I partook his property, applauded the testimony, which indeed honoured and enriched me, but which has left a blank in the remainder of my life difficult to fill."—Thus much from his own memoirs; to which we shall only add, that the legacy from Mr. M'Kenzie amounted to 15000*l.*; and that the remainder of his life was spent in the happy enjoyment of literary retirement and social intercourse; and was honoured by the appointment of, "Historiographer to the King;" an office highly respectable; but to him of no emolument, as he never received from it a single shilling, or even applied for the stipend annexed as an antient fee to the office.—Mr. Dutens published, in 1805, "Recherches sur le Tems le plus reculé de l'Usage des Voûtes chez les Anciens; or, Inquiries into the Antiquity of Vaults among the Antients." See our vol. LXXV. p. 352; and a seccond editlon of the same work, with additions and corrections, ibid. p. 937. He presented to the Society of Antiquaries a genealogical table of the family of the Scipios (ibid p. 408).—Not many days before his death, he called, in a coach, on many persons of eminence with whom he had corresponded, for the sole purpose of returning the Letters he had received from them.

DEATHS.

1811. *Nov.* 11. AT Madras, in his 26th year, Capt. Adam Dewman Dunscombe, 89th reg. brother to Mrs. James Massy, jun. of Stoneville, and of Mrs. Wm. Russell, of Limerick. He had served in the four quarters of the globe; went through all the active service of his regiment in India, and was wounded at the taking of Java, from the effects of which he died.

Nov. 25. At Trichinopoly, in his 46th year, Capt. Robt. Duncan, 2d batt. royals. Capt. Duncan, who was a native of Aberdeen, had for the last 12 years been much engaged in actual service. He volunteered his services for Egypt, and was in the battle in which Sir Ralph Abercromby fell. At Ferrol, he saved the life of an officer of high rank, by cutting down a Spaniard, who had presented a pistol at his head.

Nov... At Madras, John Byng, esq. judge and magistrate in the zillah of Trichinopoly, third son of the Hon. J. B. an incomparable loss to his disconsolate widow and family. He was esteemed a tender husband, good father, and affectionate friend.

1812. *March* 30. After lingering under mental derangement many months, aged 41, the wife of T. Chaplen, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

April 3. At St. Helena, aged 76, Major Wm. Pierie. He had spent the greater part of his life in the service of his country, in Europe, America, and Asia, with advantage to it, and honour to himself. He was an affectionate husband and relative, and a sincere friend.

May 26. At Rio Janeiro, Don Pedro Carlos de Bourbon and Braganza, infant of Spain.

June ... At Rio Janeiro, of an epidemic fever, which had made great ravages in that capital, the Marquis of Pombal; whose virtuous and exemplary lady died in 1808, at the same place. He was one of the most respectable personages who adorned the kingdom, the court of Portugal, and the ministry of the Prince Regent at Brazil. Besides the remarkable circumstance of his being eldest son of the great Marquis of Pombal, the celebrated Prime Minister of State to King Don Joseph I. and descended, by his mother, from the illustrious family of the Counts of Daun, in Vienna of Austria; it happened that the Marquis possessed one of the richest houses of Portugal, and which was the grand centre of union of the *corps diplomatique*, the focus of attraction for foreign representatives of all nations in alliance with Portugal. The Marquis married at an early age one of the sisters of the present Count de Caparica; and, before he had completed his 20th year, he was created Count de Oegras, Chamberlain to her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal; Preceptor to the deceased Prince of Brazil, Don Joseph, by whom he was particularly esteemed; and, about this time, he was promoted to the situation of President of the *Senado da Camara* of Lisbon, which situation he filled with credit for nine successive years. A short time after the death of his father, having procured leave of his Sovereign, he quitted Portugal, and came to London, whence he went over to France; and at both the courts and capitals of Great Britain and France, he received the most distinguished honours and attentions. Returning *via* Spain, he went back to his own country, where, at that period, the intrigues of the Court were in their full vigour, which the disgraceful occurrences of the conspiracy of the Duke D'Aveiro had stirred up against the descendants of the Minister; to whose lot fell the sorrowful and repugnant commission to cause the laws of the kingdom to be put in execution on so serious and trying an occasion. However, the Marquis succeeded, not only in resisting, but in destroying the intrigues; and in spite of the influence of his powerful enemies, who then occupied the most important situations in the State, he not only maintained the employments which he already had, but was appointed to others, and successively made a Councillor of State, Great Cross of the Order of Christ, Ambassador Extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty; and in the year 1807, this nobleman was one of those who forsook house, family, and country, to accompany his Sovereign, when his Royal Highness took the resolution completely to change his court for the city of Rio de Janeiro; where the Marquis had, among others, the distinguished favour of being promoted to the most exalted honours and employments, *viz.* Great Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, and President of the Supreme Tribunals of the *Dezembargo do Paco* and *Meza da Consciencia e Orders*; and died after the long period of 42 years' service, having rendered his sovereign and his country services of the greatest importance, in which he consumed both health and wealth; in which he displayed his patriotism, his fidelity, love, and respect for his Sovereign, in a most exemplary manner, and beyond the power of being surpassed.—The Marquis has left no legitimate children; but an illegitimate daughter survives him, who is married to one of the present Governors of Brasil, M. Povoas. His heir and successor is his brother, the present Count de Redinha.

July 19. Amurath, only son of the Turkish Sultan. The Grand Seignior, who is now the only living male of the Ottoman family, has been plunged into the deepest grief by this event.

July 22. Fell, gallantly, at the head of his brigade, at the battle of Salamanca, Major-gen. Le Marchant, a native of Guernsey. He embraced the military profession at an early period of life, and served principally in the cavalry. He was considered as an officer of great activity, and strictly attentive to all the duties connected with his station. In the British army, officers hitherto have been seldom furnished with a sufficient field adapted to the display or perfection of their Military talents; and, in common with many officers of acknowledged tactical skill, the subject of this biographical sketch may be said, in the common army expression, not to have *seen much service* of an active kind. He appears to have served his first campaign in the continental expedition of 1793 and 1794, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York. It was while employed on this service that he witnessed the great advantages to be derived in action from the skilful use of the cavalry sword, long practised by the Hungarian hussars; and became convinced of the decided superiority of this skill over the awkward and unscientific mode of their using the sword by the

