

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For JANUARY, 1813.

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Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

SEEING a Letter in your Magazine for December 1812, signed "N.S." with a conjecture respecting the Author of *Junius*, namely, that it was William Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne,—I desire to give some reasons which militate against that conjecture.

I grant that there are some circumstances in its favour: that he was certainly a man of superior talents, as well as knowledge and information; and that he was well acquainted with public men and the public measures which were transacting within the ten years when *Junius* wrote, namely from 1762 to 1772 inclusive; that he was also, according to Mr. Park's opinion, quoted by you, an orator, a liberal patron of the arts, and a most amiable man in private life; that he had an accurate knowledge of the history and constitution of his own, and of the state of other countries; and that he was a profound politician. I believe also, that he was a sincere lover of his Country; friendly to Ireland, in which he had a large property as well as in England; and very hostile also to every species of oppression either in public or private life. Nor do I think it can give the least offence to the friends of that illustrious Nobleman, by endeavouring to place on his brow a sprig of that laurel which the ablest writer of the age might have proudly worn.

I admit too, that Lord S. was, from the first to the latest period of his life, a man of great ambition; and that he got the best information, both at home and abroad, of what was passing in the world. I admit also, that it is not inconsistent with the opinion of his being the Author, that his name might have been used in such terms as could not have been by him, *unless for the purpose of setting suspicion at rest*,—an observation which applies equally to

Lord George Sackville, and to any other of the numerous persons who are conjectured to be the Author.

I know that, notwithstanding the great merit of that Nobleman in public life, and the great services that he has rendered to the State, not only by his liberal endeavours on many occasions to serve his Country, but by many of his actions, particularly by effecting a Peace in the Autumn of 1782 both with France and with the United States of America, at a time when this Country was in the greatest difficulties, and in a great dilemma, owing to the violence of parties having in the Spring of that year tied up the hands of the Sovereign, and consequently of the Country, from carrying on an *offensive* war with America, so that it was impossible to proceed with the war except under the greatest disadvantage;—I am aware that, notwithstanding this eminent service, which produced the famous Coalition between two great Statesmen, who had for ten years never agreed upon any thing before, the Noble Lord has been ever since loaded with the most unmerited calumny by the numerous partizans of those two great men, who thus made him a sacrifice. I also know that, from a certain too great forwardness of manner, and precocity of discourse, a great degree of insincerity and duplicity has been imputed to him; whereas those who have known him well bear ample testimony to his many distinguished virtues.

The principal idea of "N. S." in attributing the "Letters of *Junius*" to the Earl of Shelburne, is from a comparison of the *fac-simile* letters published by Mr. Woodfall, with a short note from his Lordship, in which, he says, there are some shades of resemblance. This alone, he confesses, would be an insufficient ground for the supposition he has adopted. In 1763, he was sworn of the Privy Council,



Council, at the age of 26, and made First Lord of Trade. In July 1766, he was appointed Secretary of State in the Southern Department, and resigned with Lord Chatham in Oct. 1768.

It is well known, that the Author of Junius assumed that name long before he wrote in the "Public Advertiser" under that title, which was in January 1769. He had written to Mr. Woodfall under different signatures since April 1767, and probably had written in other Newspapers previous to that time.—It has been seen that Lord S. had been in several high situations since the year 1763, besides having been Aide-de-camp to his Majesty in 1760; and, having been an M. P. before, he succeeded his father as Lord Wycombe and Earl of Shelburne in May 1761. Being appointed Secretary of State in July 1766, with the Earl of Chatham Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Grafton First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Camden Chancellor;—it is a strong proof of their opinion of his principles as well as his abilities, and very unlikely he should so soon have taken up his pen to decry them individually and collectively; in which latter capacity he himself was involved. Besides, Lord S. was a man of an immense property both in England and Ireland; and it is not likely he should descend to the situation of an anonymous scribbler in a Newspaper; being a man too of a very high mind, as well as of great personal spirit and courage, as he evinced upon more than one occasion. That his abilities were not unequal to this work, if he had condescended to have engaged in it, must be allowed; but it was by no means compatible with the dignity of his character.

With regard to the similarity of hands, it is certainly a very fallacious ground; I myself having seen many score letters of that Nobleman to different persons, and all very different from any of the *fac-similes* given by Mr. Woodfall.

I wish, Mr. Urban, I could give assistance, in my conjectures concerning this anonymous Writer; though I by no means agree with him in all his positions. He certainly must have had very authentic as well as minute information of every thing going on in the political world; but I do not

think he is one of the *first-rate* characters he is supposed to be, as Lord George Sackville, Mr. Burke, &c.; though he might have had information from many or all of them at different times, and may have been connected with some of them in politics.

I ought to apologize for this long Epistle; and therefore will subscribe myself for the present, JUNIOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

YOU well know the great moralist Dr. Johnson's opinion both of Junius, and of the tendency of his writings; and you well recollect that he offered him battle; yet, whatever was his reason, Junius never returned to the field, but laid down his arms.

His celebrated Letters have run through many editions; the last of which, by Mr. Woodfall, you have with great impartiality reviewed; and have likewise admitted in the front of your Magazine for December, an interesting Letter relative to the supposed Author.

Really, Mr. Urban, I could not help imagining I saw your old acquaintance the Doctor with your book close to his eye, exclaiming, "What! has *Sylvanus* quite forgotten me? that Junius engrosses so many pages of his Miscellany.—Ah! he appears again, and on my *old ground* too, now I no more can meet him!"

G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

FROM the singular coincidence of the two following Letters (the first of which has appeared in "The Morning Herald," and the other in "The Morning Post," Jan. 15,) with that in your last Volume, p. \*499, (which neither of the Writers appears to have seen) you will perhaps think them worth transcribing. It will be candid, at the same time, to insert the subsequent letter of refutation.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

1. "JUNIUS.—It is said, that the Author of the celebrated Letters under this signature has been positively ascertained; and that they were written by the Marquis of Lansdowne, father of the present Nobleman who bears that title. The secret, it appears, was not discovered by its connexion with any political affairs; but by some verses in the possession of a Lady, who had a copy of them before they



they were transmitted to the Printer for publication, and the hand-writing of the Marquis is ascertained without the possibility of a doubt. It is well known, that the Marquis was long suspected of being the Author; and it is by no means improbable that he wrote the letters in conjunction with his intimate friends Dunning and Colonel Barre, the one supplying the legal knowledge, and the other many of the bitter sarcasms which were spread through them, and which are quite in the manner of the Colonel, who also probably furnished the military information. Junius's declaration, that he was the sole depositary of his own secret, is entitled to little confidence; as he could fully rely on the fidelity of such associates, particularly as they were as much interested in the concealment as himself."

2. "On the leaf preceding the title-page of a very curious old book which lately came into my possession, the following memorandum is written; which, if true, discloses a secret that has long held the literary world in suspense:

'The Letters commonly called *Junius*, which have made so much noise in the world, were the production of Malagrida, well known in the political circles as *the Jesuit*, whose principles and abilities exactly qualified him, morally and literally, for such performances. This intriguing Statesman was but young when he set out on this career; and his *petty* name corresponded with the signature which he assumed. (Signed) J.'

"There are many of your Readers, who will perfectly understand this designation; which, if correct, and I have every reason to believe it to be so, renders it highly probable, that the Author, while living, *durst* never disclose his name. CENTINEL."

"*Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 18.*

3. "For a decisive refutation of the conjecture contained in your Paper of this day, as well as in the last month's Gentleman's Magazine, that the Earl of Shelburne (designated by the nick-name of *Malagrida*) was the Author of Junius's Letters, it would be quite enough to read the character given of that Nobleman by Junius, in one of his best letters, under the signature of *Atticus*\*, in vol. III. p. 173, of Woodfall's new edition. But, in addition to this, it may be truly observed, that his Lordship's style, either of public speaking or of writing,

\* On this part of the transaction, see vol. LXXXII. p. \*500.—EDIT.

bore no resemblance to that of Junius; and lastly, that their hand-writings were equally dissimilar. A. P. R."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.  
**W**HEN we consider the general opulence of the inhabitants of this truly fortunate Country,—fortunate in escaping the horrors of Revolution and foreign invasion, the scourge of three-fourths of the world;—it is very natural to wish that England might be equally distinguished for the cultivation of the *Fine Arts*, as it is for all the useful and necessary comforts of life, for manufactures, commerce, and arms.

The Readers of your widely-circulated pages must observe with pleasure, that a new æra has occurred in regard to one part of the subject now under consideration. The general taste which has prevailed of late years for travelling and exploring the rich scenes presented to our view in all parts of the Empire, in the ruins of religious houses and castles, frequently situated in places abounding with all the luxuriance of rocks, mountains, wood, and water, has insensibly formed numerous artists, amateurs, and admirers of topographical delineations; whose ideas being ardently directed to the subject, a correctness of judgment was generated, which led to a power of discriminating on the merits of each effort of the pencil and graver offered to public view; and the result is, that even mediocrity will not satisfy now, where error and coarseness formerly met with approbation. This may be exemplified by referring to any tour, county history, or work of that nature, published previous to the year 1760, and comparing the miserable bird's eye views (composed of objects little less ludicrous in their arrangement of perspective than Hogarth's plate to illustrate such errors) engraved in a raw style almost without shading, and perfectly innocent of every graphic charm, with the rich and correct engravings of recent time, abounding with touches that evidently spring from the same source whence originate the noblest traits of the pencil.

It is sufficient for the present purpose, to draw the attention to these facts, and the very numerous engravings



ings of cathedrals and religious and castellated ruins, to shew the truth of the preceding remarks; and it will incontestably prove, that a taste for the Arts has arisen, which, if properly encouraged, will in due time spread into all the ramifications of which they are susceptible; and here we may refer for an example to the grand and expensive engravings of public events so greatly multiplied within the last thirty years, which do honour to England, the artists, and the liberality of their purchasers.

A rich source still remains for the universal improvement of our knowledge of the Fine Arts, in the treasures we possess of many of the finest works of the antient masters, honourably procured by purchase from their original possessors, and now forming different and most valuable collections in the houses of the noble and the opulent. The Italians long since offered us an inviting example, by perpetuating their best pictures with the graver; and the French deserve honourable mention for their graphic copies of various cabinets in their own country; nor must it be forgotten, that the English have made solitary attempts in this way, and of great excellence, but want of encouragement from the publick paralyzed their efforts.

It cannot but be acknowledged, that no more certain way is practicable to improve the judgment in drawing and colouring, than by a minute and critical examination of the Works of the celebrated Continental Painters, whose labours are an aggregate of all that is excellent in art, or attainable by man. That examination being in a great measure necessarily denied to the publick at large, it was highly desirable that some measure should be resorted to in order to obviate this difficulty; and fortunately for the future hopes of the artist and his admirers, and of the country, a liberal spirit of enterprise has suggested, and in part accomplished, a plan, by which numbers of the community will be supplied with close and accurate copies in engraving of all that is estimable in this way in England.

Had the patronage afforded to the undertaking alluded to been less brilliant and imposing, it would have been no great proof of despondency

to have feared an abrupt termination of the labours of the artists employed; but when the King, Queen, and six other members of the Royal Family, and Ferdinand the Fourth of Sicily, appear, with a long list of the noble and affluent, as patrons and subscribers, it is only reasonable to look forward to the completion of the design. Longman and Co. Booksellers, White and Cochrane, Cadell and Davies, and P. W. Tomkins, are the Publishers. W. Y. Ottley, esq. F. S. A. conducts the series from the Marquis of Stafford's collection, and remarks on each picture, which he arranges according to schools, and in chronological order. And thus the generous and patriotic spirit of the Marquis enables the proprietors to offer the publick the contents of his superb gallery, under the title of "The British Gallery of Pictures. First Series."

The second Series consists of Engravings of the finest Paintings of the old Masters, selected from the most admired productions of Raffaello, Giulio Romano, Andrea del Sarto, Corregio, Parmigiano, Baroccio, Tiziano, Giorgione, Annibale Caracci, Dominichino, Guido, Salvator Rosa, Reubens, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Teniers, Ostade, Rembrandt, Gherard Dow, Paul Potter, Cuyp, &c.; and those are derived from various collections of Noblemen and Gentlemen, whose public spirit keeping pace with that of the Noble Marquis just named, has permitted copies of them to be taken. This Series is accompanied with descriptions historical and critical by Henry Tresham, esq. R. A.; the executive part under the management of Mr. Tomkins, Historical Engraver to Her Majesty. Those impressions which are coloured are done from the copies in a manner so truly rich, faithful, and original, that they are as nearly equal to the picture as it is possible the different branches of the Arts employed will permit; and the amateur will undoubtedly appreciate them accordingly.

As it is incumbent upon each individual of the State to promote, as far as in him lies, the honour of the Country, a description of this splendid National Undertaking must prove acceptable to those who have not yet seen it, from one who is in no manner known to the persons employed in its execution.



execution. It is dedicated to the King as Patron, the Prince of Wales Vice-Patron, the Earl of Dartmouth President, and the rest of the Noblemen and Gentlemen Governors of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom; and the dedication (with the rest of the letter-press beautifully printed) is composed in the following elegant terms:

“The utility of cultivating the arts of elegance, the delight they afford the human mind, the importance they maintain in the empire of commerce, the splendour they diffuse round a throne dignified by the protection of genius and the support of virtue, were considerations which impelled us to solicit the privilege of laying at our Sovereign’s feet *The British Gallery of Pictures*; a work commenced under the Royal patronage, and with permission humbly dedicated to your Majesty, &c.”

The task assumed by the undertakers is almost Herculean, but by no means unattainable, as is confirmed by the vast works recently achieved both in Literature and the Arts by persons less favourably situated in respect to patronage. Well, indeed, however, may the task be termed Herculean, which is to comprise a Series of descriptive Catalogues of the Picture-Galleries of these Kingdoms, illustrated by small engravings of the principal Pictures contained in them. The Pictures destined to compose one plate are selected from the same school, and from the same collection; and that no obstacle might arise to disconcert this part of their plan by the intervention of small collections and perplexing subdivisions, the Conductor has divided the Italian Painters into two great classes, under the denomination of the Schools of Upper and of Lower Italy.

As the Schools of Lower Italy revived the Art of Painting, that class is assigned the first place in the Catalogue, including the Works of the Painters of Florence, Siena, and every other part of Tuscany, with those of Rome and Naples. The almost inseparable connexion of these Schools makes the arrangement the more appropriate. The Schools of Bologna, Parma, Milan, Genoa, and Venice, and all the States North of Tuscany, compose the Second Class of Upper

Italy. The Schools of Germany, Switzerland, Flanders, and Holland, form the Third Class of the Catalogue. The Works of the Spanish Painters will be the Fourth: the Fifth the French; and the Sixth will contain a selection of the best Works of the British School.

And now, Mr. Urban, with your permission this subject shall be resumed and concluded in your next Number. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

THE underwritten was copied some years ago from a brass plate upon a very old tomb in St. Peter’s Church-yard, Dorchester. Some of the verses seem to have been imitated by Pope, and may perhaps be not unworthy a place in your Magazine.

“D. I. O. M.

Maria Gollop,  
uxor D. Johannis Gollop, filia D. Philippi  
Stanly,

hujus Dorcestriæ Mercatorum,  
annos 29 nata, octenis nupta,  
Strodæ in Netherbury, amœnæ sedis  
Gollopensis,  
raptim mortua Maii 25, 1682,  
eodemque mensis die sepulta quo mari-  
tata,

tribus filiis unâ hic sepultis  
totidemque apud vivos feliciter relictis,  
mortalitatis exuvias lætè deponens,  
lætioresque resurrectionem pientissimè  
expectans,

Flebilis hic recubat fati sub tegmine:  
nunquam

Fecerat heu! mœstos nî tumultata  
suos.

Urbanæ pietatis erat mentisque capacis,  
Innocisque placens moribus, uxor  
amans;

Sacra dies thalamo fuerat, quæ sacra  
sepulchro;

Digna viro vixit, mortua digna Deo.”

Yours, &c.

J. K. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 26.

FINDING that Mr. Nelson has left untouched the following subject, I earnestly request from some of your numerous Readers, who are friendly and well disposed to the prosperity and success of our Church Establishment, their information upon a subject of some novelty in the order of our ecclesiastical discipline, where there is evidently a clashing of interest.

The simple question which I have to propose is, in what manner, as a



son of the Church, and a liege subject of the State, I may divide the twenty-four hours on the 24th day of February next; so that I may religiously observe the solemn Fast of that day, religiously also observe the Festival of St. Matthew, and rejoice with loyal joy upon the commemoration of the Birth-day of the Duke of Cambridge.  
Yours, &c. ECCLESIAE PERSONA.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.  
IF that excellent Scholar and elegant Draftsman the Rev. Michael Tyson, B. D. who was presented in 1778 to the Rectory of Lamborn in Essex, and died in 1780, has any Epitaph in that Church, the communication of it, through the very useful medium of your Magazine, will be esteemed a singular favour.

Allow me also to ask for any biographical particulars of Robert

Houblyn, esq. the Collector of a famous Library sold a few years ago by Leigh and Sotheby.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.  
CAN any of your numerous Correspondents favour me with the Christian name and place of residence of Burton\*, father to George Burton, esq. who married — Wright of Tissington, co. Derby, between 1650 and 1660? It is supposed that the latter resided some years at Bakewell.

Yours, &c. B. B.

\* Probably George Burton, a younger brother of William the Historian, and of Robert, author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy." He was lord of a moiety of the manor of Bedworth, in the parish of Higham, co. Leicester, and died in 1642, æt. 63. See the History of that County, IV. 635.—EDIT.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney.  
From Jan. 1st to 21st, 1813.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Evap. 100ths of inch.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Wind.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.				
Jan. 1	45	40	30.05	29.82		—	—	S.
2	44	35	30.21	30.15	1.58	—	—	S.
3	40	33	30.35	30.30	1.54	—	—	S.
4	40	35	30.35	30.22	1.50	—	—	S.
5	41	41	30.20	30.05	1.50	—	—	S.
6	52	41	29.85	29.75	1.70	—	—	S. W.
7	45	43	29.75	29.52	1.55	10	—	S.
8	46	28	29.52	29.35	1.40	—	—	S. W.
9	40	29		29.70		—	—	W.—N. E.
10	38	23	29.95			—	—	N. E.
11	37	29	29.80	29.70	1.30	—	—	S.
12	35	30	29.80	29.75		—	—	S.—S. S. E.
13	35	32	29.65	29.55		—	—	S.—S. E.
14	38	32	29.71	29.61		—	—	S. E.—E.—N.
15	40	27	29.95	29.82	1.30	—	—	S. E.
16	41	33	30.10	29.95		—	—	N. E.
17	34	26	30.25			—	—	S. E.
18	32	29	30.12	30.04		—	—	S. E.
19	31	29	30.30	30.10	1.30	—	—	S. E.
20	33	30	30.35	30.30	1.30	—	—	E.
21	32	30	30.45	30.35		20	—	E.

OBSERVATIONS.

Jan. 1. Clouded and foggy. 2. Foggy and cloudy; some large indistinct features of *Cirrocumulus* early. 3. Thick fog in the morning. 4. Cloudy and foggy. 5. Cloudy and foggy; the Barometer fell at night, which became warmer with S. W. wind, so that the *minimum* of the Thermometer happened 11 P. M. and the heat increased through the night. 6. Cloudy and misty, with wind from the S. W. 7. Foggy and calm, windy and rain by night. 8. Foggy morning; fair day. 9. White frost, followed by rain. At night, about 7 o'clock, a *Lunar Halo*. 10. Clear frosty day. 11. Frosty and cloudy. 12. Cloudy and snow. 13. Some rain in the middle of day. 14. Cloudy. 15, 16, and 17. Cold and snowy. 18. Cloudy and snow. 19. Cold and cloudy. 20. Cold East Wind\*. 21. Cold windy day, and cloudy; a little snow by night.

Clapton, 22d Jan. 1813.

THOMAS FORSTER.

\* The diurnal range of the Thermometer has been very slow for several days.









D. Parkes delin: Sep: 15. 1812.

J. Basire sculp.

To WILLIAM HUTTON Esq: F.A.S. whose Historical & Topographical Works have tended so much to illustrate our National Antiquities, this View of the ROMAN WALL at Wroxeter, com. Salop, is respectfully inscribed by D. Parkes.



Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 14.*

HAVING often been solicited by my antiquarian friends to make a drawing of the Roman Wall at Wroxeter, co. Salop, I have at last complied with their requests; and I do not know a more eligible repository for it than Mr. Urban's. This very curious remain of antiquity is situated in the Hundred of Bradford South, about five miles South East of Shrewsbury. The wall represented is  $24\frac{3}{4}$  yards long, and about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards high. The drawing shews the South side of the wall; the North side has a smoother surface, with rows or strata of Roman brick; under the second, fourth, and sixth strata of brick are holes, as for scaffolds. Roman coins are often ploughed up, chiefly of the lower empire, and are usually called *Dinders*, probably a corruption of *Denarii*. Several urns have been discovered three or four feet below the surface; also tessellated pavements, and sepulchral stones, inscribed, two of which are preserved in the library at the Free-schools in Shrewsbury, and another since discovered is placed against the vicarage house for the inspection of the curious. As I anticipate a hope that the venerable Antiquary to whom I have inscribed the view, will visit this spot, and favour the publick with the result of his observations on this once famous city, which has never yet been properly noticed; I shall withhold any further observations for the present. Where can be found a person more qualified for such investigation, than he who walked 601 miles to ascertain the boundary of the Wall which once divided England and Scotland? Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Bedford, Dec. 16.*

IN the Commentators to whom students in Divinity are usually referred for the history of the Canon of Scripture, no mention, that I recollect, is made of any version of the Psalms containing a greater number than one hundred and fifty. The Bishop of Lincoln (Tomline), in his *Elements of Theology*, vol. 1. p. 100, speaking of the Book of Psalms, says, "The Hebrew copies, and the Septuagint Version of this book, contain the same number of Psalms: only the Septuagint Translators have, for some

GENT. MAG. *January, 1813.*

reason which does not appear, thrown the 9th and 10th into one, as also the 114th and 115th; and have divided the 116th and 147th each into two." His Lordship does not make the least allusion to an extra Psalm, which is in my copy of the Septuagint version, Cantabr. 1665. The title to that Psalm describes it, as "*written by David's own hand, on conquering Goliath in single combat;*" but it adds that this Psalm is ἐξῶθεν τῆ ἀριθμῆ, meaning, I suppose, beyond the canonical number of 150.

As this Psalm is not to be found in our translation of the Bible, nor in the Psalter of our Liturgy, I presume it is generally deemed apocryphal. To those of your Readers who have not an opportunity of reading it in the version of the LXX, I send the following attempt at a literal translation, having only ventured to supply a supposed ellipsis (of *of me* and *to me*) in the third verse:

#### PSALM CLI.

"Written by David's own hand, when he had fought with Goliath in single combat."

1. I was \* the least among my brethren, and the youngest in my father's house: I was the shepherd of my father's flock.

2. My hands formed instruments of musick; and my fingers played on the psaltery.

3. And who shall speak (of me) unto my Lord? The Lord himself, he hearkeneth (unto me).

4. He sent forth his messenger, and took me away from my father's flock: and he anointed me with the oil of his unction.

5. My brothers were tall and beautiful: but my Lord delighted not in them.

6. I went out to meet the Alien: and he cursed me by his idols.

7. But I having drawn out his sword, cut off his head: and I took away the reproach from the sons of Israel.

To Readers of the Bible I need not point out the coincidence of each verse in this Psalm with the History of David. The word ὄργανον, in the beginning of the second verse, is the same that is used in Ps. cl. 4, and in Amos vi. 5.; and the Prophet, probably alluding to this Psalm, says:

\* v. 1. μικρος, little, small.



“Ye who invent to yourselves instruments of musick (*ὄργανα*) like David.”

On referring to Calmet's Dictionary, since writing the above, I find that he says this 151st Psalm is not to be found either in the Hebrew, the Chaldee, or the Vulgate; but that it is in the Syriac, in most of the Greek versions, in the Arabic, in the Anglo-Saxon, and in the Greek Liturgies. Calmet adds, that he has given a Latin and a French translation of it at the end of his Commentary on the Psalms: as I do not possess that Commentary, I wish some of your Readers would send a copy of those translations for insertion in your Magazine; as I have some doubts as to the exact meaning of the third verse.

3. Καὶ τις ἀναγγελεῖ τῷ Κυρίῳ μὲ;  
Αὐτὸς Κύριος, αὐτὸς ἠτακῆν.

3. And who shall announce to my Lord? The Lord himself, he hearkeneth.

Yours, &c. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΣ.

Mr. URBAN, Bedford, Dec. 21.

IN looking over a French Prayer-Book, printed at St. Brieuc in 1798, for the use of Roman Catholics, I was struck by the translation of the Lord's Prayer contained in it; and I would beg the favour of some of your Readers who are well versed in Hellenistick Greek to inform me, whether the word *Βασιλεία* is not better rendered, as they have done, by the word *Règne* (reign, or government), than it would have been by *Royaume*, (kingdom):—whether *ἄρτον ἐπιέσιον* is better translated there, *le pain dont nous avons besoin chaque jour*, than it would have been by *pain quotidien*, daily bread:—and whether *μὴ εἰσενεγκῆς ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμὸν*, will admit the sense there given, *ne nous laissez point succomber à la tentation*; suffer us not to yield to temptation.

I also beg leave to point out an expression in our Prayer-Book, taken from the Romish Liturgy: “*Domine, non secundum peccata nostra facias nobis, neque secundum iniquitates nostras retribuas nobis*; where all ambiguity would have been avoided by translating literally, *deal not with us according to our sins*, &c. instead of *deal not with us after our sins*.

In the Litany “*ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum*,” our sins of old, our former sins, is most unaccountably rendered, the sins of our Fore-fathers; the Compilers of our Liturgy seem to have read the passage *nostrorum antiquorum*.

In the Nicene Creed, the original has “*et unam sanctam, Catholicam, et Apostolicam Ecclesiam*,” *je crois une Eglise sainte, Catholique, et Apostolique*. Our Translators omit the word *holy*, and supply the ellipsis by “*I believe in*;” but I think it would have been better left unsupplied, as believing *in* one Catholic Church admits a sense not intended; that of confiding in the infallibility of the Church. The manner in which the French translation supplies this ellipsis is not liable to this objection: “*Je crois une Eglise*,” &c. meaning only, “*I believe in the existence of*,” &c.

In the 95th, or Invitatory Psalm, the 10th verse in the Vulgate is: “*Quadraginta annos proximus fui generationi huic*:” *I was near*, alluding to the Jehovah-Angel accompanying the Israelites in the wilderness. This is a material difference from the Hebrew and Septuagint: “*Forty years was I grieved with*.”

In the Te Deum of St. Ambrose, it would, perhaps, have been better also to have translated literally, “*Tu, devicto Mortis aculeo*,” the sting of Death, rather than the sharpness of death. It is a quotation from St. Paul, speaking of our Saviour's victory over Sin, the sting of Death.

In examining the Liturgies of the Greek Church, from whence a great part of ours is taken, a strong proof occurs of the spuriousness of the disputed passage in 1 John, v. 7, 8. Towards the end of the *Μυσική Θεωρία*, composed by Germanus, Patriarch of Constantinople, about the Eighth Century, and forming part of the Greek Ritual; when he speaks of the custom of using *hot* water in the mixed elements of their Eucharist, as representing the blood and water flowing *warm* from our Saviour's side at his Crucifixion, he quotes the three witnesses of St. John in these words: *Τρεῖς εἰσὶν οἱ μαρτυρῆντες, τὸ Πνεῦμα, τὸ ὕδωρ, καὶ τὸ αἷμα, καὶ οἱ τρεῖς ἕς τὸ ἓν εἰσὶν.* thus clearly proving, that the Patriarch of Constantinople, a firm believer in the Trinity, did not admit the



the passage about the heavenly witnesses into his Canon of Scripture; nor is it even now to be found in the authorised copies of the Eastern Church. My copy of the Greek Liturgy is printed at Rome, anno 1526.

Yours, &c. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΣ.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

**Y**OUR work affords in many places considerable help towards a better Translation of the Bible; and it would seem that our own alteration of language in a lapse of centuries, with an acquired knowledge of Oriental customs, demands one loud enough.

The 8th v. 3d c. of Zephaniah is but weakly rendered into English, and no wonder; the venerable scholars employed must have been inspired in those days, to forestall elucidation by Missionaries and Travellers. In a Hebrew Primer sold by a classical Dealer, a change of words has been ventured on by the Compiler; with what greater perspicuity, your Readers must be left to judge.

The Bible can be compared with this Primer, which gives us,

“Therefore wait ye for me, sayth Jehovah, until the day of my rising to the prey: for my determination (is) to gather the nations for my assembling the kingdoms to pour upon them my indignation, (even) all the fierceness of my anger:” &c. &c.

That portion of this verse following *anger* in both, as now translated, has no relation to this especial commination at all. The words might become a separate verse, or might be tagged to any other verse of the chapter with equal propriety.

In the East Indies, a district of many miles round is beat up for game and beasts of prey. These, at length, get enclosed within toils, and to such secure places the Prince with his courtiers goes to kill, &c. Now, customs in India reign invariable; what the grandsires did, is a rule for the living generation, and most probably ever will be for those to come.

I take occasion to call the command in this verse *The Original Royal Hunt*. Our Hebrew words literally explain the mode; viz.

“Therefore wait ye with me, sayth THE LORD, until that day I rise to the prey: for my determination (is) to collect multitudes, to gather me up the

kingdoms to pour upon them mine indignation, (even) my whole fierce wrath: as though in the fire of my jealousy all the earth was about to be devoured.”

This said Primer begins with various testimonies to enforce the study of Hebrew. Which (I pray) of the parties cited can have derived his knowledge in that tongue from the labour-in-vain hammering at a dead consonant? That mode, as here recommended, may be fairly likened to the false Religions of the world; in all which whatever is found good or praiseworthy had been picked up from true believers; but how, or where, the idolaters never could understand. Great scholars too of quick parts (this Compiler may be one) make the very worst elementary teachers; being accustomed latterly to long strides, their own original creeping steps from AB ab, to BY by, seem totally forgotten. Pupils are put by these Gentlemen to lessons themselves could never have mastered in such a way; for where do we read of any human being (I will except Adam, Moses, and perhaps his brother), taught languages by intuition, or means divine? Yours, &c. P.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

**Y**OUR Magazine has preserved so many valuable particulars of eminent scholars, that I flatter myself you will not refuse admission to Four Letters, of which I send you the originals, addressed to the famous Dr. Busby. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

1. “SIR, *Homelacie*, June 27, 1663.

You are now engaged. The acceptance of the Cider in the wooden vessell, puts a necessitie upon you not to refuse these ten dozen of the same Apple in glass-bottles, which this bearer is to present you with. For, since I have just cause to feare that yours hath endured the same mishap which others have felt that I sent up at the same time, I would vindicate; and these bottles desire to be admitted to pleade for their kindred. And how can that generous and most eminent person, who yeelds himself to be the Guide of Life by seasoning the tender years of this Nation, give such an example as to refuse to receive the plea of an innocent thing, which desires to shew the failing comes not from viciousnes in nature, but



but from some externall violence of cask, or carriage, or the like? Therefore wee knock boldly at your cellar-doore, and request onely to bee heard, that is, to bee tasted. Accompanying it with the heartiest wishes that an obliged reall freinde can breath, and resting yours affectionately to serve you.

God bless my Grandsonne\*, and reward you for him. J. SCUDAMORE.†

2. CUM sub tuo moderamine (Vir Reverende) tam diu bonis literis institutus, tanti viri sanctoribus curis summoque favore intimiùs fruebar, pudet, fateor, post tot exactos annos† pro tantis beneficiis jam primùm gratias retribuere; timeremque ne ipsa gratiarum actio, cum tam sera sit, indicium ingratitudinis videretur, nisi cognovissem tantum tuum esse erga tuos candorem, ut hinc colligeres potiùs non posse ingratum esse animum, qui beneficiorum quæ tot ab hinc annis contulisti, firmiter semper religiosèque retinet memoriam. Fateor olim in animo esse, semperque me ab illo favoris tui memori incitari, aliquod tibi meæ gratitudinis specimen offerre, minimèque in hoc distulissem tempus nisi tam ingentia tua in me merita sic deterruissent, ut putaverim me non omnino posse, nisi post diuturniorem in Academiâ moram felicioresque in studiis progressus, aliquid tibi offerre quod videatur illis aliquatenus dignum; et profectò conscius adhuc, quàm minimè possum hoc præstare, diuturniore silentio credo me ingratiè usurum, nisi tuis donis quæ nuper mihi misisti sic prioribus beneficiis accumulâsti nova, ut eligerem potiùs tibi quocunque modo meam proderè tenuitatem, quàm pro his meam gratitudinem ulterius non agnoscere, ni, dum meæ tenuitati addam etiam ingratitudinem, duplici nomine fiam tuo favore indignus. Precor igitur ut hæc grati animi officia eâdem quâ solitus eras in me tua conferre beneficia acciperes benignitate, quæ quanta sunt non aliundè cupio æstimari, nisi quatenus exprimunt meam gratitudinem, quæ qualis sit satis inde apparere potest, quòd eligerem potiùs per hæc, quàm indignus sum tanto tuo favore, apertè indicare, quàm post tot accepta beneficia non præstare. Sed cum levia

\* James Scudamore, King's Scholar, 1661.

† Elected to Oxford, 1666.

hæc non possint exprimere, quanta tibi debeo, gratulor meæ fortunæ me a Decano munere dignum putari, in quo mihi data est occasio, etiam per industriam ulterius indicare, quanto in precio habeo tuum favorem, in quo, quid à nobis actum sit, quamvis à Reverendo viro cui has meas commisi literas possis pleniùs-informari, nonnulla tamen immatura mea in illo tentamina, primitiasque laboris tibi mitto, quæ, quamvis hoc legendi genus quatenus à Decano doctus tuis legibus prohibitum ulterius non exerceo, spero tamen ostendent me, si non præstitisse, saltem tentasse aliquid quod in aliorum utilitatem tuumque honorem conduxisse videatur. Hæc qualiacunque sunt tibi humiliter offero, quæ tamen prius fuere tua, speroque me per illa aliquatenus indicare quantum cupio per omnia grati animi officia videri semper esse tui favoris studiosissimus

HUMPH. PRIDEAUX.

3. REV. SIR, *Wells, Aug. 28, 81.*

It is now a month since I came hither, to Wells; and, having taken some prospect of our Church affaires, I thought fitt to let you know how ready I am to execute any of your commands. I find all here in peace; were it not for one Dissenting Brother, who (I feare) will never be otherwise; and at the last Chapter (as they tell me) flew out, and declared he would never more come to their meeting. I am to try what I can do with him against our next Assembling at Michaelmas. The two junior Canons (Mr. Dutton and Mr. Sandys) will (I hope) prove usefull men in the Church.—Sir, you need not doubt of having right done you the next Audit, in respect to your former arreares, when the desperate debt was so unhandsomely assigned you for payment. As for what Dr. Fane owed you, his wife declares that she hath administered to the summe of many hundreds of pounds beyond what she needed, in paying severall debts more than she was bound to: One and twenty pounds (as I thinke I formerly told you) she acknowledgeth to be due to you, and hath given in to the Church a remnant of her Husband's bookes, in lieu of that summe; which (it seemes) the Canons thought best to lay hold of, whilst they were to be had. They are now layd aside in the Audit-house till



till your pleasure be knowne concerning them: If they be worth that money, I thinke it is the utmost. If you please to have them prized and sold, the money shall be accounted to you. There are severall of them which are not in our Library; which if you please to have added to the Catalogue of your Beneficence, you will still enlarge the Churches obligations to you: The rest may either be exchanged for others which we want, or else sold, as you shall give order. This should have gone by Dr. Creighton, but his Majestyes sudden resolutions for Newmarket hath turned his course immediately that way. I perceive Dr. Holt is very slow in making up his accounts with you, but he saith he will do it speedily. He is now no lesse than 4 yeares behind in paying the Augmentation which our Church made to the Vicarage of Mudford; we summoned him lately about it, and he hath promised satisfaction; as he hath likewise to James Williams, to whom he hath not yet payd the 5*l.* you were pleased to appoint the last yeare for his paines in overseeing the reparations of your house. I thinke I did then, at the request of Dr. Creighton and other Canons, propose to you the entertaining of Mr. Greene for your Vicar, who is a man usefull in the Quire, poore, and having divers children. I am now desired to renew the same petition to you: You know, Sir, it is what the Charter requires of us all; and no man ever declined it, but Dr. Fane, toward his latter time, whose Nobility privileged him to do any thing that was ignoble.

I hope the next dividend (by helpe of Sir John Sydenham's fine, when it comes,) will give encouragement to all your charitable intentions; and if you designe any thing to be distributed to the poore, here is Mr. Hobs, an old poore vicar, whose wife now lyes at charge for the use of the Bath, desires me humbly to recommend his case to you. In whatsoever you please to command me, I am, Rev. Sir, your most faithfull and obedient servant,

RA. BATHURST."

4. "SIR, *Ch. Ch. Oxon, Jan. 13, 86.*

THE Common Prayer Bookes, and Explications of the Church Catechisme, which I bestowed as your gift on the children in St. Peter's

parish, according to your orders transmitted to me by Dr. Hickman, were acknowledged by their parents with such affectionate expressions of gratitude towards you, for that addition to your greater bounty, annually dispensed to your Lecturer on their behalfe and for their benefit; that I esteemed myself obliged bound to return theirs, together with my own most humble thanks to you, for the continuance of your generous charity to them, and most oblidging favours to mysele. I have found so good effects of it on the children themselves, in an apparent forwardness, and ingenuous emulation who shall give the most perfect account of the Catechisme before the congregation, and in bringing their bookes with them to Church, and repeating distinctly the responses throughout the whole Divine Service, as emboldens me to sollicite your farther charity to be bestowed on Bibles, or what other good practicall bookes of Christianity you shall please particularly to appoint, for those who are more adult; and on Explications of the Church Catechisme and Common Prayer Bookes, as before, for the younger sort, who want them. If you shall be pleased by any hand to send me your commission for this purpose, I will faithfully and punctually observe your instructions. I will go on to do my best endeavour to establish that people in a sound beleife of the Articles of Christian Religion; and to prevail on them to shew the sincerity of their faith, by a sober, righteous, and godly conversation.

That God would be pleased long to continue you in health and prosperity, as a most eminent instrument of his glory, and great public good to this Church and kingdome; and hereafter reward your labors and charity with eternall happiness in the life to come, shall ever be the most hearty prayer of, Sir, your most faithfull, and most humble servant,

RICHARD OLD."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

AS you have ascertained the Poetical Inscription on the Monument to Mrs. Mason, in Bristol Cathedral, and that also in Prose to the memory of Lady Palmerston in the Church of Romsey, Hants; I willingly



lingly transcribe\* (if you may not be unwilling to reprint)

“Inscription on the Pedestal of an Urn, erected in the flower-garden at Nuneham, by G. S. Harcourt, and the Honorable Elizabeth Vernon, Viscount and Viscountess Nuneham.

“Sacred to the Memory of  
FRANCES POOLE,

Viscountess Palmerston.

Here shall our ling’ring footsteps oft be  
found, [ground.

This is *her* shrine, and consecrates the  
Here living sweets around her altar rise,  
And breathe perpetual incense to the  
skies.

Here, too, the thoughtless and the young  
may tread, [dead;

Who shun the drearier mansions of the  
May here be taught what worth the  
world has known; [own;

Her wit, her sense, her virtues, were her  
To her peculiar—and for ever lost  
To those who knew, and therefore lov’d  
her most.

O! if kind Pity steal on Virtue’s eye,  
Check not the tear, nor stop the useful  
sigh;

From soft Humanity’s ingenuous flame  
A wish may rise to emulate her fame,  
And some faint image of her worth re-  
store, [no more.”

When those who now lament her are  
Yours, &c. E. J.

P. S. By the present judicious plan of republishing works which may be called high priced, rather than dear, as valuable not merely from scarcity, but sterling merit, I have been enabled to procure a new edition of a work I have long wished to possess, “Fuller’s Worthies of England,” with a very fine and most pleasing print of the Author, which one may almost assert to have been taken from a striking likeness. It is curious to observe the occasional coincidence of circumstances at distant periods of times. At present the provincial papers which circulate through Bedfordshire are crowded with controversial calculations on Canals, by an intention of forming a petty junction with the Grand Junction near the town of Bedford. Fuller’s “Farewell” to that County in 1662 is:

“Being to take my farewell of this County, I am minded of the mistake (what Writer is free from them?) in Mr. Stowe, telling us of tide-boats, till-boats and barges, which come from Bed-

\* From Whitehead’s Poems, 1774, vol. II. p. 236.

† *Quære till?*

fordshire down the Thames to London\*, which surely must row over many miles of drie-land in their passage thereunto. But if there be a possibility of such a conveyance by art and industry to be effected†, may his words prove true by way of prediction, seeing certainly such a conveniency must needs be advantageous to this County!”

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

AT length Mrs. Mason’s epitaph is decidedly ascertained; and so it might have been from your vol. LXIV. p. 64, where it is conjunctly and correctly printed. But your Correspondent (LXXXII. p. 416) mistakes in supposing that “Whoe’er like me,” &c. (rightly referred to as in vol. XLVII. p. 240, under the title of “Inscriptive Verses, written by a Gentleman whose Lady died at Bristol-Wells,” and which, it now appears, are *not* on the Tomb of Lady Palmerston) were written by Dr. Hawkesworth on his Wife. The Doctor died Nov. 16, 1773; and his tomb at Bromley is inscribed by his Relict (see vol. LI. p. 370). See also an Epitaph for him, by his friend Fawkes, vol. XLIII. p. 614; Verses to his Memory, vol. XLIV. p. 231; and “Verses found near his Grave” (vol. XLV. p. 292), written, if not by, at least in the character of his amiable Widow, who survived till Sept. 23, 1796, (vol. LXVI. p. 798).—Query then, *whose* are the *above* verses, and on *whom* written?

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, *Witham*, Dec. 12, 1812.