the cavalry, whether as a weapon of offence or defence. On his return from the Continent, he employed himself with great assiduity and perseverance in improving, and reducing into a system, all that his own experience had taught him on this useful and important point, as well as what additional information he was enabled to derive from other sources. In accomplishing this great object, he is said to have received no inconsiderable assistance from the Adjutant of the 16th Light Dragoons, who, we believe, was the officer first selected for initiation into the Austrian sword exercise, with a view to its future introduction into the British service. Major Le Marchant had, however, the honour of first perfecting and digesting that system which was published at the War-Office in 1796, by his Majesty's command, and has since been adopted by the British cavalry. The public spirit and perseverance of Lieut.-col. Le Marchant were next conspicuous in the share which he had in the framing and institution of the Royal Military College—a public seminary, founded on a plan similar to that of the Academy at Woolwich, but more extensively applicable to the education of every rank and description of Army officers. It is well known that a Military School had long existed in France, which, no doubt, gave origin to the idea of an establishment of a somewhat similar Academy in England: but regulations adapted to the genius of the French were inapplicable to Britain; and therefore peculiar laws become necessary. In this great undertaking he is supposed to have availed himself of the friendly observations and experience of officers capable of affording useful information on a point of so much importance. As a reward for his zeal and exertions, manifested in the foundation of this great national Academy, he was raised to be its Lieut.-governor, a situation of considerable honour and emolument. The direct military services of Lieut.-col. Le Marchant may now be said to have ceased for a period of many years, his attention being entirely devoted to the duties of his new appointment. In October 1805, he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel, and in 1811, to that of a Major-general. This last promotion, in consequence of an existing regulation, rendered it incompatible for him to retain the situation of Lieut.-governor of the Royal Military College. In return for this loss, however, he was appointed to a command no less honourable, namely, to that of a brigade of cavalry, when on the eve of embarking for service in Portugal, for which country he immediately set out. In a field so extensive, and at a period unexampled in British history, the services of such an officer could not be long unappropriated. Major-gen. Le Marchant was soon distinguished as an active and enterprizing officer; and on several occasions, besides that on which he so gallantly fell, he received the public approbation of the Marquis Wellington, commanding that army. He had been but a short time in Portugal when he received the afflictive and most unexpected news of the death of Mrs. Le Marchant, whom the General had been obliged to leave far advanced in pregnancy. His grief, at so deplorable an event, was now only to be soothed by the bustle and activity of a fatiguing and protracted Campaign, involving the most important consequences to European politicks; and fortunately he was not long in obtaining opportunities to distinguish himself, no less honourable to himself than useful to the service in which he was engaged.—A handsome provision has been made by Government, for the family of this gallant officer, (see page 286.)

July 26. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 130, Esmina Diamond, a free black woman.

July .... By a *coup de soleil*, when on duty near Ciudad Rodrigo, Ensign John Vavasour Carter, of the 30th regt. foot. A young man, who for amiable, engaging manners, goodness of heart, and general correctness of conduct, had but few equals. He was educated at Lincoln school, where, for many years, he distinguished himself in the annual recitations delivered there. His style was the pathetic; in which, from the sweetness of his voice, and the genuine feelings of nature with which he touched all his parts, he particularly excelled, melting the audience into tears as often as he appeared before them. On his leaving the school, his departure was deplored in the following lines, forming part of the next Introductory Address, afterwards published in the Lincoln Chronicle:

"*One* youth, who oft, in true pathetic strain,
The streaming tears of Pity's fount would drain,
Each tender feeling of the heart control,
And wake to sympathy the melting soul,
No more shall cause your tears to flow, nor move
The deep-drawn sighs breath'd out for hopeless love.
For he has join'd the academic throng,
Where Isis pours his learned stream along."

In April, 1808, he was admitted of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he remained two years. These were spent with the strictest attention to his studies, and a laudable desire to reap every advantage which the time and the place could confer. During his residence at the University, his acquaintance was select and respectable; and to these, and to the members of his own college, he endeared himself by the frankness of his disposition, and his upright, manly spirit. His destination was origi-

originally for the Church; but his mind had long been bent upon more enterprizing and active employment, and his friends were at length prevailed upon to accede to his wishes, in procuring for him a commission in the Army. In the April of last year, he joined the depôt of his regiment then at Wakefield; and shortly after, a detachment from it being ordered to Portugal, he *volunteered* to accompany it. His voyage to Lisbon was peculiarly adverse and unpleasant; and from the time of his reaching Portugal, to the day of his death, his life was little else than a series of marches and countermarches, across defiles and over mountains, attended with hardships and privations, in every respect the reverse of College ease and indulgence. These he endured not only without a murmur, detailing them with much pleasantry to his friends, but with an ardent zeal to become useful and eminent in his profession. How highly his character and services were estimated in the military line, will be best seen by extracts from the letters, which conveyed the melancholy intelligence to his parents—the former from a friend, the latter from the commanding officer of his own regiment.—" I conceive it to be my duty, from the friendship that subsisted between me and your son, to acquaint you, that he is no more. Poor fellow! a better young man I never knew; and I had an opportunity of knowing him well; for we lived together some months at Valada and Abrantes. He was as sterling and as pure, as any British lad I know."—" Being a father myself, I well know the distress that this unfortunate event will cause to yourself and family; but, perhaps, it may be, in a slight degree, alleviated by knowing, that, since your lamented son entered the regiment, his conduct has at all times been truly exemplary and honourable; and I am well persuaded, if it had pleased God to have spared his life, he would have been an ornament to his profession. And I assure you, as he lived beloved, so he died regretted by all his brother officers." —Ensign J. V. C. was eldest son of the Rev. J. C. of Lincoln, and grandson of Mr. C. of Brompton-on-Swale, whose death we recorded in our last, p. 195.

Aug. 12. At Paris, a daughter of the celebrated Rousseau; a shocking victim to the degraded course of life which she pursued.

Aug. 18. In Spain, of a gun-shot wound, Lieutenant Lindsell, of the 11th dragoons.

Aug. 21. At Cuellar, Spain, of fever, Major Molyneaux Smith, 36th regiment.

Aug. 29. In the Bay of Rosas, after an illness of five days, of a constipation of the bowels, in his 61st year, Capt. Kent, of H. M. ship Union. He was a very good officer; and during the several voyages he made to New South Wales, in the Buffalo, the affairs of that colony were much benefited by his zealous and able suggestions. He was nephew to the late Governor Hunter.

On board the Montague packet, on his passage from the West Indies, Zachary Hume Edwards, esq. only son of the late Bryan Edwards, esq.

Aug. .... In Quebec, Major George Thesiger, Deputy Barrack Master General of Canada.

Sept. 1. At the Palace of Escurial, near Madrid, of a typhus fever, Major-general Wheatley, 1st guards, of Lesne-house, Kent; a most zealous, brave, and meritorious officer, universally beloved and respected. He had served with the guards twenty-two years, and had shared in nearly every action in which the 1st regiment had been engaged during that period.

Sept. 2. In her 75th year, Mrs. Blunt, of Friars-place, near Acton.

At her son's, Uxbridge, in her 65th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Hodder.

At Sunning-hill, aged 22, Frederick, third son of S. Round, esq. of Windsor, Berks.

Sept. 3. At Mr. Hadley's, Craven-street, Strand, aged 16, G. Richardson, son of the late Capt. W. Richardson, R. N.

At the village of Cannonmills, near Edinburgh, in his 94th year, Mr. George Anderson, who long kept a public garden at Easter Wariston. He was a private in Lord Lewis Gordon's corps in 1745-6; and it was the boast of his life, that he had been near the person of Prince Charles Edward, from the day of the battle of Culloden, till his departure from Sky, in the disguise of a female.

Sept. 4. Mr. James Fox, of Dartmouth-street, Westminster.

At Brighton, Mrs. Begg, widow of the the late Mr. G. B. formerly of Dublin.

At Exeter, aged 82, Mrs. Anne Granger, mother of E. G. esq.

Mr. George Routh, printer, Bristol.

At Bristol, aged 11, Evan Hugh, eldest son of Col. Hugh Baillie.

Sept. 5. Mr. Taylor, of Newington-green.

At Exeter, in his 16th year, T. Maquay, son of George M. esq. of Dublin.

Of a decline, aged 20, Anne, daughter of Mr. Brockliss, of Osney-mill, near Oxford. She was in perfect health, when her eldest sister died of the same complaint, about four months ago.

At Barcheston, co. Warwick, aged 97, Mrs. Utrecia Gibbons, daughter of the late Rev. Baptist Hickes, rector of Stratton-upon-Foss, co. Warwick, and mother of Mr. R. H. G. of Oxford.

Sept. 6. At Greenwich, Mrs. Walter, relict of the late Capt. Walter, R. N.

In his 92d year, Alexander, fourth son of Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury-hill, Surrey.

At

At Inherst-house, Berks, Mrs. Sturgis, relict of the late Thos. S. esq. of South Audley-street.

Sept. 7. In Ely-place, Holborn, aged 42, Mr. James Rawlinson.

Aged 62, Mrs. Royal, of Bristol.

Sept. 8. Of a dropsy, aged 32, Catherine, wife of Mr. Joseph Evans, jun. Northumberland-street. Also, on the 1st ult. Marian Bridges E. their fourth daugh.

In the Middlesex Hospital, J. Forster, who had lived with Messrs. Palmer, of Abchurch-lane, nearly 30 years. He had been dining with his shopmates at Hoxton, on the 5th instant, and was left by some of them near the Admiralty, about 12 o'clock, and found the next morning at eight, by one of the Messengers. He had missed his way, and is supposed to have stumbled over the rails, as he was found at the bottom of the area of the new wing at the Admiralty.

At Malta, James Bray, esq. of the Dock yard: a valuable and diligent servant to the publick. He served under Sir Sidney Smith, at Acre, and was the builder of the Dock at present forming by Government at Malta.

Sept. 9. At her father's (Benjamin Bates, esq. Stockwell), Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edw. Palmer, of Throgmorton-st. druggist.

Aged 79, Mrs. Mary Clark, of Garsington, Oxon.

At Bristol, aged 20, Samuel, third son of the late Spence Hogarth, esq. of Ford-place, Stifford, Essex.

At Brechin, in her 86th year, Mrs. Gillies.

Sept. 10. At Cheltenham, John Gilbert, esq. of Clough-hall, co. Stafford.

Sept. 11. At Beaconsfield, in her 80th year, Mrs. Assheton, relict of the late Ralph A. esq. of Cuerdale, Lancashire.

At Glasgow, Jane, only daughter of Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D. Principal of the College of Glasgow.

Sept. 12. Well-respected and lamented by his friends, in his 19th year, William, son of Mr. Dean, at the Blue Bell, in Hinckley.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Sheppard, of Upton.

Aged 72, Mrs. Becket, of Oxford, many years bed-maker of Christ-church College.

In the Old Park, in his 74th year, Mr. Samuel Freshwater, many years bonded rum locker of Excise, Bristol.

Sept. 13. At Brompton, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Pearson, relict of the late Mr. W. P. one of the King's messengers in ordinary.

At Oxford, aged 33, Samuel Willson Bishop, esq.

Sept. 14. In John-street, New-road, the wife of Mr. R. Dennison, apothecary, of Duke-street, Manchester-square.

In Birchin-lane, Mr. James Sutherland, notary public.

Advanced in years, Mr. Isaacs, of Oxford. Being an Israelite, he was immediately placed in a shell, and forwarded to the synagogue in London, for interment, in conformity to the funeral rites of that people.

At Exmouth, drowned whilst bathing in the sea, aged 12, the son of Gen. Desbrisay, R. A. His companion was saved.

At Mile-end, aged 62, John Edwards, esq.

Sept. 15. The wife of Leny Smith, esq. of Hackney-wick.

At Hampstead, Miss M. Clark, daughter of Mr. David C.

At Appledore, Devon, aged 72, Mrs. E. Hogg, relict of the late T. H. esq.

Mrs. Ronaldson, widow of the late T. R. esq. of Bristol.

At Bristol, in an apoplectic fit, preceded by repeated strokes of the palsy, Capt. G. Miller, R. N.

Sept. 16. Mrs. Minors, relict of the late Daniel M. esq. of Chancery-lane, surgeon.

At Chelsea, aged 83, Mrs. Paulin.

At S. Goodbehere's, esq. Lambeth, Mrs. Wood, relict of Henry W. esq. of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Mr. R. Martin, Wharf inn, Grantham.

Sept. 17. At Bristol, aged 55, Mr. James Robinson, who had been 18 years in the service of Dr. Estlin.

Sept. 18. At Old Brompton, aged 23, R. A. Scott, esq. of Balliol College, Oxford.

At Wateringbury, Kent, Katharina Isabella, wife of Mr. Wm. Vickery, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

At Bath, Mr. Wm. Ferguson, of St. John-street, London.

Mr. David Cherry, many years a respectable auctioneer, of Bristol.

At Burnt Cottage, Devon, the wife of James Ogilby, esq.