AMONGST a variety of modern discoveries which have attracted the attention of the Philosopher, or of the Politician; few, if any, will probably be attended with more important results than the introduction of powerful and highly-improved machinery into our manufactories; whether we consider their effects on commerce, on the population, or on the prosperity of the country at large. In viewing the fair side of the question, we behold our manufacturers excelling in the quality, appearance, and texture of their goods; and, from the immense power of their machines, enabled to

\* “Stowe, in Survey of London, p. 18, writing of the River Thames. F.”

† “This, modern ingenuity and enterprize have in many places effected by Canals. N.”



sell on terms below all precedent; thus giving their Merchants a decided advantage over all competitors, if not ultimately the trade of the world. But, on the other hand, we are constrained to allow, an evil arises from these improvements, of the greatest magnitude, nearly commensurate with the benefits achieved; *viz.* the immediate distress and want of work for the labouring poor, without any prospect of alleviation; as all the advantage arises from dispensing with their services; in other words, by doing with twenty hands what used to employ an hundred, leaving the remaining eighty a dead weight on the community, to be maintained by the same manufacturers, under the denomination of parochial poor, instead of industrious workmen. From this circumstance we are led to deduce the following inference, that, however plausible and specious the machine system may appear in theory, its practical effects as to national prosperity, cannot be fully realized till some remedy is found for so dreadful and extensive an evil, an evil nurturing every bane to improvement, and undermining our fairest prospects.

Under these convictions, and animated by sincere affection to my country, I beg leave through the medium of your Miscellany, to suggest a few hints to those whose philanthropic zeal and public spirit, combined with political power, may fit them for maturing a plan at once to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed manufacturing poor, and to render that physical strength, which is at present useless, if not dangerous, subservient to the well-being and prosperity of the state.

Some of our first agriculturists are of opinion that the growth of corn in this country, of late years, has not been equal to the consumption; and also that the enclosure of lands on a large scale has been disadvantageous to individuals, however beneficial to the publick, from the insufficiency of private capital, where the returns must inevitably be slow, though eventually profitable and sure. It is therefore proposed, as a radical cure for one and all of these evils, to cultivate our WASTE LANDS, whether in the possession of the Crown, or otherwise (not as a private speculation, but

under the immediate direction and support of Government), by employing the superabundant population of the manufacturing districts, under similar regulations, and organized in the same way as foreign colonies, with only this difference, that in Settlements abroad, the whole expense must unavoidably fall on the Treasury; whereas in this case a great proportion might be raised from the parishes relieved, as with apprentices, distant paupers, &c. independent of the important advantage derived from the increased value of the land.

Thus might our poor be immediately employed, who otherwise, from idleness and wretchedness, may become the easy dupes of the factious and disaffected, the greatest quantity of land be brought into cultivation in the shortest possible time, when, from the unhappy state of the Continent, and our relations with America, no foreign supplies can be relied on; and our manufactories, gradually emancipated from the enormous burthen of parish rates, would alone present with renovated vigour the fair side of that picture we before alluded to, while the helpless poor would themselves be benefited under the existing laws in their behalf, in drawing their future support from cultivated land, instead of embarrassed trade. GERMANICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

PERMIT me to offer to your acceptance a few observations suggested by different articles in your last month's Miscellany.

P. 503\*. You serve the publick by admitting into your publication the observations of E. P. respecting several foolish phrases which *fashionable Simpletons* are endeavouring to bring into use: permit me to mention, in continuation, the complaints that I every now and then hear Ladies making of themselves or others, that they are extremely *unwell*, or are very much *inconvenienced* by something or other.

P. 505. If your Correspondent T. V. will consult Abp. Newcome on the Minor Prophets, or other judicious Commentators, who will open their eyes, and judge for themselves without a blind and slavish attachment to authority, he will see great reason to believe that the last six chapters attributed



tributed to Zechariah were not written by that Prophet. If many parts of the Old Testament were written in verse, as they certainly were, and that versification were a guide to those who divided them into verses, how does this militate against the idea that they might be divided into verses and chapters in modern times?

P. 510. *Biographicus* may be assured that the Lady he speaks of has an undoubted right to quarter the arms of Compton, and to transmit them, though not those of Berkeley, to her heirs; inasmuch as, for want of male heirs, she is heiress of a branch of the Compton family. His observations about several new peerages are very just: but there is no greater absurdity in any of the new creations than to see persons created Peers of Ireland with titles taken from places in England; for instance, Auckland, Kensington, Teignmouth, Hood of Catherington, Rendlesham, Milford, &c. The sons of the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises both in England and Scotland have the title of *Honourable* given them by courtesy, their fathers having been titular Lords. I do not conceive that either Scots or Irish Peers are privileged from arrest, *quatenus tales*, unless they be of the number of Representative Peers, or, in the latter case, Members of the House of Commons: they have no duty to perform in Parliament which would be prevented by their being arrested. Surely your "Occasional Correspondent" charges Mr. Archdall, the Continuator of Lodge, with impropriety, without reason: if Richard Jones were third Viscount (and only Earl) of Ranelagh, surely Charles Jones, his next successor, at what time soever he succeeded to the title, could be no other than fourth Viscount.—For "William Baker, Member for Staffordshire," read "late Member for Hertfordshire."

P. 512. There is some mistake in the bill for curing the broken head: either the Surgeon charged for his servant 2s. or else the whole amount of the bill is but 10s. 6d.

P. 514. The pious and just "Considerations on the custom of Visiting on Sundays" were first published in 1771, as an Appendix to "Short Meditations on select Portions of Scripture, designed to assist the serious Christian in the improvement of the

Lord's-day and other seasons of devotion and leisure, by Daniel Turner, A. M." who, I believe, was a Baptist Minister at Abingdon in Berkshire, and died some years since. In his preface the author says that "most of them are the substance and chief branches, (or, in fashionable language, the skeletons) of sermons preached from the several texts at the respective heads of them;" and at the end of it he adds, that these "*Considerations* were communicated to him by a particular friend, from a very pious and worthy Clergyman of the Established Church\*, with a desire that they might be published with the *Meditations*, as particularly agreeable to the design of them." The whole of the first paragraph, as far as the *Qu.* is printed in Italicks, as being introductory to the rest: and at the word 'Injunction,' about the middle of p. 515. col. i. is inserted the following note:

"The merciful and benevolent Creator intended the Sabbath as a day of rest for the *Cattle*, as well as for *Men*: and it is a degree of cruelty, as well as a breach of the divine Commandment, to use our *Cattle* on Sundays, except in cases of absolute necessity. And that we may not deceive ourselves by calling those cases of necessity which are not so, let every one when he is going to use his *cattle* on a Sunday, ask himself, as in the presence of God, whether he really think it is a case of such necessity as will justify his doing it at the day of judgement."

P. 557. b, line 10. *For five, read six.*

Will any of your intelligent Correspondents, Mr. Urban, do me the honour to inform me, what Baronet, existing in 1683, bore for his arms, Ermine, a Lion rampant, and Canton, Sable, with the arms of Ulster in an Inescutcheon on the body of the Lion? The gentleman may very probably have been connected with Hertfordshire, or one of the adjacent counties.

J. B.

*Errata in Vol. LXXXII. Part ii.*

Page 321, a. line 1, for "place" read "places."—line 6, for "man" read "men."

Page 327, a, line 43, for "1 Sam. xii. 31," read "2 Sam. xii. 31."

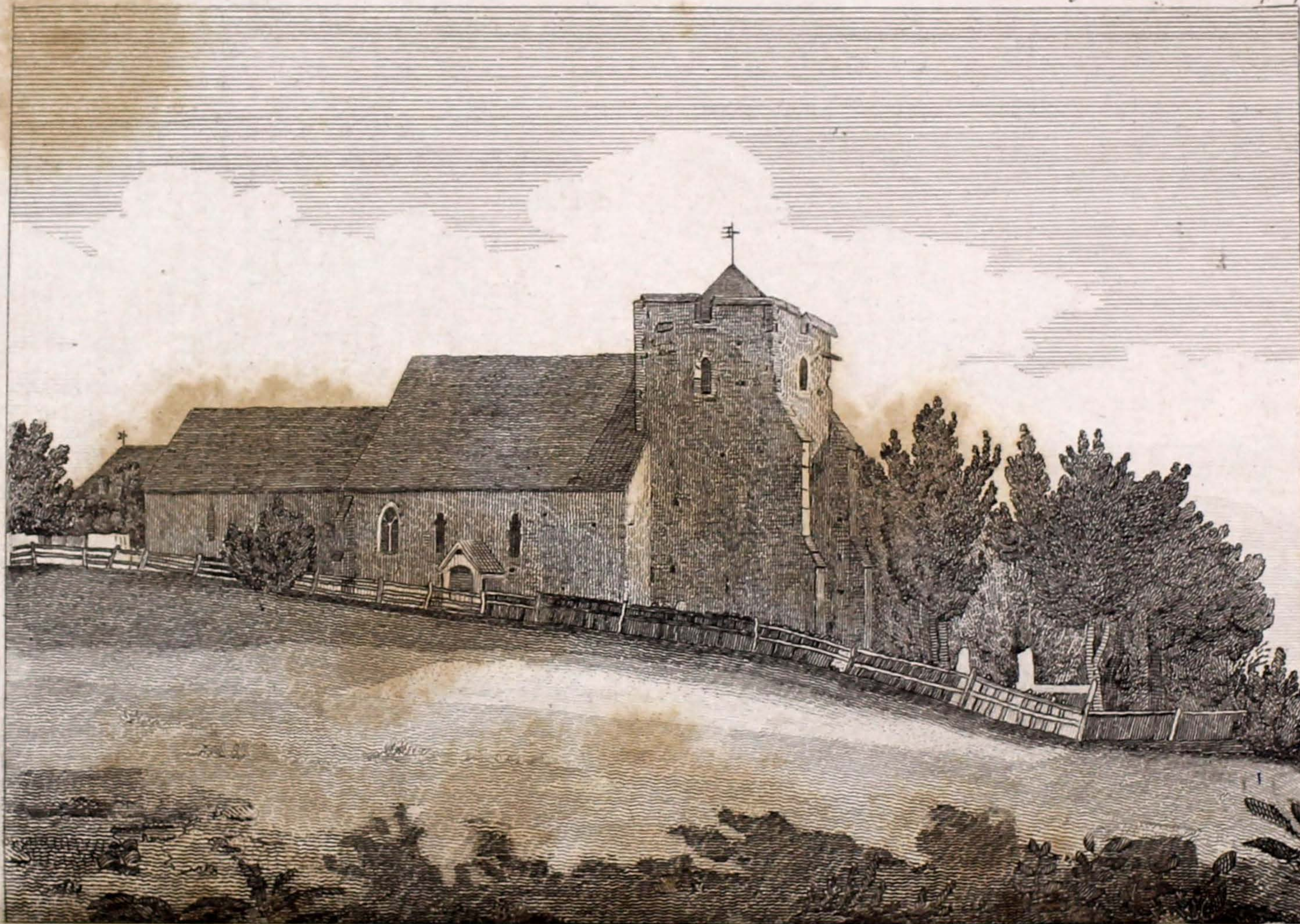
Page 549, b, line 25, for "dependants" read "descendants."

\* See p. 20.











Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

WITH this you will receive a View of the very antient Church of St. Martin's, Canterbury (*see Plate II.*), supposed by Mr. Cozens (in his "Tour through the Isle of Thanet, and some other Parts of East Kent,") to be one of the first Churches erected for the worship of the Almighty under the Christian dispensation in this island. It is asserted, and seemingly with good foundation, that it was built by the Roman soldiers in the second century, about the year 180: and that the present is the building then erected, no one can doubt who is conversant either in the materials or the simplicity of the buildings of that early age. The walls seem originally to have been all of Roman brick, particularly the chancel; this, and a single short aisle, and a low square tower, form the whole structure. It is still kept in decent repair, and contains a font and monument worthy the eye of the curious. The font stands in the middle of the aisle, opposite the North door, and consists of a cylindrical stone of near two feet six inches high, and as much in diameter; it is but a shell, so that the bason is sufficiently large to dip a child. The outside is embellished with four series of ornaments: the lower is a simple scroll; the next, a kind of hieroglyphical true-lovers' knot; the third, small Saxon arches, intersecting each other; the upper, a kind of facing in semicircles inverted, intersecting one another: all the ornaments are very small, and much enriched; so that it would be impossible to do justice to it, except by a drawing on a very large scale\*. By the arches, it seems of Saxon architecture. In the tower are three bells. On the first there is no inscription; second, "JOHN PALMAR MADE ME 1641. A. B.;" third, "Ora pro nobis, Santa Katerina."

In the chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of John Finch Lord Finch of Fordwich, created 1640, with a long Latin inscription, which

\* This curious font was well engraved by F. Perry in 1760; and is copied in a small scale in Hasted's Kent, vol. IV. Another small view of it may be found in Duncombe's Kent, No. XXX. of Bibliotheca, Pl. XIII.

GENT. MAG. *January, 1813.*

3

(with all the other epitaphs in the Church) is printed in Cozens's "Tour through Thanet," p. 143; and also in Parsons's "Monuments in Kent," pp. 291-6. — John Finch was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons 1627; Justice of the Common Pleas 10 Car. I.; Chief Justice of the same the following year; Lord Keeper 15 Car. I.; and created a Baron 16 Car. I. He fled to the Netherlands during the troubles, continued there till the Restoration, and died s. p. Nov. 20, 1660, aged 77. His character is given in Lord Clarendon, l. 73†. Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec. 10, 1812.*

THE following paper is certainly a great curiosity, and worthy of being preserved from oblivion; for, first, it shews what methods were used heretofore for granting relief to the necessitous; next, it proves that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth sports on Sundays were common; and lastly, it informs us of the nature of the pastimes that were in those days in use. As to the authority of this piece, it is a transcript from the original, formerly in the possession of Sir John Evelyn, bart. J. FAULKNER.

*Middlesex.* To all Majors, Shereffes, Constables, and other Hed Officers, within the Countie of Middlesex.

After our hartie commendations. Whereas we are informed that one John Seconton Powlter, dwelling within the parishe of St. Clements Daines, beinge a poore man, havinge fower small children, and fallen into decay, ys lycensed to have and use some playes and games, at uppon nine severall Sondaies, for his better relief, comferte, and sustentacion, within the countie of Middlesex, to commence and begynne at and from xxiiij daie of Maye next comynge, after the date hereof, and not to remayne in one place not above three severall Sondaies: And we consideringe that great resort of people is lyke to come thereunto, we will and require you, as well for good order as also for the preservation of the Queen's Majesty's peace, that you take with you foure or fyve of the discrete and substantiall men within your office or libertie, where the games shall be put in practice, then and there to forsee and do your endeavour to your best in that

† Collins's Peerage, by Sir Egerton Brydges, IX. 481.

behalf



behalf during the continuance of the games or playes; which games are hereafter severally mentioned, that is to say, the Shotinge with the Standarde, the Shotinge with the Brode Arrowe, the Shotinge at the Twelve Shore Prick, the Shotinge at the Tarthe, the Lappinge for Men, the Runninge for Men, the Wrastlinge, the Throwinge of the Sledge, and the Pytchinge of the Barre, with all such other games as have at any time hertofore or now be lycensed, used, or played.

Geaven the xxvith daie of Aprill, in the eleventh year of the Queen's Majesty's Raigne.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

THE following antiquarian particulars were communicated to Dr. Ducarel in June 1756, by the learned and Rev. Philip Morant, the well-known Colchester Antiquary:

“A Norman gentleman founded in Jersey an Abbey in honour of St. Helerius; but the time when, is not particularly mentioned. *Du Monstier, Neustria Pia*, p. 712.—It stood in the same little island where now stands Elizabeth-castle; was plentifully endowed both in the island and in Normandy, and filled with Canons Regular of St. Augustin. But the Empress Maud, in passing from England to Normandy, meeting with danger at sea, she made a vow, that if it pleased God to deliver her from the distress she was in, she would build an Abbey in the place where she should come to land, which proved to be Cherbourg. Mindful of her vow, she sent for Robert, Abbot of St. Helier in Jersey, and committed the work to his care, as one well versed in such affairs. Thus was the Abbey built, and called *de Voto*, from the Empress's vow; and, in reward of his service, Robert was made the first Abbot of it, without relinquishing St. Helier; yet so that the two houses remained distinct and separate, although they had but one and the same superior. Soon after, it was suggested that the endowment of the New Abbey fell short of what was requisite to support the dignity of a Royal foundation, and therefore the King was moved to have St. Helier annexed to it; which was done, to the great prejudice and detriment of the island. For whereas before, the whole estate of St. Helier (which, says

Robertus de Monte, was *tripliciter ditior*, i. e. thrice richer than the other) had used to be consumed and spent within the island, the same must thenceforth be carried over to Cherbourg, after a small portion reserved for the maintenance of a Prior and a few Canons. And now it must no longer be called the *Abbey*, but the *Priory of St. Helier*; and on that foot of a Priory it stood until the reign of Henry V. when all Priories Alien were suppressed, both in England and in these Islands.—*See Ph. Falle's History of Jersey*, edit. 1734, pp. 35, 36. P. MORANT.”

*Dress of the Antient French.* (From Velly's *New History of France*.)

SIGEBERT was buried an. 576, in St. Medard's Church, at Soissons, where his statue is still seen in long clothes, with the mantle which the Romans called *Chlamys*. This was the dress of Clovis's children, whether as more noble and majestic, or that they looked on the title of Augustus as hereditary in their family. However it be, long clothes were for several ages the dress of persons of distinction, with a border of sable, ermin, or miniver. Under Charles V. it was emblazoned with all the pieces of the coats of arms. At that time, neither ruffs, collars, nor bands, were known, being introduced by Henry II. Till his time the neck of our Kings was always quite bare, except Charles the Wise, who is every where represented with an ermin collar. The short dress, antiently worn only in the country and the camp, came to be the general fashion under Lewis XI. but was laid aside under Lewis XII. Francis I. revived it, with the improvement of slashes. The favourite dress of Henry II. and his children was a tight close doublet, with trunk hose, and a cloak scarce reaching to the waist.—The dress of the French ladies, it may be supposed, had likewise its revolutions. They seem for near nine hundred years not to have been much taken up with ornaments. Nothing could require less time or nicety than their head-dress, and the disposition of their hair. Every part of their linen was quite plain, but at the same time extremely fine. Laces were long unknown. Their gowns (on the right side of which was embroidered their husbands'



husbands' coat of arms, and on the left that of their own family) were so close as to shew all the delicacy of their shape, and came up so high as to cover their whole breast up to the neck. The habit of widows had very much of that of our nuns. It was not till under Charles VI. that they began to expose their shoulders. The gallantry of Charles the VIIIth's court brought in the use of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. Queen Anne de Bretagne despised those trinkets; and Catharine de Medicis made it her whole business to invent new. Caprice, vanity, luxury, and coquetry, have at length brought them to their present enormity.

*Advantages which France derived from the Antient Monks. (From Velly's New History of France.)*

AMONG other advantages accruing to the Government from so many pious foundations, it is to the skill and industry of the Recluses that France owes a great part of its present fertility. It had been frequently ravished by the incursions of the Barbarians. The eye every where met with wastes, forests, heaths, moors, and marshes; that bequeathing to the Monks estates of no produce was thought but a very small matter; accordingly they had as much land given them as they could cultivate. These worthy Solitaries, so far from devoting themselves to God with a view of living in idleness, grubbed up and cleared the land, drained, sowed, planted, and built; that these dreary wastes soon became pleasant and fruitful tracts. So opulent were some Abbeys, that they could raise a little army; and on this account the Abbots were afterwards summoned to the Assemblies in the March Field.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND an original circular Letter from Bp. Reynolds to the Clergy of his Diocese, which commemorates a melancholy calamity at *Buckingham* in the year 1726. B.

*Fire at Buckingham, 1726.*

“Good Brother,—You will with this receive his Majesty's most gracious letters patent for making a charitable collection in favour of the poor sufferers by fire at *Buckingham*. The loss is very great! more than an hundred and thirty

families there being reduced to the last extremities!

“These poor people stand commended to the rest of the kingdom, as they have been an antient Corporation, living up to the ends of their institution, fair traders, faithful subjects, helpful to such as wanted, and, to other great towns, a very good example.

“But, besides this general commendation, they are more particularly recommended to us, and intitled to our more especial regard, on account of their proximity of relation, being, as it were, of the same household, our brethren by the same mother, of the same Church and Diocese with ourselves. And as we with them, and they with us, are hereby in a more intimate manner members one of another; so I trust that you and your well-disposed parishioners will have a more tender feeling of their present distress, and express it in a proper manner on this occasion.

“It is an unkind observation made by some, that applications of this sort are much increased of late years; but it is certain that the wealth of the Nation is, by the blessing of God, much more increased: and you, I hope, will not be wanting to inculcate the obligation hereby laid on those who partake of this happy increase, to do good, as they have opportunities, to all men, especially to those that are most nearly related to them in Christ, to those that are their fellow-servants of the same house.

“I pray God to have you and your parish under his most gracious protection, and remain your truly loving Brother,  
R. LINCOLN\*.

“*Park-street, Westminster,*  
*April 28, 1726.*”

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

THE Bishop of St. David's, in his “*Christ the Rock of the Christian Church*,” p. 49, says,

“The conduct of Sweden affords to the Papists of this Empire, not an obsolete example, but an existing proof of the duty of conformity to the constitution of their own Government. The King of Sweden has adopted a Papist for his successor. But the Crown Prince was not admitted to the high post which he holds till he had abjured Popery, and conformed to the Protestant Religion.”

This statement of the learned Prelate is not exactly correct.—Marshal Bernadotte, the present Crown Prince, was a member of the Reformed Church of Switzerland; and when he

\* Bp. Reynolds.



was called to the succession of the Swedish Throne, he abjured not the doctrines of Popery, but those of Calvin; and conformed not to the Protestant Religion (in the enlarged sense of the term, as applied to a converted Papist), but to the peculiar tenets of the Lutheran Church.

Yours, &c.

F. C.

Mr. URBAN, *London Institution,*  
Jan. 11.

THE passage of Voltaire alluded to in Dr. Hodgson's letter to you is to be found in the "Questions sur l'Encyclopédie," at the word *Amazones*. The celebrated Author, after having related the story of some female warriors who have shewn what intrepidity their sex is susceptible of acquiring, says:

"L'histoire Arabe est pleine de ces exemples; mais elle ne dit point que ces femmes guerrières se brulassent le teton droit pour mieux tirer de l'arc, encore moins qu'elles véçussent sans hommes; au contraire, elles s'exposioient dans les combats pour leurs maris ou pour leurs amans, et de cela même on doit conclure que loin de faire des reproches à l'Aridste et au Tasse d'avoir introduit tant d'amantes guerrières dans leurs poèmes, on doit les louer d'avoir peint des mœurs vraies et intéressantes."

Voltaire proceeds to notice several other women whose exploits are related in history, such as, Marguerite d'Anjou, wife of Henry the Sixth, the Countess of Montfort in Brittany, Jeanne d'Arc, or the famous Pucelle d'Orléans, &c. &c.

The late wars in Spain and in Switzerland might have furnished him with new instances of female bravery.

I do not recollect having met with these remarks in the *Histoire Générale* of our Author; but this communication will probably satisfy your Correspondent; and having the original work at hand, I thought that your Readers might not be displeased with the own words of the learned and shrewd Philosopher of Ferney.

Yours, &c.

X.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 12.*  
MOST sincerely do I unite with your Correspondent B. D. in your Magazine for December, p. 511, in lamenting the want of Churches in different parts of the King's Foreign Dominions. For perhaps more

than half a century a British Settlement has been established at the Bay of Honduras; but on June 20, 1812, and not before, the first stone of a Church was laid by Colonel Smyth, the Lieutenant-governor. In the colony of New South Wales, three Churches have been erected, at Sydney, Paramatta, and Windsor, on the Hawkesbury. But each of these is said to be too small for the population, and many more are wanted.—This evil, Mr. Urban, will never be fully obviated, till the British Government shall think proper to send out Bishops duly authorized to superintend the cause of Religion in the East and West Indies. Surely the present very respectable Bench of Bishops will not suffer the India Charter to be renewed without this most necessary provision.

The excellent "Considerations on the prevailing Custom of Visiting on Sundays," p. 514, are printed in the Works of James Hervey, M. A. Rector of Weston Favell\*. Mr. Hervey died on Christmas-day 1758. U. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Hertford, Nov. 14.*

I BEG leave to correct a mistake of your Correspondent in his account of the Wycliffe family: the male line of which did not become extinct on the death of Ralph in 1606: it was continued in his uncle William, who is mentioned by your Correspondent himself to be living in 1611. David, the grandson of this William, was the last Wycliffe who was in possession of the family estates, and he mortgaged them in the beginning of the last century to Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. from whose descendants the present respectable proprietor has derived them.

I happen to be in possession of several interesting documents relating to this family, one of the most ancient in England, and the decay of which I have always considered a subject of great regret. These papers, and a degree of personal knowledge acquired from a residence of nearly half a century in the neighbourhood, have supplied me with many particulars respecting the family, which I shall readily communicate to such of your readers as may take an interest in the subject.

SENEC.

\* See p. 16.



*Precursor to Forest Trees and Timber, &c. addressed to His Royal Highness WILLIAM DUKE OF CLARENCE, Admiral of the British Fleet, &c.*

SIR,

AS the Admiral of a Fleet indisputably composed of the most distinguished officers and seamen the world has hitherto produced, I humbly presume to address your Royal Highness on the means of supporting the Navy; the subject-matter of which, being mostly drawn from official documents and actual experiments, will shew that policy, economy, and the safety of the State, require the adoption of efficient measures to ensure a supply of good ships for the present, and a permanent succession of durable timber in future, as well as more skilful management in the preparation and appropriation of it for use: trusting that, should your Royal Highness condescend to investigate the matter, and submit the result to your august Brother, the Prince Regent, such a vigorous and wise system would be established for the permanent support of the Navy, that the Nation may have cause to feel that gratitude towards you which is justly due to James Duke of York, who, supported by his brother Charles II. not only regenerated our naval power after the Restoration, but, as Lord High Admiral, directed the principal officers and commissioners of the Navy to apply to the then most scientific and intelligent body of men in Europe, respecting a supply of timber for the Navy, which produced the most beneficial effect. The Royal Society having directed the attention of those able men Sir Wm.

Petty, Dr. Hook, and Silva Evelyn, to this subject, the valuable Works published by the latter excited such a spirit for planting, as to have been the means of principally furnishing the supply of oak timber for the Navy, until the commencement of the French Revolutionary War in 1793, when the neglect of the judicious measure pursued by James began to be seriously felt; and has put the means of supporting our maritime strength in such jeopardy, that, without the speedy and effective exertions of the Royal Power and of Parliament in directing the good sense and spirit of the Nation, our Navy is in danger ere long of becoming imbecile, and the *personal* skill and bravery of our seamen rendered abortive, from a defective and rapid decay of the *material*.—In such dilemma, I venture with great deference to examine the cause, and with humble duty to suggest a remedy; earnestly hoping that, through the exertion of your Royal Highness, the formation and construction of our ships of war with more durable materials, and the providing of an adequate permanent future supply of Timber within ourselves will be fully established; and that William Duke of Clarence will be entitled to that merit and applause of his Country for improving the Navy, which his illustrious Brother Frederick Duke of York has justly obtained for bettering the Army.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your Royal Highness's most obedient and very humble servant,

W. LAYMAN.

January 1.

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“The great decrease in Naval Timber is the more alarming, and calls the more for the attention of Government, from its being occasioned not by any *temporary* causes, but by such as must inevitably render it every day *more general and rapid*. There is no reflecting person in the kingdom who does not feel and acknowledge that the existence of every thing valuable to us as a Nation depends upon maintaining our naval superiority; and yet for more than forty years we have remained in a state of apparent insensibility, although it has been demonstrated, that the article most essential to the preservation of our Navy has been gradually diminishing, and that the causes of that diminution are of a nature not to afford the smallest prospect of a probable change, unless *the most vigorous exertions are made* to provide a substitute for those resources on which we have hitherto relied, and which we know are *in a progress of rapid decay and ultimate failure* at no very distant period. During the short time I remained at the head of our Naval concerns, I suggested the appointment of the Commission of Naval Revision, under a deep impression, that the state of Naval Timber, and other matters of essential importance to the Naval service of the Country, *required an immediate and radical investigation*. If there are any parts of the 14th Report of that Commission which it is expedient



expedient to conceal, still much useful information might be given to Parliament and the publick, consistently with such reserve. I am not aware that any good can result from such a determined concealment. If there is just cause of alarm from the increased decay and scarcity of an article so essentially necessary to the existence of the Empire, the knowledge of such an impending danger would be the strongest incitement to the publick at large cordially to concur in every measure which Government may think necessary to ward off so serious a calamity.

“If an example be wanting of the benefits to be produced by the diffusion of a knowledge of the state of timber in the kingdom, a very strong proof is to be found in the effect which was produced by the writings of Evelyn.—The vast quantities of great timber consumed by our Navy during the present reign were chiefly the produce of the plantations made between the Restoration and the end of the 16th century on private property, in almost every part of England, as well as in the Royal Forests, particularly the Forest of Dean; and which had been occasioned by the publication of the state of timber in this kingdom, and *by looking at the danger of a scarcity boldly in the face.*

“Thus it appears, that while at *this time we are experiencing* the practical good effect, and reaping the very fruit produced by the system of promulgating the extent of the wants of the Navy in former times, a line of policy is adopted (that of *concealment*) the very reverse of that which past experience has proved to have been so eminently beneficial.

“It would seem as if the successive Governments of this Country had invariably become disheartened, and had therefore abandoned all attempts to place this important branch of our naval resources upon a permanent basis, because the members of it could not hope to live to see the success of their own measures. But, if this course of policy is to govern all our actions,—if, because we may struggle through the immediate difficulties we have to encounter, and are able to ward off any imminent danger in our own lives,—we are therefore to pursue the narrow policy of neglecting to provide for posterity,—with what reproaches will after-generations load our memory! shall we not be certain of drawing down upon us the execration instead of the praises of posterity?

“It is evident, that some general system ought to be adopted for *securing a sufficient and permanent supply to our Navy*; and in promoting such an object, I think we ought all to agree, whatever be our differences of opinion in other points.”—*Henry Viscount Melville to Mr. Perceval, June, 1810.*

#### SUPPORT OF THE NAVY.

It is a truth universally admitted, that the power, wealth, and existence of the British Empire depend on maritime superiority. The support of its Navy is, therefore, an object of the greatest national importance; and to have the means of it within ourselves, must ensure our safety in the same degree, as to rely on foreign powers for that which is essential to our strength and prosperity must be supine and dangerous.

Towards this support, timber must be considered the most essential article; and as, from misapplication in use, and the immense increase in consumption, with the neglect of home supply, Great Britain has fallen into the hazardous policy of depending on other countries for precarious and expensive supplies of perishable materials to prop her Marine; by which our ships of war have been defective, and are now going rapidly to decay, and millions have been added to the public debt, as well as the continu-

ance of such policy being at present a great chain upon our finances; it is a duty incumbent on us to investigate our resources, and establish within ourselves permanent means for supporting our Navy.

The home supply of oak timber has hitherto been derived either from private property, or the Royal Forests; but it appears by papers presented to Parliament, that the Comptroller of the Navy stated to the First Lord of the Admiralty, by letter dated 23d March 1802, that “the consumption is now so much more than the growth, that the article will soon cease to be supplied, if the same system is allowed to go on.” And by other papers, dated the 24th and 29th of March 1804, that the Navy Board recommended to the Admiralty the appointment of “some competent person or persons as Purveyors-general in the purchase of Timber for the Navy, and that *the purchases might be made apparently on account of the agent.*” But this knowing trick, which



which without such authority could not be reconciled as the transaction of a Public Board, was strongly reprobated by the Admiralty, at which Earl St. Vincent then presided, who stated, that "the execution of a plan which may have in view any further dependence on the timber-merchants, cannot fail in the end to increase your difficulties in procuring timber, and to put the supplies entirely into the hands of the contractors, who will thereby have the publick completely at their mercy."

However, the Navy Board having, notwithstanding this remonstrance, and the pointed directions of the Lord High Admiral in 1661\*, thought it expedient to confine the supply of timber for the Navy to two timber merchants only, to the exclusion of all others, and to furnish advances of the public money; it becomes a public question, without any intention whatever of reflecting upon the individual members of that Board (for many of whom I have great personal respect), or upon the timber merchants who happen to be particularly employed. My object is to examine the principle as to a home supply of timber, and effective good ships for the support of our Navy, without any regard to persons.

#### *Home Supply of Timber.*

This measure, by doing away competitors, will certainly keep down the price of *the present stock of timber*; but it will be the means of preventing future supplies, as the price of the production will be forced below its real value. But, though the immediate demand be answered, we may be in danger of future want,

and not feel our necessities till it is too late.

#### *From Private Property.*

The supply to be expected from private property must depend upon the profit arising from plantations of oak trees being greater than the profit to be derived from the produce of the land in cultivation, or the annual rent added to the accumulated interest thereon, from the time of planting until the trees are felled; which individuals, planting with a view to profit, will naturally do, when the annual increase in the value of a tree by its growth is less than the annual interest of the money it would sell for. And as trees, like animals, are thrifty in youth, healthy and vigorous; young oaks, until they contain about a quarter of a load of timber, will pay 7l. *per cent. per annum* by their growth, and some may pay 5l. *per cent.* until they arrive at half a load; but if left growing till they arrive at a load of 50 cubical feet per tree, the increase will not be equal to 3l. *per cent.*; and if allowed to stand till they reach 80 feet, the most thriving oak will only pay 36s. *per cent.* for standing, at the price hitherto given for timber. To yield a profit equal to the annual rent of land during the last century, taking 8s. 3d. for the average rate in the year 1700, and progressively increasing to 20s. 6d. in 1800, amounting, with the accumulated interest in that period, to 1410l. for *one* acre, the price of naval oak timber requires to be upwards of 20l. *per load*. And if the average value of the rent of land taken at present at 33s. *per acre per annum* should only increase from the year 1800

\* "As to the management of affairs among yourselves, that which I shall principally recommend to you is, that there be due and timely information gotten of the quantity of each sort of goods needful in the Navy, which are to be bought, and of the prices; in both which I desire you not to rely wholly *on the information of Purveyors, or any person*; but to use all means to be fully informed, *to make your contracts at your public meetings in the Navy-office*; and in contracts of great value, to give yourselves some days for enquiring, before concluding the contracts; that so you may not be misguided by a supposed necessity of buying of any one merchant, when possibly others might furnish cheaper and better; and by this method, as the King's contracts may probably be made with better husbandry, so will it be no small advantage to his Majesty, in that it will take away all occasion of calumniating his officers, it being impossible but the least reproach, however unjust, upon officers so highly intrusted as yourselves, should, by the diminution of your authority towards your inferiors, redound very much to the disservice of his Majesty.

JAMES.

"Whitehall, January 14, 1661.

*To the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy."*



to 1900 in the proportion it did from 1700 to 1800, the profit of *one acre* from rent and accumulated interest will amount to 5317*l.* in the next 100 years; to equal which, if an adjoining acre was planted with oaks, and produced 50 loads of naval oak timber at the end of that period, it would require to be sold for upwards of 66*l.* *per* load.—Such is the prospect of a future supply of large oak timber from private property, when the present scanty stock is exhausted; which from demi-official information (for there never has been any regular survey) was admitted in 1802 to be only equal to 18 years' consumption for our Navy.

*From the Royal Forests.*

With respect to the Royal Forests, of which 115,504 acres are withheld from the Royal Family and the publick for the ostensible purpose of supporting the Navy, it appears from the elaborate Report of the Commissioners, &c. appointed by Parliament in 1788, that for 57 years preceding, the supply of timber to his Majesty's Dock-yards from these dignified wastes averaged only 1356 loads annually; which, in the proportion of timber then consumed in the construction of ships in the King's Dock-yards, is only equal to the building of a ship of 642 tons, being less than the smallest frigate of 32 guns in his Majesty's service, and is little more than half a cubic foot from an acre, which, at the average rent of what the land would have let for, cost the publick at the rate of upwards of 68*l.* *per* load, without the carriage, when the highest price given to individuals for similar timber at that period was only 4*l.* 5*s.* *per* load. And in 1802, from a greater supply being demanded, the Surveyor-general of Woods stated to the Navy Board, that "the quantity of improving timber in his Majesty's Forests is by far too inconsiderable to afford the smallest expectation of the continuance of even the annual supplies the Yards have lately had." Indeed, from the survey made in 1783 it appears, that in four forests the quantity of decayed timber exceeded the sound, and that the whole quantity of sound oak timber fit for naval purposes then standing in six of the forests out of ten, and containing

83,738 acres, was only 50,456 loads, being *not equal to one year's consumption*, even at that time, as stated by the Commissioners appointed by Parliament, although in 1788 the whole tonnage of the Navy consisted of only 413,667 tons; which in 1810 amounted to nearly 800,900 tons, and the consumption of timber was stated at 100,000 loads *per annum*, and in 1812, at 110,000 loads for hull timber, without including ordnance or masts, &c. which, at the average produce on private property of 50 loads of oak timber *per acre*, in 100 years would require 220,000 acres, of which 2,200 must be felled and planted every year to yield a supply equal to such consumption. But it is a melancholy fact, as shewn in an account laid before the House of Commons, dated November 26, 1803, that in the New Forest, of 66,942 acres, "the number of oak trees in an improving state, which may be considered fit for naval purposes, were only 8,012, containing but 8,322 loads" of timber; which, from Parliamentary records, appear not to be equal to *three months' consumption in the King's Dock-yard only.*

It is true, that, owing to the energy and remonstrances of the late Lord Melville, more attention has of late been paid to this subject, and an attempt made to improve these dignified wastes by planting 32,000 acres, as stated in the House of Commons last Session. But admitting that quantity to be properly fenced and planted with oaks producing the best ship timber, and to be as carefully managed as on private property, such plantations cannot be expected to produce 16,000 loads of oak timber annually during the present century; nor can the whole 115,000 acres, after great expence, and under the best possible care, be made equal to supply the *present and increasing consumption for the Navy.* It were delusion to hold out such expectation, and the extreme of credulity to credit it (of which the late distinguished Statesman, who was most zealous in the establishing of supplies for the support of the Navy, seemed fully aware); as in his Letter to the late Mr. Perceval his Lordship says: "Having, I trust, satisfactorily shewn, that the consumption of timber for the support of the Royal Navy, as well as for other uses, is immensely increased.



creased\*, since the Commissioners of Land Revenue presented their Reports to Parliament; and that there cannot be any well-grounded expectation of as much being obtained as formerly from *individual* proprietors; it is evident that the *means which it was then proper to recommend to Government for providing a permanent supply for the Navy, even if they had all been carried into effect, would now be inadequate to the increased demand.*"

The preceding statements are not made with the most distant intent to create alarm or despondency; but to prevent the supine policy of concealment, which is only applicable to a state conscious of its own weakness, to which, God be praised, this Nation is not yet reduced. But, if such system is suffered to continue, the country might be lulled into fatal security, and be left destitute of the means of supporting her naval power. The more closely this long-neglected but most important subject is inquired into, the more accurately will our deficiencies and wants be understood, and the greater exertions used to effect a remedy before it is too late.

With a view to this great national object, it is necessary to examine the present mode of construction and expenditure; in order to ascertain whether any, and what methods can be devised, to render our naval force more efficient, and decrease the consumption of materials; thereby reducing the demand for timber to our own means of future supply.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

**A** REGARD for the sacred cause of Truth induces me to request the insertion of the following observations in your valuable Magazine.

I have lately been engaged in reading a *Life of Milton*, written by the Rev. Dr. Symmons; and I have risen from the perusal of it with mingled sensations of pleasure and disgust. But the points to which I would at

\* The consumption of timber for the whole shipping of Great Britain was stated in the before-mentioned Report to have been in 1788 equal to 208,000 loads; and in 1808 Lord Melville has stated it at 349,900 loads annually.

GENT. MAG. *January, 1813.*

present call the attention of your Readers are, the glaring inconsistency, the flagrant partiality, and the palpable injustice, which appear in this Work of the learned Doctor.

*De mortuis nil nisi bonum* seems to be the rule which he has laid down for the regulation of his conduct when he has to speak of the hero of his piece. *De mortuis nil nisi verum* is, I think, a much better reading; and I think so for the very good reason which Le Clerc has given, "*Nec nocet veritas mortuis, et multum prodest vivis.*" *Epistolæ Crit.* p. 80.—

The supposition of the learned Doctor's ignorance of the existence of a passage, such as I shall produce from a Treatise of his favourite and favoured Author, whose character as a scholar, as a writer, as a man, and as a Christian, he has so earnestly laboured to defend,—this supposition is precluded by the minute attention paid to the several charges, verbal, syllabical, and literal, preferred against this celebrated Genius, and by the anxiety displayed in the endeavour to refute those charges.

When the learned Doctor was censuring in such severe, though perhaps merited terms, the malignity of Salmasius, of Lauder, and of Johnson, a feeling of consistency, impartiality, and justice, should have prompted him to produce the passage alluded to; in which is exhibited as much fanatic malignity as ever flowed from the pen, as ever rankled in the heart of man. Was Milton's difference of opinion about modes of government civil and ecclesiastical,—was his aversion from regal rule and prelatial authority,—was the conduct of the Government under which he lived, however harsh, however tyrannical he might have felt or fancied it to be,—was all this sufficient to justify his involving an entire Hierarchy in one sweeping clause of indiscriminate damnation? Did this become a being stamped with the image of humanity? Did this accord with his profession as a Christian? Was this to walk in the steps of his blessed Master, who, after having suffered all the evil, and done all the good of which his life was capable, closed that invaluable life with a pious fervent prayer for his enemies and his murderers? But, blessed be God! damnation dwells not on the  
breath



breath of mortal. Even a Milton, with all his intellectual endowments, like the despised objects of his ill-assumed anathema, must pass to his account. And may that God, whose darling attribute is mercy, forgive him the gall of his bitterness, release him from the bond of his iniquity!