Much lamented, for his liberal charities and other estimable qualities, Francis Fox, esq. of Plymouth; one of the people called Quakers. His funeral was attended by about 250 persons.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Hayes, sen. of the White Lion inn, Whissendine, co. Rutland.

At Salowglin, Kerry, the seat of her son, (T. Wm. Sandes, esq.) in her 67th year, Mrs. Sandes, relict of W. S. esq.

Sept. 19. At Long Stanton, co. Cambridge, in consequence of being thrown out of his curricle on the 13th inst. Sir Thomas Dingley Hatton, bart. He succeeded to the title, upon the death of his brother, about 12 months since; had but just completed his family seat for his residence, and was actively employed in promoting the inclosure of his own and the two adjoining parishes, in which he had a large property. Sir Thomas having thus so unfortunately died without issue (never having been married) the title becomes extinct;

tinct; but the estates, which are considerable in that county, and in Norfolk, devolve on his two maiden sisters, as his coheiresses at law.

At Chertsey, Mr. John Andrews, formerly of the Navy Office.

Aged 84, Mr. Carter, of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Ridley, of Walton-upon-Thames, relict of the late W. R. gent. and daughter of the late Rev. Roger Simkinson, rector of Dewchurch Magna, co. Hereford.

At Lawrence-end, co. Hertford, Henry Hawkins, esq. late a Major in the East-India Company's service.

At Southampton, in her 87th year, Dame Rebecca Peyton, wife of Sir Yelverton P. bart.

At Exton, Mary, wife of Rev. Leigh Hoskins, master of Marpool Cottage, Devon.

At Edinburgh, aged 72, Mrs. Wyllie, widow of Mr. Alex. W. late of the Old Jewry.

Sept. 21. At Greenwich, in her 67th year, Mrs. Peach, widow of Rev. S. P. and only daughter of Rev. Dr. James Bradley, formerly royal astronomer at Greenwich.

At Walworth, J. Dewar, esq. many years a purser in the East India Company's service.

At Brighton, of an apoplectic fit, Lady Amcotts, wife of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. of Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire. This lady had been for some years a constant resident at Brighton, where she was much respected for her liberality and benevolence.

At Worcester, of an apoplectic fit, in her 79th year, Mrs. Mary Blayney, sister of the late Rev. Dr. B. Canon of Christchurch, Oxford. She was a lady of superior understanding, zealously attached to our excellent constitution in church and state, and anxious for the preservation of the good order and happiness of the community. In her conduct she was an eminent example of religious and social duty; regular in her attendance on the appointed ordinances; kind and attentive to her relations; firm and unalterable in her friendships; just and considerate toward her dependants; humane and charitable to the indigent. By many, who have witnessed these qualities, her memory will long be respected and esteemed.

Sept. 22. In Upper Berkeley-street, Mrs. Sheriff, widow of the late Gen. S.

At Kensington, Capt. A. F. Fanning, 22d foot, only son of Gen. Edmond F.

At Limehouse, Mrs. Surman, relict of Wm. S. esq. Tooting, Surrey.

The wife of James Langdale, esq. of Lavender-hill, Surrey.

At Wilsden-house, Middlesex, the wife of G. Welbank, esq. of St. James's-place, and eldest daughter of James Trotter, esq. of Horton place, Surrey.

Mr. Samuel Freith, of Tanmouth, co. Stafford.

In his 81st year, Mr. Thos. Porter, of Liverpool, father of Mr. B. P. painter, Bristol. He was one of the last survivors who could claim the honour of having fought on the plains of Minden.

At Falmouth, of a decline, the wife of Lieutenant-general Fuller.

At Stithians, aged 104, Mr. Henry Martin. He had been confined to his bed upwards of 20 years; but retained his faculties to the last. His children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, are nearly equal to the number of his years.

Whilst gallantly leading an attack on the outward wall of the citadel of Burgos, in which his conduct was the admiration of all present, aged 27, Major Lawrie, 79th foot, eldest son of A. L. esq. of the Adelphi, London, army agent, and of Sydenham, Kent, leaving a disconsolate widow with an infant son and numerous friends to deplore his loss. His remains were interred in the evening with every mark of respect.

At Fulham, in his 57th year, Rees Williams, esq. of Aberpergwym, Glamorgan.

Thos. Streatwells, esq. of Overton, Hants.

Sept. 24. At the Dowager Countess of Erroll's apartments, Hampton-court Palace, Lady Harriet Jane Hay, fourth daughter of James Earl of Erroll, and sister to the present Earl.

At Great Salterns, Hants, in her 86th year, Mrs. Stewart.

Sept. 25. At Bromley, Mr. John Pieters, sincerely regretted for his virtues and amiable qualities; and justly esteemed a most accomplished scholar.

Thomas Boone, esq. of Lee, Kent.

Rev. Brouncker Thring, D. D. (of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.M. 1792) rector of Sutton Veney, and vicar of Overton.

Sept. 26. Aged 71, Mrs. Arabella Beard, of Fenchurch-street.

At Wimborn, Dorset, Geo. Leckie, esq.

At Guernsey, after a short illness, aged 20 years, Mary, eldest daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir James Saumarez, K. B. bart. a young lady of a most amiable disposition.

Sept. 27. In Portman-square, Wm. Attwick, esq.

The wife of James Maude, esq. of Lombard-street.

At Oxford, aged 74, Mrs. Evetts.

Aged 73, Lieut. John Fisher, of St. Michael's Coslany, he served 40 years in that renowned regiment the Buffs.

At Winterbourne, Pinorell Musgrove, gardener to Rev. S. Parker, rector of that parish. He had been constantly employed in the rectory gardens, between 30 and 40 years.—Whilst gathering mulberries in the gardens on the 25th inst. it is supposed that

that the bough gave way, as, on being called to dinner, he was found lying on his face, weltering in blood. Surgical assistance was immediately procured; but, upon examination, his shoulder was found dislocated, and he was so much bruised and injured, that he survived only two days.

In Great Eastcheap, London, in her 69th year, Mrs. Neale, late of Reading, Berks.

Sept. 28. At Camberwell, in her 84th year, Mrs. Anne Shaw, relict of Joseph Shaw, M. D.

At her son's (W. Smith, esq. of Crayford), aged 84, Mrs. Smith, late of the City of Durham, widow and relict of Miles S. esq.

Sept. 29. In Goswell-street road, in his 58th year, Joseph Wilson, esq. surgeon and apothecary; a man deservedly esteemed for his suavity of manners, and rectitude of conduct; a sincere and true friend; and many years a most respectable member of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

After a lingering illness, in her 51st year, Sarah, the wife of Joseph Wood Hussey, of Furnival's-inn, Holborn, attorney-at-law.

In Queen-square, Aldersgate-st. Mr. T. Peacock, formerly of Chatham-place.

At the house of Mr. Rouse, Ely-place, Thos. Richardson, esq. late of the kingdom of Hayti,

At his residence near Chepstow, Monmouth, aged 80, Jacob Mills, esq.

Sept. 30. At Hammersmith, after four days illness, in his 78th year, Anthony Ten Broeke, esq.

At Hertford, in the prime of life, after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience, Emma, youngest daughter of the late Russell Skinner, esq. of Newtown-house, Hampshire. Those only who knew her intimately, can appreciate her worth. As a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, and a sincere friend, she shone eminently in the domestic circle; and her gentle manners, and genuine and unaffected piety, will ever endear her memory to her surviving friends.

At Chudleigh, Devon, the Hon. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Sinclair.

Sept.... In Paris, aged 46, M. Legouve, the French dramatic poet.

Sept.... Capt. G. Flint, of the 7th Madras Native infantry.

Lately, At Hoxton, in his 73d year, Dr. John Edwards, late of Llandilo; his property, which is very considerable, descends to Rev. Mr. Beynon, and Rev. D. Protheroe, of Llandilo.

At Shooter's-hill, in his 84th year, Major-gen. Wm. Grant, R. A.; an officer of distinguished zeal and bravery, displayed upon many occasions during 60 years' service.

At Horsendon-house, John Grubb, esq. in the commission of the Peace.

Rev. J. Parkin, rector of Oakford, Devon.

Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Much Dewchurch and Much Birch, co. Hereford. He was ardent and sincere in his friendships, liberal and generous in his sentiments.

Rev. John Pitt, perpetual curate of Amberley, co. Hereford.

At Faversham, aged 75, J. Hall, esq. one of the jurats and thrice chief magistrate of that corporation.

Rev. John Rees, vicar of Hawkshead, Lancashire.

Aged 68, Rev. Henry Marshall, rector of Salmonby, near Horncastle.

In his 72d year, Robert Warmington, esq. of Yarmouth. He served the office of mayor in 1790 and 1808; and was Prussian, Swedish, Danish, Hamburgh, and American Vice-consul, and Naval Store-keeper of that port.

Aged 76, Rev. Bryan Leeke, curate of St. John Lee, Hexham, Northumberland.

Aged 60, Rev. J. Lea, rector of Acton Burnell, Salop.

At Meriden, co. Warwick, on his road to London, the Hon. John Astley Bennett, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville, and captain in the Royal Navy.

Abroad.—Major-general Foord Bowes. From Gibraltar he volunteered his services originally in the cause of Spain, and at the battle of Vimiera he received the public thanks. When again second in command at Gibraltar, he petitioned for leave to act under Lord Wellington, to which the Commander-in-chief assented; and, leaving his family, he went to Spain. At the storming of Badajoz he was wounded in two places, shot through the thigh and bayoneted, and had his aide-de-camp, Capt. Johnson, killed by his side. On recovering from his wounds, after a severe confinement, he again went forward; and, at the storming of Fort St. Cayetano, where he headed his brigade (so eager was he that all should go right) he was amongst the first wounded. taken from the field to have his wound dressed, he heard his men were repulsed; on which, instantly returning to cheer and push them forward, he was shot; and thus has fallen an officer, who, on every possible occasion, sought service, and was only too forward to distinguish himself.

In the Lunatic Hospital of Charenton, near Paris, M. Desorgues, author of the lines "Sur ce Marbre," &c. inscribed on the tomb of Rousseau at Ermenonville.

At Copenhagen, Frederick Christian Winslow, physician to the King of Denmark, and knight of the order of Dannebrog. He was grand nephew of Winslow, the celebrated anatomist.

On his passage to the United States, George Jefferson, esq. late American Consul at Lisbon, and partner in the house of

of Gibson and Jefferson, Richmond, Virginia.

Killed by the rioters at Baltimore, aged about 70, Gen. Lingan, formerly Collector of the Customs at Georgetown. He was a great favourite of Gen. Washington, to whom he owed his appointment.

On his passage from Calcutta to St. Helena, where he had been advised to go on account of his health, Major-Gen. Macan. He served in all the campaigns under Lords Cornwallis and Lake, by whom he was held in the highest estimation.

Of a dysentery, after leaving St. Helena, in the Lady Lushington East-Indiaman, from Bengal, Mr. Kidnock. He had acquired a fortune of 50,000*l.* in the Company's service; 40,000*l.* of which he has left to wounded Scotchmen, and 10,000*l.* to two friends.

Oct. 1. At Shrewsbury, in his 54th year, Mr. George Bagley, Master of Allatt's Charity-school. He was a man of strong mind, and wonderful perseverance; who, by energetic ardour, triumphed over all the disadvantages of obscure birth and neglected education. His intense application, and sedentary mode of life, probably, brought on the lingering and tedious illness, which terminated his life. Besides a knowledge of eleven languages, of which he published a Grammatical Synopsis in 1804, he was well skilled in Arithmetic, Algebra, the more abstruse parts of the Mathematics and Astronomy, of which he published a compendium in 1805. He was very fond of Music, and spent the latter part of his life in conjectural improvements, on the construction of the Piana Forte and Organ. He published in the Shrewsbury Chronicle of May 27th, 1808, a calculation on the Nativity of Buonaparte, and prediction of the period of his death; but his judicial Astrology unfortunately deceived him, or the world would have been rid of the scourge of the human race, in the latter end of 1810, or the beginning of 1811; the conjecture, however, as he showed it, was certainly ingenious.

At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Lady Helen Dalrymple, relict of Hugh D. esq. of Fordell.

Oct. 3. At Castlerosse (Kerry), aged 58, Valentine Browne, Earl of Kenmare, Viscount Castlerosse and Kenmare, and Baron of Castlerosse. He is succeeded in title by Valentine, his eldest son by a second marriage.