I shall now produce the passage (the necessity for doing which a candid writer would have prevented, but the production of which is absolutely requisite to enable us to form a fair and correct estimate of the manners and the mind of Milton);—then let the Reader judge between the Poet and his Persecutors, between his Biographer and the Publick;—then let him say, whether he be ready to subscribe to the language and the sentiment which the learned Doctor has employed in giving the finishing touch to *the golden image which he has set up*;—whether he be prepared to conceive of Milton, as of “a man, who, if he had been delegated as the representative of his species to one of the superior worlds, would have suggested a grand idea of the human race, as of beings affluent with moral and intellectual treasures, who were raised and distinguished in the universe as the favourites and heirs of heaven.” See the *Life of Milton*, 2d Ed. p. 593.—The passage (I blush for poor degraded human nature as I transcribe it) is as follows: “But they (the Bishops of the Church of England) that, by the impairing and diminution of the true faith, the distresses and servitude of their country, aspire to high dignity, rule, and promotion here, after a shameful end in this life (which God grant them!) shall be thrown down eternally into the darkest and deepest gulph of hell; where under the despiteful controul, the trample and spurn of the other damned, who, in the anguish of their torture, shall have no other ease than to exercise a raving and bestial tyranny over them, as their slaves and negroes; they shall remain in that plight for ever, the basest, the lowermost, the most dejected, most underfoot, and down-trodden vassals of perdition.”—*Conclusion of “Milton’s Treatise on Reformation,”* vol. I. p. 274.

I will only add, in the words of a late learned and pious Author, that,

“if it were put to my option, whether I would be an idiot, without a single faculty of mind, or a single sense of the body; or whether I would have Milton’s imagination, attended with this fiery spirit of fanaticism, I should not hesitate one moment to determine.”—*Jones’s Essay on the Church*.

Yours, &c. PHILAETHES.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

YOU sometimes admit a few miscellaneous strictures; and indeed I have seldom any thing better to offer for your acceptance.

Courayer’s “Tract upon the Divinity of Jesus Christ” has not fallen in my way, nor the Quarterly Review in which it is noticed; but the reasoning of *Justitia*, in your Supplement to Part I. of Vol. LXXXII. p. 622. in justification of the publication of that posthumous work, is very extraordinary.

“The Reviewer himself,” your Correspondent says, “will allow, that the Church of England acquires additional strength by the number of victories gained by its defenders; and, allowing this, *he will allow* that Dr. Bell *has deserved well* of the Church by the publication of Mr. Le Courayer’s Treatise.”

The inference here rests on this position, that because attacks upon the Church may, *eventually*, tend to strengthen the Church, therefore such attacks are in themselves meritorious. Which is just as true as the following: “There must be heresies, that they which are approved may be made manifest;” therefore heresies are in themselves good: The Providence of God brings good out of evil; therefore evil is itself good; and we may do evil that good may come.

Mr. Courayer, as it appears, had given a sort of negative consent, that the work should be “made public, after his death;” but if he had left an express *injunction* for its publication, how any one, believing the doctrine of the tract not to be true, especially on the momentous subject of our Lord’s Divinity, could innocently make himself the instrument of its publication (at least without publishing an antidote with the poison), exceeds my comprehension, though I have carefully and repeatedly read what *Justitia* has remarked on the subject.



subject. Whether, in the edition of Courayer, the errors of the deceased author are accompanied with a refutation by the Editor, not having seen the book, I cannot tell.

Part ii. p. 203. 328. It has often been matter of surprise to me, that Soame Jenyns, fanciful as he was, or any one else, should find a serious difficulty in Luke xvi. 9. where a reasonable and just sense is so obvious: “Make a good use of that which is so often used otherwise;” or, as the general monition is, “use this world as not abusing it,” 1 Cor. vii. 31. It is evident from verse 11, “If ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon,” that a portion, whether more or less, of the “unrighteous mammon,” that is, of this world’s goods, is supposed to be entrusted to each of us; and we are blameable, if we do not use it as faithful stewards. It is therefore vain to inquire whether *εξ* may perhaps once in a hundred times signify “*away from*” (p. 328.) since to take it so in the passage before us, is only to give it a sense, which is plainly repugnant to the context.

It is sometimes doubted, whether “the lord,” verse 8, is our Lord, or the steward’s master; but the sense, either way, is in effect the same, the *wisdom* of the steward, not the manner in which he employed it, being the thing commended. I understand it, however, as your Correspondent, p. 328, does, of the master, thus: “This fellow is more *knave* than *fool*; he has *sense* enough, if he had but integrity to make a good use of it.” And then our Lord, having made a general remark on the wisdom of the men of this generation, takes up the discourse in his own person: “*And I say unto you.*” And this, not the “*adversative*” construction, “*But I,*” is, I think, the obvious meaning of *καγω* in every one of the sixty-nine instances, where, according to my Concordance, it occurs in the New Testament.

*δεξωνται*, without a nominative, is to be understood passively, “that ye may be received;” as *απαυτεσιν*, in this same Gospel, xii. 20, translated literally in the margin, “Do they require,” is rendered in the text, “shall be required.”

“*Fill ye up the measure of your fathers,*” Matt. xxiii. 32. and “*Full well ye reject the commandment of God,*” Mark vii. 9. are, I presume, two incontestable instances of the use of irony by our blessed Lord.

P. 427. Your two Correspondents have, no doubt, determined very properly, that the service, called the Churching of Women, is not to be refused to an unmarried woman, who has been delivered of a child, if it is desired. The point of casuistry seems to be, whether, in such a case, supposing (what is always to be hoped) there be real humility and contrition, private penitence and secret thanks are not more suitable than a public acknowledgement of mercy, which, under the circumstances of the case, would be, at the same time, an avowal of past guilt, with something like a braving of the public eye; and, as far as I have observed, custom seems to concur with general feelings in deciding the question in the affirmative. For I never knew nor heard of an instance, when the service was required for an unmarried woman: except that I was once asked by a young Clergyman, what he should do, if he was called upon to perform the service in such a case, as it was rumoured he would be; but I think he afterwards told me, it was not desired.

R. C.

P. S. In a translation of *Dulce Domum*, current among schoolboys, and equal perhaps to any of those preserved in your former pages (vol. LXVI. 208. LXXXI. Part ii. 461.) is the following line:

“Sing *Old Rose*, and burn *libellos*,”

where some, I am told, read, “burn the bellows;” on which I have no remark to offer; but wish to learn the origin of the other expression, “Sing *Old Rose*,” which occurs also in Walton’s *Complete Angler*: “And now let’s go to an honest ale-house, where we may have a cup of good barley-wine, and sing *Old Rose*, and all of us rejoice together.” Ed. 1760. p. 50.

Mr. URBAN, *Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 10.*

AFTER the lapse of seven or eight years, permit a Correspondent once more to address you.

The



The Dutch Church at this place was built by the founder of the colony, Van Reibeck, in 1654. It is a handsome stone structure, with two uniform fronts and detached wings, adorned with pilasters surmounted with urns. The interior is supported by four columns of the Tuscan order, and adorned with a magnificent organ. A ponderous pulpit, supported by two lions, and the front ornamented with an anchor, symbolical of the name of the Colony, are the first objects that strike a stranger on his entrance into the church. The columns and walls of the structure are hung with the escutcheons, swords, and gauntlets of the first governors, with their standards suspended from the roof. The steeple is lofty, surrounded with a balustrade, and adorned with a good clock.—In the body of the church are interred a few persons of note, who held high situations under the Dutch government\*.

The Dutch congregation begin to assemble at divine service on Sundays at nine o'clock in the morning; which continues till eleven o'clock: when they are succeeded by the British, consisting of the civil and military servants, a few residents, and the greater part of the soldiers of the garrison not on duty. During the English service a band of music plays occasionally; and at one o'clock it terminates.

The following information I collected from Captain Benjamin Franklin Seaver, an American, who touched at the Cape in the month of March 1812, respecting an island hitherto almost unnoticed †, and, I

\* On a future occasion I shall describe those monuments most worthy of notice; viz. that of the noble family of Van Reede, Van Oudtshaerne, Van Reibeck, Vander Staal, Adeler, Yale, &c. &c. with the tablets erected to the memories of Barnard Armstrong, and other English officers civil and military, who rest from their labours in this church. [For those of our Countrymen we shall be particularly obliged. EDIT.]

† The only account of this island (a very imperfect one) is in Anderson's Account of the Embassy of Lord Macartney to China; but when on the point of exploring it, a storm came on, which compelled them to abandon the project.

believe, but little known, Tristan d'Acunha, or da Cunha. It is situated in Latitude, by observation, 37°. 7'. S. Longitude 11°. 43'. W. from Greenwich; and was discovered by the Portuguese about the year 1449.

It is in the tract of navigation between the Cape of Good Hope and the River Plate in South America, and in the course of ships bound to the former place or to India. An American of the name of Jonathan Lambert, with two other persons, landed there in January 1811, in order to establish themselves for the purpose of cultivating the soil, and rearing stock for the supply of any vessel or vessels that might occasionally touch there. The progress that these three adventurers had made in the pursuit of this object at the time that Captain Seaver landed there, on the 28th of February following, was (by his report) that they had with great exertion and much industry cultivated nearly ten acres of garden ground with various vegetables growing with great luxuriance.

On the 22d of December 1811, H. M. Frigate President, Captain Warren, at the request of Lord Caledon, late Governor of the Cape, and by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, touched there; and the Master, by an accurate survey, ascertained the extent of the island to be about 28 miles in circumference. In the centre of the island is a high peak, similar to Teneriffe, which can be seen in clear weather at 20 miles distance; and from the base of this mountain a meandering stream proceeds to the cliffs on the North side of the island, where it disembogues into the sea. The best winds for anchoring are between W. S. W. and E. S. E. Southing. The surf that beats on the shore is never violent; and in fine weather there is scarcely any appearance of it; and persons on shore can have daily communications with shipping in the worst weather. The soil is a rich black mould, about two feet deep; and the face of the country is covered with small trees and brushwood.

The rocks that surround the island are continually visited by sea-elephants; and the offing produces great quantities of mackerel, perch, and crayfish, which are easily taken with the



the hook and line; the woods abound with wild hogs.—Mr. Seaver observed to me, that should this island be hereafter found worthy the attention of the British Government, it is capable of being fortified; on the West side of an inlet the ground rising from the beach nearly 100 feet, and by placing six pieces of cannon on the acclivity in a proper position, they would, if properly served, most effectually check an enemy, and prevent him from landing. On the S. E. of the island there is a considerable inlet or bay, which has not yet been explored.—The island, from the offing, appears of a conical form: there is good anchorage off the North head in from 17 to 20 fathoms water. When the cascade bears by compass  $8\frac{1}{2}$  E. distance three quarters of a mile off shore, the anchorage is defended from the surf by a reef of coral, and lies open about four points of the compass from N. N. E. to N. N. W. the depth of water from 10 to 12 fathoms\*.

The most accurate draught of the island extant is that in a set of charts published by Dalrymple in 1781, copied by him from a chart made by Monsieur Donat, a Frenchman, who touched there in the corvette *L'Heure du Berger* in September 1767.

Yours, &c. ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *High Wycombe,*  
Jan. 15.

IN reply to your Correspondent, p. 444 of the last volume, there is no reason to suppose that the introduction of the Leopard's Face in the grant of Arms to those who distinguished themselves in the Royal Cause during the unhappy commotions which agitated this country about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, was any way connected with either the royal or national ensigns, or had any reference to the

\* In addition to the information which I collected from Mr. Seaver, concerning this interesting island, I was favoured with the perusal of two letters addressed by him on the subject to Lord Caledon and the Hon. Admiral Stopforth, now on this station; explaining the local advantages attached to the island if taken under the protection or occupied by the British Government.

loyalty so unquestionably manifested by the persons to whom your Correspondent alludes.

It was not the uniform practice of Garter Walker to introduce the Leopard's Face into the grant of Arms to those who had rendered themselves conspicuous for attachment to the Royal Cause, and who had made great sacrifices to support it.

Many grants of Arms were made after the Restoration to distinguished Loyalty, where the augmentation alluded to formed no part of the coat assigned; amongst others, I have an original vellum emblazoned, illuminated and written in Latin, signed by Sir Edward Walker, Garter, with the seal appendant, dated 1666, granting the following armorial bearings to Humphrey Burlton of Ribbenhall in the County of Worcester; viz. Argent, on a Bend Sable, three crescents of the first within a border of estoiles.—The grant recites the many and great services rendered by the said Humphrey Burlton to Charles I. and his Successor in the Monarchy, as well as various acts of military valour displayed by him at Bristol, Gloucester, and Naseby; and had Garter, or his associates in the College of Arms, deemed the armorial bearing alluded to as indicative of unshaken and acknowledged loyalty, they would not have omitted that badge in the assignment to so distinguished a personage as Burlton of Ribbenhall.

J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *High Wycombe,*  
Jan. 19.

SIR Richard Ellys, mentioned by your Correspondent in the Magazine for November last, p. 447, resided at Nocton in the county of Lincoln: he was returned member to parliament twice for Grantham, and thrice for Boston.—He was a zealous Nonconformist, and a hearer, when in town, of the celebrated Mr. Thomas Bradbury, who was many years at the head of the Dissenting interest. Sir Richard died Feb. 21st, 1741-2\*,

\* This date is correct if the depositions in the Court of Chancery are to be credited, although the Rev. M. Noble, in the History of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, states that Sir Richard died Feb. 14, 1742-3.



entailing his estates, after the death of Lady Ellys (subsequently Baroness Le Despenser), on the Hobarts and Trevors.—The present Earl of Buckinghamshire (on whose family the Hampden estates are intailed) possesses the seat at Nocton, once occupied by Sir Richard Ellys, who bequeathed the furniture, plate, &c. as an heir-loom, to accompany the mansion according to the limitations in his will.

William Strode, esq. of Barrington, in the county of Somerset, was the heir at law of Sir Richard Ellys; and made a fruitless effort in the Court of Chancery to invalidate the will, and wrest the property from the noble families on which Sir Richard had settled it.—The decree of the Chancellor, on sixteen sheets of parchment, finely ornamented, I have in my possession, as well as a highly-finished miniature of Mrs. Cheeke, Sir Richard's sister.

The book written by Sir Richard, and alluded to by your Correspondent, is in the library of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Randalstown, co. Antrim, June 30, 1812.*

HAVING been on a visit a few weeks ago at Lissanoure, the seat of the late Earl Macartney, and now the residence of his niece and representative Mrs. Hume, I passed, according to my custom, as much of my time as possible in the Library, which (as might be expected from having been the collection of so able a scholar as his Lordship) exhibited a noble assemblage of capital works. Among others, one caught my attention in a particular manner, so much so, that I thought a description of it might be interesting.

This book is a manuscript, of the size of a small quarto or royal octavo: it is written on vellum, and contains 490 pages; is bound in red Morocco, richly ornamented, and the leaves gilt.

The exquisitely fine writing, the beauty and clearness of the letters, and finish of the whole, riveted my attention so much, that I had the book in my hand for a few moments before I examined the title-page, when, to my great surprize, I discovered it to be the "*Leviathan*"

of Hobbes. I think I never beheld so fine a specimen of penmanship, or rather of *linning*, as the title-page presents. The whole has something of the execution of Buckinger.

The title-page is divided into compartments, according to the fashion of the day. The upper, and largest part, exhibits a city, in which the most conspicuous or rather ostentatious figure is a Church; in the back ground is a mountain; from behind which issues a colossal figure of a man, from the region of the heart upwards, crowned with an imperial crown, and holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left a crosier; his body and arms being wrought in most curiously with human heads. The centre-piece is a mantle, containing the title "*Leviathan; or the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil; by THOS. HOBBS, of Malmesbury.*" On each side of this mantle are five smaller compartments, each containing an emblem. The five under the sword-arm are as follows: 1st, A fortified Castle; 2d, a Royal Crown; 3d, a piece of Field Ordnance; 4th, Colours, Spears, Matchlocks, and other warlike figures; 5th, a General Battle. The five beneath the left or crosier-arm are these: 1st, a Church\*; 2d, a Mitre; 3d, a Thunderbolt; 4th, several Forks, typical of Syllogism and Enthymem, a horn with "Dilemma" inscribed on it: in short, emblems of Logick and Sophistry; 5th, a General Council; and beneath all, "*Anno Christi 1651,*" on a tablet.

When we consider the genius of Hobbes, and the tendency of his writings, it does not appear a matter of much difficulty to interpret the figures above described; and while I hope that the whole will not be thought beneath the observation of the learned, I beg to offer, with diffidence, my sentiments.

In the first place, I conceive that a sarcasm is cast upon Religion by the prominent situation of the Church. The Colossus appears to me to mean, that all human Government is upheld by force, the body or the mind being kept in bondage, the heads expressing the union of opinion, under Power and Superstition, to that effect. The Castle has opposite to it a

\* I think Old St. Paul's.



Church; the Crown, a Mitre; the Cannon, a Thunderbolt, *i. e.* Anathema, &c. The emblems of War are balanced by those of Controversy; and a General Council is paired (perhaps not unappropriately) against a General Engagement.

It remains now to make some inquiries concerning the identity of this extraordinary Manuscript.—And first, when we consider the beauty of the workmanship, and the preservation in which it appears, no one can conceive for a moment that this was the copy from whence the printed impression could have been taken. And from the care observed in the writing, and the magnificence of the binding, &c. it is natural to conclude, that it was destined to be received into some public library, or by some personage of no ordinary rank. Accordingly I find in Bayle's Dictionary \*, art. *Hobbes*, that while in Paris he prepared a copy of his "Leviathan," written on vellum "in a marvellous fair hand," and had it presented to King Charles the Second. I own I was surprised to find, that it had been coolly received by that Monarch; but if this was the copy (and I am strongly induced to believe it to be that very one), I am by no means at a loss to account for its being turned out of the Royal Library in the succeeding reign, and having found its way into the world at large. Indeed, when I reflect upon the bigotry and ignorance of King James II. I cannot but look upon the book to have gotten a notable aspersion of holy water, and am only amazed that it was not at once committed to the flames.—And I conceive this to be the Manuscript presented to Charles the Second for another reason; it is this: When I contemplate the book, I really think the life of man too short to execute such another, at least with such care; and if we admit that there was but one, this then must be it. I am sure, that had it been once in the possession of a member of the House of Cavendish, it never would have been dismissed the Library.

One word, upon reflection, I think necessary to state.—The question here is that concerning the identity of a

curious Manuscript; not touching the doctrines contained therein. I was too early instructed to impugn and abhor them.

WILLIAM HENRY PRATT, Clk.

P. S. I could not ascertain how the Manuscript came into the possession of Lord Macartney: can any of your Correspondents?

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

AS I was sauntering through Fleet-street, *nescio quid meditans nugarum*, I chanced to see, just by Bolt-court, the original of the inclosed, which I have transcribed for your use. It contains a medley of Epigrams and Apophthegms. It is said of the Mohammedans, that they scrupulously treasure up every scrap of tattered leaf with which they meet, fearful lest any neglect should be shewn to some portion of the Koran, which might thereon chance to have been written. A similar sort of zeal for a dissimilar object may account for the preservation of the inclosed,

I. G. D.

*On the King.*

When clos'd (far distant be the hour!)  
Thy life's eventful story;  
When fled the *Glories of a Crown*,  
Be thine a *Crown of Glory!*

*On a Person highly extolling a Doctor of the name of COOK.*

Dr. COOK you commend—in his praise  
I unite; [be right.  
Let a *Cook* be your *Doctor\**, and all will

*On the Statue of Dr. JOHNSON, in St. Paul's Cathedral, where he is represented as leaning on a round pillar.*

What Sage is that, devoid of playful smile?

'Tis Johnson, musing on a rounded style.

*On Gen. PACK's Brigade being mentioned in a late Gazette announcing our Successes in Spain.*

Of a General Pack here some mention is made, [were said!

Of a general *Pax* would that something  
To a Friend just returned from the  
Funeral of a rich Man.

"Well may'st thou mourn, of Nummulo bereft!" [left!"

"Full well I may, for nought to me he

\* This is not in every edition. I forget that whence I drew this account; and I quote from memory respecting the fact.

\* The Eulogist was a self-starved valetudinarian,



*On a Picture of Pastor, Pastora, and Pastorella, the Husband, Wife, and Daughter.*

Here Syllogism meets the *visual sense*—  
A Major, Minor, and a Consequence.

*On a rigorous Dispenser of Justice being much commended.*

Unpitying Justice is of little price—  
Justice alone is cold, quite cold, *just ice!*

*Bigotry and Persecution.*

Bigotry is *impotent Persecution*; Persecution is *potent Bigotry*. Bigotry is a smoke, which, as the *night of Ignorance deepens*, is more or less discernible under the tremendous form of flame—  
*of Persecution!*

*Marriage.*

A bad Husband, or a bad Wife, is a decayed tooth—scarcely to be borne—hard to be removed. The contrary true of a good one; deep fixation being in that case assured comfort. The union of a fond and pious pair is like the lambent intermixture of two flames issuing from one hallowed fire, and both aspiring towards their kindred sky!

*On Errors of Judgment.*

Error of Judgment often originates in *Obliquity of Will*.—A *foul stomach* causes a *disordered head*.

*On Virtuous Love.*

The felicities of an affectionate and virtuous couple are permanent, because *pure*. They are the precious fragments of the *primæval constitution*; they are the *scattered Roses of Eden's Bower*, which, though *withered*, have not even yet altogether lost their fragrance.

*On the Marriage-Ring.*

It seems to have escaped the notice of writers upon this topic, that among the other uses of the Ring in the nuptial ceremony, this also may be intended—to signify the *perpetuity* of the matrimonial compact; a ring, or circle, being the emblem of Eternity.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Jan. 18.*

MANY remarks and curious animadversions have been made upon Mr. Kemble's peculiar pronunciation of the word *ACHES*. In reading over *Hudibras*, in Part III. c. ii. line 503, the word occurs, which, I think, establishes that gentleman's critical judgment.

"Who, 'cause the clouds are drawn together,

And threaten sudden change of weather,  
Feel *pangs* and *ACH-ES* of State-turns,  
And revolutions in their corns."

Yours, &c. JOHN BROSTER.

P. S. It is a common expression in Cheshire, when a person is very ill, to say, they have had "*a bad ache*," so pronouncing it.

Mr. URBAN,

*Jan. 8.*

READING lately in a volume of the *London Post*, or *Halfpenny Journal*, a periodical news-paper published in 1723, 1724, and 1725; I observed mention made of the Funerals of different persons who had lain in state, and were buried in great funeral pomp, from different Livery-Halls in the City. I have extracted an account of three Funerals, one from *Sadlers'-hall*, and the other two from *Mercers'-hall*, which I send you.

*London Post, Dec 9—11, 1723.*—A few days ago, died at *Richmond*, in *Surrey*, M. Crop, an eminent Dutch merchant. The body, having lain in state last Monday night in *Sadlers'-Hall*, *Cheapside*, was afterwards interred very splendidly at the *Dutch Chapel* in *Austin Friars*."

*London Post, Nov. 20—23, 1724.*—Last Friday night the corpse of Major Rose, a *Jamaica Merchant*, was interred at *St. Peter's*, *Cornhill*, from *Mercers'-Hall*, in a most pompous manner; the body, laid in a leaden coffin, and dressed in the richest linen and lace, and scarlet hose with gold clokes, after the custom of *America*.

*London Post, January 8—11, 1725.*—Last Thursday night, the corpse of Mr. Thomas Guy, late Citizen and Bookseller of London, after having lain in state at *Mercers' Chapel*, was carried with great funeral pomp, to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in *Southwark*; where it is to remain deposited till the finishing of his Hospital for *Incurables*; and then to be laid in one of the squares, with a *Tomb stone* and his *Statue* upon it.

That several of the *City Livery Halls* were formerly let out for Funerals and other uses, appears by the records of several of the Companies\*; and there is now belonging to the *Sadlers' Company* a very rich *Pall* of *crimson velvet*, having on one side of it embroidered in raised work of gold

\* Among the Benefactions to the *Stationers Company* occurs "A herse clothe, of clothe of gold, pouderyd with blew velvet, and border'd abought with blacke velvet, embroidered and steyned with blew, yelow, red, and green;" the gift of *John Cawood*, who died in 1572.—EDIT.

thread,



thread, in antient Roman characters, the words "*In te, Domine, speravi;*" and on the other side, worked in like manner, the words "*Ne me confunde in æternum.*" The head and foot of the Pall have embroidered on them the Arms of the Company, and four Angels surrounding the letters I. H. S.; and there is a broad gold fringe hanging from it. They have also now in use at their Hall, on Gala days, the old funeral sconces, now lacquered.

Many of your Readers, as well as myself, remember the burying of corpses by torch-light, now seldom or ever practised. While on the subject of Funerals, if you will allow me, I will conclude by sending you an Epitaph engraved on a stone in the East wall of St. Michael's Church-yard, Crooked-lane, which, I believe, has not before appeared in print.

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Preston, late Drawer of the Boar's-Head Tavern, in Great East-Cheap, who departed this life March 16, Anno Dom. 1730, aged 27 years.

"Bacchus, to give the toping world surprize, [lyes;  
 Produc'd one sober son, and here he  
 Tho' nurs'd among full hogsheads, he  
 defy'd [deny'd.  
 The charms of Wine, and ev'ry vice  
 O Reader! if to Justice thou'rt inclin'd,  
 Keep honest Preston daily in thy mind.  
 He drew good Wine, took care to fill  
 his pots; [faults.  
 Had sundry virtues that outweigh'd his  
 You that on Bacchus have the like de-  
 pendance, [ance."  
 Pray copy Bob in measure and attend-  
 Yours, &c. T. A.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.  
**I**N vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 444, and 445, you have inserted a letter dated from Cambridge, and signed J. H. M. The same initials are subscribed to the Review of Mr. Barker's edition of Cicero's two tracts, inserted in Part i. page 441, and referred to in the letter in question. It is evidently the intention of the writer of these papers to pass for the Rev. James Henry Monk, the present Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge. Allow me, therefore, to inform your Readers, that Mr. Monk has assured several of his friends who have spoken to him on this subject, that he is not

GENT. MAG. January, 1813.

the author, either of the review or of the letter\*; and some of Mr. Monk's friends, including the correspondent who now addresses you, strongly suspect that the J. H. M. of the Gentleman's Magazine, who threatens you with a critique on Barker's "*Classical Recreations,*" is no other person than Mr. Barker himself†. GRÆCULUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 21.  
**T**HE following fluctuations in the price of Gold and Silver have not been noticed in your publication.

Sept. 2.	Fine Gold rose	1s. per oz.
—	-- Fine Silver rose	2d.
—	7. Fine Gold rose	1s.
—	12. Ditto - - Ditto	1s.
—	16. Fine Silver rose	3d.
Oct. 6.	Ditto - - - fell	2d.
Nov. 28.	Fine Gold rose	2s.

Since the last date, the price of Fine Gold has been 5*l.* 16*s.* till yesterday, when it fell 4*s.* per oz.!

The price now charged by the London Refiners is, Fine Gold, 5*l.* 12*s.* per oz.; Fine Silver, 7*s.* 4*d.* per oz.  
 Yours, &c. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.  
**I**MUST again remind an "*An Able Writer,*" otherwise "*An Old Correspondent,*" that, in controversies, the party who comes forward in a fair and open manner, generally engages the greatest share of credit. Now, as I am neither *ashamed* of my name, or "*tired*" of the cause I have undertaken to defend, the Welfare of our Antiquities, a cause of the most public nature, I will never, while my sight and experience remains in force, give up my observations on the proceedings of Henry's Chapel; and, as I observed, p. 437, when the Eastern aspects are completed (the first story of the North-east bow-window still remaining to be rebuilt), I shall submit to Mr. Urban's Readers the result of my survey thereon.

For the present, let me hint to the Master Workman one glaring innovation that he has made in his ornamental detail.

Over the points of the windows of the second story of the Chapel, is a

\* We have Professor Monk's own authority for stating that they were not written by him. EDIT.

† We have no reason to suppose this to be the case. EDIT.



rize, with detached square-formed ornaments; one of the spaces between the said ornaments is directly over the above points: whereas, in the new work, one of the square ornaments (to say nothing at this time relative to the incorrectness of the foliage) is stuck in the centre, or immediately over the point, instead of retaining the space in its central situation. The character of the central space is still to be observed over the points of the upper windows on the North and South fronts (five windows to each front), they not having yet yielded to the workmen's power.

Before I conclude this note, let me express my astonishment at an Able Writer's repetition of his vain boastings about proofs of this, or that, to be seen in the work-shop, when, upon application at this receptacle, for a view of such proofs, a positive and rude denial has always been the consequence. See an account of one of these refusals, vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 331. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Lambeth-Marsh,*  
Jan. 19.

IN answer to T. F. D. (vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 511), the curious print which he inquires after was, at the sale of Mr. R. Graves's portraits, in 1803, sold for 6*l.* 10*s.* Those of John Lord Finch and Abp. Laud are two small oval wood-cuts, more fully described in the forthcoming work which he has inquired for, "The Amateur's Pocket Companion;" only a small number of which are printing, and will probably be offered to the publick by the end of the following month. J. M. FLINDALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 20.*

IN addition to the derivation of *Almanac*, as copied from Mr. Brady's "Clavis Calendaria," in your last volume, p. 167, allow me to send you another, from Barret's "Alvearie," 1580.—"Almanack (which also we call Prognostication) seemeth to be eyther an Arabic or a Chaldic worde. *Al* is an article in their language, as *le* is in Freuch, and *the* in Englishe. And *Mana* in Hebrew or Chaldic tongue signifieth *to number*, for in the Calender monethes and dayes are counted and numbred."

In the "Gazophylacium Anglicanum," printed by E. H. and W. H. 1689, *Almanack* is said to be derived from the Belgic *Al-maen-achte*, i. e. the observation of all the Months.

Yours, &c. JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Dec. 10.*

WHEN the Act of Parliament was pending, the preamble of which begins,

"Whereas the amending the manner and form of keeping and of preserving Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of his Majesty's subjects, in the several parishes and places in England, will greatly facilitate the proofs of Pedigrees of persons claiming to be entitled to Real or Personal Estates, and be otherwise of great public benefit and advantage;"

I was glad to hear any *improvement* was intended, which indeed is highly necessary in very many parishes, and which, nevertheless, I know was greatly neglected in this kingdom; and it is scarcely possible to trace up any family to the Oliverian times, when, in most Family Pedigrees there is a fault or deficiency, now not easily remedied, owing to the custom in those days of Marriages being made before a Magistrate, and the *Records* held in little estimation, and very many being destroyed in those times of tumult and disorder. This loss has been very much regretted by the Herald and Antiquary, in their researches into private and family history; and examples of this are not wanting, even in our extinct Peerages and Baronetages.

By this Bill, as amended by the Lords, and ordered to be published July 22, 1812, I am sorry to see that the Column which was introduced by the House of Commons, and which was meant to have given "when alledged time the Child had been born, the Day of the Month, and the Year of our Lord," has been struck out: for I conceive that it is more necessary for the heir of a great estate to know the very day he comes of age than to know the day when he was baptized; as in many instances we have known that baptism has been deferred for six months, even years, and to very extended periods indeed. The day of birth is certainly essentially necessary to many people to be known; and what assurance can they



they give, if the evidence of the day of birth be withheld? How shall a young man apply for Priest's or even Deacon's orders, without a testimonial of his age? How many young men, at the late elections, would have been deprived of their franchises, and will hereafter be so, if this circumstance is not attended to? There are a vast many other reasons why the Births should be noticed more than the day of *Gossip*. It concerns the Army, it concerns the Navy, it concerns the entrance of Peers on their Parliamentary introduction, as well as Commoners.

I shall not dwell longer upon the benefits of stating it; but I will beg leave to say, for the honour of the Clergy, and those concerned in Liverpool in keeping those records,

No.	When Born.	When Bapt.	Child's Name.	Parent's Names.	Surnames.	Place of Abode.
1.						

Then follows Trade, Quality, or Profession. This is the form at St. Peter's Church, Liverpool.—At St. Nicholas (for the Rectory is a mediety, but one Parish, though the last population is estimated at upwards of 94,000, and the absentees

that, if they must positively follow (and I do not see how they can do otherwise than follow) *the express orders of the Act*, then the *improvement* will be *retrograde*; unless the Diocesan will permit them to continue the present form, which is in all points like that prescribed by Parliament, except, indeed, in introducing the day of birth, so desirable, for reasons before-mentioned, to be given.—The Parish Church of Liverpool has lately had a new Book of vellum or parchment made, which cost 40*l.* and will hold 2000 names: the manner and form is as follows; and of such a dimension as to admit the whole in one line, say 16½ inches long, and progressively numbered—for example:

are reckoned at 7000 more, making a register of 100,000 people at St. Nicholas), the other Parish Church, the form is as follows; which, in my opinion, is the *most complete* Form that can be devised.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
No.	When Born.	When Bapt.	Name of the Child.	Father's Name.	
1.	1811.	1812.	Son, or Daughter.		
	Oct. 21.	June 2.	George   Son of	John Nelson.	
	G.	H.	I.		
	Place of Abode.	Occupation.	Name of the Mother before Marriage.		
	Bridport-street.	Mariner,	and of Eliz. late Robinson, his Wife.		

When Married.—Would this be desirable? It is not done.

At the Church of St. John's, Liverpool, the Register is kept by the officiating Minister in a respectable way, and the form is thus, in one line, on vellum or parchment, proceeding by a running number, *viz.*

No.	When Born.	Child's Name.	Christian Name.	Surname.	Abode.
450.	April 4.	Catherine, dau	John and Jane	Vernon.	St. John's-str.
		Trade.	Day Baptized.		
		Joiner.	Sept. 2.		

So that it begins with the Birth, and ends with the day of Baptism. Every leaf is signed by the Minister and Church-Wardens Half-Yearly.

I trust, an order or consent from the Bishop's Court or Officers will be sufficient justification to continue the insertion of the Day of Birth, on many occasions so essentially necessary. Whilst I was examining these

Rolls, a poor Widow applied for a Certificate of her Son's age, to get him admission into a Charity-School. Her Husband, it seems, was at sea when the boy was born, and she deferred the baptism six months, till his return. Had not the day of his birth been inserted at the time of his Baptism, the Boy would have lost the opportunity, for six months, of getting



getting into the school; which Register of Birth at the moment of his Baptism seemed to be of little consequence, as the poor boy's father was in a flourishing way, and had great hopes of preferment; but his mother is now distressed, with a large fatherless family.—Some of our learned and well-informed Heralds, I hope, will give us their reasons why the insertion of Births was ordered to be struck out, and their opinion for the more effectually carrying on the design in the Preamble of the Act, and whether it would be of further service to revise the Schedules of the said Acts A. B. C. more particularly the latter, in respect of the disorder the person died

No.	When Born.	Baptized.
1467.	Oct. 24, 1812.	Nov. 29, 1812.
1468.	June 25, 1806.	Ditto.
1469.	April 9, 1804.	Ditto.

of in C, and the name of the Father and Mother.

Another instance lately occurred: A respectable man, aged 21, whose parents resided in Liverpool some years back, was baptised when 21, and married the week after, at the said Church of St. Peter's.

Yours, &c. G. M.

P.S. The more I look into this business, the more fully I am convinced of the propriety of what I have stated respecting the present Act; for the Clerk of St. Peter's has furnished me with the following extract, of the Children of one Family being baptized on one day, and the youngest was first baptized; thus:

Ann Jane, dau. of Hen. Piddig, Mariner.
Agnes, Ditto. Ditto.
John, son of the above and Mary (formerly Williams) his wife.

#### ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXX.

#### Progress of Architecture in England.

Reign of CHARLES II. continued.

AMONG a few old engraved prints published by Faulder, is a view of the Entrance to Mercers'-hall (described in the last Number), in which there are seen two houses on each side, as continuing the design of the Entrance, though of inferior work. The first story of these houses have shops unsashed, a general custom at the time, and wherein are discernible the shops of a goldsmith, a mercer, and a bookseller. The custom is not wholly done away at the present hour. In the pediment to the centre windows of the story over the shops are the Mercers' crest. From our recent survey but few traces of the fronts exist, and they are to be seen on the house to the right. Passing through the entrance, ascent is had to the Hall by a large staircase; the finishings to both these arrangements give a variety of oak pannel work, entablatures, and other decorations of a rich turn; but the most interesting particular in this respect is the chamber over the entrance: it is certainly a most choice example of the interior finishings of this reign (reflecting how few of the like performances are in being), and in their most elaborate and exquisite shew. The four sides

of the chamber, pannel-work, with mouldings full of ornaments, and on each side of the centre pannel over the chimney-piece are drops of fruits and flowers, &c. carvings of that beautiful relief and refined execution, that it may be said it is one of the best efforts of Gibbon's school of wood-carving; perhaps a *chef d'œuvre* by his own hand. The cieling is of stucco, in well-displayed compartments, containing much ornament, and of a superior cast. From these observations it will scarcely be credited when it is told, that this chamber is in such a state of seeming insecurity (whether from real decay or some inattention we cannot presume to determine), that perpendicular props have been resorted to, to give a momentary respite before its long-purposed demolition takes place.

*Bethlem Hospital, Moorfields, date 1675.*—The front and wings extend 540 feet, and make a magnificent appearance. It was built on the plan (meaning the elevations towards Moorfields) of the Palace of the Thuilleries at Paris. Louis XIV. was so incensed that his Palace should be made the model for a Lunatic Hospital, that it was said he ordered a plan (meaning elevations) of the Palace of our Monarch at St. James's to be taken for offices of the vilest nature." (*Pennant's London.*)—Being desirous to know



know upon what grounds this tale of "Tit for Tat" holds place in the belief of many, several views by Silvester of the French Palace have been consulted, and not the least resemblance in point of elevations is found between them and our Bethlem Hospital: the former has nine divisions of most superb decorations, in three stories, of pilasters, windows, arcades, &c.; while the latter presents no more than five divisions, in two stories, with a very partial disposure of decorations. In fact, they no otherwise accord with each other, than in a style of Architecture which was common to both countries. That the design of Bethlem Hospital conveys an air of grandeur is most certain, as its plan takes a centre projecting division, divisions right and left, and ends or terminating divisions for the general line. This arrangement is on the palace or noble mansion idea; and from such an assemblage of the great parts, the above inconsiderate story certainly owes its fabrication. The centre division side, continuation of ditto on the right, and end ditto, only, are found standing; the left portions having been demolished, preparatory to a general overthrow of the whole pile; which is to take place as soon as the New Bethlem Hospital in St. George's-fields is completed.

Centre division: three stories.—First story, or basement: windows with architraves. Second story: doorway centrally, with side compartments and scrolls highly enriched; architrave and entablature. Over the opening of the door-way, an horizontal oval window of great elegance, being surrounded with a wreath of laurel leaves, and a bold festoon of drapery, fruit, and flowers; two windows on each side the doorway with architrave and strings; grounds rusticated, the chamfers plain. Between the second and third story, a string with mouldings. Third story: four Corinthian pilasters, having between them three spaces for windows. Before the centre window, a balcony of plain iron work formed on the cornice of the doorway; a window on each side the outermost pilasters. At the extremities of this story, rustic quoins; likewise over the several windows, small square ditto; and between them, small ornamental festoons; the centre ditto having stuck

against it a guideron shield with arms. A general entablature takes place, to which rise the aforesaid pilasters. From a break in this entablature springs a circular pediment, inclosing in the tympanum a noble ornamented shield, with supporters (lion and unicorn) of the Royal arms (Charles II.) A kind of pediment roof then commences, stopped by a large square balustrade gallery; in the centre of which is a clock turret with an octagon perforated termination, and a vane composed of a globe surmounted by a dragon. Material of this division, stone.

Division in continuation; it is in three parts, and has three stories running in a line with those of the centre division: these stories have each fifteen windows, and in the centre to them is a pediment; the tympanum has a shield, with festoons of fruits and flowers. Eight dormer windows with pointed and circular pediments alternately. Strings between the stories; and in the general cornice ornamented blockings. Materials, stone for the dressings, and brick for the grounds or wall. The end division is a repetition of the centre ditto, exclusive of the doorway, balcony, and dial to the turret. Material, stone.

Entrance to the court before the centre division. A considerable degree of art marks the sculpture of the two reclining statues on the principal piers; they have long been the admiration both of natives and foreigners, and when the hour arrives decreeing the wreck of these buildings, much dread will be felt, and more directly in the loss of this entrance, than for any other part thereof. The principal piers, between which is high-wrought iron-work both architectural and ornamental, are made out by Ionic columns (volute with festoons of fruit and flowers) standing on pedestals; in the dies of which, a sort of rock-work, giving birth, I am inclined to believe, to that species of masonry termed "Rough Rustics." Ground to the columns, plain rustics. From the entablature springs what may be conceived a commencement of a sweeping pediment with reclining statues (a mode of introducing statues familiar in I. Jones's Whitehall, as already noticed), one melancholy, the other raving



raving mad, being the work of our famous Cibber, father to the Poet and Comedian of that name. On each side the columns, scrolls resting on a cornice running over the side doorways. Inferior piers bound the line of work; they are rusticated; on their tops a lion and unicorn with shields of arms. Against these piers are other scrolls resting on the wall of continuation before the Hospital, which at this point turns in a circular direction until the parallel lines of ditto take their course. Material of the entrance, stone. On the general wall, which is of brick, with stone plinth and cornice, are introduced, at certain distances, stone ornamented pine-apples, and large ditto scrolls. It is much to be regretted that the name of the Architect of this Hospital is not on record.

*Temple-bar, Fleet-street, erected during the years 1670, 1671, and 1672.*—This design has always in our memory been laid under much obloquy and disregard; of late, careful attention seems getting the upper hand, as the face of the Western upright has been cleaned, and the hovels encroaching on its lines cleared away, presenting to the publick an object, long passed by unheeded, which they now perhaps view with some degree of interest. Upon the whole, it will not be surprising if certain amateurs, busy in improving the architectural concerns of the City, should at length request of their brethren to allow the bar or grand gate of entrance into the city of London to stand, after they had so repeatedly sought to obtain its destruction.