Oct. 4. At Hadham, co. Hertford, in his 74th year, the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. rector of that parish; vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields; and archdeacon of Colchester.—It has fallen to the lot of few men to pass through a long life with such general esteem as this amiable man did. Whether viewing him in his clerical, social, or domestic character, he was entitled, in all these instances, to the highest respect and regard. In the pulpit he was pre-eminent; instructing with energy, and commanding attention by the dignified manner in which he delivered those important truths which he firmly believed. Whilst he never adopted that declamatory style of preaching which is now in too common practice and estimation, his delivery was animated, and was accompanied with that soberness and gravity, which are the best ornaments of a Christian orator, and the most consonant with the intrinsic weight of sacred revelation.—An appeal to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester will be the most decided proof of the merits of their late Archdeacon. He was uniformly received by them with every mark of affectionate regard; and though he never relaxed in any point of duty, yet he maintained the dignity of his station with so much complacency and conciliation, that he was looked up to, not as a dictatorial adviser, but as a friend, zealous for the good conduct of the Clergy, and anxious for the credit and reputation of the Established Church. He was a faithful advocate for such an alliance between Church and State, as serves to prevent those wild notions of civil and religious liberty, which subvert all ranks and orders in the community; and which make no discrimination between the faith of Christians.—In private and social life he was the admiration of all who had the happiness of a frequent intercourse with him. Innocently cheerful, and ever disposed to promote cheerfulness in others, his company was generally sought for; and with his family he lived in such terms of harmony, that the authority of a parent was increased by the mildness and tenderness which accompanied it. Nor was he less noted for his liberality and benevolence, than for his many other virtues. He was always candid in his observations, and expansive in his sentiments of indulgence to human errors; without surrendering the principles of morality or religion. To the necessities of mankind he was feelingly attentive; and to the poor in his neighbourhood, both as a pastor and a magistrate, he was truly a father. It cannot therefore but be concluded, that the death of such a man must be a subject of general lamentation. For though his life was extended to an advanced period, it will naturally appear short to all those, who think that the greatest pleasure in society consists in associating with men of upright principles, of conciliating manners, and of Christian candour.

Oct. 5. At Hackney, in his 35th year, Rev. John Dewhurst; a man whose superior acquirements and extensive erudition, was equalled only by his great modesty and simplicity of manners; to the latter qualities it is to be attributed that his merit was not more extensively known.

At

At the house of Michael Wodhull, esq. Thenford, co. Northampton, aged 75, Mrs. Ingram, of Wolford, co. Warwick.

Oct. 6. At the Grove, Windsor, Hon. Jane Colman, eldest daughter of E. C. esq.

At Harrietsham, Kent, in his 74th year, Rev. Robinson Hayward, A. M. rector of St. Mary-le-Strand.

At Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, aged 85, Rev. John King, patron and many years rector of that parish, wherein he had constantly resided for 60 years. He was educated at Westminster School, and Balliol college, Oxford, and was the only son of John K. an eminent physician at Stamford, and the learned Editor of Euripides.—He was fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

At Keith-hall, N. B. William Keith, Earl of Kintore, Lord Inverary, and Lord Falconer, of Haulkertown. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Anthony, now Earl of Kintore.

Oct. 7. At Sandwich, Kent, in her 63d year, Mrs. Mary Roberta Matson, widow of the late John M. esq. his Majesty's Chief Justice, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in the Island of Dominica. [See vol. LXXV. p. 1194.]

Oct. 10. In Fitzroy-sq. in his 21st year, the Hon. J. Wm. Dillon, youngest son of Viscount Dillon.

Oct. 13. At Waterbeach, Cambridgesh. aged 65, deservedly regretted, Rev. Wm. Williams, vicar of that parish. During a constant residence of 18 years, he was truly exemplary in the discharge of his several duties, as a sincere Christian, an active magistrate, a loyal subject, and a liberal friend to the poor.

At South Petherton, in his 71st year, regretted by all who knew him, Rev. Dr. Robins, 28 years vicar of that parish.

Oct. 16. At Hertford, in her 82d year, Baroness Dimsdale.

Oct. 17. At the house of his son-in-law (Wm. Burnie, esq. Russel-square), in his 78th year, Dr. James Lind, F. R. S. late physician at Windsor. He spent a long life in the pursuits of science, and the profession of physic, with honour to himself, and advantage to the publick.

Oct. 19. At Bedwell Park, Herts, in his 81st year, Culling Smith, esq. father of Sir Culling Smith, bart.

Oct. 20. After a painful and lingering illness, aged 64, Mary, the inestimable wife of Joseph Brown, M. D. Islington. This amiable lady was a singular instance of suffering probity, unassuming piety, and domestic excellence. Mrs. Brown was married upwards of 35 years, and never gave her husband pain but—when she was ill, and when she died.

At Packington, the Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford. His Lordship, after a hearty supper, and the usual performance of his devotions, went to bed, and was in the course of the night attacked by gout in his stomach, which caused his death. He was born July 4, 1751, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, May 9, 1777.—His lordship married Lady Louisa Thynne, daughter of the first Marquis of Bath; who died in 1797, and left 14 children. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Lord Guernsey.

ADDITIONS TO FORMER OBITUARIES.

Part I. p. 498. The late *Matthew Ford*, esq. of Seaford in Downshire, Ireland, was nephew to Thos. Knox, the first and present Viscount Northland; brother-in-law of the Countess of Darnley, and the Viscountesses De Vesci and Powerscourt; and Cousin-german of Mrs. Cassan, of Sheffield-hall, Maryboro', Queen's County, and also of the Hon. Thomas Knox, of Upper Grosvenor-street. The Irish family of Ford is equally distinguished for its noble connexions and eminent services to the country. Mr. Ford, the subject of this article, married several years since Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Lurgan, M. P. and sister of the before-mentioned Ladies Darnley, De Vesci, and Powerscourt. His father, Matthew Ford, esq. from whom he inherited the beautiful estate of Seaford, married Miss Elizabeth Knox, sister of Lord Northland; and his uncle was Colonel Ford, the illustrious hero of the plains of Plassey, one of whose daughters and coheiresses married Matthew Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, [brother of the late Stephen, a Counsellor at Calcutta, and High Sheriff of the same place, who was father of Mr. Stephen Hyde Cassan, now of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and a student of the Middle Temple.] The death of Mr. Ford's amiable and worthy lady, was some time ago duly recorded in our Obituary; as also that of Colonel Ford, who was lost on his passage to the East Indies, in the Aurora, together with Mr. Vansittart, father of the Rt. Hon. Nicholas (formerly at Cheam School), now Chancellor of the Exchequer. H. F.