Two stories mark the upright. First story: large archway central, supported by piers, right and left postern gates arched, and supported by piers likewise. Between these archways, superior piers break forward rusticated. Above the postern arches, and ditto breaks, a dado with compartments. Over the centre archway large spandrils occur rusticated, with plain chamfers, verging from the striking points of the arch, the turn of which is a semi-oval, a form, some imagine, not calculated to give either an appearance of strength or beauty. To this arch a scroll key-stone, and to the postern ditto plain key-stones. On the summit of the breaks, at the extremities of the line,

are griffins, with shields of arms appertaining to the City; that on the Northern side destroyed. Second story: it extends to the breaks on each side the centre archway, giving four Corinthian pilasters, and three spaces between them. Centre space: an arched window, its architrave kneed and turned with a scroll head; the glazing curious, being run in small ornamented compartments. Against the dado, a guideron shield with arms. In the spaces right and left of the window, niches; the grounds to them rusticated. Against the outermost pilasters, resting on the side dados, are large scrolls, their grounds foliaged, and their sweeping lines edged with a bold ornament, termed husks. Entablature with blockings, from which springs a circular pediment; in the tympanum a pedestal with compartments. Over the pedestal, foliage; and on the grounds at each side, continuation of ditto, foliage, though now nearly obliterated. This detail of parts applies to both the fronts. In the niches to the Eastern front, are statues of James I. and his consort Anne, both in their strict costume: the attitude of the King is commanding, that of the Queen gracefully elegant. The shield under the window contains the City arms. In the niches to the Western front, are the statues of Charles I. and II. arrayed after the manner of the Roman costume; and notwithstanding this preposterous method of dressing sculptural memorials in draperies never worn by the personages intended to be represented, the statues before us are replete with character and inimitable skill. The attitude of the Royal Martyr is full of grandeur, and that of his son is remarkable for animation and true dignity. The countenances are admirable, and strong resemblances. Pennant gives the name of the Sculptor, John Bushnell, who died 1701. Here let me hint, that much damage has been wrought on these excellent sculptures; but when, or by whom, is not ascertained. In the shield under the window, the Royal arms (Charles II.) The doors of the centre archway paneled, and topped with rich foliage, &c.—A survey of the interior of the chamber, over the archway, would afford no doubt some useful information.



S. A. S. is offended (last Volume, p. 539) at my hasty criticism on the house built by I. Jones, Greenwich, "cruelly modernized;" and declares that "not a line in any of the four fronts had been altered," &c.; yet, in the same breath, *candidly* owns that the interesting "balustrade in the Park front has been removed."—S. A. S. to sanction his superior judgment over that of the great Jones, brings in others with the same fellow-feelings as himself to applaud the "*improvement.*" Perhaps more cruel innovations on the same mansion will be pointed out; but of this hereafter.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.

IT is much to be regretted that the care of our ancient and venerable religious buildings is not intrusted to men better able to appreciate and preserve their various beauties than the generality of their present guardians. I am more particularly led to make this observation, from having noticed, as I passed through Coventry last week, that the beautiful Church of St. Michael, in that City, had been defaced by the erection of a high brick chimney, at the upper end of the North side, obtruding itself upon the view at all the points from which that noble edifice is best seen. It has been erected, I suppose, in consequence of some plan for warming the Church, which may perhaps have been necessary; but the Churchwardens are highly inexcusable, that they did not endeavour to accomplish their purpose without destroying the symmetry of the building; the more so, too, as they might doubtless have been assisted by the advice of an eminent Antiquary, their townsman, whose name frequently graces your pages, I mean Mr. T. Sharp: he would have taught them how to combine elegance with utility, and to make their alteration subservient to the purest style.

This unaccountable negligence is another proof of the truth of an old adage; but we, Mr. Urban, know better how to value Mr. Sharp's abilities.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

IN perusing Mr. Coxe's valuable "*History of Austria,*" vol. I. p. 178, note, *Prebislana* is mentioned,

as the place at which the renowned Zisca died.

Having examined many maps, and sought in several Gazetteers to discover the situation of this place, in vain, I think that among your numerous Correspondents some one may be able and willing to gratify my desire of knowing its exact position, if you will favour this inquiry with insertion. B.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Hulsean Prize* for 1812 has been adjudged to Mr. DANIEL GUILDFORD WAIT, student of St. John's College, Cambridge, for his "*Inquiry into the Religious Knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures.*"

The following is the subject of the *Hulsean Prize Essay* for 1813: "*On the Magi who came to adore the newborn Jesus, and on the Star which directed their way.*"

*Speedily will be Published.*

Mr. J. S. HAWKINS'S *History of the Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture; including an Inquiry into its Principles, and an Investigation of the Mode of Painting upon and Staining Glass.*

*A View of Society and Manners, taken in an excursion to the North-west parts of Ireland, in 1812.* By J. GAMBLE, esq. author of "*Sketches of History, &c. in the North of Ireland.*"

The Rev. Mr. EUSTACE'S *Classical Tour; a work which will exhibit a comprehensive view of modern Italy.*

Captain A. J. VON KRUSENSTERN'S *Voyage round the World, by command of Alexander I. translated from the German, with charts, plates, &c.*

*Don Emanuel, a Poem in three Cantos, with Notes.* By MATTHEW NEWPORT, esq. late of Trinity-college, Dublin.

*A critical and satirical Exposition of the Errors and Prejudices of Mankind, as they have prevailed from time immemorial, and are still cherished by certain classes of Society in the present enlightened age, &c.* Translated from the Original of J. B. SALGUES, first published in Paris in 1811.

The *Magistrates' Manual, comprising the duties and power of a Justice of the Peace, with a copious collection of precedents of Warrants, Convictions, &c.* By Mr. TOONE, of Brentford.

*An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology.* By Dr. THOMAS YOUNG.

Mr.



Mr. R. LANGFORD's *Treatise on Merchants' Accounts*, with Notes, and many alterations from the former editions.

*Preparing for Publication.*

A *Third Volume* of "CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS."

An *Essay on Gothic Architecture*, with fifty-nine engravings. By Sir JAMES HILL, bart.

Mr. BRITTON's "History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of SALISBURY; illustrated with a Series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of that Edifice; also Delineations of the antient Monuments and Sculpture; including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, and of other eminent Persons connected with the Church."—He is also collecting for LINCOLN Cathedral.

The *Third Part* of WILD's "Cathedrals," containing an Illustration of the Architecture of the Cathedral Churches of Lichfield and Chester, on sixteen Plates engraved in Aquatinta by Dubourgh; and accompanied by an Historical and Descriptive Account.

Collections from the *Deipnosophists*, or *Banquet of the Gods*, of Athenæus, translated from the Greek. By the late THOMAS EAGLES, esq.

A Collection of the most beautiful Poems of the Minor Greek Poets, as preserved in the Anthologies of Brunck and Jacobs, in Stobæus, &c. Translated by the Rev. R. BLAND, and others, with notes and illustrations.

Critical and Biographical Notices of the British Poets, with Occasional Selections from their Works. By THOMAS CAMPBELL, esq.

Letters written in a Mahratta Camp, descriptive of the character, &c. of that singular people, with Engravings. By T. D. BROUGHTON, esq. of the East India Company's service.

An *Essay on the Philosophy, Study, and use of Natural History*. By Mr. CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

Reports on the Strata of Great Britain, with more particular relation to the Lime-stone, Iron, and Coal Strata. By Mr. H. SMITHERS, Colliery-surveyor, of Bristol.

A *Practical Treatise on Cataract*. By Mr. STEVENSON, Oculist to the Princess of Wales.

A Translation of Scarpa's *Treatise on Hernia*, from the original Italian. By Mr. J. H. WISHART.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE is revising his poem of "Charlemagne, or Rome Delivered," to bring it into a fit state for the press. A Poetical Translation in English will accompany the original French.

Mr. EDWARD PUGH, of Denbigh, proposes to publish by subscription, *Cambria Depicta*, or *Pictures of North Wales*, with views in aquatint, coloured after nature.

Mr. WILLIAM BULLOCK is arranging the materials of a work relative to the most recent discoveries in Natural History, with coloured engravings.

Mr. WATSON, author of *Strictures on Book-keeping and Accounts*, proposes publishing by subscription *British Proof Tables of Calculation*; being an important improvement of calculation.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

To a few of our valued Correspondents we recommend a little more care in rendering their communications fair and legible, as the surest means of their being printed correctly.

The "Lists of Sheriffs" for the period inquired after by A. C. C. are only to be found in the GAZETTES, or in the general History of some particular Counties.

We are much obliged to LYCURGUS: but desire to have as little to do as possible with any thing that relates to *Bankrupts*, or *Bankruptcy*.

A CONSTANT READER having read, in our last Volume, Part ii. page 36, the account of an experiment made by Captain Layman of the Navy, before the Board of Agriculture, in June last, on the strength of different sorts of wood, upon pieces of twelve inches long and one inch square, wishes to know, What bearing was allowed? whether more or less than one inch? as the whole experiment depends on that circumstance, and which is not stated in the account. Something depends also on the thickness, or rather breadth, of the hook used to suspend the weights.

Another CONSTANT READER wishes any of our Correspondents, learned in the law, to inform him by what authority the advertisers of a public auction exact, that a visitor should purchase a Catalogue. If the auction be public, the place also must be public; and, without parliamentary licence, no one can exact a toll. Besides, this exaction is detrimental to the revenue of the country. No person, without the intention of purchasing, will pay for a Catalogue; but an idle curiosity, if it cost nothing, might induce many to enter an auction-room, and several might be tempted to bid for any article, and thus raise the product of the sale.

If A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH is serious, he may obtain an answer, for a stated fee, from any regular Accomptant.



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Defence of Poesy; the Author Sir Philip Sidney, Knight. 4to. pp. 103. White and Cochrane.*

THE fate of Sir Philip Sidney's "Defence of Poesy" has been rather singular. A very neat edition of it was published by Dr. Warton in 1787, accompanied by Ben Jonson's "Observations on Eloquence and Poetry;" but that excellent little Volume fell in a manner dead-born from the press; and at the end of more than 20 years, nearly the whole impression (originally no more than 250 copies) were consumed by a calamitous fire.

The present very beautiful Edition from the Bulmer Press (which we have not till lately seen) was printed in 1810, and for some considerable time was offered to public sale; but is already among the *libri rariores*. Though published anonymously, it is now no secret that the Editor was a Noble Peer, who, inheriting the mild virtues of a venerable Father, possesses also the literary talents of a still more illustrious Relation; and who, in a calm unambitious retirement, has diligently cultivated the Muses and the Graces. Prefixed to this very elegant Volume are five beautiful Sonnets by the Noble Editor.

2. *Verses on several Occasions; by Edward Lord Thurlow. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 114.*

THE Verses which form the first part of this elegant little Volume (printed at the *Bulmer press in usum Amicorum*) are those alluded to in the preceding article, as prefixed to Sidney's "Defence of Poesy;" and we are happy in being able to indulge our Readers with a specimen or two.

The Volume opens with a beautiful Sonnet, "On beholding the Portraiture of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY in the Gallery at Penshurst;" which is followed by another,

"To the most noble Prince the Duke of DORSET:

"And thou, heroic Lord, whose noblest name [light,  
The sacred Muses mention with de-  
And crown with girlands of eternal fame; [thou requite;]  
(The which with princely love do

That hast from thy great Ancestors by right

The love of Poets for inheritance;  
This shall pursue thy virtue to the height, [of chance,  
And lift thee up beyond the reach  
That never Time shall rend, nor Envy spoil [days;  
The golden trophy of thy restless  
But sweet endeavour of enduring toil [ing praise:  
Shall still be crown'd with everlast-  
So clear Antiquity revives in thee,  
The living Record of Nobility."\*

And a third,

"To the Right Hon. the Earl SPENCER,  
Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

"Not all, that sit beneath a golden roof,  
In rooms of cedar, O renowned Lord,  
Wise though they be, and put to highest proof,  
To the sweet Muses do their grace afford;  
Which if they did, the like would them accord

The mighty Poets to eternity, [cord,  
And their wise acts in living verse re-  
And build them up, great heirs of me-  
mory,

Which else shall in oblivion fall and die;  
But Thou, that like the sun, with heavenly beams

Shining on all, dost cheer abundantly  
The learned heads, that drink Casta-  
lian streams; [from me,

Transcendant Lord, accept this verse  
Made for all time, but yet unfit for thee."

Other Sonnets, of not inferior merit, are addressed to "the Earl of MOIRA;" to "a beloved Friend;" to "Lord HOLLAND;" to "the Earl of GRANARD, descended from the Sidneys, through the great houses of Rawdon, Hastings, and Spencer;" "On the divine and never-ending memory of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Zutphen 1586;" and "A Song to Sir Philip Sidney."

Of "Hermilda," the principal Poem in the Volume, Lord Thurlow says,

"The subject has been taken from a sketch, which I have seen, of a very accomplished Writer, whose verses have

\* "His Grace being descended from Thomas Lord Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer of England, whose Tragedy of Gorboduc is very highly praised by Sir Philip Sidney,"

often



often delighted the Publick. He desired to bring the Paladins of France into the East; to recount the heroic exploits of King Arthur, the wars of Persia, &c. But," his Lordship adds, much too diffidently, "there are so many faults in my Poem, that I do not mean to continue it."

Thus far we had proceeded, when, glancing at the pages of a respectable Contemporary, we find our own ideas so fully expressed, that we scruple not to transcribe what "The British Critic" has so well expressed:

"There can be no doubt of the ability of prosecuting to its termination what is here so happily commenced; and we are induced to express an earnest desire to see a Poem continued, of which we are able to produce such stanzas as the following:

"The golden morning now had hardly gone,  
My \* \*, from her chamber in the East,  
And with an angel's eye scarce look'd upon [least;  
The vallies and the hills from night re-  
When she, for whom a thousand lovers moan,  
Yet of all women cares for love the least,  
Hermione, along the valley speeds,  
Where Nilus flows amid' his subject meads.

"I well believe Aurora made a stay,  
To gaze upon the rival of her beams;  
So lovely from her helm th' unsullied ray,  
And from her shield, and all her armour streams; [they,  
But far more fatal, and more bright than  
Her face in beauty her brave pomp be-  
seems;  
Her face, that full of glory, and desire,  
Mix'd virgin sweetness with heroic fire."

The curious Reader may see six other stanzas in the Review we are now quoting. The Critic proceeds:

"It is unnecessary to add, that the Fairy Queen is constantly present to the Poet's imagination, and that knights, damsels, giants, and aërial beings are the themes of song. The Reader will every where be impressed with the rich powers of fancy, the ingenuity of contrivance, and beauty of language which mark this production, and will unquestionably unite with us in the eager wish to see more from such a pen."

The Volume concludes (under the title of "Sylva") with a Sonnet "to a very illustrious Nobleman;" "Verses in all humility dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent;" and the following patriotic Sonnet:

"On the Departure of the Earl of MOIRA, to the Government of INDIA.

"Not, India, that thy fruitful bosom glows [birth;  
With all that of the golden Sun hath  
Not that the Ganges to thy Ocean flows,  
Whose praises have been heard through  
all the Earth; [they are  
No, India, not for these, though gifts  
Of peerless beauty, and of sacred praise,  
But for what else God hath assign'd thy  
share,

Thy happiness above the skies I raise:  
That Thou, beneath Britannia's gentle  
sway, [held,

In honour, and in peace art still up-  
Whose noblest sons thy equal balance  
weigh,

And wield the sword, by which thy  
foes are quell'd;

And chief, that now the world's fair light  
is gone, [own!"

To rule thee, and to make thy bliss his

3. *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books; by the Rev. William Beloe, Translator of Herodotus, &c. Vol. VI. 8vo. pp. 484. Rivingtons.*

THE Bibliographical World cannot fail of being highly gratified on the completion of this Work of deep research and eminent utility; of which we have already had more than one opportunity of delivering our opinion.

In our vol. LXXVII. p. 737, we noticed the peculiar circumstances under which the earlier parts of this instructive Collection appeared; and shall now transcribe the very respectable Compiler's ingenuous narrative of its progress and termination.

"When I began to print the first Volume, I had no determinate idea either of the extent of what I meditated, or of the particular subjects which my undertaking was to comprehend. I intended to avail myself of the advantages of my situation, of my access to some of the greatest literary treasures in the world, and to publish, from time to time, such miscellaneous matter as might either contribute to elegant amusement, or be useful to those engaged, as I myself then was, in literary pursuits.—My first two Volumes were accordingly of this kind, having no particularly professed or apparent object, but comprehending, as it is presumed they do, a variety of amusing Literary Anecdotes, and not wholly destitute of curious information.—How I was deprived of these advantages, will be found detailed in my first Volume; and upon the most serious reflection, divested of all self-partiality, and if I may use  
the



the words of a far greater man than myself, 'having now little to fear or hope from censure, or from praise,' I feel not the smallest occasion for self-reproach. I may perhaps concede, but I can hardly be induced to regret, that, as far as worldly objects are concerned, it would have been better for me to have had less of the disposition to oblige, and to have supposed that it might be possible for fraud, artifice, and villainy, to lurk under the semblance of complacency, frankness, and honesty. Neither will I, on this occasion, complain of serious promises made, which never were fulfilled, and of hopes held out, which never were accomplished. Some documents, however, remain, which, if produced, would prove, that brighter prospects were once before me; and, as far as I can believe my own heart, or can be supposed to know my own conduct, my claims remain unaltered.—But here I must not omit to add my tribute of gratitude to the excellent and venerable Bishop of Durham, whose kindness has remained unaltered, and who has repeatedly distinguished me by acts of liberality.—The very valuable library of the deceased Bishop of Ely, and his Lordship's most important and most friendly communications, suggested the idea of continuing my work, which I was at first disposed to abandon. If I do not flatter myself, no publication in our language, hitherto printed, will be found to give either so circumstantial or so accurate an account of the early printed Books, or of the first editions of the Classics. I speak with the greater confidence upon this subject, because the late Bishop of Ely, than whom no man, with the exception, perhaps, of Earl Spencer, was better qualified, condescended not only to peruse every manuscript sheet before it was committed to the press, but even to correct it afterwards. From gratitude to his memory, I am not unwilling to have it understood, that if the third, fourth, and fifth Volumes shall be found to contain, as I believe they will, much curious research and important information on the subject of early Typography, the principal merit may be ascribed to his Lordship's greater knowledge, experience, and sagacity; whereas the deficiencies and inaccuracies, of which also I am conscious there are not a few, must rest wholly with myself. I willingly sustain the burden."

Mr. Beloe then remonstrates, very judiciously, with "those who depreciate the subjects of these Volumes, as unworthy of a man of letters, as requiring none but the most ordinary qualifications, and as incompatible

with real genius, taste, or science;" and adds,

"I should expatiate further on this subject, but that I have been most ingeniously anticipated by Mr. Dibdin, in his truly entertaining, as well as useful Volume, to which he has given the title of 'Bibliomania.' This will be found to supersede and render unnecessary all that I could produce in vindication of Bibliography, and is altogether one of the most agreeable works which modern times have produced. The publick have given it the sanction which it merits, and it is already become entitled to a place among scarce books.—In this last Volume, I have no acknowledgments to make, but to my friends Messrs. Nares, Freeling, Todd, and the Rev. Mr. White of Lichfield.—The Index will, I trust, be found sufficiently minute, as well as accurate; and will assist in removing the objection, not unjustly made, to the desultory arrangement of the subjects in the different Volumes.—Of works of this description, and perhaps of every other, I shall, on this occasion, take my leave; and he who has written and published not less than forty Volumes, which is my case, may well congratulate himself; first, that Providence has graciously spared him for so long a period; secondly, that sufficient health and opportunity have been afforded; and lastly, that he has passed through a career so extended and so perilous, without being seriously implicated either in personal or literary hostilities."

The present Volume is more adapted to general entertainment than any of the former; and we shall take an early opportunity of selecting some of the rarer specimens of its contents. It has also a general Index to the whole work, which will be found a most useful appendage.

4. *The General Biographical Dictionary; Volumes V. VI. VII. (Continued from vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 42.)*

WE have to congratulate the Editor and the Publick on the completion of Three more Volumes of this useful and well-digested Work; a Volume of which may now be regularly expected on the first day of every alternate month.

"This change in the periods of Publication has been found absolutely necessary, from the accumulation of New Lives, and the imperfect state in which many of the old ones were given in the former Edition. The Volume [V.] now before



fore the Reader, affords a striking instance of how much is wanted to render the Work, what, in the present state of biographical materials, it ought to be. Of Three Hundred and Forty-seven Lives in this Volume, Two Hundred and Fourteen are New, Sixty-eight are re-written, and Sixty-five only have been retained from the former Edition, the greater part of which have required many additions and alterations. The Editor, therefore, hopes that his anxiety to render the Biographical Dictionary more complete and useful, will reconcile the Publick to this change in the mode of Publication, which, while it does not materially lessen his labours, will at least afford time to fulfil his future engagements without interruption."

One article from the Sixth Volume has been extracted by a Correspondent in our vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 426; and of the very many new Lives, or Lives new-written, in all the Volumes, we should gladly, were it necessary, extract specimens. Among the former, that of *Burke* is peculiarly interesting; and in the latter class that of *Bowyer*, which is very prominent, concludes with the following handsome acknowledgment to the Compiler of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

"Early in 1778, Mr. Nichols printed twenty copies of some short 'Biographical Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer,' an octavo pamphlet of fifty-two pages, which were given in presents to his friends, and reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLVIII. These Memoirs, although interesting in themselves, were not sufficient to gratify the friends and contemporaries of Mr. Bowyer, who foresaw that, with continued industry and research, Mr. Nichols might erect a more sumptuous monument to the memory of his learned predecessor. Accordingly, from many valuable materials in his possession, and the aid of some literary friends, he produced in 1782, in a handsome quarto Volume, closely printed, 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and of many of his learned friends, containing an incidental view of the progress and advancement of literature in this kingdom from the beginning of the present century to the end of the year 1777.' The importance of this work was soon acknowledged by men of learning and curiosity. It contained memoirs of several hundreds of eminent scholars who had been unnoticed or imperfectly noticed in biographical compilations, and opened so many new and rich sources of infor-

mation and inquiry, that the Author was further urged to extend his labours, and improve upon his own plan so as to include a larger portion of literary history. With this view, during the intervals he could spare from an extensive business, and the publication of many useful works, among which his elaborate 'History of Leicestershire' stands prominent, amidst too his indefatigable attention to the affairs of the Corporation of London, of which he was for many years a distinguished member, he was enabled in the present year to publish a new edition of his Memoirs of Bowyer, under the title of 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; comprizing Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, &c.' extended to six copious and closely printed volumes in octavo, illustrated by a series of engraved portraits. Of this work the Editor of this Dictionary, or of any compilation of the kind, cannot speak without gratitude. It will appear, indeed, by our references, that our obligations are numerous and important; nor should we be content with this brief acknowledgment, but from a motive of delicacy, it being known to our Readers that the Author to whom we are so much indebted is at the same time the medium of conveying our praises to the publick. We cannot help adding, however, that where we refer to Mr. Nichols's 'Anecdotes,' we wish it to be understood, that it is for the purpose of more ample information than we have usually extracted, and that no book has perhaps ever been published in this or any country by which literary curiosity is so much excited, or so pleasingly gratified."

5. *A Tribute of Respect to the Memory of a good Man: a Sermon, delivered at Worship Street, Sunday Morning, Aug. 9th, upon the Decease of John Brent, Esq. who died July 1, 1812, in the eighty-third Year of his Age. By John Evans, A. M. Published by particular Request. 8vo. pp. 37. Crosby.*

MR. Evans, well known by a considerable number of useful publications, and more especially by his "History of all Religions," is an eminent Preacher among the Society of General Baptists, and Master of a respectable Seminary at Islington.

The present Discourse is an honourable discharge of a debt of gratitude.

"It was my honour and happiness," he says, "not only to be introduced to my excellent deceased friend upon my first settlement in the Metropolis, but to share largely in his kindness and esteem, In return for many acts of friendship



ship and early patronage, I inscribed to him my Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World\*."

From the character of *Joseph of Arimathea*, Luke xxiii. 50. "he was a good man," the learned Preacher, after an inquiry "into the nature of what is good, considered in the abstract, in the conduct of the Supreme Being, and in its bearings respecting mankind," proceeds "briefly to describe the *good man*;" whom he portrays with an able pencil; and concludes with the following account of his venerable friend:

"Mr. John Brent was born in 1729, at Portsea, Hants, of pious and excellent parents, who, knowing the value of religion themselves, brought up their chil-

dren in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He served his apprenticeship to a shipwright in his Majesty's yard at Portsmouth, and in 1762 removed to his Majesty's yard at Sheerness, where he filled the situation of foreman of the new work along with the late Sir John Williams. About 1768, he was appointed assistant-surveyor to the East India Company, under the late Gabriel Snodgrass, esq. In 1770, he entered into partnership with John Randall and John Gray, esqrs. in the shipbuilding line at Rotherhithe—here he continued for many years, maintaining a high and deserved reputation in his profession. His mind was active, and his body strong; whilst his skill in Naval Architecture† exceeded that of most men, and few did more for its extension and improvement‡. The comprehensiveness of his views, and

\* The Dedication of the last and twelfth edition of the "Sketch," published only six months ago, concluded with a very appropriate compliment to Mr. Brent.

† Speaking of Naval Architecture in his Preface, Mr. Evans says, "The Scripture is full of facts and allusions which bespeak its importance and antiquity. Commencing with Noah's Ark, by which he and his family were saved from the general destruction—it must have been a prodigious effort of skill in that early stage of the world—for

'————— The floating vessel swum  
Uplifted, and secure with beaked prow  
Rode tilting o'er the waves! All dwellings else  
Flood overwhelm'd, and them, with all their pomp,  
Deep under water roll'd—sea cover'd sea—  
Sea without shore!

MILTON.'

Nor must it be forgotten that the offspring of Naval Architecture is appropriated in Holy Writ to teach lessons of morality. Job, speaking of the brevity of human life, says—"My days are passed away as the swift ships."—Solomon, describing the qualities of *the good woman*, declares—"She is like the merchant-ships—she bringeth her food from afar."—And James, inculcating the government of the tongue, exclaims—"Behold also the ships, which, though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm whithersoever the governor listeth—even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things!" And, to complete the whole, *the Saviour* confirmed, illustrated, and propagated his divine mission in connection with maritime affairs. *Jesus* was 'in the hinder part of a ship asleep—tossed and even covered by the waves'—when he was awakened, and performed the tremendous miracle of compelling the winds and waves of the sea to obey him.—'Jesus, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, stood by the lake of Gennesaret, and saw two ships standing by the lake—and he entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land, and he sat down and taught the people out of the ship.'—And *Jesus* selected his first followers from amongst those who were found 'in a ship mending their nets, when straightway he called them, and they went after him!' Such were the humble but honoured instruments who were chosen by the wise and benevolent Saviour to convey the treasures of divine grace to the children of men."

‡ Naval Architecture was held by the Antients in great estimation—and those who practised it were even ranked among their deified heroes! The astronomical signs of *Aries* and *Taurus* in the Zodiac were no other than *two ships*; the former transported Phryxus from Greece to Colchos; and the latter, Europa from Phœnicia to Crete. In commemoration of the constructors of these marvellous vehicles—they were metamorphosed into the Constellations of the firmament. A more flattering compliment could not be paid them; for Dr. Doddridge, wishing to eulogize Sir Isaac Newton, beautifully remarks, that 'his discoveries have arrayed him, as it were, in the beams of the Sun, and inscribed his name among the Constellations of Heaven!'



the promptness of his conception, have been the subject of general admiration. The blessing of Providence descended on his superior knowledge and honest industry; by which means he was enabled to retire about twenty years ago to the enjoyment of ease and comfort for the remainder of life. He had erected a small but neat mansion at Elliot-place, Blackheath, where he lived beloved and revered by all that knew him. His venerable appearance, his cheerful looks, and his kind address, will not be forgotten by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His was a patriarchal dignity—the contemplation of which excited the mingled sensation of love and esteem. He was married twice. By his first wife, who died Jan. 23, 1793, and who was distinguished for the mildness of her disposition and the softness of her manners, he had eleven children; two only of whom, Mr. Samuel Brent and Mr. Daniel Brent, live to cherish the virtues of a parent whom they loved and revered. At the time of his death he had nine grandchildren, and eleven great grandchildren. . . . . By his second marriage he united himself to the eldest daughter of the late truly respectable and reverend John Sturch, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight—who not only proved a suitable companion in his declining years, but, by her constant kindness and attention, smoothed his descent towards the tomb. . . . . He had been on a visit to his youngest son in Essex; but returning home, was immediately taken ill, and after a few days' indisposition, expired without a groan on the 1st day of July, in the 23d year of his age\*."

6. *The Speeches and Public Addresses of the Right Hon. George Canning, during the late Election in Liverpool, and on a Public Occasion in Manchester. To which is appended, a summary Account of the Election.* 12mo; pp. 52. Murray.

THESE Speeches, which many of our Readers probably have perused with satisfaction as they were published singly in the Daily Papers, are here very properly collected in a commodious form; and are extremely creditable to the enlightened Statesman by whom they were delivered. We select the declaration of his political sentiments

at Liverpool, after "the immortal memory of Mr. PITT" had been drank:

"Gentlemen, It is usual to return thanks for any honour conferred upon an absent friend. I understand that it will be not unacceptable to you that I should presume, on this occasion, to extend that usage, and to express my acknowledgments for the honour done to the name of a departed friend, the illustrious Statesman whom you have just now so feelingly commemorated.

"Gentlemen, The sentiments with which you regard the memory of that great and good man are not the sentiments of Liverpool only, but of England; not of England only, but of Europe, and of the World. Mr. Pitt, Gentlemen, was always true to those principles which the town of Liverpool has been distinguished for supporting; principles of loyalty and good government at home, and of dignified and magnanimous policy abroad. But, Gentlemen, Mr. Pitt has not escaped the misrepresentation, or misunderstanding (I will call it), to which these principles themselves have been exposed; and in the course of the recent contest his name has been brought forward, and his memory reviled, as the advocate and author of War. Gentlemen, without going now into any argument as to the origin of the War in 1793, this at least, I think, may be affirmed of Mr. Pitt, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that if ever there was a Statesman in the world whose interests, individually, were founded in Peace; if ever there was a Statesman of whom it might be presumed, that in conducting his Country into War he was led by a sense of irresistible necessity, it must have been he; whose fame as well as whose power rested on the basis of the financial prosperity of his country.

"When posterity shall look back upon that great man, they will discriminate two different æras in his life; the one, when, on his succession to the government of the Country, he found the finances of the State dilapidated, and its resources enervated by an ill-conducted War. It was then that, with a skilful and repairing hand, he restored the credit of the country, recruited its exhausted means, explored and expanded its capacities for exertion, and laid the foundation of that solid system, of which

\* "Within the short period of the last two years, the General Baptists have lost three of their best friends, in the decease of Stephen Lowdell, William Kingsford, and John Brent, esqrs. Their joint ages amounted to 239 years, and their character was such that they would have proved an ornament to any denomination of the Christian world."



it is enough to say, that it has endured amid the storms which has assailed it since that time. From this statement it may be confidently inferred, that War could not be more the passion of Mr. Pitt, than, most assuredly, it could be his interest. Whether it were, nevertheless, the fault of Mr. Pitt or not (the fault, I mean, of his judgment) that we were engaged, precisely at the moment at which we were engaged, in the War which has continued, with little intermission, to the present time, may, perhaps, be matter of historical controversy; but that by no human wisdom, and by no human forbearance, that War could have been deferred many years, or perhaps many months, the impartial Historian will, I think, find it easy to demonstrate. But be that as it may, however we may have been brought into the War, what admits of no controversy at all is, that from the revivifying energy of his early administration, the Country derived that strength by which it has been enabled to go through the contest. The second æra of his political life began at the period, when from the centre of Europe burst forth that volcanic eruption of desolating principles, which threatened to overwhelm the civilized world. The firm resistance which Mr. Pitt opposed to the dangers then menacing the Country; the promptitude with which he took his stand on the ground of the Constitution, and the courage with which he maintained it; the voice wherewith he roused the people; the mighty arm wherewith he saved the Monarchy, I need not recall to your recollection; for it is in faithful commemoration of these eminent services that you have this day called upon his name.

“Gentlemen, Into whatever hands the Administration of the Government may be committed, I hope that the Ministers will keep Mr. Pitt’s example before their eyes; that they will catch from that example reverence for the Constitution, and zeal for the glory of their Country; that they will learn from it to unite the interests of the People with those of the Crown, in their domestic government; and to uphold, by adequate exertions, and by a tone and vigour of counsels worthy of the high station to which Great Britain is entitled among the nations of the earth, the British name and influence abroad.

“Gentlemen, I am desired by your worthy Chairman, before I sit down, to propose the next toast. According to the customary courtesy in meetings like the present, of drinking the health of those persons whom the Crown may have selected for the management of the

public affairs, I am to propose to you ‘the Health of his Majesty’s Ministers.’ In doing so I beg to be understood, not as the panegyrist or partizan of the present Ministers; not as avowing any connexion with them, nor as owing them any obligation, or any particular kindness; but simply as paying to his Majesty’s present Ministers that compliment, which I would not withhold from any other set of men, placed in these arduous times, in the same public station, as the chosen servants of the Crown; wishing well to all their endeavours for the public good; but coupling my good wishes with this condition, on which alone I can consent to give my feeble support to any Administration; that they shall, according to the best of their ability, maintain at home the constitutional principles, and uphold abroad the high-minded policy, of Mr. Pitt.”

7. Brady’s *Clavis Calendaria*; continued from vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 260.

HAVING accompanied Mr. Brady, in his explanation of Time, through “epochs” to “moments,” to the threshold of the “Kalendar;” we are now to observe, that, by a diligent perusal of Verstegan and other rare and esteemed Writers, he has “restored” much “decayed Intelligence,” particularly in the names of the several Months, and the days of the Week.

In the subsequent parts of the Work, taking the Kalendar now in common use for his basis, he illustrates regularly every Saint’s-day, Sunday, and Holiday noticed in the several months, descanting neatly upon each; with the History of the several Saints; remarks on the Sundays; and the legend or origin of the other days noticed in the Kalendar. Thus he begins, Jan. 1, 1812, with the Festival of the Circumcision; and subjoins a disquisition on “New Year’s Gifts;” then in like manner, notices “Jan. 6. Epiphany,” and the following article:

“*Twelfth Day*, and the Cake, which in most families forms an important part of the entertainment, is known by no other name than that of *Twelfth-Cake*. Authors differ in their accounts of the origin of the festive practice of drawing for King and Queen, &c. when the Twelfth-cake is divided; some maintain it to have been derived from the custom observed by the Roman children, who, at the end of their Saturnalia, drew lots with beans, to see who would be King; while others, with more apparent reason,



son, consider it as allusive to the offerings made by the Magi, or Kings, to the Infant Jesus. In our Universities, where the custom of drawing for King and Queen was formerly common, the classical origin would appear to have been favoured, as the lots were decided by beans found in the divided cake.

“The old Calendars stated, that on the vigil of this day, ‘Kings were created or elected by *beans* ;’ and denominated the day itself the ‘*Festival of Kings*,’ which is still retained in Spain. At present the honours of King and Queen, and others of a festive nature, introduced to heighten the jollity, are determined by the drawing of folded slips of paper, on which are inscribed these ephemeral distinctions, though the practice of drawing beans is yet preserved in some few districts. To which of these conjectures the origin of this practice is properly attributable, must be left undecided: though it is not improbable, that the Heathen custom was the first observed, and that of the Christians engrafted upon it, as has been a frequent usage. England was not, however, singular in the observance of the day; nearly the whole of Europe have had the like custom, differing only in some particular points, arising from national, political, or religious propensities or prejudices.”

In the first month occur,

“St. Lucian, Jan. 8;” “Plough Monday, Jan. 13;” “St. Hilary, Jan. 13;” “St. Prisca, Jan. 18;” “St. Fabian, Jan. 20;” “St. Agnes, Jan. 21;” “St. Vincent, Jan. 22;” “TERMS, Jan. 23,” (a very curious article); “Conversion of St. Paul, Jan. 25;” “Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 26;” “King Charles the First, the Martyr, Jan. 30.”

“The various circumstances,” says Mr. Brady, “connected with the tragical death of the Monarch, styled in our book of Common Prayer, ‘King Charles the Martyr,’ are amply detailed by our several Historians; and the magnanimity and pious resignation displayed by that unfortunate, yet accomplished Prince, from the moment he was in the power of his enemies, to the termination of his earthly career on the scaffold, are universally admired even by those otherwise most hostile to his reputation. It would therefore be superfluous to enter in detail upon those circumstances; though it may prove interesting to adduce some facts, which are not generally known, nor readily to be collected.

“That the death of the King was not originally designed, would seem to be generally admitted, while some of those causes which at least accelerated, if they

did not actually determine, his fate, have been but partially attended to: hypocritical in the extreme, as the conduct of Cromwell proved him to be, it is not for a moment to be imagined, that his ideas at first extended to that vast height to which his ambition at length attained; much less can it be considered that in the outset of his public life he contemplated the murder of the King.”

In like manner our ingenious and entertaining Author proceeds through the whole year; but we shall make only one more extract.

“Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1812. The term *Shrove* is the preter tense of the Saxon verb to *shrive*, i. e. to confess; hence the Tuesday, governing the title of this Sunday, having been the most solemn period of confession, was also called *Confession Tuesday*, or *Shrove Tide*, confession time; *Tide* or *Tid* being the Saxon word for time, which is yet applied in this country to particular periods, such as Whitsun-tide, &c.”

“After the people had made the confession, required at this season by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repasts beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet generally preserved, of eating *Pancakes* and *Fritters* at Shrovetide, which has given this day the vulgar appellation of *Pancake Tuesday*; while it is to be remembered, that the Monday preceding was, by the vulgar, called *Collop Monday*, a name it even yet retains in some places, from the primitive custom of regaling with eggs on *collops* or *slices* of bread, which the less scrupulous and more luxurious moderns have extended to *collops of meat*. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton *recreations* were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival, and all its attendant profligacy, appropriately derived from *Carni Vale*, i. e. *farewell to flesh*, in allusion to the Lenten season which was to commence on the succeeding morning. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly-exploded diversions of Cock-fighting and Cock-throwing, as well as the discontinued custom of Whipping tops, Roasting of Herrings, Jack of Lent, &c. &c. which three last-named sports were evidently meant as types of the rigour of Church discipline. The cock-fightings and cock-throwings



throwings in England, which, much to the credit of the present generation, have been of late sinking into disuse, were formerly general throughout the Kingdom; and their progressive decline is to be attributed, in some measure, to the vigilance of our magistrates, who have refused licences to those publicans who promoted assemblages of persons for such cruel diversions; and still more, it is to be hoped, to the increased morality of the people. For many years our public diaries, and monthly publications, took infinite pains to impress upon the minds of the populace a just abhorrence of such barbarities."

By way of "strengthening his argument," Mr. Brady refers to the awful death of Mr. Ardesoif, recorded in our vol. LIX. p. 374; to which we shall add a short extract from the "Historical Register, 1718," p. 8.

"Feb. 25, 1717-18, being Shrove Tuesday, a son of Mr. Claxton, an Upholsterer, by the *Fleet Ditch-side*, standing to see a Cock thrown at, was killed by a *Cats-stick*, that happened to hit under the Ear."

A new Edition, with Corrections by the Author, we understand, may speedily be expected. And there is no doubt but Mr. Brady, who is still in the prime of life, will have frequent opportunities of making occasional improvements in the Work through many successive impressions.

B. *Tirocinium Medicum; or, a Dissertation on the Duties of Youth apprenticed to the Medical Profession.* By Wm. Chamberlaine, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Medical Society of London, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 253.

THE ingenious Author of this little Treatise has evinced a consummate knowledge of the duties appertaining to that class of persons on whom so much depends, in regard to the health and welfare of every description of his Majesty's subjects, from the highest to the lowest. His observations and precepts, which appear to be grounded upon a long and diligent practice of the Healing Art, in the several capacities of *Surgeon, Pharmacopolist, and Accoucheur*, are most worthy the *attentive perusal* of every youth intended for the Medical profession, and of every Parent and Guardian who may have such an object in view. With the former indeed it

GENT. MAG. January, 1813.

ought to be an inseparable companion; and we are persuaded that much good would arise to the practice of Medicine, and the publick at large, by a proper attention to the rules laid down in this excellent and amusing little *Vade Mecum*.

The following extract from the Author's Preface informs the Reader to what description of persons his work is addressed:

"To your dashing young men of fortune, who think they have learned enough already; to those who (if there are Masters that will permit it) come down stairs in a morning, and lounge about the shop and surgery in a clean flannel gown, silk stockings, and red slippers, until breakfast-time; or, to those who, without having any business to take them from behind the counter, are never seen to wear a pair of *shoes*, but pound their mortar and roll their pills, in a pair of jockey boots, with tops turned down to the ancles, in the hottest summer weather; to such as these, who take much more pains to learn the best composition for cleaning boot-tops, and spend more of their valuable time in taking spots out of the leather, than in studying the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, or learning to dress a blister:—To such I do not address myself.

"No; the directions given in the succeeding pages are addressed to the young pupil, favoured by nature with a good disposition, docile, tractable, and willing to make himself useful; whose parents, unable to pay a very heavy fee, have bound him to an Apothecary, whose business, not yet fully established, will not allow him to keep an assistant; nor, perhaps, for the first two or three years of his getting into business, even an errand-boy—who, for that very reason, must sweep the shop, keep it clean; and, after he has made up the Medicines, carry them out to the patients; who must, in addition to these employments, find time to post his Books and write out his Bills—aye, and at the beginning of the ensuing year, deliver them too." "I have" (adds the Author) "had Apprentices, who have gone through all this, and who are now full Surgeons in the Army and Navy; and who evince their respect and gratitude to me on every opportunity."

The following appropriate Queries are put as matter of consideration to the youth, previous to his engagement with a master:

"Can



“Can you bear the thoughts of being obliged to get up out of your warm bed, in a cold winter's night, or rather morning; to make up Medicines which your employer, just arrived from attending a labour, through cold, frost, and snow, prescribes for a lady just put to bed, or a patient taken suddenly and dangerously ill? Or, supposing that your Master is not yet in sufficient business to keep a boy to take out the medicines—can you make up your mind to think it no hardship to take them to the patient after you have made them up?”

“Are you too fine a gentleman to think of contaminating your fingers by administering a clyster to a poor man, or a rich man, or a child dangerously ill, when no nurse can be found that knows any thing of the matter? This is a part of your profession that it is as necessary for you to know how to perform, as it is to bleed, or dress a wound. Or are your olfactory nerves so delicate, that you cannot avoid turning sick when dressing an old neglected ulcer; or when, in removing dressings, your nose is assailed with the effluvia from a carious bone? If you cannot bear these things, put Surgery out of your head, and go and be apprentice to a Man Milliner or Perfumer.”

After a variety of entertaining particulars, we find some strong remarks on the *absolute necessity* of a proper knowledge of the Latin language to the Tyro, with its several abbreviations as used by Physicians; and some judicious hints are given on this head to the *Examiners* of the Corporation of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company. We have likewise a relation of several most serious accidents under the head of “*Mistakes in making up Medicines*,” arising from a deficiency of this knowledge, and the too frequent carelessness of Shopmen and Apprentices; on which subject the Author offers the following appropriate observations:

“The life of the father of a numerous family, of a beloved wife, of an only child, the fate of a *whole family*, often depends on an Apothecary's apprentice or journeyman! How often have most lamentable mistakes occasioned death! Let us suppose a gentleman desirous of having the best advice for his wife; to have brought her up to town from a distance of two or three hundred miles, at a very heavy and perhaps most inconvenient expence: he consults the most eminent Physician, who receives his guinea a-day; perhaps, has three or four Physicians, each receiving his two guineas

a-day for consultation; or, let us suppose a patient unable to go the journey, and an eminent Physician is sent for, who has his guinea a-mile exclusive of his fee, besides other expences; in either case the prescription is sent to the Apothecary—there may be some one article that the prescriber may place a greater dependance on, for restoring the patient, than all the rest. The Apothecary (we are supposing a possible case) may not have this one article; and the shopman or apprentice, ignorant of its importance, substitutes something similar in colour or consistence, as a *succedaneum*; or, perhaps in a mistake gives *Tinctur. Opii* for *Tinct. Opii Camphorat.* or in a hurry mistakes a drachm for an ounce, or writes in the direction, *a table spoonful* instead of *a tea spoonful*, or any other mistake of a similar nature.—What must be the consequence? In many cases *Death!!* And in that event what to the Apothecary? Certain loss of business, by being exposed every where, and possibly *prosecution.*”

The following cases are related as real events that have happened through the ignorance and inattention of persons employed in the compounding and labelling of Medicines:

“A prescription was sent by an Accoucher for the usual medicines for a lady after her delivery: the child was *dead*. In addition there was also a prescription for some sort of embrocation for her breasts; the affected parts to be rubbed with the same *PRO RENATA* (*occasionally*). The compounder knew very well that ‘*pro*’ was ‘for,’ but not being quite satisfied about *re*, goes to his Dictionary, and there finds *res* a thing; then turns to *nata*, and finds *natus, a, um*, ‘BORN.’ Now then he has it right: ‘*For the little thing born;*’ but deeming *little thing* as too familiar, he, wishing to shew all due respect to his Master's patient, wrote on the label, ‘*The little infant newly born to be well rubbed with this embrocation!*’”

“Many accidents” (observes the Author) “have happened from the loss of labels tied round the necks of phials. Mineral acids destroy the ink, and corrode the paper; sometimes not even the pains to tie the labels round the neck are taken, but they are through laziness stuck into the mouths of phials, and only held there by the cork.—A fatal mistake once happened in my neighbourhood, by the changing, through the carelessness and inattention of a drunken nurse, the labels of two phials, thus improperly thrust in and held by the corks only. A two-ounce phial of a Saturnine lotion was sent at the same time, and to the same place, with a two-ounce draught



of some White Emulsion. The nurse thought proper to take the corks out of both; probably for the purpose of tasting them. Be that as it may, she stuck in the labels at a venture; unluckily she stuck them in *wrong*; the patient drank the preparation of lead, and died before morning!"

"A Gentlewoman of Chad's-row was delivered of a fine child: she was attended by a Midwife, who ordered her some embrocation for a painful affection of the arm, with some laudanum in it, from a chemist's; and some syrup and oil for the child. The nurse took one of the labels to light a candle; and as the first label was burnt out before the candle caught the flame, she took the other label, and burnt *that* out also.—Thus left without a direction, she rubbed the lady's arm with the child's syrup and oil, and gave the infant a tea-spoonful of the *volatile Liniment and Laudanum!*—Need I say that the poor infant died in excruciating agonies?"

The rules propounded by the worthy Author of this Treatise, are calculated to render such ludicrous and fatal mistakes as the above altogether impossible. His pages moreover contain many useful hints on the arrangement of the Apothecary's Shop, with forms of Books for the facility and convenience of business, and such wholesome admonitions addressed to the young Student on the subjects of *correctness, cleanliness, and other essentials*, that we most cordially recommend the work as deserving of a place on the desk or counter of every Surgeon and Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, in the United Empire.

9. *Sketches of the present Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland; with incidental Remarks on the Scottish Character.* By Elizabeth Isabella Spence, Author of '*Summer Excursions*,' &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

THE time is not long which has elapsed since we introduced this Lady's *Summer Excursions* to our Readers as a pleasing companion for a leisure hour; and we are much mistaken if the two little Volumes now before us do not recompense those who read them by her rapid sketches of men and things in that portion of Great Britain chosen for her illustration.

In her Preface, we have such explanations as the fair Authoress deemed necessary for her present publication; which we shall repeat, in order

that her intentions may be fully known. In the first place, she admits there are numerous descriptive accounts of Scotland; but she is conscious that much still remains to be described. "Many beautiful, romantic, sublime, and picturesque scenes have never yet been honoured with the delighted gaze of the Southern traveller; and some interesting traits of national character, and the diverse effects of local manners, will long be discovered by the curious observer, who has learned to survey the manners and morals of man." That she should venture to increase the stock of information, she attributes to the very favourable reception of the work we have just mentioned.

There is a certain degree of independence of mind necessary in the composition of a good author; by which we mean, that a man ought not to suppress those feelings which arise from viewing some glaring deviation from morality or honesty, through a slavish fear of exciting the displeasure of the party concerned; though we are apprehensive that writers sometimes indulge in a freedom of reprehension, proceeding from a jealous disposition in themselves, which they mistake for the independence we allude to. Mrs. Spence observes, that men, "possibly through courtesy," ascribe to the ladies who have favoured the world with their remarks on national manners and character, a brilliancy and justness of description peculiar to the sex. Encouraged by this decision, she has frankly and candidly expressed her opinions and feelings as they occurred on the spot. That some of those might give offence, she seems aware; but, as she asserts they are all founded in truth, she claims no peculiar merit in being their herald; and if they wound the feelings of any one, she may regret the circumstance, though she doth not consider herself responsible for the effect. We would in this case be understood to imply our belief, that the opinions of this lady are of the description which we should call justifiably independent.

She continues by saying, that the English considered Scotland within a century past as only partially civilized; but though it has not received its due respect from others, it has done itself ample justice in the production of cele-



celebrated men in every department of science, unexampled in number, proportioned to its limited population.

“It is not, indeed, necessary to transfer, like certain superstitious religionists, our respect for great men to the inanimate objects which surrounded them; but it may not be unworthy of philosophical enquiry to investigate how far local manners, rugged mountains, and peculiar scenery, may have contributed to the formation and final developement of those powers which have afterwards affected distant nations, and been the glory and delight of their own.”

This lady correctly observes, the culture of the human mind has become one of the most important studies of man; the only secure basis for that study is facts; hence it follows, that “observations on the popular manners and principles of different countries can never be too much diversified, never be superfluous or useless, provided the observer is not previously vitiated in taste or principle.” Considering things in this light, the Authoress thinks her own simple and unaffected observations, contained in the Letters before us, may have their advantages, and be placed amongst those works, whence may be derived a practical knowledge of men and manners. As the Letters afforded her no opportunity of inserting some general remarks she wished to make, they are introduced in the Preface to the following purport; and first, she claims, “perhaps, a *higher degree of impartiality* than falls to the lot of most Tourists through Scotland.” No one can dispute, she adds, that national and local prejudices exist, and, “perhaps, considering the frailty of human nature, it is not advisable to seek their total abolition in the present stage of civilization.” Supposing that the yet surviving spirit of Clanship was the origin of “*The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*,” and that the other poems of the same author were produced by the same cause; Mrs. Spence considers, that it ought not to be hastily “denounced as one of the direst curses of civil society.” We shall accompany the lady still further on this subject, and it will be for the publick to decide how far impartiality is maintained: friends, she asserts, are much more likely to speak the truth of friends, than enemies are of enemies. “The representations of the

former are generally beneficial to society, while those of the latter are as uniformly injurious.” The ratio of local attachments, and prejudices against other places, is the same; and the lady admits that prepossessions sometimes betray great weakness; and she cites as instances, “those of certain effeminate cockneys,” who at one time visited Scotland, and saw what is not uncommon in many other countries, the robust peasantry performing journeys bare-footed, and thence “did not hesitate to depreciate the talents and moral character of the people, and to hold up, as they thought, the whole nation to derision and contempt.” She thinks this weakness is now nearly extinct, as, in general, mutual intercourse and extended observation have shewn the folly of pronouncing the diversity or peculiarity of local manners and customs the decisive marks of national or personal inferiority.

“It would indeed perplex the affected champions of City luxuries to determine in what the bare-foot peasants of Scotland are inferior in either mental or physical powers, in talents, sobriety, honesty, or mechanical skill, to the nail-shod peasants of England: on the contrary, it would be easy to shew their superior agility and indefatigability in almost every branch of industry.”

Citizens are equally prone to prejudices as peasants; and the people of different countries are prepossessed against each other: “it follows, therefore, that impartiality is likely to be the lot of those, whom concurring circumstances have fortunately removed beyond the sphere of such contracting bias.” From this position Mrs. Spence deduces what she terms the negative merit of impartiality, as she owes to Scotland the accident of her birthplace, and to England her education; thus she concludes the two primary causes of local prejudices are balanced in her particular case.

Scotland, this lady advances, has many claims to our attention: “the high moral character of its inhabitants is universally allowed;” and which she is inclined to attribute to their general study of metaphysical writings, and a practice of abstract reasoning, which has diffused very correct ideas of practical justice throughout the country. Few of the most respectable mechanicks and tradesmen are unacquainted



quainted with "the doctrine of ideas, and of the intellectual faculties of man;" and most of the discourses from their pulpits abound in allusions, terms, and applications, which would be incomprehensible to those who have not read their popular metaphysical writers. The Authoress goes still further, and seems to think even the endless disputed points of Election and Reprobation, Free-Will, and Necessity, give rise to subtleties in reasoning, which, aided by a fund of good sense, "have fortunately tended to the improvement of moral honesty; and not, as in some other countries, to the extension of unprincipled chicanery."

The religion of the Scotch presents another feature in their character, says Mrs. S. who has repeatedly observed, it must be acknowledged to have little influence on the feelings, being almost wholly addressed to the judgment. "A long, and sometimes incoherent or tautological discourse, called a prayer, to which the people listen only to criticise, followed by a dry, but, perhaps, learned and highly ingenious discussion of some verse of Scripture, cannot be productive of very ardent devotional feelings." Mrs. S. declares the language of Scripture to be more impressive, and better adapted to inspire reverence and piety, than any of the best effusions of man; and, in opposition to the almost universal opinion entertained in Scotland, she asserts, "The public worship of the Church of England is undeniably better fitted to our mixed nature of reasoning and feeling beings, than that of the Church of Scotland, which can only engage the former of those faculties." The inefficacy of this system "of worshiping God by proxy," wherein the speaker is subject to constant criticism, in place of each individual offering his grateful acknowledgments to the Deity, is counterbalanced "by the superior regularity and fervour of family worship, which, I must own, is much more prevalent in Scotland than in England."

In addition to this fact, Mrs. S. pays a high compliment to the Clergy of Scotland, who never perform their duty by proxy; there, it seems, no man undertakes the sacred functions of his office "without actually and faithfully fulfilling it in person to the best of his abilities." In this respect

we must be permitted to observe, a comparison will not hold between the Sister Kingdoms; it is one thing to speculate and condemn, and another to change and alter: and were we to rest the practice of still continuing the present race of Curates only on the plea of humanity, we trust no one would wish to see them wanderers, without food or cloathing, in order to oblige Rectors and Vicars to perform their duty themselves. "The exemplary accuracy and punctuality of the Clergy, she adds, in the regular discharge of their Ministerial duties, necessarily produce corresponding effects on the people." There are few of our Clergy, it may be supposed, will approve of the term Minister, joined with the words Clerical Sportsman, "a thing wholly unknown in Scotland." And we find, from a Note, that the lady has offended on this subject, in her former work of "Summer Excursions," which she does not regret, and only laments, "that their truth should have given them so much poignancy." It is impossible to deny the arguments adduced in support of the offensive passages; no man, inferior in cruelty to a barbarian, will venture to examine into his own conduct while engaged in field-sports; and his only excuse must consist in not giving the subject a thought; at the same time, as the Note we refer to, in p. xviii. is composed of unanswerable truths, we recommend it to the perusal of professed Clerical Sportsmen, and we think they will, in candour, bless Mrs. S. for an opportunity of self-examination. In short, such arguments are of more avail than would have been Lord Erskine's Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals. The Authoress pays a very pleasing tribute to the Episcopalian Clergymen of Scotland, who, she declares, "do honour to human nature."

She also thinks it incumbent on her, before she concludes her preliminary observations, to say something of the women of Scotland. In the progress of her work, she had occasion to remark, incidentally, on their general domestic character and native good sense. How the ladies South of the Tweed will receive her observation, "that their manners are less frivolous" than those of our votaries of fashion, we may imagine; but they have



have it in their power to remove the charge, by imitating their Northern sisters, in making useful knowledge their primary object, and with them, according to Mrs. S. always considering amusement a subordinate consideration. Card-playing engages their attention very seldom, and, consequently, their parties are productive of more mental improvement than those where it is made a substitute for conversation. "The public taste, indeed, of both sexes, is fastidious and intellectual; all trifles must possess a portion of rationality before they can amuse." Satisfied ignorance, it appears, is little known; and if there is less of "laughing contentment," there is the more steady and ardent friendship. Mrs. S. thus warmly closes her remarks upon the Scottish character: "Of their hospitality, it is superfluous to speak; of their zeal to serve their friends, those who know them will always bear testimony. There is, perhaps, no other country in Europe so capable in every respect to evince the improvements and improveability of social existence, and none which promises more progressive melioration during future ages."

We have dwelt the longer on the Preface, as the Author's opinions and observations are there found in a more connected state than in the body of the work; and we trust, the abstract and quotations we have given of and from it, will prove that Mrs. Spence is capable of estimating men and things very accurately, and of giving her remarks in lively and polished language.

The readers of these "Sketches" will not suppose, from the size of the Volumes, that many pages can be afforded to any particular place or subject; but we may safely say, from personal observation, that those we know, are faithfully though briefly described. At page 54, in the first volume, will be found some particulars relating to Robert Burns, who was buried in a corner of Dumfries Church-yard, without those monumental honours Mrs. Spence thinks justly his due, as "one of the greatest poets who ever lived." This lady has inserted some very good lines, which were laid upon his grave (before the present plain stone was raised) by a gentleman, whose appearance was that of a Clergyman, and afterwards carried to Mr. M'Clure by a labourer, who observed the stranger.

The Editor of Burns's Poems is condemned by her for want of judgment, and even of justice (we know not how correctly), in withholding from Mrs. Burns part of the produce of the work.

There is something amiable in Mrs. Spence's attempt to palliate Burns's excessive inebriety, by stating the flattery with which his poetical talents were *incensed*, and the liberal offers of patronage he received from the great and the prosperous who entertained him at their mansions, and his vexatious disappointment in being made only an Exciseman. That such unworthy, but by no means new, conduct should make a Poet detest his deceivers, is natural; and yet it would be a more noble revenge to shew them he could live without them, than to perish, surrounded by the vicious, and thus give them an excuse for withholding their favour in his own unworthiness. The whole of this account of Burns adds another instance to the number which might be quoted, that brilliancy of genius by no means implies correctness in thinking and acting on moral subjects. The pleasing descriptions of the Lakes in Scotland are accompanied by little illustrative anecdotes, amongst which are those of Rob Roy and a Maniac; and the reader will find philosophical reasons why the lakes alluded to are never frozen. We shall now take our leave of Mrs. Spence, heartily wishing her health and spirits to continue her Excursions, and encouragement to offer her future Tours to the publick.

10. *Objections of a Churchman to Uniting with the Bible Society, including a Reply to the Arguments advanced in Favour of that Institution.* By the Rev. Frederick Nolan, *Presbyter of the United Church.* 2vo. pp. 68. Rivingtons.

THE indefatigable exertions of the advocates of the *British and Foreign Bible Society* have, for a considerable period, excited in the minds and opinions of many eminent Divines of our Church, a sensation, equally important to themselves and to the publick in general. These individuals, after a candid and mature investigation of the claims which this new Society has upon the attention of the publick, have exerted themselves in opposing it, and founded their pretensions for so doing upon true and sound principles. Instead of  
this



this new Institution, they have recommended to the consideration of the publick that antient and venerable establishment, the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*: which Society, it appears, has now existed upwards of 114 years, in promoting, as far as its means would admit, the welfare of mankind. This Institution, likewise, confines itself entirely to the strict and true orthodox principles of the Established Church; and, by their wise and prudent regulations and laws, they permit such only to co-operate with them, as are well-wishers to the it:—a regulation like this cannot but meet with the cordial and unfeigned approbation of every sincere friend of the Establishment and, more especially at the present period, when the Church is so closely besieged with sectaries, who take every advantage to supplant and subvert them.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, in the ninth year only since the commencement of their operations, whose efforts have so widely extended, by their rules admit *Christians of all Denominations* to associate with them, who distribute the *Bible* only, without note or comment; and, as this Society confines itself to the distribution of the Bible alone, it of course prevents through that channel (the Members of the Church of England who form a part of this Institution) the distribution of the Liturgy. The advocates also of this Society publish to the world, that the admission of Christians of all denominations as Members, “is the more efficacious means of lessening the political and religious evils of Dissent\*.”

Mr. Nolan, however, in the pamphlet now before us, particularly directs his attention to the above quotation; and with much sound argument informs us, that, “so far from acquiescing in such a conclusion, he cannot but believe this coalition dangerous, both in a political and religious view.” (page 28.) We shall, however, upon the present occasion, present to our readers a specimen of this part of Mr. N.’s reasoning, and then leave it to their judgment to decide, *whether the Church is or is not affected by this co-operation*:

“In proceeding to estimate the advantages to be derived from this association, I shall not set off against the bene-

fits which it promises, the tendency which it possesses to multiply sects and schisms, and consequently to undo in one way what it is fancied may be done in another. But in calculating all the *projected* benefits to arise from this co-operation with Dissenters, I apprehend, we ought not to forget its *positive* disadvantages, in setting us at variance among ourselves. Among the benign effects of this happy coalition, we have already to reckon that of involving us in a controversy; in which, as it eventually appears, one part of the Church has espoused the principles of the Dissenters against the other. On the probabilities of this consequence resulting from the present coalition, I conceive it never required much penetration to decide. It was next to impossible that the whole body of the Clergy could be blind to the danger of the present confederacy, or disposed to unite with Dissenters on any other terms than those of Church-unity. It was next to impossible that their consciences would allow them to be silent on the danger of maintaining such a coalition; or that those who were so hardy as to join and persevere in it, would not deem such conduct in need of some defence. These deductions have been but too lamentably verified in the event. The controversy to which it has given rise has been now protracted to a considerable length; it has not only implicated the disputants engaged on both sides, but divided their respective readers and followers; and it has impressed numbers with no favourable opinion of the liberality of the Church, no just idea of the intention of the Sectaries. That much is to be apprehended by the Church in this direction, cannot long continue a subject of doubt; and were the present confederacy productive of no other consequences, it is even thus pregnant with alarming evils to the Establishment. By every dissension we are weakened, and laid open to the reproach, and exposed to the designs, of our common adversary. It has ever been their policy to divide, and then to subdue us. Every contest in which we engage, creates a diversion in their favour; for when we are thus occupied, they are enabled to prosecute their designs on us with security; and while we are at variance among ourselves, wound us with greater ease and impunity. In these intestine disputes, as they are but too well aware, we also waste that strength upon ourselves which might be employed with more effect upon our common enemy. The very time during which those contests are prolonged, tells to their advantage; they do not permit it to lapse unemployed; and it thus seldom fails to leave our wounds more deep

and

\* Sketch of the Bible Society.



and virulent. Let the provident calculators of the benefits to be derived from this Society, now set their *purposed* advantages, against these *positive* disadvantages, and then inform us how far the balance is in our favour. It may be sound religion and sound policy to *unite with Dissenters*; but, I conceive, it is somewhat more politic and orthodox to be at *unity among ourselves*.

“And setting even this consideration out of the case, will any sincere Churchman seriously assert, that his confederacy is calculated “to lessen the political and religious evils of dissent\*?” That those active and determined enemies to the Church are at work under its foundation, is, I conceive, a fact which defies the blindest pertinacity to dispute. Let those who express “that good will” towards this body which it is now become “politic to promote †,” if they doubt the charge, awakened from their profound and pleasing dreams on “the most efficacious means of lessening those evils,” and behold the Conventicles, which are daily raised and filled with congregations seduced from our communion. Are we now to be instructed, that it is not our duty to protect our flocks from those depredations, and to lead back every stray sheep, and place it in “one fold under one shepherd?” Or will it be said, that it is not as consistent with policy as with religion, that we should be on our guard against these aggressors, prepared to watch them with jealousy, and oppose them with vigour? At such a crisis, I presume, our alarm at this Society finds, in the following description, but a curious plea to convince us that “our apprehensions are chimerical. So little,” we are assured, “does the *spirit of mutual jealousy exist*, that there has been *no instance of a division taking place* in a general meeting; scarcely one recollected even in the Committee, in the course of a frequent attendance. But what may appear more extraordinary, I have not been able to discover *which of the members of the Committee are Churchmen, and which are Dissenters ‡.*” If it be not now a solemn farce to speak of “the evils of dissent,” where there exists such perfect unanimity, surely, in these times of peril, when the Church has rights to protect, on which the Dissenters are daily encroaching, they are entrusted to the care of most able and vigilant guardians!”

Mr. Nolan has most ably founded the “objections of a Churchman to unit-

\* Right Hon. N. Vansittart’s Letter to Dr. Marsh, p. 2.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

ing with the Bible Society,” and we cheerfully refer our readers to the work itself; and have no doubt remaining in our own minds, that their sentiments will accord with ours.

11. *An University Prize Poem, on His Majesty King George III. having completed the Fiftieth Year of His Reign.* By Nicholas John Halpin, T. C. D. 1811, 8vo. pp. 19. Harding.

AFTER duly celebrating the various merits of an excellent Sovereign, Mr. Halpin very justly observes,

“Such are the glories which have crown’d  
Imperial George with deathless fame!  
Nor can detractive malice found  
A blemish on his spotless name.  
No horrors o’er His conscience creep;  
No murders break His midnight sleep;  
No orphan’s tears; no widow’s sighs  
Against His head to Heaven arise;  
No Ally, of his crown bereft,  
Can brand Him with th’opprobrious theft;  
But, pure as flakes of virgin snow,  
A radiant light his virtues shed;  
And as a godlike Halo glow  
Around his heav’n-anointed head!

Oh! Thou! whose awful voice supreme  
From shapeless chaos called this globe;  
At whose command the solar beam  
Invested Earth as with a robe;  
To thee a grateful Nation prays,  
Imploring health and lengthen’d days  
For George; the glories of whose sway  
In one effulgent flood combine  
To form a splendour—bright,—divine!”

12. *A Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion; or, an unprejudiced Sketch of the History, Doctrines, Opinions, Discipline, and present State of Catholicism; with an Appendix, containing a Summary of the Laws now in Force against English and Irish Catholics.* By the Rev. J. Nightingale, Author of a “*Portraiture of Methodism*,” &c. Longman and Co. and Booker; 18mo, 1812.

THERE are few Authors who have the nerves of Mr. Nightingale, thus to combat prejudice and correct error. He undertakes Herculean labours, and we are afraid will produce more enmity towards himself than advantage to the cause of liberality; as he that contradicts favourite and long-established opinions on religious subjects, must in numerous cases expect to confirm those opinions, merely because they that hold them are determined not to be enlightened by moderate advice, and candid examination



mination into the established positions of partizans; such will condemn all his Portraiture, though originating from the purest sources of Christian philanthropy, and an irresistible desire to see every denomination of Christians freely exercising their particular mode of worship.

There is another class of people who feel averse to general toleration, on the ground that the present Establishment never interferes with the faith of others, and even permits its very foundations to be sapped by the surrounding religious miners, while it takes no steps either to prevent desertion, or secure recruits; thence arising present peace and tranquillity, which they conceive may be interrupted by the efforts of emancipated zealots, who, with the power, may have the inclination to coerce opinion: those Mr. Nightingale may reason with, and perhaps convince. This Gentleman tells us in his Preface, that, equally devoted to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, and zealously attached to the Protestant religion, he long hesitated on the propriety and usefulness of publishing the result of his enquiries concerning the faith and worship of Roman Catholics; as they were favourable to that numerous portion of the community, he considered the prejudices of his friends and enemies, if he has any, no trifling obstacle; yet, as he thought no Protestant writer had hitherto done complete justice to the subject, he would not give up the satisfaction of endeavouring to shew "that the religion of our ancestors has been mistaken, and that unworthy and groundless alarms are excited in consequence of that mistake."

Some of Mr. N.'s friends intimated to him, that however favourably themselves and he might think of Emancipation, a true portrait of the Catholic Church might rather injure than serve the cause of toleration: he felt convinced of the futility of their objection, and refers his reader to the title-page, which will inform them, "that this Work professes to give a view of the Roman Catholic Religion, and not of Roman Catholic Courts, not even exactly of the Court of Rome itself." By doing this, he further imagines that any complaint urged against him relating

GENT. MAG. *January, 1813.*

to the omission of "this plot and that massacre," will be obviated. To the charges of plots, seditions, and murders, perpetrated by Roman Catholics, he returns, what he supposes to be a decisive answer—They are acts forming no part of the Roman Catholic Religion; therefore, comparatively speaking, he had nothing to do with them, and refers them to those who have no other argument in favour of intolerance.

This Portraiture is divided into two parts; "the first treats of the history of Catholicism, to the time of the Reformation; the second delineates the leading doctrines and the principal branches of discipline." He also professes to trace their views with respect to civil power in various printed authorities; and the articles of faith he has collected, without regard to expense or trouble, in searching works of acknowledged credit. We might suppose Mr. N. would meet with every assistance from the body whose cause he advocates; and he informs us, that he is at a loss for words to express his sense of obligation on this head, both to the clergy and laity of that body.

"When I first suggested to them the plan and design of this Work," adds Mr. N. "I was a perfect stranger, otherwise than as I might be known through the medium of my former publications; but they all earnestly urged me to undertake it, and to form my account of their church and tenets from their own formularies and writings of acknowledged authority among them, and not from the publications of their adversaries. They moreover advised me to distinguish between the articles of their faith and the opinions of individuals."

After having warned him by this advice, and furnished him with such books as they conceived would best explain their doctrines, they left Mr. Nightingale to form his own conclusions, and never attempted to influence him in making them in any manner whatever; a conduct which we agree with the Author in thinking highly honourable to their feelings. He declares, in consequence, every error which may be discovered in this Work is decidedly his own; but he claims the merit of patient industry and impartial investigation; and if he is found to be correct, he owes it not



not to positive assistance, "otherwise than by books and general advice."

Mr. Nightingale next takes the opportunity afforded him by this publication, of mentioning his "Portraiture of Methodism," in composing which he felt himself secure in the general accuracy of all his statements. He then wrote with freedom, as he knew he could not materially err; but in the present instance, he confesses, almost every page was committed to the press with fear, lest he should injure the cause he meant to defend by involuntary mistakes; a cause in which he declares he feels a deep interest, and which he describes in these words: "The Emancipation of Roman Catholics, and the repeal of all those disgraceful penal statutes which aggrieve and oppress the Dissenters of this great and enlightened Empire."

A note at the bottom of p. ix. informs his readers, that Mr. Nightingale is aware of the use professed enemies to Methodism have made of his Portrait of that faith; and that, had he supposed that some of the facts there detailed would have been so used, he should not have given them; and, finally, he must have hesitated whether to have written at all, could he have imagined the sect alluded to would consider his Work an indirect attack on the Society. "With these concessions," continues Mr. Nightingale, "which I make in the most voluntary manner, I wish to be perfectly understood, that I have no fact to contradict, no statement of consequence to deny. Perfectly consonant with this acknowledgement is the following declaration: that, ever accustomed to express his sentiments openly and with freedom on religious and political subjects, regardless of inconveniences thus resulting, he has not hesitated to write in terms, on this occasion, which he supposes will not be pleasing to any party.

In mentioning the Fathers, p. 25, he says, if he appears to have spoken of them disrespectfully, it is not because he felt no regard for the opinions and reasonings of those venerable sages, the antient and primitive defenders of our common salvation, but that he is convinced an implicit reliance on their reasonings or decisions is injurious to the cause of truth,

and the real interests of religious enquiry; as he is exactly of opinion with Charles I. who, in *Certamen Religiosum*, p. 114, has described them as often contradicting one another, and even themselves. Our Author is not less aware that he may be censured for writing too freely of the Church Establishment, or rather of Church and State unions in general; but he begs it may be understood, "that, so far from wishing to feel disrespect towards the National Church, he has a sincere regard for the learning and morals of many, nay, of a large majority of our Clergy."

Part of this explanatory Preface is appropriated to assigning the Author's reasons for not dwelling on those prophecies in the Sacred Writings which are imagined to allude to the rise and extinction of Popery; and he states his firm persuasion, that "no clear and unequivocal proof can be made out, that either Daniel or St. John had an eye peculiarly directed against the Church of Rome, or even against the spiritual head of that church;" and he further points out the ingenuity with which the mystical number has been applied to the Pope, Martin Luther, Louis XVI. and Napoleon Buonaparte. We shall now bid adieu to the Preface, and observe of the body of the Work, that it certainly contains an interesting mass of materials, calculated to enlighten those who wish to be informed of the antient and present state of Catholicism, and of the tendency of the doctrines of that faith, as they may be supposed to affect society formed either of Catholics or Protestants. Further than this we do not feel ourselves justified in proceeding, as it is by no means necessary we should do more than explain the Author's intentions, which would neither be forwarded or retarded by the expression of our opinion; resting, as we do, perfectly satisfied that the important question, hereafter to be decided by the Legislature, will be in the hands of the most enlightened men of the age, whose decision, we very earnestly hope, will be received with becoming respect, whichever party may predominate.

13. *A New Spanish Grammar, designed for every Class of Learners, but especially for such as are their own Instructors. In two Parts: Part I. an easy Intro-*



*Introduction to the Elements of the Spanish Language. Part II. The Rules of Etymology and Syntax fully exemplified: with occasional Notes and Observations; and an Appendix, &c. &c. By L. J. A. M'Henry, a Native of Spain. 12mo. pp.398. Sherwood and Co.*

"It has been a matter of frequent complaint, that there is no English-Spanish Grammar capable of affording the necessary assistance to those persons who are obliged to be their own instructors; for, although several of the Grammars in circulation possess great merit, yet most of them are written under the disadvantages which inevitably arise from an Author's attempting to explain in a language with which he is but very

imperfectly acquainted. — The present Work, therefore, is respectfully submitted to the candid notice of the publick, with the humble hope, that it will be found less exceptionable, in several particulars, than some of its predecessors; its Author being a native of Spain, in which country he had the advantage of a liberal education; and having, by a residence of several years in England, acquired a considerable knowledge of the pronounciation, genius, idiom, and general structure, of the English language."

This Work is certainly well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended; the Author seems to have spared no pains in the compilation; and it is neatly printed.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The universal love and practice of Musick may cease to create wonder, when we think of the good effects it is capable of producing on the mind. Judiciously used, it can cheer the spirits, expand the soul with magnanimity, benevolence, and compassion, soothe its anguish, and elevate it to the sublimity of devotion."

MOLLISON.

1. *The Overture, Chorusses, Introductory Symphonies, &c. in the Oratorio of Esther, composed by Handel, and arranged for the Pianoforte or Organ, by William Crotch, M. D. and P. M. Oxon.*

SAN Filippo Neri, who established the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory in Rome in 1540, (according to Dr. Burney), was the first who employed Musick to attract company to church to hear his pious discourses, or orations; "whence sacred dramas, or mysteries and moralities, in Musick, were afterwards called Oratorios." Esther, composed by Handel in 1720, was the first Oratorio ever attempted in England\*. The first page of the present Work contains the words of the chorusses; and the Musick occupies 32 pages. We have only to remark, that one very useful feature of this excellent arrangement is, the absolute time of every movement being determined by the length of a pendulum to vibrate some certain note: This will prevent disputes among inferior performers, and an improper velocity of execution. The harmony is given as full as it can be played with good effect. Nothing, in our apprehension, is so unsuitable to the organ, particularly to the Church organ, as those rapid and meagre compositions, which many country orga-

nists find it their interest to perform, in compliance with the taste (such as it is) of their auditors and employers. It may prevent disappointment to some of our Readers if they are apprized, that these chorusses require long fingers, and fingers long exercised in musical difficulties. In Rees's Cyclopaedia (art. Gassendi), it is asserted, that organists never, in full playing, give the *third* in a common chord with the left hand in the base; but, so far is that from being a rule, that the contrary appears in almost every one of these chorusses, as arranged by our Oxford Professor of Music.

2. *S. Wesley and C. F. Horn's new and correct Edition of the Preludes and Fugues of John Sebastian Bach. Book 1, 2, 3, and 4.*

EVERY Book contains 12 preludes and 12 fugues. The first Book exhibits the names of 152 Subscribers, of whom a large number are the principal Musicians of this Country. We have not room to descant on the merits of these matchless compositions, nor is it necessary that we should; for their fame has been long established. The first part of Bach's Preludes and Fugues in every key, or *Das wohltemperirte Clavier*, was published in 1722. We have seen copies of this Work from France and Germany; but they were much inferior in correctness to the present edition, which the Editors have rendered still more valuable by the introduction of five

expla-

\* Handel was born in 1684. He came to England when about 26, where, in 1751, he became blind, and died in 1759.



explanatory characters. These characters are employed to shew, 1. when the subject or theme is direct; 2. when inverted; 3. diminished; 4. diminished and inverted; and 5. when augmented. We are glad to observe these characters employed by other Musicians. From the advice given by the Editors to musical students, whose aim is to execute these difficult pieces, we extract the following, because it is such as learners should always follow who have any desire to excel.

“Whoever determines upon executing the following pages with precision, must steadily resolve upon practising them at first in very slow time; for since there is not a single note among them that can be omitted, without a material injury to their effect, it is absolutely indispensable, thoroughly to understand the career of the whole modulation, which will not be possible, unless each bar (measure) be studied with that patient industry which shall secure the true position of every finger upon its designed key. This certainly is attainable by no other means whatever than practising at an exceedingly slow pace, until the fingers shall have (as it were mechanically) found their exact places on the Clavier, which by constant careful habit they surely will, with hardly a probability of any failure.”

These four books form a volume, which no organist should be without. Fugues, in the present times, are rarely heard, except on the organ, and too seldom on the organ. We cannot venture to recommend them to lady performers in general; for, although they are the admiration of every good harmonist, we have heard ladies call them “ugly old-fashioned stuff.”

According to Forkel (Life of Bach in German, 1802), J. S. Bach was born in 1685, and died in July 1750, in his 66th year. He never met Handel in his life; yet Dr. Burney tells a ludicrous story of their meeting at Salzburg, on the authority of old Kirkman.

“Auf virtuosen sey stolz, Germanien,  
die du gezeuget;  
In Frankreich und Welschland sind  
grössere nicht.”

3. *The Siege of Badajoz; a characteristic Sonata, by Samuel Wesley.*

SOME musical criticks had the patience to listen to the performance of these 14 pages of musick; and at the conclusion it was amusing to observe

their astonishment on being informed that Mr. Wesley, one of the first Organists of the present age, was the author of a piece so every way unworthy of his name. This Sonata reminds us of some early paintings, under which it was necessary to write, *this is a tree, this is a horse, &c.* There are very few imitative pieces of musick with which we are much delighted: perhaps some of the finest are in Haydn's *Creation*; and in that we have seen persons ready to laugh at the (merry) sudden leaps of “the flexible tiger.”

“The art of Musick is not essentially imitative of the objects of the sense of hearing. Though it can copy the sounds or determinate noises produced by certain objects, that repetition is little interesting, and is almost entirely foreign from it.” BARTHEZ.

4. *The Warsovian Polonoise, for the Pianoforte, &c. by Sam. Webbe, jun.*

THERE is very little to praise or blame in this little piece. The harmony is extremely simple, and the passages lie well for the hand, and are so easy, that we may safely recommend this Rondo, *alla polacca*, as a useful lesson to follow any of the common instruction-books.

5. *A Collection of favourite Melodies, with appropriate Embellishments, adapted for the German Flute, by Chas. Saust. No. I.*

THE pieces contained in this Number are, *La mia crudel tiranna*, a Venetian air; Hook's “Within a mile of Edinborough;” *Belerma*; *Hope told a flattering Tale*; *Away with Melancholy*; *Gramachree*; *Romance de Richard*; *Thou art gone awa*; *German air*; *She rose and let me in*; *Sul margine d'un rio, &c.*; in all 14 melodies. Some of these are as pleasing as mere melody can be, and the ornamental passages as tasteful as we expected from the known abilities of this exquisite performer on the flute. To performers on his instrument, Mr. Saust's Work (to be continued) cannot fail to be agreeable.

6. *Overture to the Ballet of Don Quichotte, ou Les Noes de Gamache, by F. Venua. Opera 10.*

AN indifferently pretty piece of plagiarism. All its beauties are borrowed from Méhul's charming overture, *La Chasse*. We do not see cause to give it our recommendation.



## SELECT POETRY.

LET RUSSIA'S TRIUMPH ROUSE THE WORLD  
TO ARMS!

Addressed to the Nations groaning under  
BUONAPARTE'S Yoke.

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

THE love of country, glowing in the mind,  
Adorns the story of THE RUSSIAN HIND;  
Without one murmur to the flames he  
yields [fields;

His home, and all the produce of his  
That when th' invading Foe arriv'd—he  
found

Nor food, nor shelter on the wasted ground!  
Then see the BLOOD-NURS'D CORSICAN ad-  
vance, [FRANCE;

With all the strength of half-exhausted  
With Vassal Nations mingled in his train,  
Slaves from THE TIBER! Bondsmen from  
THE MAINE! [OWN,

Who, dragg'd to fight in quarrels not their  
Extend that thralldom under which they  
groan!

Ambition to enslave the human race,  
Made him o'erlook the prospect of dis-  
grace;

But soon he saw the end of Fortune's tide,  
For Heaven resolv'd to crush the Tyrant's  
pride; [alarms,

Towns wrapt in flames, are Beacons of  
And the whole RUSSIAN NATION fly to arms!  
In various battles beaten, foil'd in all,

When Frenzy urg'd him on to Moscow's  
wall, [fame,

Where vainly he had hop'd to blast the  
And blot from EUROPE'S annals RUSSIA'S  
name, [there?

What did the BAFFLED TYRANT meet with  
But BURNING RUINS! FAMINE! and DE-  
SPAIR!

The Elements against his crimes conspire,  
And prove as fatal as both sword and fire,  
Compell'd to seek for safety in retreat,  
His armies suffer ev'ry day defeat!

Death-struck, and bleach'd by life-con-  
suming frost,

He sees his wretched legions hourly lost;  
Shame and Confusion bang upon his rear,  
Where Death rides awful on THE Cos-  
sack's spear! [dread,

And he who kept the trembling world in  
Can find no corner to conceal his head.

From RUSSIAN WILDS a voice tremendous  
cries, [arise!

EUROPE, AWAKE! and from your TRANCE  
Rise! with the strength of congregated  
waves, [slaves!

Erect your heads! and be no longer  
Endure no more the odious Gallic chain,

Rise in a mass! and be yourselves again!  
The great example follow that you see,

Burst your vile bonds, and set your chil-  
dren free!

And be this truth convey'd to future times,  
Nations are only conquer'd by their crimes!

If true themselves, th' Invader must retire,  
Pursued, at last, by Famine! Sword! and  
Fire! [view!

BRITANNIA\* points, and mark the glorious  
Her spear to France, her olive-branch to  
you; [know,

Fight but your battle, and she bids you  
Her virtuous Monarch is no more your foe.  
Nations, arise! and, in your vengeance just,  
Reduce your vile OPPRESSOR into dust!

Chase from the earth his base, detested  
race,

And end the history of your own disgrace!  
Then shall the groaning World, from bond-  
age free,

Taste all the sweets of Peace and Liberty.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

THE communicator of the verses at  
p. 566, of your last Volume, said  
to be "from the oldest Almanack known,"  
would have gratified the curious by  
mentioning the date. Are they tran-  
scribed from the *Shepherd's Kalendar*,  
which is generally esteemed as the earliest  
printed work of that description in our  
language? The style and orthography I  
should conjecture to place them nearly as  
recent as the reign of King James.—There  
is lying before me "The Glasse of Vaine-  
glorie: Translated out of S. Augustine by  
W. P. Doctor of the Lawes," 1600, which  
was probably first printed in 1592†, there  
being a table for those using the Almanack  
prefixed, to make it serve for twelve years;  
*viz.* 1592 to 1603. The author has placed  
at the top of each month, as embellishments,  
some spirited wood-cuts of incidental sub-  
jects, with a quatrain immediately follow-  
ing of agricultural instructions, and a cou-  
plet at the end fraught with advice for  
bodily health. The close imitation these  
verses bear to the style and manner of Tus-  
ser‡, whose rare and curious work has lately  
been restored to us with such an ample  
and elaborate commentary by Dr. Mavor,  
may render them sufficiently interesting to  
be worthy insertion. E. HOOD.