Part II. p. 193 —By the death of *Robert Hunter*, Esq. of Kew, his family has sustained a most heavy loss, and society has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Hunter, who was descended from an antient and highly respectable family in Ayrshire, North Britain, quitted his native Country at an early period of life, and, engaging in commerce, in the course of a few years became one of the most eminent among the London Merchants. He was peculiarly fitted for the profession which he had chosen, being active, intelligent, and enterprising, and governed in all his transactions and conduct through life by the most inflexible integrity. In his desire to promote any public good, his zeal was unbounded; and he was remarkable

markable for selecting those objects from which no emolument was derived. He was, with Mr. Jonas Hanway, among the first framers and supporters of the Marine Society; an institution whose utility is now blended with the glory and prosperity of the country. Mr. Pitt, who was for many years in the habit of consulting him on commercial points, when the heavy calamities which befel the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada rendered it advisable for Parliament to advance a sum of money in Exchequer Bills, for the relief and support of the sufferers, begged Mr. Hunter to be one of the Commissioners; an office which, from public spirit, he cheerfully accepted. During the fourteen years which this commission lasted, his attendance was constant; and such was the caution, perseverance, and skill, with which these affairs were administered, and in which he took the lead, that although upwards of 1,400,000*l.* sterling passed through the office, the accounts were wound up without the loss of a single shilling, either of principal or interest. When the London Docks were first projected, Mr. Hunter was solicited to become a Director; and his indefatigable exertions and enlightened understanding, as every one concerned will bear testimony, largely contributed to the completion and prosperity of that splendid undertaking. He was sincerely attached to the laws and constitution of his country, from a matured and unshaken conviction, founded on his thorough knowledge of the history of mankind, that they were better calculated than any other system which had ever been framed, for the diffusion of general happiness, the security of personal freedom, and the perpetuation of national independence and glory. He was on most occasions a firm supporter of the Government, not from any selfish views, an influence which he ever disdained, but from a confident and well-grounded assurance, that it was justly, wisely, and beneficially administered. — In the disturbances which were excited in the time of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Hunter was one of the few who got up to St. James's with the Address; and he was among the original projectors of the celebrated declaration of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders, in the year 1795, which was attended with such advantageous effects, and which, indeed, imparted vigour and stability to the state. The last important public concern in which he was engaged, was as one of the Commissioners of the Royal Naval Asylum, which now makes a provision for 800 orphans, the children of those intrepid heroes who have fallen in the defence of their country. This was a cause calculated to call forth every warm and energetic feeling of a patriotic breast; and the interest which he took in the success of this munificent establishment was pursued with unabated ardour. Although he had reached a very advanced period of life, nothing but a total incapacity from illness, with which he was occasionally visited, could deter him from attending at the different Boards, where the maturity of his judgment and the advantages of his experience were ever acknowledged. In private life, he was amiable, cheerful, and entertaining, and, in the observance of every religious and moral duty, most scrupulously exact. He was a refuge to the indigent, a protector to the oppressed, and a counsellor to the inexperienced. His ample fortune enabled him to assist numerous petitioners; and the aid of his advice and the influence of his example were still more powerfully felt. He never courted notice, and even avoided popularity. Quite satisfied with a consciousness of discharging his duty, and with the respect and love of those to whom he was known, he sought no higher reward—and this reward he most abundantly obtained; for never did any man live more beloved and respected, or die more lamented and revered. Although he reached within two months of the advanced age of eighty, his body was still active, and he possessed his mental faculties, in their full vigour, to the last. He died, as he had lived, in perfect charity with all mankind, and in the full persuasion of receiving, by a blessed immortality, the reward of an useful, an honourable, and a blameless life. Mr. Hunter married, in the year 1762, Miss Lowis, the daughter of John Lowis, Esq. of the City of London; she was an amiable and accomplished woman, a faithful wife, and an affectionate mother. Their union lasted for 46 years. They had issue seven children, of whom four are still living, three sons and one daughter.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, on October 1812 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. —Birmingham Canal, 550*l.* with 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* half-yearly dividend, clear. — Swansea, 190*l.* with dividend 10*l.* per share clear. — Monmouth, 108*l.* — Leeds and Liverpool, 204*l.* with 4*l.* half-yearly dividend clear.—Grand Junction, 205*l.* 208*l.*—Old Union, 90*l.* —Kennet and Avon, 23*l.*—Huddersfield, 20*l.*—Ellesmere, 65*l.* — Lancaster, 22*l.*— Chelmer, 82*l.* to 86*l.* 13*s.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 20*l.*—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, 19*l.* ex dividend 7*s.*—London Dock Stock, 107*l.*—Globe Assurance, 105*l.*—Rock Assurance, 7*s.* Premium.—Sun Fire Assurance, 160*l.*—Sun Life, 5*l.* Premium.—English Copper Shares, 7*l.* — Strand Bridge, 43*l.* 10*s.* Discount. — Vauxhall Ditto, 44*l.* to 45*l.* 10*s.* Discount.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 40*l.*

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 22 to October 7, 1812.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males -	950	1863	Males -	836	1591
Females	913		Females	755	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 607

Peck Loaf 6*s.* 9*d.* 6s. 5*d.* 6*s.* 2*d.* 6*s.* 2*d.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*d.* per pound.

Between	2 and 5	204	50 and 60	114
	5 and 10	68	60 and 70	96
	10 and 20	53	70 and 80	63
	20 and 30	91	80 and 90	36
	30 and 40	125	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	128		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	119	1	57	3	54	7	55	9	92	0
Surrey	120	4	60	8	53	9	49	4	104	0
Hertford	113	4	68	0	55	8	50	2	86	6
Bedford	109	10	72	0	53	5	48	7	69	7
Huntingd.	107	5	00	0	55	9	38	0	71	10
Northam.	115	0	80	6	60	6	47	8	84	0
Rutland	108	6	00	0	65	0	00	0	78	0
Leicester	113	0	75	4	60	3	46	3	73	10
Nottingh.	111	8	64	0	65	2	45	8	85	0
Derby	117	4	00	0	66	6	49	0	78	0
Stafford	117	5	00	0	57	9	39	10	84	2
Salop	115	2	74	0	63	1	44	2	00	0
Hereford	99	8	67	2	55	0	34	7	61	6
Worcester	116	7	62	9	63	4	52	3	73	0
Warwick	123	9	00	0	70	9	54	10	85	2
Wilts	111	8	61	0	60	2	46	0	100	0
Berks	114	10	65	0	55	8	47	2	90	4
Oxford	107	1	00	0	54	2	48	11	74	8
Bucks	119	4	00	0	56	3	48	2	77	10
Brecon	115	1	80	6	67	2	37	4	00	0
Montgom.	108	0	00	0	00	0	44	6	00	0
Radnor	106	0	00	0	57	5	38	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