\* The concluding ten lines are quoted  
from the Author's Address to THE LITE-  
RARY FUND for 1809.

† In 1593 it was printed for John Win-  
det. Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*,  
p. 1230. *Cens. Literaria*, Vol. X. p. 101.

‡ Durfey, in his poem of "Collin's Walk  
round London," 1690, mentions "Tusser,  
fam'd for rural wit;" adding, by way of  
note, that "he was an antique author  
famous for writing a book of Husbandry,  
and was just as good a poet for a gar-  
dener, as our late Taylor was for a water-  
man."



## JANUARY.

Downe with your timber wood and let it  
not stand, [land,  
Remembring for barlie to fallowe your  
From hedges and trees brush all needless  
sprigs, [twigs.  
And now go a birding with nets and line  
If sore sicknesse greene thee,  
Let Phisicke relieue thee.

## FEBRUARY.

Superfluous branches from trees prune  
away,  
And suffer not mosse vpon them to stay :  
Plash and twist hedges, ruff vp your lee  
land, [hand.  
Lay quicksets, plant roses, the Spring is at  
To warmnesse betake thee,  
Least colde agues shake thee\*.

## MARCH.

Your barly land labor with plough and  
plough share, [care ;  
The roots of your fruit trees to couer haue  
Ply planting and graffing, sow beans,  
oates, and peason,  
Set sitruls and sage, for now is the season.  
Eate good meates and purge thee,  
Let bloud, if neede vrge thee.

## APRIL.

Sowe barlie this season in land that is strong,  
Your garden hearbes setting delaye not too  
long : [seede,  
To sowe hempe and flaxe and other good  
As cucummers and melons, this month you  
had neede.  
To hoalsome bathes vse thee,  
Sweete hearbs there to chuse thee.

## MAY.

Sow parsly and onions, coriander and  
leekes, [weekes :  
Smallage and basill, these four pleasant  
Stirre vp your land for wheate and for rie,  
And haue to your cattell a circumspect eie.  
To thinne diet traine thee,  
And from sloth refraine thee.

## JUNE.

Your doong carrie out to comfort your  
feeld, [yeeld ;  
And bring home such fewel as your woods  
Mow downe your medowes, which doe lie  
lowe, [must sow.  
And tender herbe seeds this moneth you  
Take drinke to content thee,  
If thirst doe torment thee.

## JULY.

Cut downe your hie medowes whiles wether  
is faire, [and bare :  
The knots of your fruite trees laie naked

\* Can W. P. be the author of the following well-known lines which are given at the end of February ?

“Thirtie days hath September, April, June,  
and November,  
February hath XXVIII alone, and all the  
rest thirty and one.”

Thrust sickle in some part of your hard  
corbe, [worne.  
But first let the moneth be well nigh out  
Walke warely I will thee,  
For ill smelles may kill thee.

## AUGUST.

Reape downe your rie, and shocke vp your  
wheate, [eate ;  
Your summer fruites gather, the sweeter to  
And downe with such otes as God shall you  
send,  
Prouided this moneth drawe toward an end.  
Burning heate may annoy thee,  
Quaking cold may destroy thee.

## SEPTEMBER.

Now reape vp your barlie, least that it be  
lost, [care and cost :  
Your beanes and your peason to quite  
Remembring alwaies the age of the moone,  
So shall you do nothing too late, or too  
soone.  
With raw frute to glut thee,  
In perill may put thee.

## OCTOBER.

To sowe wheat and rie a while take the  
paine, [raine :  
In this monthes beginning for feare of the  
Scowre diches and pondes, set apples and  
plommes, [and commes.  
Peares, walnuts, and filberds, for time goes  
Let warme meates suffise thee,  
And tread drie I aduise thee.

## NOVEMBER.

Now serueth the season to sowe wheate and  
rie, [and drie :  
At this monthes beginning, in ground hot  
Some labour bestowe your hedges to plash,  
Your wood to cut downe, and chiefly your ash.  
If stomach forsake thee,  
Then tart receipts make thee.

## DECEMBER.

Downe with your timber wood you that will  
thriue, [riue :  
And trust me by triall the same shall not  
Good digging of gardens, remouing of bees,  
Vnwrieng the rootes of all your fruite trees.  
With warme clothing fit thee,  
Least nipping cold hit thee.

To his worthy Friend, Mr. THOMAS HEYRICK,  
on his ingenious Poems.

LONG hath the sacred, venerable, name  
Of Poet (once so highly rais'd by fame)  
Been, nor unjustly, trampled under feet ;  
Their laurels blasted, and their flow'rs  
unsweet.

The virgin springs and chaste Pierian  
groves [loves :  
Have been profan'd by base incestuous  
Castalian streams, so pure in former  
times, [rhymes :  
Were since polluted with unhallow'd  
When villains durst the Poet's task invade,  
And shameful Vice, dress'd up in mas-  
querade,

Did



Did heavenly Wit presume to personate :  
 While Phœbus and the Nine in mourning  
 sate.  
 Then blushing Vertue never durst appear,  
 For gaudy Flatt'ry her rich robes did wear.  
 Affrighted Truth fled the enchanted  
 ground, [found ;  
 And Chastity could there no more be }  
 False fiends and phantomes onely danc'd }  
 around.  
 What shame and grief did then our souls  
 oppress,  
 To see the laureate tribe in such distress ;  
 Vile Mævius honour'd, Maro in dis-  
 grace ;  
 Loose Sirens seated in the Muses' place :  
 Wise Fancy's sacred flame extinguish'd  
 quite ;  
 While Ignis Fatuus shew'd a cheating light :  
 All were asham'd, and all at this did  
 grieve !  
 But Heyrick only could our wrongs relieve.  
 He broke the charm ; he ended all the  
 spell ;  
 And now the obscener vision's fled to Hell :  
 Now genuine Sense, adorn'd with manly  
 grace, [face ;  
 Doth shew to Heav'n his lov'd ; majestic  
 Now Fancy's various mantle freely flows ;  
 While curious Judgement doth her locks  
 compose,  
 And braids in artfull knots those tresses  
 fair, [snare.  
 That will the hearts of Phœbus' sons en-  
 Now charming Wit, which few before did  
 know, [ties show ;  
 Walks at noon day, doth all her beau-  
 How sweet her looks, how ravishing her  
 tongue, [song ;  
 What heav'nly treasure s' in her artfull  
 How, while she innocently seeks to }  
 please, [ease,  
 The ravish'd soul forgets her old dis- }  
 And painless joys and endless pleasures }  
 sees !  
 Thus to the learned Aragonian king  
 That health which Galen's art could never  
 bring,  
 The charming Curtius kindly did impart,  
 And cur'd his body, when he 'd gain'd  
 his heart.  
 Here wisely flowing Eloquence disdains  
 To be confin'd, but in poetic chains ;  
 Sweet are the bonds that tye the soul to  
 sense,  
 And scope allow for all things, but offence !  
 Here various Learning doth her wealth  
 disclose, [shows ;  
 And all that's worth our knowledge freely  
 All Nature's secrets offers to our view,  
 Far more than wat'ry Proteus ever knew,  
 Tho' the great Neptune's scaly herds doth  
 keep, [deep.  
 Well vers'd in all the wonders of the  
 For Heyrick's boundless and unwearied  
 mind [fin'd ;  
 To this our upper world can't be con-

But ransacks Thetis' bosom, and explores  
 Her inmost caverns and her utmost shores ;  
 And strangely doth the vast abyss contain  
 Within the vaster ocean of his brain.  
 All that was ever writ, or done, or said,  
 Well hath he understood and well sur-  
 vey'd :  
 Pierian Tempe, where Apollo reigns,  
 And spacious History's delightful plains,  
 And Heav'n and Earth's far distant re-  
 gions lie  
 Conspicuous to his sharp sagacious eye.  
 Nor yet mere knowledge doth his verse  
 bestow,  
 But, as we're wiser, makes us better grow ;  
 With moral use it smooths rough Nature's  
 face, [grace ;  
 And human art with heavenly sense doth  
 Vertue in ev'ry lineament doth shine,  
 Gross the materials, but the form divine.  
 Yet, when my Heyrick would advance a  
 strain, [main ;  
 Too high for all that doth on earth re-  
 No female vanity, nor lordly ape,  
 Nor wealthy ignorance, nor witless shape,  
 Bespeak his Muse :—but up aloft she flies,  
 And views bright Virtue with undazzled  
 eyes ;  
 On Vertue only she delights to gaze,  
 To Vertue onely gives deserved praise ;  
 For, onely Vertue and (which is the same)  
 Great Rutland, can his panegyricks }  
 claim,  
 Chaste Gainsborow, and the heavenly }  
 Bridget's name.

Nov. 24, 1690. JOSHUA BARNES.  
*Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge.*

\*.\* The above is, we believe, the only  
 copy of English verses which are known  
 to have been composed by this illustrious  
 Scholar.

ON A BELOVED WIFE.

GRIEF, love, and gratitude, devote this  
 stone [band's life ;  
 To her whose virtues bless'd an hus-  
 When late in duty's sphere she mildly  
 shone [wife.  
 As friend, as sister, daughter, mother,  
 In the bright morn of beauty, joy, and  
 wealth,  
 Insidious Palsy near his victim drew ;  
 Dash'd from her youthful hands the cup  
 of health, [ters threw.  
 And round her limbs his numbing fet-  
 Year after year her Christian firmness  
 strove [press ;  
 To check the rising sigh, the tear sup-  
 Soothe with soft smiles the fears of anxious  
 love, [bless.  
 And Heav'n's correcting hand in silence  
 Thus tried her faith, and thus prepar'd  
 her heart, [gave ;  
 The awful call at length th' Almighty  
 She heard — resign'd to linger or depart,  
 Bow'd her meek head, and sunk into the  
 grave.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, Blandford, Dec. 10.

I SHALL feel myself honoured by your inserting the following extract from a Poem, which, though published, is little known, I believe, but to the Author's friends, intituled "Ocean," in which, interspersed with various descriptions of Sea-scenery, it has been *his* endeavour to enforce certain striking moral lessons, founded on the analogy, which it has ever been his favourite object to trace, between the Natural and Moral World. Its application to the recent events in Russia, and the turn of fortune that has attended the modern Colossus of Despotism, will be easily traced; and I have the additional pleasure to assure you, in avowing myself to be the Author, that when written and published in 1801, the lines subjoined were meant to designate the character to whom they now apply. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

OCEAN! to thee I dedicate my strain,  
Thou "secret World of Wonders in thyself,"  
(As sung the bard, whose praises ever  
break [deed  
Spontaneous from my lips); for thou in-  
Art inexhaustibly an object, form'd  
For Britons to admire, who yet retain  
(Under the auspices of Heaven's high will)  
Their rank among the nations by thine aid.

\* \* \* \* \*

From some tall cliff, whose weather-beaten  
brow  
Stems the rude force of gathering elements,  
Baffling the assaults of congregated  
clouds, [wide,  
And scattering them in divers channels  
To shed their milder influence o'er the  
land,

I love to view the fluctuating gleam  
That pours new radiance on thy wide-spread  
face, [change,  
And watch with care each interesting  
As the subsiding tempest breaks away,  
While the first struggling sunbeams pe-  
netrate [gloom,  
With gradual strength the formidable  
Alternate darting forth with power renew'd,  
Or yielding to the relics of the storm,  
Which swiftly glide before the whistling  
gale.

What time the shatter'd vessel spreads  
again [more  
Her flutt'ring canvass, and attempts once  
To wind her course around the far-stretch'd  
point, [reef'd sail,  
Beneath whose shelt'ring head, with close-  
And anchor fix'd in some well-chosen spot,  
She watch'd in dread suspense the tedious  
night.

Oh! let me cherish in my mind a sense  
Of the all-gracious providence of God,  
Who oft amid the moral world displays  
His saving power, protecting still the lives  
Of those who place their confidence in him,  
When his severest judgments are abroad.

Even while the wicked vent their utmost  
rage,  
(With inadvertent malice, working out  
The mighty purpose of the Power they  
scorn,) [all

He, when their passions have accomplish'd  
Which his high will permits, can cause  
their wrath

To praise him, or the remnant can restrain.  
He rules the tumult, and alike commands  
The face of Nature, when the threat'ning  
storm [lifts

Scowls o'er the foaming billows, and up-  
The roaring waters from their deep-sunk  
bed;

As when with placid ray, the rising moon  
O'er thy unruffled surface gently sheds  
A silver lustre; while the ebbing waves,  
Confin'd by laws unerring, to those bounds  
They first receiv'd, by slow degrees re-  
tire,

And leave the stranded vessel to await  
The friendly aid of a returning flood.  
At such serener hours, how sweet to take  
Some fav'rite station near the pebbly  
shore.

And catch at intervals the solemn sound,  
As the proud tide repeats its efforts vain,  
And, for a time compell'd to yield its place,  
Recoils in murmurs towards th' abyss  
profound!

Then as each sandy bank uplifts its head,  
Triumphant for a season, I reflect  
How for a while the guilty sometimes rest  
In false security's imagin'd calm,  
Heedless of laws, or human or divine:  
And when returning, with impetuous force,  
The swelling surges gain upon the strand,  
Like that, how speedily they disappear  
Before God's waken'd wrath. Be this a  
source

Of consolation, when the rumour spreads  
Of threaten'd tumults, or of savage wars.  
So may my wishes centre in that world  
Where peace and joy eternally shall dwell.

*Ne jactes, sed præstes.*

FRANCE threatens England might and  
main;

With classic affectation vain,  
She cries, "Carthago est delenda."  
Do if you can, John Bull replies,  
See Britain all your threats despise,  
While Hearts of Oak defend her.

H. E.

*Some Lines written after hearing Miss T—  
play on the Harp.*

THEN at her harp she sat with grace,  
Each beauty mingled in her face;  
Before one charm her fingers drew,  
From her soft eyes ten thousand flew;  
The eye and hand together play'd,  
How sweet the symphony they made;  
But though with taste her fingers flow'd,  
Her eyes best execution shew'd. M.

HISTORICAL



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 9.

## THE PRINCE REGENT'S DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavours of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the United States of America having unfortunately failed, his Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war, in which the Government of the United States has compelled him to engage.—No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain: that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American Government will not deny.—His Royal Highness does not, however, mean to rest on the favourable presumption to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America with a spirit of amity, forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.—It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable object of the Ruler of France to destroy the power and independence of the British Empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs.—He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the Channel as, combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark in England an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country; and through the conquest of Great Britain he hoped to realize his project of universal empire.—By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the valour of His Majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the ocean.—An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means; a system was brought forward, by which the Ruler of France hoped to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public credit, and to destroy her revenue; to render

useless her maritime superiority, and so to avail himself of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself in a great measure the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.—With this view, by the Decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories to be in a state of blockade; and that all commerce, or even correspondence, with Great Britain was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the Mother Country or from her colonies, subject to confiscation: he further declared to be denationalized, the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his Decrees: and he gave to this project of universal tyranny, the name of the Continental System.—For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the clearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of his Majesty's Government.—Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, his Majesty had abstained from any measure which the ordinary rules of the Law of Nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a Belligerent over his Enemy more complete and decided. Never was the opposite Belligerent so formidably dangerous in his power, and in his policy, to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of Neutral Powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her Enemy could find no just cause of complaint: and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the Ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority than his own arbitrary will.—The pretexts for these Decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships, and goods; as if the only object of legi-  
timate

GENT. MAG. January, 1813.



itimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a State, or as if the Edicts and the Courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar rigour; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers; and thirdly, that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American Government, are utterly groundless in point of law.—Against these Decrees, his Majesty protested and appealed; he called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel which should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, his Majesty, having previously issued the Order of January, 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the Enemy, and the continued acquiescence of Neutral Powers, to revisit, upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice; by declaring, in an Order in Council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the countries from which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time his Majesty intimated his readiness to repeal the Orders in Council, whenever France should rescind her Decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of his Majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of Neutral Powers, the operation of the Orders in Council was, by an order issued in April, 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subjected to her immediate dominion.—Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the Power against which such injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation; or, if the measures of the retaliating Power are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission, or complacency.—The Government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the Orders in Council of Great

Britain. Although they knew that these Orders would be revoked, if the Decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both Belligerents, instead of requiring France in the first instance to rescind her decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance, which, however varied in the successive Acts of Embargo, Non-Intercourse, or Non-Importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior commerce and maritime power of Great Britain.—The same partiality towards France was observable in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.—Application was made to both Belligerents for a revocation of their respective edicts; but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.—Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that Power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form be re-established: and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation, the American Government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if Great Britain did not immediately rescind her Orders: whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the Orders in Council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May, 1806, should be also abandoned. This blockade, established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were, on the contrary, represented by the American Minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed, as to afford, in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British Cabinet towards the United States.—Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights, by acknowledging the order of blockade in question, to be one of the edicts which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negotiations; and although the President of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the Non-Intercourse Act, on the sole condition of the Orders in Council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these orders



orders to be the only edicts which fell within the contemplation of the law under which he acted.—A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not but be proportionally encouraging to the pretensions of the Enemy; as by thus alleging that the blockade of May, 1806, was illegal, the American Government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French Decrees.—After this proposition had been made, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, if not in concert with that Government, at least in conformity with its views, in a dispatch, dated the 5th of August, 1810, and addressed to the American Minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the 1st day of November following, provided his Majesty would revoke his Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the United States would cause their rights to be respected; meaning thereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.—Although the repeal of the French Decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could not submit), or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America, the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the Non-Importation Act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war and merchant ships of the Enemy were received into the harbours of America.—The American Government, assuming the repeal of the French Decrees to be absolute and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her Orders in Council. The British Government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the Government of the United States was called upon to produce the Instrument, by which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees had been effected. If these Decrees were really revoked, such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.—At length, on the 21st May, 1812, and not before, the American Minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy, of such an instrument.—It professed to bear date the 28th of April, 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 5th of August, 1810, or even the day named therein, viz. the 1st November following,

when the operation of the French Decrees was to cease. This instrument expressly declared that these French Decrees were repealed in consequence of the American Legislature having, by their Act of the 1st of March, 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandise should be excluded from the ports and harbours of the United States.—By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French Decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil, that the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America: that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American Government: that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition, simultaneously made to both Belligerents, but that in consequence of a previous Act on the part of the American Government, they were repealed in favour of one Belligerent, to the prejudice of the other: that the American Government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both Belligerents, in consequence of Edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures, as they affected that Power which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved, although the Edicts of both Powers continued in force; and lastly, that they excluded the ships of war belonging to one Belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and harbours the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest and most essential duties of a Neutral Nation.—Although the Instrument thus produced was by no means that general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this Instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authenticity; yet as the Minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the Instrument of revocation, the Government of Great Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of Maritime War, determined upon revoking conditionally the Orders in Council. Accordingly in the month of June last, his Royal Highness the Prince-Regent was pleased to declare in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the Orders in Council should be revoked, as far as respected the ships and property of the United States, from the 1st of August following. This revocation was to continue in force, provided the Government of the United States should,



should, within a time to be limited, repeal their Restrictive Laws against British commerce. His Majesty's Minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the Government of the United States, "that this measure had been adopted by the Prince Regent, in the earnest wish and hope, either that the Government of France, by further relaxations of its system, might render perseverance on the part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures unnecessary, or if this hope should prove delusive, that his Majesty's Government might be enabled, in the absence of all irritating and restrictive regulations on either side, to enter with the Government of the United States into amicable explanations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures should unfortunately continue to operate, the particular measures to be acted upon by Great Britain could be rendered more acceptable to the American Government, than those hitherto pursued."—In order to provide for the contingency of a Declaration of War on the part of the United States, previous to the arrival in America of the said Order of Revocation, Instructions were sent to his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States (the execution of which instructions, in consequence of the discontinuance of Mr. Foster's functions, were at a subsequent period entrusted to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren), directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities, should they have commenced; and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the Orders in Council on the one side, and of the Restrictive Laws on British ships and commerce on the other.—They were also respectively empowered to acquaint the American Government, in reply to any inquiries with respect to the blockade of May, 1806, whilst the British Government must continue to maintain its legality, "that in point of fact this particular blockade had been discontinued for a length of time, having been merged in the general retaliatory blockade of the Enemy's ports under the Orders in Council, and that his Majesty's Government had no intention of recurring to this, or to any other of the blockades of the Enemy's ports, founded upon the ordinary and accustomed principles of Maritime Law, which were in force previous to the Orders in Council, without a new notice to Neutral Powers in the usual form."—The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had, in fact, proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "Letters of Marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the re-

port of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the Treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all States. From the penalties of this code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.—In a Manifesto, accompanying their Declaration of Hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the Orders in Council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American Government to be grounds for war.—As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenour, as deprived the Executive Government, according to the President's own construction of that Act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two States, so far, at least, as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should re-assemble.—The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an Armistice; not, however, on the admission, that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty; and this concession was required upon a mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service: but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign State, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain.—This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an Armistice, provided the British Government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a Treaty of Peace. An immediate and formal abandonment



donment of its exercise, as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.—This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been, by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those Orders and blockades were founded.—Had the American Government been sincere in representing the Orders in Council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States calculated to lead to hostilities, it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those Orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their “letters of marque,” and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two Powers.—But the conduct of the Government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations.—The Order in Council of the 23d of June being officially communicated in America, the Government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships.—The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the Commanding officer of his Majesty’s naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities: negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right, and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the

support of her maritime power.—If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two States might have to negotiate: it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government: it has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships; but it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties, as the British Commissioners in 1806 expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the Commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.—Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British Government in this country. The agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself to sign an agreement on the part of his Government. It was obvious, that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was, therefore, necessarily declined.—After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.



cussions.—His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land:—His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any Power whatever to be denationalized.—His Royal Highness can never admit, that Great Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral.—His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral State as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.—There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a Sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey: it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.—If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.—But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate Sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this antient right of Great Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.—Without entering minutely into the other topics which have been brought forward by the Government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the

United States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the Enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality.—The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the Government of the United States.—It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of his Majesty's Government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow.—The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government.—Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has long unhappily actuated the Councils of the United States: their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils, that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great Britain.—And under what conduct on the part of France has the Government of the United States thus lent itself to the Enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in every harbour subject to the controul of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnations under the Rambouillet Decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffick of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French Decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France, produce from the Government of



of the United States, only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.—This disposition of the Government of the United States,—this complete subserviency to the Ruler of France,—this hostile temper towards Great Britain, are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French Government.—Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their

common origin,—from their common interest,—from their professed principles of freedom and independence,—the United States were the last Power in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny.—Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British Government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favour of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

*Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813.*

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Dec. 22.* A letter from Capt. Tobin, of the *Andromache*, off the Gironde, states that the Briton had, on the 15th inst. captured the Sans Souci French privateer, of 14 guns, and 120 men.

*Foreign-office, Dec. 26.*—This Gazette announces that measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports and harbours of the Bay of the Chesapeake, and of the River Delaware, in America.

*Downing-street, Dec. 26.* Extract of a Dispatch from Marquis Wellington, dated Frenada, Dec. 2.

I enclose the return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops in the operations from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo, from Nov. 15, to 19.

*Total British Loss*—2 captains, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, 15 horses killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 86 rank and file, 9 horses wounded; 1 general staff, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and trumpeters, 106 rank and file, 58 horses, missing.

*Total Portuguese Loss*—1 ensign, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 66 rank and file, missing.

*Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*

*British Killed*—Capt. M'Cabe, 51st regt. and Capt. H. Dawson, 52d regiment, 1st batt.

*Portuguese*—Ensign Joa Joze Areveda, 20th Portuguese regiment.

*British Wounded*—Lieut. G. Rideout, 43d foot, 1st batt. severely (leg amputated); Lieut. H. M. Baillie, ditto, slightly; Capt. J. H. Currie, 52d ditto, 1st batt. ditto; Capt. T. Fuller, severely, not dangerously.

*Portuguese*—Ensign T. Pinto de Casteo, 19th Portuguese regiment, slightly; Lieut. G. de Carma Lima, 2d Portuguese *Caçadores*, ditto.

*Missing*—Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir E. Paget, K. B.

*Admiralty-office, Dec. 26.*

Sir, *Poitiers, at Sea, Oct. 23.*

It is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your Excellency the capture of his Majesty's brig *Frolic*, by the ship *Wasp* belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th inst. Having under convoy the homeward-bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in lat. 36 deg. N. and 64 deg. W. on the night of the 17th we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the *Frolic* carried away her main-yard, lost her topsails, and sprung the main top-mast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and re-assembling the scattered ships, a suspicious ship came in sight, and gave chase to the convoy. The merchant ships continued their voyage before the wind under all sail; the *Frolic* dropped astern, and hoisted Spanish colours, in order to decoy the stranger under her guns, and to give time for the convoy to escape. About ten, both vessels being within hail, we hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The superior fire of our guns gave every reason to expect its speedy termination in our favour, but the gaffa head-braces being shot away, and there being no sail on the main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the Enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear. After laying some time exposed to a most destructive fire, she fell with the bowsprit betwixt the Enemy's main and mizen rigging, still unable to return his fire. At length the Enemy boarded, and made himself master of the



the brig, every individual officer being wounded, and the greatest part of the men either killed or wounded, there not being 20 persons remaining unhurt. Although I shall ever deplore the unhappy issue of this contest, it would be great injustice to the merits of the officers and crew if I failed to report that their bravery and coolness are deserving of every praise: and I am convinced, if the Frolic had not been crippled in the gale, I should have to make a very different report to your Excellency. The Wasp was taken, and the Frolic re-captured the same afternoon, by his Majesty's ship the Poictiers. Being separated from them, I cannot transmit at present a list of killed and wounded. Mr. Charles M'Kay, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Stephens, the master, have died of their wounds.

Sir J. B. Warren. T. WHINYATES.

Sir, Poictiers, at Sea, Oct. 18.

His Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured the American sloop of war Wasp, of 20 guns, and retaken his Majesty's brig Frolic, Capt. Whinyates, which she had captured, after an action of 50 minutes. I have thought it my duty to collect the Frolic's convoy, and to see them in safety to Bermuda.

The conduct of Capt. Whinyates, who I regret to say is wounded, and of his crew, appears to have been so decidedly gallant, that I have been induced to continue him in the command of the Frolic, until your pleasure is known.

Sir J. B. Warren, Bt. J. P. BERESFORD.

A letter from Capt. Broke, of the Shannon, gives an account of the capture of the Thorn American privateer brig, of 18 guns, long nine-pounders, and 140 men.

A letter from Capt. Davies, of the Garland, reports the capture of the Poor Sailor, American privateer, of one long sixpounder and 50 men, by the boats of the Garland, under Lieut. Brake. — Two letters from Capt. Boss, of the Rhodian sloop, state the capture of the Dasb American privateer, of one gun and 30 men. And also of the Sarah Ann American privateer, carrying one twelve-pounder, and 40 men.

A list of 33 other American vessels taken by the squadron, between the 11th of July and 22d of October, has also been transmitted.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Viscount Cathcart, K. T.

My LORD, St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.

In my dispatch of the 25th inst. I had the honour to state to your Lordship the important and brilliant successes of his Imperial Majesty's arms in the affairs of the 17th and 18th, in the former of which

Marshal Davoust's division was defeated and dispersed with great loss, Buonaparte and the Marshal flying from the field of battle; and in the latter, Marshal Ney's division, near the same place, said to have consisted of 18,000 men, appears to have been completely accounted for by the numbers killed and wounded, in addition to those who afterwards laid down their arms. I also stated the general distribution of the armies as they stood at that time.—I have now to acquaint your Lordship, that General Field Marshal Prince Kutuseff Smolensko reports, on the 23d November, from Laniky Farm, that Buonaparte, with his guards, left Orsha on the 20th of November, and marched on the road to Kochanoff; and that on the 21st the remaining troops of the Enemy marched out of the former place, leaving 26 guns, and some hospitals, in which were upwards of 50 wounded French officers.—Count Platoff is ordered to follow the army marching on Kochanoff.—A detachment under Major-gen. Ermaloff, consisting of 14 battalions of infantry, some cavalry, and two companies of artillery, is directed to move by Orsha to reinforce Count Platoff.—The advanced guard of the main army, under the command of General Millaradovitch, consisting of the 2d and 7th divisions of infantry, and the 2d division of cavalry, was to cross the Dnieper on the 23d, at Kopys, and was to direct its march upon Tolotchina to join Gen. Ermaloff's.—The main army will cross the Dnieper at Kopys, on the 24th, and march by Starasel to Tetzershioff, from whence it may be directed according to circumstances, either upon Bobra or Berezinoff.—Gen. Wittgenstein reports, Nov. 24, from the village of Cherai, that Adm. Tchichagoff was at Borisoff Nov. 24, whence Gen. Langeron informed the Count, by letters of the 22d inst. that Gen. Count Lambert was at Borisoff on the 21st, where he defeated the whole corps of Dembroffski, taking six cannon, two colours, and 3000 prisoners, driving them on upon the road to Orsha; that Count Lambert had also taken, at Kaidanoff, two guns, and from two to three thousand prisoners; and that, including the hospitals at Minsk, in the last eight days, upwards of 11,000 prisoners, and 24 guns, had been taken.—Victor and Oudinot have retired from before Count Wittgenstein upon Borisoff; the latter is marching in pursuit of them, and on the 23d took 800 prisoners and many carriages.—Count Wittgenstein reports, that Gen. Platoff is marching against the great body of the Enemy's corps upon Toulochinow, by which it appears the Enemy is enclosed on three sides: Gen. Platoff in his rear, Admiral Tchichagoff in their front; and Count Wittgenstein



Wittgenstein on their flank. — A report was received yesterday of another general officer, whose name I have not heard, having been taken prisoner; and I have also understood that accounts are received, that Gen. Ertle was arrived at Egoumen. — The detachment under Gen. Sachen is understood to be fully adequate to keep Prince Schwartzberg in check. — The attempt to blow up the cathedral of Smolensko failed, the match having gone out before it reached the mine. — The fate of Marshal Ney has not been ascertained.

CATHCART.

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*St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.*

MY LORD, I have the honour to transmit the report of the defeat of Victor's Corps by General Count Wittgenstein, Nov. 27. — It would seem that this corps had altered its direction from Borissow, and was proceeding up the left bank of the Berezina, when it was charged by Count Wittgenstein. The 16th, at day-break, the Count pursued Buonaparte on a road leading to Vilna, still upon the left bank of the Berezina. — A bridge had been thrown over the river, at a place about 50 versts from Borisoff, where there was an advantageous position for the Enemy's rear-guard, and for covering the passage. — In this day's march, the French lost the whole of their equipages and plunder, and were vigorously and repeatedly attacked at the bridge. — The position on the left bank being continually reinforced by fresh troops, was contested till night, when it was evacuated, and the bridge was destroyed as soon as the rear-guard had passed. There is a cross road from this point which leads to the great road to Vilna, and it was the intention of Count Wittgenstein to pursue, as soon as he either received pontoons, or re-established the bridge. — General Platoff had already got to the right bank, probably to Borisoff. — Admiral Tchichagoff's quarters appear to have been at no great distance; but no particular report of the distribution or movements of this part of the force has as yet been received, since the affair of Count Lambert. — It appears, however, from the conclusion of Count Wittgenstein's last report, that he expects the concert and support both of the Admiral and of Count Platoff. — Gen. Millaradovitch was stated to have arrived at Borisoff when the last accounts came away. — The head-quarters of the main army were still advancing on a line parallel to, and to the southward of the main road from Smolensko to Minsk, but considerably in the rear of the present operations. — There are long defiles to pass on the road from Borisoff to Minsk, as well as on that upon which Buonaparte is

GENT. MAG. *January, 1813.*

supposed to be marching; and it scarcely appears possible that the remains of his army can get through these difficulties in presence of so many troops, with artillery and cavalry, regular as well as irregular.

CATHCART.

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*St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.*

MY LORD, While in the act of dispatching the messenger, I received from the palace, a report from Admiral Tchichagoff, dated the 29th of November, upon the march to Ostachow, detailing his proceedings from the 21st of November, and stating that, in concert with Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff, he is in pursuit of the French, whose force he estimates at *seventy thousand men*, including Oudinot and Victor, and which, he says, is provided with *cavalry and artillery*.

CATHCART.

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*Journal of Military Operations, dated  
Head-quarters, Kopys.*

Nov. 7. — Major-gen. Borosdini having driven the Enemy from Laeda, pursued them with a part of his detachment as far as Bolschoi Kolotofsky, and with his Cossacks as far as Kosan, where they were relieved by those of the detachment commanded by the Aid-de-camp Gen. Count Oscharofsky. The Enemy lost in his flight seven pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages. — The General of Cavalry, Count Platoff, reports, under date of the 5th inst. that having on the 3d approached Smolensko, and having learnt from the inhabitants, who were quitting it, that the Enemy occupied the Fauxbourg of Petersburg, he gave immediate orders to his troops to attack under cover of the fire of the artillery of the Don. — Col. Kaysaroff, after having with his chasseurs broken the barrier which the Enemy had placed, vigorously pursued them into the Fauxbourg itself, from whence they fled in alarm and disorder within the walls of the fortress, where they were exposed to a fire of grape-shot from the neighbouring heights. Whilst the Cossacks and the chasseurs were engaged in the Fauxbourg, the Enemy made a sortie in two columns, with eight pieces of cannon and a mortar, resolutely determined to repossess themselves of the Fauxbourg: but Major-gen. Koutcinckoff with his Cossacks, and Colonel Kaysaroff with his chasseurs, fell upon them, and having repulsed the infantry, took their cannon. The Fauxbourg was retaken, when night put an end to the contest. On the 4th the Enemy established themselves behind the palisades, keeping possession of the left bank of the Dnieper, whilst his columns quitted the town with precipitation. — Count Platoff caused *Te Deum* to

be



be sung in presence of the troops, accompanied by a discharge of artillery and a hurrah of the soldiers.—The Enemy on quitting the town, sprung the mines which they had formed under several places of the fortress, which set fire to the houses of the Fauxbourg of Petersburgh, which were situated opposite the fortress.—The Aid-de-camp, Gen. Baron Mettersakomelsky, reports, that the officer whom he had detached with three squadrons, had discovered an Enemy's column at three versts from Winnisa-Louki, and having surrounded them, he sent the Staabs-Rottmeister of the hussars of the Akimfeldt guards, with a proposal to lay down their arms. This commission he executed with complete success—the number of prisoners amounted to 2500 men.—Intelligence has been received, that the detachment under Count Oscharofsky, has occupied Mohilow, after having dislodged the Enemy. Provisions and forage sufficient to subsist the whole army, during ten days, were found in the place.—Head-quarters at Romanoff, on the 8th.

Nov. 9.—The Count Oscharofsky reports, that a detachment sent by him pursued the rear-guard of the Enemy on their retreat from Kosan. The Cossacks, in following it on each side of the great road, had cut off part of it from Dombrowna, and regardless of the fire of grape-shot, threw themselves, together with the chasseurs, upon the Enemy's column, killed more than 1000 men, took four pieces of cannon, with the caissons laden with grape, besides a considerable number of carts, and made 600 prisoners.—Major-gen. Borosdin reports, on the 4th, that having with his detachment driven the Enemy from Dombrowna, he had pursued him to Orsha, on which occasion he took above four hundred men and eight officers. At Dombrowna was found a small magazine of flour, oats, and hay.—Gen. Count Platoff reports on the 7th, that proceeding from Smolensko to Dombrowna, he had destroyed a detachment of the Enemy, which, after the defeat of the French army at Krasno, had saved itself by flight, and passed over to the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to come up again with the main body. The Count made 3000 prisoners, among whom is the late Chief-Commissary General at Smolensko, de Puibusque. In a second report, Gen. Platoff states, that, continuing, on the 7th, his route to Dombrowna, he was informed that Marshal Ney was marching with the remains of his corps to Loubawitch, and had been seen in the afternoon at Gousuiroff. Having occupied this place with his Cossacks on the left, Gen. Platoff ordered masked batteries to be raised on the road; and having permitted the Enemy to ad-

vance, he suddenly opened upon them a tremendous fire of grape-shot, so that confounded, and seeing it impossible to pierce through to Loubawitch, they threw themselves into the woods on the banks of the Dnieper, and covering their march by chasseurs, pressed along the bank of the river until the night was far advanced, and threw into it the four pieces of cannon which they had with them.—The 8th, at about six o'clock in the morning, the advanced-guard came up with the Enemy in advance of Dombrowna. He was again received with grape-shot on coming out of a forest on the road. Our Cossacks, profiting by the disorder of the Enemy, and the well-directed fire of our artillery, attacked with the lance, killing many, and making eight hundred prisoners, among which was a Commissary general and ten officers. Marshal Ney, seeing his total defeat, threw himself into the forests, and collecting the troops whom the attack of our Cossacks had dispersed, he occupied the village of Jarouboff, where he defended himself with obstinacy, until night, which put an end to the combat.

Nov. 10.—Gen. Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that during the pursuit of the Enemy to Orsha he made four hundred prisoners. The Enemy defends the passage of the river with his artillery, while he gives the town up to the flames. The Partizan Dasidoff attacked the Enemy on the 9th, at Kopys, and killing many, made two hundred and eighty-five prisoners, besides taking a quantity of equipages; passing afterwards the river by swimming, he sent various parties to Schkloff, Staroselije, and Orsha.—The Count Platoff reports on the 9th, that the Enemy had, after some resistance, been driven from Orsha, and that at one o'clock the town had been occupied by our troops. The Enemy left there twenty pieces of cannon, some provisions, and his hospitals, in which were found, of officers alone, fifty persons.—On the 11th the grand army halted at Lannike.

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*Proceedings of the Military Operations of the Russian Army.*

Nov. 13.—The Aid-de-camp Gen. Count Oscharoffsky, as he was proceeding on the 12th, with part of the detachment under his command, from Schkloff towards Mohilow, was informed by some of the inhabitants, who had left that place, that the Enemy's troops which had remained there, had threatened to set on fire all within their reach. In consequence of this information, Count Oscharoffsky, without loss of time, ordered on the Cossacks from Paltawa, mounted the riflemen, and arrived before night with his cavalry and artillery, in time to save the town, from whence he immediately drove



drove the Enemy—thus at the same time relieving the place, and many large magazines which it contained, from the danger with which it was threatened.—Gen. Millaradovitch reports that, on the 12th, he shall be with part of his van-guard at Tototschin.—The grand army halted at Kopys.

Nov. 14.—Gen. Platoff reports that on the 12th, some of the Enemy's troops, which had separated from the corps under Marshal Ney, and had taken the road to Loubawitz, surrendered, to the number of eight hundred men. The Enemy's loss in prisoners was, indeed, so

very great, that he found it was unnecessary to make any particular report on the occasion, as it seldom occurred that he took less than a thousand prisoners each day.—On the 13th, Gen. Platoff reports, that Lieut.-gen. Martinott having attacked the Enemy, with Major-gen. Koutenikoff's brigade, as he was marching on the high road, killed 500 of them, and made 400 prisoners, amongst whom was Gen. Dseworofsky.—Head-quarters at Staroselje.

[Report from the General of Cavalry, Count Wittgenstein, dated Staroe Borysoff, Nov. 29, shall appear in our next.]

#### ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

##### PRUSSIA.

The successes of the Russians have been attended with the very important consequence of the defection of the whole of the Prussian army, (supposed to amount to nearly 30,000 men,) with its commanders, Generals D'York and Missenbach. From the Paris Journals we collect the following particulars: the 10th corps, which included the Prussian contingent, was employed in the blockade of Riga, under Marshal Macdonald; when the disasters which overwhelmed and annihilated the French Grand Army, and the advance of the victorious Russians under Count Wittgenstein, obliged it to retreat. Macdonald, with about 6000 French, which had, to overawe the others, been attached to the corps, and one division of the Prussians under Gen. Missenbach, reached Tilsit, leaving the main body of the Prussians.—Gen. D'York, pressed by the Russians, and not bearing, it may be supposed, much affection to the French service, entered into a Convention with Count Wittgenstein, by which he was permitted to occupy Eastern Prussia, and form a neutral corps. But what is of more importance, and proves that he was well acquainted with the sentiments of his countrymen is, that he engages for the obedience of another division of Prussians under Missenbach, and which was then with Macdonald at Tilsit. And this division, on the first summons, yields obedience, and departs for Eastern Prussia without Macdonald (Duke of Tarento) being able to prevent it by force!—It was provided by the Convention, in case of the treaty not being ratified, that the Prussians should not serve against Russia for two months.—The King of Prussia (being still in the power of France) had refused his assent—had ordered Gen. D'York to be arrested as a traitor, and tried for contumacy if he did not appear—had delegated the command of the contingent to Gen. Kleist, with orders to withdraw the men, which is admitted to

be hopeless. To prove to Europe his devotion to Buonaparte, the King of Prussia had sent Prince De Hatzfeld on a mission to Paris. Much verbiage is employed for the purpose of setting forth his sorrow and indignation at this act of disobedience on the part of his Generals and his troops.

It is said, in private letters, that the Prussian troops, having actually joined the Russians, had advanced towards Dantzic. On this account, the Prussian fortresses have been declared by the French in a state of Siege.

Private accounts from Berlin not only confirm the representation that the king was a prisoner in the hands of Gen. Desaix, the French Commandant, but add, that in consequence of the suspicions entertained of the Prussian soldiery, an attempt had been made to disarm them.—This was resisted; many lives had been lost; and the result was that some hundreds had been marched to Magdeburgh, to be incorporated into other regiments. Domiciliary visits had been instituted by the police of Berlin; and all the Russian prisoners had been ordered to be removed from the Prussian states. There is certainly an insurrection in Silesia; but we have no precise information of the numbers or situation of those engaged in it. The advance of the Russians will probably kindle the flame of independence throughout the Prussian and Saxon States.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 9th inst. communicates the following important facts:—

“Accounts from Konigsberg, by the way of Germany, state the arrival there of 70 Generals, 10 Colonels, and about 1000 other Officers, without troops, or hardly any, who have reached that capital, some on horseback, some on foot, and all in the most wretched situation. The same accounts, which are quite authentic, mention the arrival of Murat with two battalions of the French guards, which, however, contained only two companies, of 150 men each. It is said, that the few  
French



French soldiers who were at Königsberg, refused to mount guard before the lodgings of the Officers, so much are they enraged with the abandonment of the latter."

The above is confirmed by several other letters, which state, that the Russians entered Memel on the 27th of December, and were expected at Königsberg on the 3d of January. It was acknowledged by the French Officers, that after the affairs at Kowno, the remains of their army were entirely dispersed. At Berlin the people had shewn great symptoms of resistance to the French: the country people refused to proceed with the Officers' baggage, and there had been scuffles in the streets with the soldiers. In Silesia, Hesse, and Westphalia, great discontents appeared, and hopes are entertained of the inhabitants of the Continent seriously exerting themselves to effect their deliverance from the thralldom in which they have so long been held. The intelligence of the total ruin of the French army had been received with great exultation at Vienna. The Government either did not attempt or could not check those public demonstrations of joy, though the French Ambassador remonstrated against them. All the accounts received from the Russian armies, depict in strong colours the losses, privations, and miseries of all kinds, encountered by the Enemy—a great number were frozen to death—others threw away their arms, and would fight no longer—many fainted with fatigue and want—many went over to the Russians. The roads are described as choaked with the dead and dying, carriages, cannon, baggage, arms, &c. A variety of private letters come in, stating that the Russians were very shortly expected at Berlin; and that the unfortunate King of Prussia was to go to Breslaw, with 5000 men; or, in other words, was to be carried off a prisoner by a French force, in order to make use of the authority of his name against the acts of any provisional government established in the Prussian territories, under the auspices of Russia.

#### RUSSIA.

We thought that the Twenty ninth French Bulletin had carried the horrible to its utmost limit; but one of the Russian Reports shows that the French fancy fell short of the mark. "The roads," says Admiral Tschichagoff, in his Report, dated the eleventh ult. about 14 miles from Wina, "are covered with their killed and wounded, and men dying with the cold. Punishment follows so quickly these miscreants, that they fall victims to the flames in the dwellings to which they have set fire; and are frozen to death in the very houses which they

have destroyed, by breaking the doors and windows."

*Petersburgh Gazette, Nov. 29, (Dec. 11.)*  
—"The progress of the Russian army in the pursuit of the Enemy becomes every hour more rapid and remarkable; every step it advances is a victory, and destructive to the Enemy of our native country, to the enemies of Europe.—Russia now exhibits an exalted aspect to the whole world, and we can boldly assert, that all nations, not even excepting these unhappy slaves of despotism, who through pusillanimity and weakness have been armed against her, await her victories in hopes through them of obtaining peace and happiness. On the one side we see a valiant army, whose regiments are not broken, and whose warriors are animated with an elevated feeling of vengeance for their homes, for the plundering of their towns and villages, vengeance for inhumanity. Glory inspires them: they know no weakness, feel no sufferings, and even if, in their rapid pursuit of the Enemy, they may at times be exposed to some unavoidable wants, they bear them with courage, because they see victory before them. On the other side appear the ruins of an immense army, in which numerous foreign nations were united together to destroy a powerful nation in the bosom of its native country. They were encouraged by a view of the result, but this result was deceptive. One single heavy blow threw this immense host into confusion. They fly, pursued by fear and terror. They are followed by hunger, having no food; they are in despair, and forced to eat dead horses, forced to do what their polished contemporaries can scarcely believe—*feed upon the bodies of their own dead brethren.*

"The roads by which they fondly dreamt to retire in triumph, and laden with booty, are covered with their dead bodies. Their sick and wounded are thrown aside by them on their march, and left a prey to famine and the cold. All these unfortunates, condemned to perish far from their own countries, curse, in different languages, ambition as the cause of their destruction; and those who still remain under the colours of the broken legions, follow them without courage—without hope. Worn out with sufferings, they have lost all confidence in fortune and in their Generals. Their cannon are taken by hundreds. They themselves surrender in whole detachments. At the first shot they either throw away their arms, or fight out of mere desperation. Such is the condition of the two armies which are now to decide the fate of many nations."

The greatest exertions are making in Russia to increase the military force of  
that



that Empire. A new levy has been ordered of 300,000 men, to be raised within a month. The provinces which have suffered in the last campaign are exempted.

The Emperor Alexander's Proclamation dated Dec. 12, calling out a new levy of eight men in every 500 (which, it is calculated, will produce 300,000), is in substance as follows:—It states the necessity of keeping up a military force adequate to the circumstances of the times. "Russia having been invaded by an Enemy, leading armies from almost every European nation, has been obliged to make enormous sacrifices; and though, by the aid of Divine Providence, those armies have been entirely dissipated, and their poor remains are seeking safety in a precipitate flight, yet it becomes necessary to maintain the glory of the Empire, by such a military establishment as shall insure permanent security. The arm of the Giant is broken, but his destructive strength must be prevented from reviving; and his power over the nations, who serve him out of terror, must be taken away. Russia, extensive, rich, and pacific, seeks no conquests,—wishes not to dispose of thrones. She desires tranquillity for herself, and for all. She will not, however, suffer the wicked so to abuse her moderation, as to endanger the well-being of herself, or of other nations. Painful as it is to call upon a loyal and affectionate people for new exertions, yet it would be still more painful to see them exposed to calamities for the want of an adequate defence: and that the most grievous calamities would result from the success of her late invaders, is evident from the enormities they have already committed. The Emperor trusts in God and his brave armies, which shall be raised to that imposing number, which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of what has been purchased by so many labours and sacrifices, and so much blood."

The force that will be raised, may set at defiance any future efforts of France; a force consisting of men whose hearts and minds are enthusiastically attached to the cause in which they are called upon to fight. The men are at hand, and anxiously wait the signal to join their brethren in arms. What may not the presence of such an army effect in Europe! The Tyrant of France may levy upon paper; but his decree can only produce reluctant conscripts, filled with despair, and looking only to destruction; animated by no common principle, but losing all courage and firmness, in the consciousness that they are merely the servile tools of their leader's lawless ambition; and that he will basely desert them in the hour of danger, whenever it

suits his own convenience, utterly regardless of their miseries or their sufferings.

A letter from Messina says, that had it not been for the successes of the Russians, Murat was to have been removed to the throne of Poland, and Naples annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

Marshal Kutusoff has been created by Alexander, Prince of Smolensko.

The total return of prisoners, &c. in the Russian War-office, up to the 5d Dec. was 146,000, among whom were 1600 Officers, including 45 Generals, and from 700 to 1000 pieces of cannon. The surrender of the Prussian Army under D'York, which took place on the 30th December, is not, of course, included in the above statement. The killed and wounded could not have amounted to less than 200,000 more—making a total of between 300 and 400,000 men—sacrificed to the ambition of one individual.

Lord Cathcart's dispatches, dated St. Petersburg, the 22d December, inclose very long details from Gen. Kutusoff of the 14th, written from the theatre of the operations. They state, that in the passage of the Beresina, the Russians took about 20,000 prisoners. In the pursuit from the Beresina to Wilna 7000 more fell into their hands, including baggage, &c.; among which is a great part of Buonaparte's personal effects, and important state-papers.

On the 10th ult. the Russians entered Wilna, taking in and before that place 3 Generals, 398 Officers, 24,350 privates, 385 cannon, 2 colours, one eagle, and the whole of the magazines.

These dispatches make the number of prisoners taken since the last account, upwards of 40,000 men, reducing the 70,000 to about 30,000. Of this latter number not more than 20,000 were believed to be effective on the 14th ult. Little doubt, therefore, can be entertained of the entire annihilation of the French Grand Army, especially as Wittgenstein reports, that the Bavarian division had been surrounded by Adjutant-general Kutusoff's corps, and cut off from Wilna. It is in fact supposed, that only a few officers have escaped. Besides the prisoners, the French have, since the last accounts, lost 200 pieces of cannon, all their magazines, stores, &c. Several General Officers had been taken, amongst whom is Gen. Lefebvre, who violated his parole, and ran away from Cheltenham.

From a perusal of official details, we find that the destruction of the French army has been most complete. Macdonald's corps has been so weakened by the defection of the Prussians, that he has followed his master's example, and ran away from it.

We have received two Russian documents



ments of high interest—a manly Declaration of Marshal Prince Smolensko, in the name of the Emperor Alexander; and a noble and magnanimous Declaration of his Imperial Majesty himself, on the present auspicious and most promising state of affairs. The former is more particularly addressed to Prussia, on the Russian armies passing the frontiers of that kingdom; and expresses the Emperor's determination to demonstrate his friendship for the unhappy enslaved Frederick, by restoring the Monarchy of Prussia to its former éclat and extent. The latter is addressed to the different States that have so long bent under the tyrannic and galling yoke of France, and is peculiarly entitled to the most serious consideration of all the Sovereigns and States of the Continent; nor can it in reason be supposed that any one of them will not be raised from his torpor by the animating call of the magnanimous Alexander, or that they cannot feel with him, that *now is the appointed time of salvation*. Independently of their own interests, dignity, and independence, let them but consult the universal feelings of their subjects, and they cannot hesitate for a moment to take the becoming and necessary resolution of shaking off the disgraceful servitude imposed upon them by France, under the delusive name of an alliance. The whole of this noble and admirable Proclamation cannot be too deeply studied by the Princes and the People of the Continent, to whom it is a most praiseworthy and inspiring invitation to throw off their debasing bondage, and assist the generous Emperor, who holds out to them a fostering and protecting hand, in restoring the grand principle of the independence of Europe. As the magnanimous Alexander himself well observes, "Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself; and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness."

A private letter from St. Petersburg mentions a curious anecdote, in relation to the altered feelings of the soldiers towards Buonaparte during his retreat.—For a long time Napoleon rode in a close carriage, surrounded by his half-famished and dispirited troops. At length the men, indignant at seeing him sitting at ease, and feeling no part of the calamities he had so wantonly brought on them, cried aloud—"à bas la voiture." This call was not to be slighted: Buonaparte instantly quitted the vehicle, and mounted his horse, covered with his cloak, and muffled with fur. This condescension did not,

however, appease his followers; half-naked and famishing with cold, they again cried out, "à bas le manteau." The great Napoleon, in compliance with the mandate of his soldiery, immediately threw off his cloak and fur, and, in common with his men, exposed his person to all the inclemencies of the season\*. However, profiting by experience, the "sacred squadron" was immediately formed to protect the great Emperor from the rising indignation of his own army, till an opportunity should be afforded him of making his final escape.

## FRANCE.

It is a remarkable fact, that although Buonaparte reached Paris at half past 11 at night, on the 18th of December, no notice whatever was taken of his arrival either in the *Moniteur* or in any of the minor papers of the 19th. His arrival was kept a secret till the following day, when discharges of artillery announced it to the people. On the 20th Buonaparte received his Senate and Council of State, who attended to present their congratulations upon his *happy return*; for such is the character they give to his flight and discomfiture. The Address then notices the late conspiracy against the Government, and recommends for its security and permanence, that they should bind themselves by oath immediately to the infant King of Rome, as Heir Apparent of the Empire.—Buonaparte, in his answer, dwells upon the uncertainty of his own life, thus supporting the recommendation in favour of the King of Rome: he talks obscurely of a timid and cowardly soldiery ruining the independence of states, and a pusillanimous magistracy destroying the empire of the laws; and boasts of what he has done for the regeneration of France. Of his Northern expedition he says,

"The war which I maintain against Russia is a war of policy; I have waged it without animosity; I could have wished to spare her the misfortunes which she has caused herself. I might have armed the greater part of her population against her, by proclaiming liberty to her slaves; a great number of villages demanding this of me. But when I saw the barbarism of that numerous portion of the Russian people, I refused to accede to a measure which would have devoted many families to death, and the most horrible punishments. My army has sustained losses; but they arose from the premature severity of the season."

Buonaparte, returning from his Russian campaign, is willing, out of his *tender concern* for the interests of humanity, to grant us those very identical terms of peace, which, when he went forward on this ended action, we indignantly spurned, as sub-

\* See vol. LXXXII, Part ii, p. 574.



versive of our national interests, and insulting to our national honour. It is worth our Readers' while to look back to the letter of Maret (in p. 74 of our last Volume), when Napoleon was proceeding in high blood, and with confident hopes, to the easy conquest, as he imagined, of the Russian Empire. Now, after all these mighty hopes have been blasted by the goodness of Providence, he insults us with the same offer.

That Buonaparte would make a great exertion to retrieve his character, was to be expected as a matter of course; and the defection of the Prussian army is strongly urged as an incentive. A force of 350,000 men is ordered to be placed at the disposal of the Minister of War, in order to shew that "there is no repose for Europe until England shall have been forced to conclude a peace."—For it is to England that the war with Russia, the Convention entered into by Gen. D'Yorck, and every other evil that France can suffer, are attributed.

Buonaparte, among some other boastings in the *Moniteur* of the 10th instant, says, 300,000 men, all French, will, in the course of February, be collected at Hamburgh, upon the Elbe, upon the Rhine, and upon the Oder, independent of 200,000 MEN WHO ARE WITH THE GRAND ARMY. The ensuing campaign, he adds, will be opened with a French army, nearly twice as strong as in the last campaign.

"The Municipal Corps at Paris," as they are termed in the French papers, have made a voluntary offer to Buonaparte of 500 cavalry; no doubt, at the instigation of their Master, who wishes the example to be generally followed throughout France.

A late *Moniteur* contained an Address to the Poles, calling upon them for new exertions, and anticipating another campaign.

Some farther details have appeared with regard to the conspiracy of the French Generals Maret and Laborie. It is stated to have been part of their plan to get possession of Buonaparte's wife, as well as her son, the King of Rome. With this view, they had sent her a letter, purporting to come from her father, the Emperor of Austria; in which he informed her of the death of Buonaparte her husband, and desired her, in order to avoid the troubles that would follow that event, to set off immediately for Strasburgh, where his Ambassador would wait for her; but the carriage in which she was to set off with her son would have taken the road to Dieppe, instead of the road to Strasburgh; and from Dieppe she and the boy would have been sent to England.

A report was lately made to the Class of Physical Sciences of the Imperial Insti-

tute, in which it is affirmed, that out of 2,671,662 subjects, properly vaccinated, in France, only seven authenticated cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the small-pox; which is as 1 to 381,666. It is added, that the well-authenticated instances of persons catching the small-pox, after inoculation for that disease had perfectly succeeded in its effects, are proportionably far more numerous. In Geneva, Rouen, and several other large cities where the Jennerian system has not been circumscribed by popular prejudice, the small-pox is no longer known; and the registers exhibit strong evidence of consequent increasing population. The report concludes with expressing great hopes that this pestilential disorder will ultimately disappear from society.

A matrimonial agency office has been opened at Paris by M. Villiaume. The personal charms, fortune, and pretensions of the candidates for the hymeneal state are registered. M. Villiaume, in reply to the epigrams and pleasantries of the Parisian wits, announces 206 marriages, the fruits of his labour, within two months.

#### GERMANY.

Jerome Buonaparte has ordered the property and estates of Gen. Bennigsen, in Westphalia, to be confiscated.

An attempt has been made to destroy the King of Wirtemberg, by blowing up a small house in which he had taken his station for the purpose of shooting game. Happening to quit the house just before the explosion took place, his life was saved.

#### SPAIN.

Joseph Buonaparte, it seems, pretended to be very angry with the people of Madrid, and removed all his Court and authorities to Valladolid; but his reason for this step is, no doubt, to be in a position from which he may, in case of necessity, pass the Ebro with greater facility.

The Marquis of Wellington landed at Cadiz on the 24th ult. and was received with distinguished honour by the Regency, the Cortes, and the people. On the 29th he attended a Congress of the Cortes, accompanied by a deputation of the Spanish General Staff. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Spanish Captain-general, wearing the collar of the military order of San Fernando. Having taken his seat in the Congress between the Deputies, made a formal obeisance, and remained standing a few moments, he read the following Address:

"Senor, I should not have resolved to solicit permission to offer personally my respects to this august Congress, if I had not been encouraged by the honour you did me on the 27th inst. by sending a deputation to congratulate me on my arrival in this city, a distinction which I can only attribute to the favour, and, if I may so speak,



speak, to the partiality with which, on all occasions, you have received the services which fortune has enabled me to render to the Spanish nation. You will then, Senor, permit me to express my gratitude for this honour, and for the different marks of favour and confidence which I have received from the Cortes; and to assure you, that all my efforts shall be exerted in support of the just and important cause which Spain is now defending. I will not detain you with new protestations, nor take up the time of a Congress, on whose wise, prudent, and firm conduct, depends, with the assistance of Divine Providence, the happiest issue to all our endeavours. Not only, Senor, have all Spaniards their eyes fixed upon you, but the whole world must feel the importance of a successful termination to your vigorous struggle to save Spain from ruin and general destruction, and to establish in that Monarchy a system founded on just principles, which may promote and secure the prosperity of all the citizens, and the grandeur of the Spanish nation."—(*Applauses and acclamations.*)

The President answered by expressing the satisfaction of the Cortes; enumerating the great actions of his Lordship in the course of the present war, especially in having published at Madrid, in consequence of his triumphs, the sacred code of the Constitution; and concluded with saying, that the Cortes trusted, that, under so great a personage, they should not only drive the legions of the tyrant to the other side of the Pyrenees, but that the allied arms would (should it be necessary) carry the war to the banks of the Seine, where, in other times, the Spanish Lion had before humbled the Lilies of France.—(*Applause.*)—The Duke retired, accompanied by the deputation, and, at his leaving the hall, the acclamations were repeated.

#### AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

By a statement of the American Budget, it appears, that the expences of the present year, beyond the revenue, are estimated at about 20 millions of dollars, to be provided for by loans.

The Grand American Army, under Gen. Dearborn, which was to have wintered at Montreal, has returned to the place from whence it set out, without accomplishing a single object.

It is said in one of the American papers, that when Capt. Carden, of the Macedonia, presented his sword to the American Commodore Decatur, the latter immediately said, "No, I will not take the sword of a man who has fought his ship so bravely; but I shall be proud to take him by the hand."

The American officers are forbidden to use the cat-o'-nine tails; but, in a late instance of desertion, they ordered the ears of the offender to be cut off. Nei-

ther discipline nor humanity gained much by this exchange.

The Jamaica papers mention, that a shock of an earthquake was felt there on Nov. 12, and was followed by three tremendous concussions, accompanied by a dreadful rumbling noise and crash. The concussions continued for upwards of 30 seconds. Almost every building at Kingston, Spanish Town, and Annatto Bay, was injured; though none were thrown down, nor were any lives lost. In the middle and leeward towns and parishes of the island, the earthquake was not so alarmingly felt, nor have its effects been by any means so serious as in the windward parts. Had the shock continued a few seconds longer, the whole of the buildings must have been levelled with the ground. The sea during the earthquake was greatly agitated.

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#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 3. Mr. Daniel Pradley, of Cheva-hill, was, at 9 o'clock in the morning, overtaken on the road near *Stourbridge*, by two men, who knocked him down, tied his hands behind him, bound his neckcloth round his eyes, stripped him of his shoes, robbed him of his watch and 33*l.* and threw him among some prickly furzes, where he lay helpless nearly an hour. The robbers have hitherto eluded discovery.

Jan. 4. Seven frames were broken at *Melbourne*, Derbyshire, by the Luddites.

Jan. 4. The Special Commission was opened at *York*.—J. Swallow, J. Batten, J. Fisher, and J. Lumb, were tried for burglary and felony in the house of S. Moxon, at *Whitley Upper*, and found guilty.—On the 6th, G. Mellor, of *Longroyd-bridge*, cloth-dresser, with W. Thorpe and S. Smith, of *Huddersfield*, were indicted for the murder of Mr. W. Horsfall, 28th April last. Benjamin Walker, an accomplice, deposed, that Mellor and Smith worked with him at *Woad's*; that, in a conversation about *Cartwright's mill*, Mellor said there was no way to break the shears but to shoot the master. The three prisoners and himself then agreed upon the diabolical act, procured pistols, hid themselves in the plantation, with an understanding, that if Mellor and Thorpe, who were to fire first, missed, the others were then to take aim. The prisoners attempted to prove an *alibi*; but were found guilty, and hanged on the 8th.—On the 8th, J. Eadon was tried for administering an unlawful oath to R. Howell, at *Barnsley*, in May last. The oath enjoined him not to reveal any secrets of any brother or brothers, and that if any traitors were amongst them, they were to be punished with death: Guilty.—

J. Baines,



J. Baines the elder, aged 66; C. Milnes, 22; J. Baines the younger, 34; W. Blakeborough, 22; G. Duckworth, 23; and Zachary Baines, 15; all of Halifax, were tried for a similar offence, and were all found guilty, except Z. Baines the boy. On the 9th, J. Haigh, of Dalton, aged 28; J. Deane, of Huddersfield, 30; J. Ogden, 26; J. Brook, 22; T. Brook, 32; J. Walker, of Longroyd Bridge, 31; and J. Hirst, of Liversedge, 28; were convicted for attacking the mill of Mr. W. Cartwright, at Rawfolds, on the 11th of April. The prisoners were found guilty, excepting the two Brooks and Hirst.—After the trial of some other prisoners, the trials closed; but D. Moorhouse and J. Smith being arraigned, Mr. Parke, leading Counsel for the Crown, said that as the ring-leaders of these deluded men were already executed, and several others were under conviction of capital felonies, he trusted the prisoners would see the errors of their ways, and that the punishment inflicted, and about to be inflicted on those convicted, would have the effect of restoring the peace and tranquillity of the county. The prisoners were then dismissed, and along with those against whom indictments were preferred, admitted to bail.—Fifteen received sentence of death, six to be transported for seven years, and 32 discharged.

Mr. Bakewell, who has been engaged in a mineralogical examination of the inexhaustible mineral wealth of *Charnwood Forest*, in Leicestershire, for the Earl of Moira, has lately discovered among the granite rocks of that district a variety of scenite, of singular beauty, surpassing that from Egypt or the continent of Europe; like other stones of this species, it consists principally of hennblende and felspar: the latter is of a pale red colour, the former is crystalline, and of a beautiful green, resembling smaragolite. It exists in large blocks, and might be applied to purposes of ornamental or sepulchral architecture and sculpture.—It is from this kind of stone that the durable monuments of antiquity were constructed.

Subscriptions have been opened in the principal provincial towns for the relief of the Russians; and collections have been made at several churches. At *Leicester Quarter Sessions*, the Recorder, Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, recommended, in his address to the Jury, this mode of testifying our sympathy for our brave Allies. This example might with propriety be followed.

The news from the North has given accelerated motion to the spinning-wheels—has furnished employment for every loom—and thousands, lately trembling from the fear of want, are now furnished with the means of earning the sweet bread

of industry; for trade again puts on a smiling face, and animates our merchants to renewed exertions.—*Manchester Herald*.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Sunday, Jan. 3.*

Mr. Mushater and another gentleman were, about 2 o'clock in the morning, attacked in Skinner-street by a gang of villains, who knocked Mr. Mushater's friend down twice, and, on an alarm, ran off. A few minutes after, J. Bloomfield, a watchman, who was pursuing the villains, was found dead near the spot. Three of the men were apprehended.—On Monday, an inquest was held; when several watchmen gave testimony, which went to infer that his death had been occasioned by a blow; but Mr. J. Berry, house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, was of opinion, that his decease had been occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel near the lungs. There was no external appearance of injury, except a discoloured mark on the neck, which was not occasioned by a blow, but by stagnated blood; and no evidence was adduced to prove that the deceased had been struck.

*Friday, January 8.*

This morning between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Coutts, linen-draper, No. 16, Aldgate High-street, which burnt very rapidly. It totally destroyed the whole of the premises, together with the valuable stock in trade and furniture. The flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining houses.

Another fire broke out, about three o'clock, on the premises of a biscuit-baker, at King Edward Stairs, Wapping, which for some time burnt very rapidly, and threatened destruction to the row of houses on that side. The premises were levelled to the ground in about an hour. The inhabitants had scarcely time enough to escape with their lives.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in Bartlett's Buildings, has ordered 7500 copies of the Bishop of Lincoln's Charge upon the subject of Roman Catholic Claims to be printed for general circulation.

The Bankruptcies gazetted during the year 1812 are as follows:—January 129, February 171, March 162, April 157, May 155, June 145, July 113, August 113, Sept. 68, Oct. 139, Nov. 249, Dec. 208.—Total 1809.

The price of Porter has been further advanced to 6d. per pot.—The Distillers, imitating the example of the Brewers, have given notice that after the disposal of their present stocks, they shall raise the price of Gin.—2. Is there any *Assize Cerevisiæ* now in force?



## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Charles Francis Bampfylde, S.C.L. Northmolton V. Devon.

Rev. William Page, second master of Westminster school, Steventon V. Berks.

Rev. William Partridge, Stourton R. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Cursham, M. A. Mansfield V. and Lectureship, *vice* Durham, deceased.

Rev. Edward Booth, M. A. vicar of Friskney, co. Lincoln, Wainfleet St. Mary Perpetual Curacy, *vice* Dornford, resigned.

Rev. Burroughs Norgate, B. A. to the Lectureship of Great Ashfield, Suffolk, *vice* Heigham, deceased.

Rev. Thomas Fenton, B. A. Beyton R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Fouch, Long Stratton V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. John Clifton, D. D. prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, Prælector in Divinity in the said Cathedral.

Rev. Mr. James, vicar of Mothvey, to the donative of Amberley, Herefordshire.

## PROMOTIONS.

Marquis of Wellington, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury, *vice* Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Musgrave, deceased.

Jan. 5. Rev. Thomas Stevenson, of Kegworth, Head Master of Loughborough Free Grammar School.

## BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. At Walton, co. Warwick, Lady Mordaunt, a daughter.

2. In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Arthur Morris, esq. High Bailiff of Westminster, a daughter.

3. The lady of Sir G. Bowyer, bart. a son.

6. At Kingweston, co. Somerset, the wife of William Dickenson, esq. M. P. a son.

10. The wife of Major-gen. Graham, a son.

11. At Thorngrove, near Worcester, Madame Lucien Buonaparte, a son.

13. In Montagu-place, Russell-square, the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan, a daughter.

16. In Fitzroy-square, the wife of Charles Forbes, esq. M. P. a son.

17. In Grosvenor-place, the Rt. Hon. Lady Caroline Anne Macdonald, a dau.

At Huddersfield, the wife of Brigademajor Bullen, a daughter.

21. In Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, Mrs. T. C. Hansard, a son.

25. In Great George-street, Westminster, the wife of Dr. Sutherland, a daughter.

*Lately*, In Gloucester-place, the wife of Capt. Barrow, Coldstream guards, a son.

At Beaumont-lodge, Viscountess Ashbrook, a still-born son.

At Newly-hall, co. York, Lady Grantham, a still-born son.

At Lyons, co. Kildare, Lady Cloncurry, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. At Farley, Hants, P. D. Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. of Brickhill Manor, Bucks, to Lady Alicia Lambert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

7. Rev. Philip Henry Douglas, of Great Bardfield, Essex, to Susannah, third daughter of the late Christ. Aplin, esq. of Adderbury, Oxon.

John Fuller Baines, esq. to Margaret Mary, only daughter of Rev. C. Lawson, both of Boltwoods Stisted.

Rev. Edw. Graves Meyrick, M. A. vicar of Ramsbury and Fisherton Delamere, Wilts, to Myra, only daughter of the late John Howard, esq. of Chelsea.

9. Lord Viscount Jocelyn to the Hon. Maria Stapleton, daughter of Lord-Le Despenser.

11. John H. Tremayne, esq. M. P. to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Sir W. Lemon, bart.

At Plumstead, G. Denbigh Hikes, esq. of the Ordnance Department, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Major-gen. Ramsey, R. A.

At Broad Clist, Devon, Thomas Gunning, esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Fuller.

12. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Frederick Booth, esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Robert Bristow, esq. of Mitcheldeavour, Hants.

At Kensington, Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Callcott.

19. Rev. T. Whateley, vicar of Cookham, Berks, to Isabella Sophia, second daughter of Sir Wm. Weller Pepys, bart.

21. William Mackintosh, esq. merchant, late of Bombay, to Miss Louisa Brooke, of Wargrave, Berks.

Henry Clifford, esq. second son of the late Hon. Thomas C. of Tixall, co. Stafford, to Anne Theresa, youngest daughter of the late Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick.

22. Thomas Welmar, esq. of Poundisford-park, Somerset, to Charlotte Margaret, third daughter of Gerard Noel Noel, esq. of Hall, co. Rutland.

*Lately*, Rev. R. T. St. Aubyn, second son of Sir John St. A. bart. of Clowance, Cornwall, to Frances, second daughter of Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John, prebendary of Worcester.

At Salisbury, Capt. R. T. Hancock, R. N. to Miss Kinner, daughter of the late Rear-admiral K.

At Warminster, Lieut.-col. G. Martin, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thring, late of Sutton Veney, Wilts.

## DEATHS.



## DEATHS.

1812. WILLIAM Wood, esq. H. M.'s consul at Baltimore.

Oct. 15. At Spanish-town, Jamaica, in the prime of life, Lionel Jacobs, second son of Mr. J. J. glass-manufacturer, Bristol.

Nov. 16. At Almeida, of a wound at the siege of Burgos, in his 25th year, Capt. W. White, 12th Portuguese reg. eldest son of J. W. esq. of Rock Castle, Ireland. He was wounded in an act of the most laudable kindness: having ordered a soldier to take one of his comrades, who had been wounded, from where he lay, several refusing, he shewed them that he never required a command of his to be obeyed that would expose them more to the Enemy than he was himself: he went to the assistance of his wounded fellow-soldier, and whilst stooping down, received that fatal shot, which deprived his parents of a most excellent son, England of a hero, and his acquaintance of an inestimable friend.

Nov. 27. At Osmington, Mrs. Coates, wife of the Rev. Charles Coates, LL. B. author of the "History of Reading."

Nov. ... At Ciudad Rodrigo, of a wound received in the retreat from Burgos, Lieut. H. Elwin, 44th foot.

Dec. 8. At the house of his mother, Halls-place, near Charing, in Kent, after a week's violent illness, and two months' disordered health, aged 24, the Rev. John Cecil Tattersall, B. A. of Christchurch, Oxford. Who can do justice to his character? This attempt avows itself imperfect. His mind was comprehensive and perspicuous; his affections warm and sincere. Through extreme aversion to hypocrisy, he was so far from assuming the false appearances of virtue, that much of his real excellence was unseen, whilst he was eager to acknowledge every fault into which he was led. He was an ardent friend; a stranger to feelings of enmity. He lived in good faith towards men, and died with hope in God.

Dec. 8. At sea, on board one of the Russian men of war, aged 33, Mr. Joseph Bream, jun. pilot, of Yarmouth.

Dec. 14. At Belem, T. Rogers, esq. paymaster of the 88th regiment, or Connaught Rangers.

Dec. 18. At Salisbury, whilst on a journey, J. Woollen, esq. of Fintorpe, near Huddersfield, major in the Agbrigg local militia.

In the 25th year of his age, by a cannon-shot, on board the Albacore sloop of war, Lieut. William Harman, (second son of Samuel Harman, esq. of Jermyn-street, St. James's) in the act of cheering his men to be steady and persevere in their duty, in an attack on a

French frigate. We deem it impossible not to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of this deserving young man, cut off in the very prime of his life, heroically performing his duty to his king and country; and we feel the more pleasure in so doing, being persuaded that the truth alone will be his highest panegyrick. In his public character as an officer of the British navy, his courage could not be surpassed; and in executing every command of his superiors, he shewed the most prompt obedience and the most intrepid firmness. We cannot better sum up this short account of our young friend, than in the words of his Commanding Officer, Capt. Davies, who, in a letter of condolence to his father, thus speaks of him: "It may afford you a melancholy consolation to know, that there never was an officer more universally regretted by every one to whom he was known than your son William: to me he was every thing, both as my officer and my friend; and I consider his loss as irreparable!"

Dec. 19. At his uncle's apartments, Greenwich-hospital, beloved and respected, in his 22d year, Lieut. Richard Jenkins Tregent.

Dec. 20. At Wilna, after a few hours illness, George Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnel. His Lordship was a most gallant and enterprising officer; following the victorious career of the Russian armies as a volunteer. His last letters to his friends were dated the day before his death, and were full of expressions of exultation at the overthrow of the French army. According to his Lordship's estimate, from the instant the French left Smolensko, the average number of human beings found frozen to death on the roads, was 1500 daily! Lord Cathcart in his dispatches, to Lord Castlereagh, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, says: "It is with deep affliction that I am to announce to your Lordship the death of the Earl of Tyrconnel. His Lordship served with the army under Admiral Tchichagoff; and his zeal and desire to see every transaction of that army led him to expose himself to cold and fatigue beyond his strength, especially during the pursuit of the French from the Berezyna to Wilna. It appears that a pulmonic complaint had already made a considerable progress, and these exertions brought on the fatal effects of that disease with great rapidity. He first stated himself to be ill on the 11th December, the day of his arrival at Wilna, where he expired on the morning of the 20th of December. His Lordship had the best medical attendance, with every care and attention that could be procured. Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko ordered all military honours to be paid to his



his remains, and has directed a monument to be erected in the church of the reformed religion. It is but justice to the memory of Lord Tyrconnel to say, that in every situation in which he has been placed since he has been employed under this embassy, he has conducted himself with the utmost zeal and propriety, and had gained the esteem of every body to whom he was known in Sweden and in Russia."

*Dec. 21.* At St. Alban's, the Rev. Jabez Hiron. (See our last Volume, Part ii. p. 673.) He was born there, July 11, 1728, and had his grammar-learning partly under a respectable clergyman in Leicestershire, partly under the late Dr. Aikin, at Kibworth, in the same county. For academical education he was placed, at Northampton, with Dr. Doddridge. Here he spent five years. In 1751 he succeeded Dr. Clark (whom he had for some time assisted) in the charge of a dissenting congregation in his native town. He was solicited in 1770 to take the superintendance of one at Dudley in Worcestershire. This invitation, however, he declined; and he continued to the day of his death at St. Alban's, where he sustained the pastoral relation for upwards of sixty-one years! During his lengthened life and ministry, it was his lot to witness painful vicissitudes in his neighbourhood and connexions. But his private and his public labours were rendered useful to several—to many who, like him, are now gathered to their fathers, and to some who yet survive. His desire of doing good was particularly gratified, with reference to a large and very interesting class of the rising generation—the children of the poor. A valuable charity-school, the oldest, probably, among the Dissenters in the country, is one of the best monuments to his memory. He visited this institution with parental kindness and unwearied zeal. In exciting the thirst of young people for scriptural and other beneficial knowledge, he took great delight, and displayed some felicity. His religious services were serious and devout. In his discourses he aimed at being intelligible and practical. His prayers were solemn, appropriate, pathetic, and have been often noticed for their excellence both by dissenting ministers and by clergymen of the established church. In his literary and intellectual character he was very respectable—far more so indeed than many persons who with shewy parts are destitute of his self-diffidence. His selection of books to be circulated through a reading society of which he was for many years the secretary, never failed of doing credit to his taste and judgment, and of being highly satisfactory to the subscribers; nor will the œconomy and success, the attention and courtesy, with

which he exercised this office, be easily forgotten. Of general, and especially of theological and historical knowledge, he possessed no inconsiderable stock. Such was his piety, such his consistent, blameless, and peaceable deportment, and his endeavour to do good to *all* men, that he was universally esteemed by those who knew him—by none more than by his neighbours of the Establishment. How well they appreciated, and how eminently they honoured, his character, was proved beyond dispute, by their attendance on the last duties that were paid to his remains and memory. He was interred, Dec. 29, 1812, in St. Peter's church-yard, in the grave where his excellent consort (the second daughter of his predecessor Dr. Clark) had been deposited in Oct. 1804.

*Dec. 27.* At Stoke Newington, aged 82, the wife of Robert Tutt, esq.

*Dec. 28.* In the Poor-house, Epping, aged 111, Thomas Warden.

*Dec. 30.* At his house in Gower-street, in his 33d year, of a fever, John Payne, esq. Chief Clerk of the Navy office. Raised at an early age, by his ability in, and unremitting attention to, his official duties, to almost the summit of the department in which he served, he had been long employed in bringing to perfection a plan he had formed, under the auspices of the Navy Board, for the better regulation of certain branches of the service under their management, which would have highly benefited the country, and at the same time have raised him, in all probability, to a much higher and more important office than that which he then filled. But never was the uncertainty of the fairest prospects in this life more strongly exemplified. The incessant labour both of mind and body, which he had for a length of time bestowed upon this object, accompanied by great anxiety for its success, produced that fatal disorder which in one fortnight terminated his valuable life, and deprived the public service of an able, intelligent, and uncorrupt officer; and his family of one who in every relation of domestic life, fulfilled his duties in the most exemplary manner. He has left a widow and three infant sons to deplore his loss; and his surviving parents have, for a fourth time, to lament the death of a worthy and affectionate son. The deaths of three of his brothers, all in the service of their country, are recorded in our Magazine, vols. LXXII. p. 976; LXXV. p. 773; and LXXVII. p. 376.

*Lately.* In Great Stanbope-street, Grace Countess of Clanbrassil. She became a widow in 1798, on the death of the last Earl; see vol. LXVIII. p. 175.

In Park-street, aged 86, Miss Bagot.

In Furnival's-inn, in his 75th year, J. Sidney, esq. of Hunton, Kent.

Aged 19, the youngest daughter of the late



late Mr. J. Shipcull, of Featherstone-buildings.

Suddenly, aged 53, Andrew Whiteman, esq. of Kentish-town, late of the island of Grenada, West Indies.

At his mother's, Tottenham, in his 17th year, Caspar Voght Maccaughey, second son of Mrs. Anne Britania M.

On Richmond-terrace, aged 75, James Allan, esq. of Clifton.

Aged 85, the wife of B. Cole, esq. Oaks, Norwood.

At the Old Lime Pits, Dorking, the wife of Mr. Joseph Peters.

*Berks.*—Aged 53, Rev. John Perry, minister of the Baptist congregation, Newbury.

At Windsor, aged 85, R. Mason, esq.

At Windsor, aged 77, J. Williams, esq.

At Reading, — Brookman, gent. who, according to his desire, was buried in an oak coffin, which he had made four years previous to his death. He called on an undertaker five days before his decease, went with him to the church-yard, and pointed out the spot he meant to be laid under: on his return home, he removed his old coffin from its obscurity, and having inspected the proper cleansing of his *memento mori*, took to his bed, and died the ensuing week.

After a few hours' illness, from eating walnuts, the son of Mr. Wm. Clode, of the White Hart-inn, Windsor.

At East Hanney, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Dewe.

At Lyford, near Wantage, aged 83, Mr. William Belcher.

*Cambridgeshire.*—At Cambridge, Mr. C. Whiteley, student of Catherine-hall, eldest son of Rev. J. W. of Leeds.

At Upton, near Cambridge, aged 83, Mr. R. Jewett; father of 21 children, grandfather to 75.

Aged 91, Mrs. Oldfield, of Newmarket.

Fell from his chair whilst taking a cup of coffee, apparently in good health, and instantly expired, in his 51st year, Mr. E. Morden, farmer, of Papworth Everard.

*Cheshire.*—At Chester, Rowland Jones, esq. an alderman of that city, distinguished as a magistrate by his uniform zeal and impartiality.

*Cornwall.*—At Charlestown, a son and daughter of Capt. Banks, one aged 5, and the other 3 years.

At Trelowarren, almost suddenly, aged 35, the amiable and highly respected lady of Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart.

At Lacock, Mrs. B. Davenport, daughter of the late Dr. D. of Lacock-abbey, Wilts.

At Penzance, George Lumsden, esq. of Glasgow.

At Maylor, Mrs. Anne Hoar.

At Truro, the wife of Thomas Nankivell, esq. banker.

*Cumberland.*—At Carlisle, aged 64, R. Waldie, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. G. Gardner, of Penrith. He had walked to Carlisle to attend the election, and was found dead in his bed the following morning. He was supposed to be the oldest and most skilful angler in the county.

At Carlisle, aged 91, Lydia Hutton, widow.

At Whitehaven, in her 26th year, Fanny, youngest daughter of the late W. Lewthwaite, esq. of Broad-gate.

At Whitehaven, aged 18, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. G. Addison, of Workington.

At Penrith, aged 60, Wm. Hindson, esq.

At Kirkbride, aged 90, Mr. J. Davison. His two next neighbours died there lately; viz. aged 96, Sarah Farlan; and aged 91, Mary Clark.

At Egremont, Mr. Abraham Brockbank, an eminent builder.

At Sand-hill, aged 98, Mr. Robson.

Aged 96, Mr. J. Barnes, of Bolton-by-the-Sands.

*Derby.*—At Chesterfield, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Storrs, one of the society of Friends, who devoted much time in endeavouring to better the condition of the poor.

Aged 98, W. Rooke, esq. of Dronfield, formerly of Kiddle-hall.

*Devon.*—At Exeter, aged 77, Edward Chave, esq. formerly Captain in the East Devon Militia, and Deputy-lieutenant.

At Exeter, at a very advanced age, James Charter, esq. His ill health induced him, about 20 years since, to resign the office of Collector of the Customs of that port, which he had long filled with great credit.

At Exeter, aged 82, Mrs. Martin, relict of J. M. esq.

At Exeter, advanced in years, Mrs. Granger, widow of Rev. Mr. G. formerly rector of Sowton.

At Taunton, aged 82, Mrs. Horndon, late of Callington, Cornwall, sister of R. T. Lucas, esq. and of S. L. esq. late of Baron's Down.

Aged 100, Mrs. Tippen, of Taunton.

At Plymouth, aged 78, G. Gifferena, esq. many years Secretary to the late Adm. Graves.

At Plymouth dock, Lieut. Hebron, 38th foot.

Lieut. John Bagnall, of the Marines.

At Milbrook, near Plymouth, aged 103, Amos Prince.

At Sidmouth, J. Bakerville, esq. of Woolley, near Bradford, Wilts.