110 1|70 8|57 8|41 10|82 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

103 4|64 0|47 6|39 9|77 6

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....106 7|69 3|54 11|40 9|81 5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	111	0	73	0	54	6	45	6	91	6
Kent	116	4	64	6	56	0	49	0	78	8
Sussex	108	0	00	0	52	0	40	7	00	0
Suffolk	96	9	00	0	48	11	37	4	53	11
Camb.	102	5	54	0	43	0	36	9	72	0
Norfolk	97	1	60	0	47	3	39	0	00	0
Lincoln	104	11	58	5	57	11	39	2	79	8
York	109	3	80	9	66	6	49	0	95	9
Durham	109	4	00	0	56	0	45	10	00	0
Northum.	100	7	86	0	47	2	40	4	00	0
Cumberl.	97	6	86	0	58	0	40	5	00	0
Westmor.	117	6	96	0	57	7	48	0	00	0
Lancaster	111	10	00	0	00	0	47	9	00	0
Chester	103	6	00	0	00	0	43	5	00	0
Flint	110	0	00	0	75	3	43	6	00	0
Denbigh	116	4	00	0	72	6	36	10	00	0
Anglesea	000	0	00	0	50	0	37	6	00	0
Carnarv.	109	4	00	0	56	0	40	0	00	0
Merionet.	120	0	00	0	66	6	40	0	00	0
Cardigan	104	0	00	0	56	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	90	7	00	0	50	9	20	4	00	0
Carmarth	107	5	00	0	58	6	26	0	00	0
Glamorg.	103	10	00	0	52	6	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	123	5	00	0	71	3	58	9	00	0
Somerset	116	8	00	0	59	0	32	8	88	0
Monmo.	113	5	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	110	0	00	0	46	2	32	0	00	0
Cornwall	100	7	00	0	51	3	30	2	00	0
Dorset	110	2	00	0	55	2	32	0	100	0
Hants	105	6	00	0	52	8	46	0	86	4

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 26:

Fine per Sack 105*s.* to 110*s.* Seconds 100*s.* to 105*s.* Bran per Q. 18*s.* to 20*s.* Pollard 30*s.* to 34*s.* New Rape Seed 60*l.* to 63*l.* per last.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Oct. 12 to Oct. 17. Total 7218 Quarters. Average 108*s.* 5¾*d.*—0*s.* 0¾*d.* higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 17, 47*s.* 5*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 21, 45*s.* 5¾*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 26:

Kent Bags	10*l.* 0*s.* to 14*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	11*l.* 11*s.* to 16*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	10*l.* 0*s.* to 14*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	10*l.* 0*s.* to 14*l.* 14*s.*
Essex Ditto	10*l.* 0*s.* to 14*l.* 0*s.*	Farnham Ditto	16*l.* 0*s.* to 25*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 26:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Straw 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 19*s.* Straw 2*l.* 1*s.* Clover 7*l.* 10*s.*—Smithfield, Old Hay 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Straw 2*l.* 6*s.* Clover 7*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, October 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Mutton	4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts about 3,600.	Calves 130.
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 16,000.	Pigs 300.
Pork	4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*		

COALS, October 26: Newcastle 40*s.* 9*d.* to 53*s.*—Sunderland 42*s.* 3*d.* to 44*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 104*s.* Mottled 118*s* Curd 122*s.* CANDLES, 14*s.* 6*d.* per Dozen. Moulds 16*s.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5*s.* 10*d.* Clare 5*s.* 10*d.* Whitechapel 5*s.* 9*d.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1812.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per C. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. (3½d.)	Ex. Bills. (3¼d.)	Omnium.
1	—	—	58¼	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	8 dis.	3 pr.	2 dis.	4¼ pr.
2	—	—	57⅞	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 dis.	4 pr.	2 dis.	3¾ pr.
3	—	—	57⅞	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 dis.	pr.	3 dis.	3⅝ pr.
4	Sunday															
5	—	—	57¾	—	87⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 dis.	3 pr.	4 dis.	3⅞ pr.
6	—	—	57⅞	—	87⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 dis.	par.	4 dis.	4 pr.
7	—	—	58¼	—	88⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	58½	10 dis.	1 pr.	3 dis.	4⅜ pr.
8	—	—	58½	—	88½	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	7 dis.	3 pr.	1 dis.	4¼ pr.
9	—	—	58½	—	88⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	4 pr.	2 dis.	4¾ pr.
10	—	—	58⅜	—	88¾	—	85½	—	—	164¼	62¼	—	2 dis.	5 pr.	1 dis.	4⅝ pr.
11	Sunday															
12	—	57¼	58⅜	72¾	89⅛	14⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	4¾ pr.
13	216¾	56⅞	58⅛	72⅝	89	14 13/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 dis.	5 pr.	2 pr.	4¼ pr.
14	—	57⅛	58⅜	72¾	89⅛	14⅞	—	—	—	—	62	—	1 dis.	6 pr.	3 pr.	4⅜ pr.
15	216	57⅛	58⅜	73	89¼	14⅞	—	—	—	163	—	—	2 dis.	6 pr.	3 pr.	4⅜ pr.
16	215	57½	58⅜	73	89⅜	14⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	6 pr.	4 pr.	4¼ pr.
17	—	57	58¼	73	89⅜	14⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	6 pr.	3 pr.	4⅜ pr.
18	Sunday															
19	—	57⅛	58¼	73	89½	14⅞	—	—	—	—	62	—	4 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	4¼ pr.
20	214	57	58⅛	73	89½	14⅞	—	—	—	163½	—	—	4 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	4¼ pr.
21	—	57⅜	58⅜	73¼	89¾	14 15/16	—	—	—	—	—	57	4 dis.	4 pr.	1 pr.	4½ pr.
22	212½	57¼	58⅜	73¼	89⅞	14 15/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 dis.	5 pr.	par	4½ pr.
23	213½	57⅜	58½	73⅜	90	14 15/16	—	—	—	163	—	—	4 dis.	5 pr.	1 pr.	4¾ pr.
24	—	57⅝	58⅞	73⅝	90¼	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 dis.	5 pr.	3 pr.	5¼ pr.
25	Sunday															
26	Holiday															
27	214¾	57⅝	58⅝	73½	90¼	15							4 dis.	4 pr.	2 pr.	5⅛ pr.
28	Holiday															
29	215	57¾	58¾	73⅝	90⅜	15	—	—	—	163¼	—	—		6 pr.	par.	5¼ pr.
30																
31																

Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.]

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