At Exmouth, the wife of J. Butcher, esq. and daughter of Sir T. Champneys, bart.

At Plympton, in her 16th year, Anne, second daughter of Rev. Wm. Hayne.

R. Holberton, esq. of Torr-house, near Plympton.

At Ilfracombe, Mr. Courtney, father of Mr. Jas. C. of the Excise-office, Bristol.

At



At St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, aged 88, Barrack Serjeant Durham, much respected in his department. He had been in the army 70 years, and served in Barret's regiment in the memorable battle of Culloden. His afflicted widow, who had been his faithful partner 61 years, took his death so much at heart, that she died four days after his interment, and was buried in the same grave.

At Tavistock, Sophia, wife of Frances Willesford, esq.

At his family-seat, Bedford, at an advanced age, John Meddon, esq.

At Ottery St. Mary, Dashwood Bacon, esq. brother of Sir Edmund B. bart.

At South Molton, Mrs. Harris, relict of Rev. Wm. H. of Kenegie, Cornwall, and of Lifton.

Aged 17, Jane, second daughter of Admiral Bury, of Denniton-house.

At an advanced age, Rev. James Bryett, vicar of Salcombe Regis, and rector of Chilfrome, Dorset.

At Whiteway, near Chudleigh, M. E. Parker, esq. brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Lord Boringdon.

The daughter of Dr. Metford, of Flukehouse, Taunton.

Henry Herbert, esq. second son of G. H. esq. banker, Plymouth.

The wife of George Coryndon, esq. of Plymouth, solicitor.

*Dorset*—Aged 42, C. Fowell, esq.

At Wareham, in her 78th year, Mrs. F. Hyde, widow of Thomas H. esq. of Ame, Dorset.

At Blandford, Robert Scott, esq.

Aged 66, Martha, wife of R. Moore, esq. of Sturminster Newton-castle.

At Sturminster-Newton, Bridget Matilda, eldest daughter of the late T. Priedeaux, of North Tawton, Devon.

At Folke, Emily, daughter of Rev. R. Frome.

At Sherborne, Miss Winter, eldest daughter of the late Mr. E. W. of Tintinhull.

The wife of William Toogood, esq. of Sherborne.

*Durham*—Aged 81, Jane, mother of Rev. John Mason, of Sunderland.

At Durham, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Hart, whose father lived to the age of 105.

At Darlington, aged 30, Eliza, wife of John Backhouse, esq. banker.

John Glover, esq. of Staindrop, attorney-at-law.

At Norham Mains, aged 99, Mr. J. Lee.

*Essex*—At Harwich, aged 82, in consequence of a fall, by which she broke her collar-bone, the wife of Capt. W. Haggis.

Aged 80, Mr. H. Johnson, one of the Assistants of the Corporation of Colchester.

Aged 72, William Phillips, esq. an alderman of Colchester.

Aged 67, Mr. W. Nice, of the Hill farm, Gestingthorp.

The wife of T. Harridge, esq. of Rayleigh.

At Low Leyton, of the whooping-cough, the two daughters of J. Pardoe, esq.

Anne, daughter of Rev. W. Fowler, vicar of Matching.

After an illness of three hours, aged 72, J. Day, of Kelvedon, one of the society of Friends.

Near Dedham, aged 56, Mr. Lloyd, Dissenting minister.

Harriet, second daughter of Rev. J. D. Wainwright, M. A. rector of Sturmer.

*Gloucester*—Mrs. Niblett, relict of Samuel N. esq. banker, of Gloucester.

The wife of Mr. Yeates, attorney of Gloucester. She was the only daughter of the late Dr. Crane, and niece of Rev. Dr. Whalley, of Mendip-lodge, Devon.

At Cheltenham, Walter Spurrier, esq. of Walsall, Bedford.

Aged 90, Mrs. Graham, mother of Major G. of Cheltenham.

At Cirencester, Edmund, youngest son of Joseph Cripps, esq.

At Cirencester, aged 81, Mrs. Dibble, a maiden lady.

In his 52d year, John Twinberrow, esq. of Cirencester, many years a faithful steward to Lord Bathurst.

The wife of Rev. W. Davies, rector of Eastington.

At Fretherne, aged 67, Mr. Geo. Nunn, 45 years in the Clerk of the Cheque's-office, Portsmouth dock-yard.

At Dursley, aged 82, Mr. Jos. Bruton.

Aged 20, Mary Caroline, daughter of C. Evans, esq. of Highgrove.

Of a rapid decline, Louisa, third daughter of Rev. Mr. Halifax, of Standish.

At Painswick, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Brocklebank.

Aged 80, Mr. R. Jasper, surgeon, of South Cerney.

At Stapleton, aged 73, Mr. J. Witchell.

*Hants*—At Winchester, aged 37, C. Gauntlett, esq.

At Winchester, Mrs. Hudson.

At Andover, Miss Anne Sanders.

At Ashley, near Lymington, John Abel Walter, esq.

At Southampton, Wm. Lakeland, an officer in the Excise; a very eccentric character. Though worth nearly 4000*l.* in funded property, he lived latterly so abstemiously as to deprive himself of the common necessaries of life. He died intestate, and often observed, that he had no relative in the world, and that his property at his decease should devolve into the hands of Government. Some neighbours, hearing of his deplorable state, a few days before his decease, administered to him the sustenance and necessaries proper for his situation, and occasionally sent



sent a few bottles of wine, &c. the whole of which they found, after his decease, remaining in the same state as sent.

At Southampton, Mrs. Rouby, relict of the late Dr. R. of Plymouth.

At Milbrook, aged 107, Moses Pring.

At Hursley, in her 100th year, Mrs. Pickering.

*Herts.*—At Little Hornead, aged 61, Rev. Thos. Cockshutt, B. D. rector of that parish, and vicar of Long Stanton All Saints, Suffolk.

*Hereford.*—Mrs. Morgan, relict of Rev. H. M. D. D. late canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral.

At the Callow, near Hereford, in her 100th year, Hannah Williams; who earned her living by knitting, till within a few days of her death.

At Poolhullock, Thos. Prosser, esq. many years apothecary of St. George's Hospital.

At New Grove, Landinabo, the wife of Rev. J. Hoskins, rector of that parish.

At Breinton, near Hereford, of the scarlet fever, Eliza Anne, widow of James Symonds, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Andrew Hacket, esq. of Moxhull-hall.

At Hereford, aged 65, Mrs. Hathaway, relict of R. H. esq.

At Bromyard, aged 87, Rev. Hoel Price, heretofore rector of Evesbach, in that diocese.

*Hunts.*—Accidentally shot by his brother, whilst on a sporting party, Mr. R. Farey, of Woodhurst; who, only a few months since, was left joint heir with his sister to the fortune of the late Major Richards, of Brampton

*Kent.*—At Canterbury, H. Gipps, esq.

At St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, aged 71, John Deering, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 86, Capt. T. Curling.

At Ospringe, the wife of T. Rutton, esq.

At East Malling, Amelia, second daughter of John Roffe, esq.

Aged 22, the wife of Mr. Ottaway, solicitor, Staplehurst.

At Wrotham, Mrs. Haddock, relict of the late J. H. esq.

At Cranbrook, aged 82, Mr. Jackson, brother-in-law to the late Mr. Radley, of Canterbury.

Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Rev. Maurice L. vicar of Lenham.

At Westberre, Mrs. M. Williamson, relict of Rev. W. W. rector of that place.

At Shorne, in his 74th year, Mr. John Prebble, sen.

At Charlton, near Dover, aged 99, Mrs. Reynolds.

*Lancashire.*—At Edge-hill, Manchester, John Boulbee, esq. whose works as an artist have long ranked among the first productions of the pencil.

Aged 70, Mr. James Whittle, of Ardwick-place, near Manchester, an eminent architect.

In Manchester, Mr. Kite, well-known as a manager of a company of Equestrians.

Aged 44, much respected, Mr. Wm. Nabb, of Manchester, solicitor.

At Cross Acres Green, near Manchester, aged 53, Mr. W. Hunt.

At Liverpool, Robert Sellar, esq. who had been a merchant there nearly 30 years.

Aged 32, Eliza, wife of W. Hamilton, esq. of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, aged 92, Mrs. Barton.

At Ulverston, Mr. Wm. Harrison, an eminent surgeon.

James Cooke, esq. of Salford, solicitor, and Colonel of the Trafford and Hulme Local Militia.

Of a typhus fever, caught in the exercise of his professional duty as apothecary to the Preston Dispensary, Mr. W. Hornby.

At Preston, Mr. Smith; and on Dec. 7, his daughter.

At Everton, aged 36, Mr. P. D. Walmesley, late of Manchester, merchant.

Frances Maria, daughter of R. Wilbraham, esq. of Rodehall.

*Leicestershire.*—The wife of Edw. Hex-tall, gent. of Leicester.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 77, Mrs. Latham.

Aged 67, Mrs. Linney, of Melton Mowbray.

At Market Bosworth, in her 82d year, Mrs. Catharine Sargeant.

At Barrow, in her 74th year, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Mr. Thos. W. and mother of Mrs. Bruce, of Leicester.

Mr. John Johnson, a respectable farmer and grazier, of Branston.

Aged 48, Mr. Wm. Inchley, an eminent horse-dealer, of Great Easton.

At Chater-house, Mrs. Elizabeth Trotter, whose mind, highly gifted by nature, and improved by cultivation, was associated with the most amiable qualities of the heart. Her loss will be long and sincerely lamented.

*Lincolnshire.*—At Lincoln, aged 80, T. Hollingworth, esq. formerly of Lynn.

At Kelston, aged 65, Mr. R. Parnell.

At Long Sutton, R. Delamore, esq.

At Alford, in her 101st year, Mrs. F. Gatehouse, widow of Mr. W. G. Custom-house officer. About two years ago, she cut two new teeth, and retained her faculties till within a few hours of her death.

Aged 68, Launcelot Danby, gent. of Risby, who has left 200*l.* for the benefit of the poor of that parish.

At Somer Castle, the seat of Lady Wray,



Wray, Henry Mason, M. D. of East Retford.

*Monmouthshire.*—Mrs. Richards, relict of Lewis R. esq. of Troy-house, near Monmouth.

At Newton-court, near Monmouth, Mr. James Phillip.

The wife of T. Mutlow, esq. merchant, of Chepstow.

Aged 69, A. Sandford, esq.

At Newport, aged 58, Mrs. Jane Winscom,—a woman of extraordinary genius and vigour of intellect, possessing great firmness and presence of mind in the most imminent danger, as her miraculous escape from a watery grave, about two years since, evinced. She was an authoress of no mean talents; and her domestic character, both as wife and mother, was exemplary.

*Norfolk.*—Edw. Colman, esq. an eminent surgeon, of Norwich.

At Swaffham, aged 86, Lieut. E. Towle.

Aged 78, Rev. J. Hodgson, of Scole. He walked from Tivetshall after performing the office of burial, and soon after retiring to rest, complained of indisposition, and expired.

At Walsingham, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Bloy, widow of the late Mr. Peter B.

Aged 76, R. Suckling, esq. of Woodton-hall.

Suddenly, Daniel Ollett, gent. of Carlton Rode.

Of a consumption, in his 20th year, Mr. W. Nelson, son of Mr. R. N. farmer, of Wimbotsham, near Downham Market, who, within ten months, has lost three sons by that fatal disorder.

In his 101st year, Mr. T. Armstrong, of West Dereham, near Stoke Ferry, upwards of 30 years clerk of that parish; which office he resigned only about seven years ago, from defect of sight.

Aged 64, Rev. J. S. Watts, of Ashell.

*Northamptonshire.*—At Wellingborough, aged 82, J. Williamson, esq. formerly an eminent wool-manufacturer.

At Daventry-lodge, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Major-gen. Delaval, of Redbourne House, Herts.

Marianne, second daughter of Charles Rattray, M. D. of Daventry.

At Courtenhall, Rev. Edward Bayley, D. D. rector of that place and of Quinton, and for many years a most active and respectable magistrate.

*Northumberland.*—At Newcastle, aged 90, Mrs. Tate, widow.

At Hilsay, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Womphrey, who occupied the farm of Hilsay, as tenant to the Duke of Northumberland, for upwards of 50 years.

Thos. Wm. Lowes, esq. of Ridley-hall.

In Hexhamshire, aged 92, Rev. Abraham Brown, nearly 50 years curate of Whitley Chapel.

At Belford, in her 100th year, Mrs. Smart, widow of the late R. S. of Spindleston.

*Notts.*—At Nottingham, aged 83, Langford Nevill, esq.

At Nottingham, Miss Knight, of Loughborough.

Rev. John Durham, vicar of Mansfield.

At Westborough, aged 95, Mr. W. Andrews. His wife, to whom he had been married upwards of 70 years, died about eight months ago, aged 96.

*Oxon.*—At Thame, the wife of Mr. Jones, master of the French-house academy.

Mr. Reading, solicitor, Bicester.

*Rutland.*—At Oakham, Charles, son of the late Rev. Christopher Atkinson, formerly vicar of Weathersfield, Wilts.

*Salop.*—In his 70th year, Samuel Sandford, esq. surgeon extraordinary to the Salop Infirmary.

At Shrewsbury, aged 92, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Mr. L. maltster.

At Shrewsbury, aged 86, Mrs. Corbet, relict of J. C. esq.

At Leaton, near Wrockwardine, aged 92, Mrs. John Bennet, formerly of Shrewsbury.

The wife of Rev. Oswald Leycester, of Stoke-upon-Tern.

Aged 94, Mr. David Thomas, of Edgerley.

Harriet, daughter of P. Harding, esq. of Shiffnal.

At the Moor, near Ludlow, Mrs. Walcot, relict of C. W. esq. of Bitterley-court.

Aged 68, John Bishop, esq. 38 years distributor of stamps for Salop.

At Stoke-park, Mrs. Rowley.

Rev. T. Sandford, M. A. of Sandford-hall.

At Glazely, near Bridgenorth, Rev. Edw. Davenport, formerly rector of St. Helen's, Worcester.

*Somerset.*—At Bath, John Le Gall, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Fisher, relict of J. F. esq. late of Malshanger-house, Hants.

At Bath, John Dawson, esq. of Mossley-hill, near Liverpool.

At Bath, Grace, daughter of the late Wm. Carruthers, esq. Brown's-hill, co. Gloucester.

At Bath, J. Poole, esq.

The wife of B. Dawson, esq. of Bath. Frederick, eldest son of Mr. Rummin, of Bath.

Aged 30, Miss E. M. A. Jones, of Bath.

At Bristol, Jacob Sellwood Riddle, esq.

At the Hotwells, Richard Langslow M. D. M. A. a member of the Edinburgh Royal Society, and formerly a physician to the Lying-in Charity, London.

John, son of Mr. Stephen Fry, of Milton, Wells.

At Chard, aged 76, Mr. R. Brine James,



James, eminent in his day as a skilful surgeon and apothecary.

At Parrocks-lodge, near Chard, J. Deare, esq. in the commission of the Peace for the county of Dorset.

At Martock, T. Richards, esq. of Kingsbury-Episcopi, Somerset, Lieutenant in the Martock troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Cudworth vicarage, in his 20th year, Philip F. Palmer, second son of Rev. E. P.

Mr. J. Biggs, son of the late R. B. esq. of Radford.

At Bedminster, in her 104th year, Mrs. Mary Waters. She was born in the reign of Queen Anne, and was present at the coronation of George I. Her sight was a little impaired, but she enjoyed her other faculties to the last.

At Kingsdown, the wife of Mr. Bidulph, solicitor, Bristol.

At Milbourn-port, aged 105 years and 11 months, Mr. W. White.

At Monckton Combe, Mr. Gotlob Schutzler, many years an eminent bookseller at Bristol.

At Clapton, Mrs. Blacker, relict of Mr. S. B. at Clandown.

At Ditchheat, Mr. John Goodfellow, sen. Mrs. Mills, of Cross, near Axbridge.

At Bath, Lieut.-col. Chas. Darrah, of the 21st foot.

At Bath Easton villa, aged 48, Smart Aldrid, esq. late of Jamaica.

*Staffordshire*—The wife of J. Horden, esq. banker, Wolverhampton.

At Fauld-hall, aged 79, T. Hunt, esq.

In his 80th year, T. Hart, esq. banker, of Uttoxeter.

At D. Ward's, esq. Wolverhampton, the wife of T. Ward, esq.

At Shareshill, Mrs. Hordern, mother of Jas. H. esq. of Wolverhampton.

At Tamworth, Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Collins, vicar of Drayton Bassett, co. Warwick.

At the Westfields, near Keele, in her 80th year, Mrs. Peak.

Aged 70, Mr. Cope, of Leek.

*Suffolk*.—At Ipswich, aged 74, Henry Lathom, esq.

Aged 90, Mary Ramplen, one of the Society of Friends, and mother of S. and R. R. of Ipswich.

Aged 59, J. Kitson, esq. of Bury.

Mr. W. Newton, of Bury.

At Bungay, in her 70th year, Mrs. Francklin, relict of the late Rev. J. F. F. rector of Attleburgh.

Aged 80, Mr. Cooper, of Culford.

Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Rev. H. Williams, rector of Marlesford.

Aged 75, Mr. J. Lowe, an eminent miller, at Ixworth.

*Sussex*.—Whilst skating in a pond near Chichester, aged 20, Matthew Quantock, esq. who, although an expert swim-

mer, sunk in such a calamitous situation, that he could not be extricated.

At Brighton, J. Solomon, esq. a gentleman of most charitable disposition. He left 500*l.* to be distributed to the poor on the day of his funeral, and the like sum to be annually distributed for 15 years to come. He was the very pattern of economy—nothing in his manner of living, or style of dress, was descriptive of opulence: he gave what might have supported him in splendour, to the poor. The following trait of secret benevolence partakes so much of the genuine spirit of our religion, that we are induced, in reverence to the memory of the deceased, as well as by the hope of inspiring Christians with the zeal of emulation, to notice it:—for several years previous to his death, 125 poor widows received from him, through the intermediate agency of a friend, a weekly stipend, and were totally ignorant of the name of their benefactor till his death! Notwithstanding his extensive charities, he died worth nearly 100,000*l.* the greater part of which, however, he has disposed of in charitable bequests.

At Brighton, aged 74, Georgiana Wade, widow of the late William W. esq. many years master of the ceremonies there.

At East Marden, in his 90th year, W. Battine, esq. an active magistrate for more than 60 years, and the oldest member of the corporations of Chichester and Portsmouth.

At Chiddingly-place, aged 78, Mr. D. Guy, one of the wealthiest yeomen of Sussex.

At Lewes, in his 88th year, Rev. John Delap, D. D. vicar of Kingston and Highford, Sussex.

*Warwick*—At Birmingham, in his 70th year, Joseph Roper, gent.

At Birmingham, in her 88th year, Mrs. Mary Davies, relict of Mr. John D.

At Birmingham, Mr. Aris. He came to settle at Birmingham as Printer and Bookseller, in May 1740, and published No. I. of the "Birmingham Gazette, or the General Correspondent," Nov. 16, 1741, at the price of three-halfpence. This Newspaper (after various advances in price) is still published, under the title of "Aris's Birmingham Gazette," by Jonathan Knott (for himself and other Proprietors) with a most extensive circulation through the Midland counties.

At Sandhill, Birmingham, aged 22, Noel, second son of Wm. Smith, esq. banker, Birmingham.

Aged 71, W. Asbury, esq. of Birmingham.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, E. Battersbee, esq. banker, formerly of Manchester.

Aged 70, Mr. John Blogg, of Coventry;

by



by whose death the indigent have lost a most valuable benefactor, and the rising generation an affectionate patron.

Aged 94, Mrs. Riley, of Coventry.

Much and deservedly lamented Mrs. Goodwin, of Coventry.

In his 64th year, Mr. Thomas Beech, druggist, of Atherstone.

The wife of Mr. Rolls, attorney, of Prior's-Marston.

In his 77th year, Mr. William Lowe, of Solihull-hall.

Of a typhus-fever, Mr. T. M. Wilday, an eminent hat manufacturer and banker, of Atherstone.

At Leamington Spa, seized with an apoplectic fit, whilst undressing to go into the tepid bath, Mr. Barclay.

At Rugby, aged 62, Richard Burgh, esq. late of Coventry, only son of Tho. B. formerly a physician of great eminence there. He has bequeathed 500*l.* to the trustees of Mrs. Bayley's charity-school, and 1000*l.* towards new-pewing that noble edifice St. Michael's church, Coventry.

At Birmingham, aged 82, Mrs. Scott, relict of W. S. esq.

Mrs. Langley, relict of Rev. S. L. D.D. rector of Checkly.

Susanna, relict of Rev. W. Jabet, formerly lecturer of St. Bartholomew's chapel, Birmingham.

*Westmoreland*—At Theathwaite, Castle Sowerby, aged 103, Mrs. T. Strong.

At Appleby, aged 92, Mr. G. Patterson.

*Wilts.*—At Salisbury, J. Woolley, esq. of Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Mr. Burbridge, an old and respectable inhabitant of Salisbury.

Aged 83, the wife of Mr. Sutton, late woollen-manufacturer, of Salisbury. They had lived together 65 years.

At Lacock, near Chippenham, Mrs. Davenport, late of St. James's square.

In her 78th year, Hester, wife of Mr. H. Wilson, of Marlborough.

Aged 22, Anne Francis, second daughter of Mr. W. Stephens, of Chippenham, and niece of Lieut.-gen. S. R. A.

At Hungerford, aged 97, Mrs. Mulso Whitelocke, only relict of the antient and respectable family of that name, who for nearly 700 years were in possession of the Chilton Lodge estate in that neighbourhood.

*Worcestershire.*—At Worcester, Anne, relict of John Ellis, esq. of Claines.

William Stobles, second son of Rev. Dr. Davis, rector of All Saints, Worcester.

In his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Elt, hop-merchant, near Worcester.

At Worcester, in her 78th year, Mrs. Bowyer, relict of Thomas B. esq.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Philip Moule, esq.

At Puxton, Kidderminster, aged 68, J. White, esq.

Aged 60, Mr. G. Bourn, auctioneer, of Pershore.

The wife of T. Hayley, esq. of Bewdley. At Bromsgrove, Mr. Wattle, attorney.

Rev. John Heigham, rector of Westthorpe and Bayton, and perpetual curate of Walsham upwards of 53, and of Great Aspfield upwards of 50 years; during which time he never omitted duty through indisposition one day.

At the Swan-inn, Chaddersley Corbet, aged 77, Mrs. Catherine Orton. The house in which she lived has been the property of her ancestors ever since the reign of Henry VIII. and at all times kept by one of the family. Mrs. O. was born in the room in which she died, and during her life (with the exception of five nights) never slept in any other.

At Overbury, aged 70, John Skipp, esq. of Ledbury.

At Overbury, Mrs. Pynock, relict of J. P. esq. of Tewkesbury.

At Evesham, aged 84, W. Burgis, esq. late captain in the Royal Marines.

At Tenbury, aged 79, Mrs. Greenly.

*Yorkshire.*—At York, aged 37, the wife of Rev. Dr. Coke; a woman of the deepest piety, and most amiable manners.

At York, aged 92, Mr. Edward Thompson, of Scott-hall.

At York, aged 85, Mr. R. Wright, who served the office of sheriff for York in 1797.

At Leeds, H. A. Keck, youngest son of B. A. K. esq.; a youth of superior attainments.

At Leeds, at the house of her son-in-law Dr. Thorp, aged 78, Mrs. Grant, relict of Dr. G. G. physician in Edinburgh, and sister of the late Sir A. Grant, of Monymusk.

At Leeds, aged 75, Mrs. Crouch, sister of the late Dr. Priestley.

At Leeds, aged 44, Frances, wife of Benjamin Hird, D. D.; and, though conformity with her wishes forbids much disclosure of this admirable character, yet should its loss not be announced without comment to that society in which her integrity, peculiar disinterestedness, and sweetness of disposition, enabled her perfectly to fulfil every varied relation!

Harriet, only daughter of Rev. Joseph Whitely, of Leeds.

Aged 66, Mr. John Hick, of Squire-Pastures, near Leeds, an extensive coach-proprietor.

At Hull, aged 40, Mr. Thomas Johnston, bookseller.

At Hull, aged 99, Mrs. Wray, mother of Mr. W.

At Hull, aged 91, Mr. John Gelson.

At Hull, in his 85th year, Mr. Thomas Williamson, late book and music seller, and 55 years one of the waits of the corporation of that town.

At



At Pontefract, Col. Cockel, son of Dr. C. and brother of the late Serjeant C.

At the residence of James Lister, esq. on her return from Scarborough, Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Benson, wine merchant, late of York. This lady was the author of a work on education, "The Wife," and some other ingenious pieces.

Aged 90, Mr. John Boville, of Whitby.

At Whitby, Mr. Thos. Pyman, one of the agents of the Whitby Shipping Association.

In his 43d year, Dr. France, of Sheffield.

Dropped down in the street, in a fit, and expired, aged 70, Mr. W. Creswick, nearly 50 years an eminent change-ringer at St. Peter's Gothic Spire church, Sheffield. The Society of St. Peter's Youths muffled the clappers of their grand and deep-toned new peal of 10 bells, at the church, and performed 1000 solemn changes on this occasion.

At Sheffield, Mr. Taylor, well known there for having performed several astonishing cures on the lame, the deaf, and the blind.

In his 73d year, Robert Ramsbottom, esq. of Birk's-hall, near Halifax.

At Wakefield, in his 78th year, Mr. Peter Priestly, who had been employed about the parish-church nearly 60 years, 20 of which he was sexton, and 25 parish-clerk.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Bentley, relict of Mr. J. B. of Bradford, attorney-at-law.

At Kilburn, aged 19, the only daughter of John Horner, esq.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Clara Stirk, of Skipton.

Aged 72, Mrs. Rebecca Dixon, of Morley. She has left 10 children and 47 grand-children, all settled in Morley, and who all frequent one place of worship there.

At Longthorpe, in the prime of life, Rev. Christopher Hill.

At Rotherham, after an illness of one day, aged 99, Walter Morgan;—this veteran fought under the brave Gen. Wolfe at the taking of Quebec.

Sarah, wife of Rev. J. Townsend, dissenting minister at Elland, eldest daughter and only surviving child of the late Rev. S. Moulton, of Rotherham.

At Bawtrey, aged 82, Mrs. Milnes, widow of Pemberton M. esq. of Wakefield, and mother of Viscountess Galway.

Very suddenly, whilst on a visit, aged 38, the wife of George Dowker, esq. of Oswaldkirk-hall.

At Boghall, aged 78, Mr. Robert Ord; and on Dec. 22, Jane his daughter.

At Eskeleth-house, aged 74, Mrs. Margaret Wharton, mother of Mr. Thos. W. agent to the Arkindale and Derwent Mining Company.

Mr. Joshua Becket, clothier, of Batley Carr; one of the persons delegated, on a recent occasion, by the Manufacturers to the Legislature, to state the effect of the Orders in Council upon the trade of the West Riding.

At Yarm, aged 80, Jane, relict of Mr. James Proctor, one of the Society of Friends.

Mrs. Paley, of Giggleswick, near Settle, sister to the late Rev. Dr. P. sub-dean of Lincoln.

At Bramwith, aged 105, Mary Roberts.

At Whitby, aged 104, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowntree.

Mr. Joseph Binney, of Sheffield, merchant.

Jan. 1. At Deptford, Wm. Goodhew, esq. a deputy lieutenant, and an active magistrate for the county of Kent.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 78, Mr. John Marissal.

At the Mythe, co. Gloucester, in his 72d year, Martin Lucas, esq. an able, active, and upright magistrate.

Fell into the river Stour, and drowned, whilst passing from Sturminster to Newton, owing to the darkness of the evening, and a rail of the bridge being gone, Mr. W. Crutwell, of Babcary, Somerset.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired without any apparent illness, Mr. Beaver Buchanan, a very respectable apothecary, of Dublin.

Jan. 2. Aged 38, Mr. Thos. Cowdroy, of Manchester, druggist, second son of Mr. C. printer of "The Manchester Gazette."

At Bath, John Abbott, of Plymouth, a respectable member and minister of the society of Friends.

Jan. 3. In Wimpole-street, in her 19th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Hodgson, bookseller.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Sanford, widow of the late W. S. esq. of Welbeck-street and New Bond-street.

In Piccadilly, the wife of Mr. G. Bingley.

In Threadneedle-street, Mr. David Bromer.

At Edmonton, in his 78th year, John Henlock, esq.

At Lewes, aged 83, Mrs. Eleanor Shelley.

At Clanville, near Andover, aged 29, Mrs. Ralph Clarke.

In her 74th year, the wife of Rev. Francis Rowden, B. D. rector of Cuxham and Ibstone, Oxon, and prebendary of Sarum.

At Atherstone, co. Warwick, aged 74, Frances, relict of the late Rev. John Mitchel, M. A. rector of Grendon, and vicar of Austrey, in the same county.

Suddenly, after eating his breakfast, aged 73, Rev. James Williamson, rector of Plumtree, Notts.

In



In consequence of falling into the mashing-kieve, on the 29th ult. whilst at work in his brewhouse, by which he was so dreadfully scalded as to occasion his death after great suffering, Mr. Tothill, master of the Buller's Arms, Exeter.

At East Harptry, Somerset, the wife of Rev. John Benson, late curate of St. Mary's, Leicester.

In his 46th year, Bryan O'Beirne, esq. M. D. surgeon of Forton Depot Hospital.

Very suddenly, John Marshal, the prodigy long known in Leeds by the name of *Crutchy Jack*.—This singularly diminutive man, though not more than 36 inches in height, was the father of eight fine robust children. Defective as was the conformation of his person, he survived to the age of 62 years, and has left a widow and four children, the youngest about five years of age.

Jan. 4. At Camberwell, dropped down in an apoplectic fit, whilst walking at the back of his house, and instantly expired, aged 60, Mr. Young, who was clerk to the parish church of Camberwell for many years; and bore an excellent character.

Aged 6, Lionel Robert, fifth son of Henry Thomas Williams, esq. of Grosvenor-place; a child of an uncommonly intelligent mind and amiable disposition.

Aged 78, Mr. J. Wetherhead, of Richmond, Surrey.

At his mother's house, Carlisle, aged 24, William Richard Giles, esq. son of the late William G. esq.

Jan. 5. In New Burlington-street, aged 85, the wife of Sir Philip Gibbes, bart.

Aged 75, Wm. Hall, esq. of Halliford, Middlesex, formerly a commander of the ship Southampton, in the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. A. Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session (second division), and one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary; of whom a farther account shall be given in our next.

Jan. 7. At Southampton, aged 79, Trevor Hull, esq. one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber. He entered into the Army in 1756 as Ensign of the 43d regiment, and served under the Earl of Loudoun, Lord Amherst, the immortal Wolfe, General Murray, &c. in the several campaigns, battles, and sieges, which annexed Acadia, Louisburgh, and Canada, to the British Empire. He afterwards served under Generals Walsh and Monckton at the taking of Martinique and the other French West India islands, and with the Earl of Albemarle at the Havannah. He returned to Europe with his regiment in 1773, and retired from the Army, after the American War, with the rank of Major, being soon afterwards appointed Gentleman

Usher of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, in which station he continued till his death. It may be truly said of this most worthy and most amiable gentleman, that he was not only respected, but highly valued by his superiors, and esteemed and loved by his acquaintance and friends; and that he was a brave soldier, a loyal subject, a faithful friend, an honest man, and a pious Christian.—His only son, Lieut.-col. Edward Hull, had the honour to command the 2d battalion of his father's old and distinguished regiment at the Battle of Vimeira, and in the campaign under Sir John Moore; and gloriously fell at the head, and in command, of the 1st battalion of this renowned corps at the battle of the Coa, on the 24th of July, 1810, universally lamented by his Regiment, regretted by his friends, and esteemed by those best able to appreciate his merits, as an Officer of excellent judgment and great promise, who had seen much and various service in the West Indies, and different parts of Europe.

Jan. 8. In Seymour-place, in her 60th year, the Countess of Aylesbury, eldest child of the late Earl Moira, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hungerford, &c. Her ladyship was born in 1753, and has left no issue. Her remains were deposited in the family vault, in Bedfordshire, on the 16th instant.

In the Stable-yard, St. James's, Maria, Lady Broughton.

Jan. 10. At Bath, Mrs. Webster, relict of the late J. W. LL. B. archdeacon of Gloucester, and niece of the late Bishop Warburton.

At Sidmouth, J. Amyatt, esq. He formerly represented the borough of Totness, and latterly, in five successive Parliaments, the town of Southampton.

Jan. 11. Aged 65, John Harwood, esq. of Deane, Hants.

Jan. 12. In Upper Gower-street, the infant son of James Pickford, esq.

Mr. Alexander Grant, a respectable printer, of Southwark.

At Coombe-lodge, Oxon, the wife of Samuel Gardiner, esq.

Jan. 13. In North-street, Red Lion-square, John Bell, esq. an eminent solicitor, of Gray's-inn; whose life was industriously spent in doing good.

At Holt, in his 96th year, W. Brereton, esq. who formerly held for some years the respectable situation of Master of the Ceremonies, at the Lower Rooms, Bath.

Jan. 14. At Leicester, in his 22d year, John, second son of the late Rev. Joseph Gregory, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, Leicester. Few young men possessed a more amiable disposition, or engaging manners: in his professional duties he was studious,



studious, able, and expert; and, in the discharge of every moral and social obligation, a most exemplary ornament of virtue and rectitude, worthy of imitation.

Aged 75, Lieut.-gen. Ramsay.

At Gogerddan, co. Cardigan, the Hon. Harriet, wife of Fryse Pryse, esq. of Gogerddan, and of Woodstock, Oxon, sister of Lord Ashbrook.

John Dickinson, esq. banker, Tiverton, Devon.

Jan. 15. Suddenly, Mons. Robert, a principal performer in the Opera Ballets.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in consequence of her cloaths taking fire on the 13th inst. Mrs. Woolley, of Play-house-yard, Blackfriars.

At Croydon, aged 77, Mrs. Paulina Smith, sister of John S. esq. late of Drapers Hall, London, deceased.

At Liverpool, four weeks after her eldest sister, aged 16, Sophia, second daughter of Major-gen. Dirom, of Mount Annan.

Jan. 16. In Doctors' - Commons, suddenly, in his 59th year, George Bogg, esq. many years an eminent proctor. He had no relative to inherit the large property he had acquired.

Rev. James Howell, rector of Clutton.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Bowey, of Exeter, formerly a very respectable milliner.

Jan. 18. In a hackney-coach, on her return to Brompton, the truly respectable widow Neale, one of the oldest pew-openers of Brompton Chapel. The life of this good woman was laborious and humble: though laborious, however, it was not indigent; and though humble, it was not unproductive. Many and most trying to her had been its unambitious vicissitudes. From apparent competency her lowly fortune at one time brought her to comparative straits; but her mind possessed native and acquired resources—sound judgment matured by religious principle,—and by its elasticity, constantly kept her above querulousness and dependency. At one time, she was comfortably settled in the world, and happy with a husband of honest character, and with a family of eleven dutiful children. These and several other blessings she outlived; she resigned them with sighs of human affection, but looked to a re-union beyond the grave with fullness of Christian hope. By all her acquaintance, her patience and well-doing were highly appreciated: and by numbers of her richer neighbours, her worth was substantially honoured in ways at once liberal and delicate. Her integrity was irreproachable. She was entrusted often with the care of collecting the pew-rents, with a considerate view, perhaps, to the possibility of her receiving certain little pecuniary com-

pliments, at the times of payment, from such wealthy houses as noticed her exemplary meekness and assiduity. In the discharge of this pleasing and confidential part of her manifold duty, Mrs. N. had very actively exerted herself throughout the morning of the day on which she died; and, with a scrupulosity of exactness always to be admired, *but in the present instance only to be regretted*, resolved to convey, herself, the collection of rents to Mr. Smith, of Church-street, Kensington, before she took her hard-earned repose. Ill had she calculated the power of her enfeebled and nearly-exhausted frame to support such additional fatigue amidst the severities of a wintry season. At Kensington Gore her strength failed her, her spirits flagged, and she sunk down on the foot-path in the deliquium of Death!—And, mark we the boasted *humanity* of the spot! her silken umbrella was stolen from a faint and lifeless grasp; she was refused admission into the next public-house; and she would infallibly have breathed her last on the snows before the door, had she not been recognized. . . . A coach was called; she was lifted into it, and died on the seat of it as it drove slowly homeward!!!

Jan. 19. In Whitechapel, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Cawthorn, relict of the late Mr. Chas. C. of Leadenhall-street, hardwareman.

Jan. 20. In Cadogan-square, Isaac Schomberg, esq. a Captain in, and for the last years of his life a Commissioner for managing the affairs of the Navy; to retain which last situation, his health not allowing more active service, he, on a recent promotion, passed his Flag. — A life employed and consumed in the active and arduous enterprize of an honourable profession, and latterly in the equally useful and laborious, though less distinguished administration of its civil duties, should not be permitted to terminate without some notice,—and if this be true as a general principle, there never was an instance in which its application was better merited than in that of Isaac Schomberg. He had served in every quarter of the Globe, and in all with distinction to himself and benefit to his country. As first Lieutenant of Captain (now Admiral) Cornwallis's ship, he shared in the danger and the glory of Rodney's 12th of April; and had his proportion of the well and hard-earned praise conveyed in the expression of the gallant De Grasse, after his capture, "that he had suffered more from that little black-sided ship" (the Lion of 64, commanded by Capt. Cornwallis), "than from any other during the engagement." He next commanded a frigate in the East Indies (during the Peace which commenced in 1783), where he



he risked and lost all that under the circumstances he could put in hazard, his health. The effects of a liver complaint contracted on that service, were felt during the remainder of his life.—On the 1st of June, 1794, Capt. Schomberg commanded a ship of the line in Lord Howe's fleet; and where "England expected that every man would do his duty," his friends and his country were not disappointed in the Commander of the Culloden.—Soon after the commencement of the present War, he was appointed to the command of the Sea Fencibles at Hastings; and though with a large family, and a very limited income, had the rare and honourable merit of being the *first* to report that the establishment, over a part of which he presided, and by the emoluments of which he was in a great measure supported, was an useless and unnecessary burden to his country. Lord Mulgrave, then first Lord of the Admiralty, felt the value of the suggestion, and the merit of such a sacrifice of all personal considerations to a sense of duty; and, unsolicited, on the first vacancy appointed Capt. S. Deputy Comptroller of the Navy.—It was soon found that by this appointment a meritorious officer had been superseded, and Capt. S. instantly gave up a post, which he could not have held without wounding the feelings of its present worthy possessor, and was appointed to the vacancy occasioned at the Navy Board by Sir F. Hartwell's nomination to the office of Deputy Comptroller of the Navy.—Capt. Schomberg's services since he took his seat at the Navy Board, have been constant and useful, though from their nature not conspicuous or splendid; and to his unremitting attention to his office, much of his last fatal illness must be attributed. Mild and unassuming in his manners; firm and honourable in his mind, he sacrificed every thing to a high sense of duty.—England was his first—and a just opinion of its value made his own profession and its members, its honour, and their welfare, his second object. The few hours of leisure in such a life were devoted to the drawing up of a succinct but clear detail of all the naval actions from the first foundation of the English Navy, to the

Peace of 1783; a book affording at once a gratifying reward for past services, and a powerful incitement to future ones.—the honourable testimony to fallen, and the bright example to aspiring merit.—Such was the late I. Schomberg—he died as he lived, with manly fortitude and pious resignation—lamented deeply by his family, as the best of husbands and fondest of parents, and sincerely regretted by many friends who knew his worth both public and private, one of whom offers to his memory this last tribute of respect and esteem.

At Chandos-house, the illustrious Anna Eliza, Duchess of Chandos, relict of James, the last Duke of Chandos, mother to Countess Temple, and sister to Sir Rich. Gamon, bart.

At Boddicott, Oxon, Rev. Dr. Nicoll, chancellor of Wells, rector of Drayton, and late chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

Jan. 25. At her son's house in Aldersgate-street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter. Endowed with a strong and penetrating mind, she sustained with Christian fortitude a short illness previous to her demise; and, sensible of a speedy dissolution, she fervently implored of the Great Disposer of all events for a removal from this transitory life, to those blissful mansions where true happiness and joy is only to be found.

In vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 598. a. we briefly noticed the death of Mrs. *Freeling*, wife of Francis Freeling, esq. Secretary to the General Post Office. Few events have excited greater sympathy in a large circle of relatives and friends. To piety of the purest and most cheerful kind, she united all that could distinguish the affectionate wife and parent, and the warm and generous friend. Regardless of herself, she never lost sight of the interests and happiness of others; she possessed the sweetest temper and the firmest mind; she pursued a steady course of active, yet unassuming benevolence; and her example, while it diffused comfort to those who were about her, had its effect also on their lives and conduct. She died in the 38th year of her age, after having fulfilled all the duties of her station.

*Erratum.* P. 55. a. l. 15. omit the.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in January 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Coventry, 81*l.* dividend 40*l.*—Swansea, 180*l.* ex dividend 10*l.* per share.—Monmouth, 108*l.* ex half-year's dividend 3*l.*—Grand Junction, 198*l.* 200*l.* ex half-year's dividend 3*l.* 10*s.*—Old Union, 96*l.* ex dividend 2*l.*—Grand Union, 25*l.* discount.—Thames Navigation Bonds, 92*l.* per cent.—Kennet and Avon, 22*l.*—Huddersfield, 18*l.*—Ripon, 70*l.*—Chelmer, 86*l.* 13*s.*—Ashby, 18*l.*—Bolton and Bury, 93*l.*—London Dock Stock, 102*l.* ex dividend 2*l.* 15*s.* half year.—Globe Assurance, 105*l.* with dividend 3*l.*—Albion Assurance, 46*l.*—Strand Bridge, 46*l.* Discount.—London Institution, 55*l.*—Surrey Ditto, 14*l.* 14*s.*



**BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 22, 1812, to January 26, 1813.**

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	167	50 and 60	174
Males - 1157	Males - 927	5 and 10	58	60 and 70	166
Females 989	Females 871	10 and 20	48	70 and 80	134
Whereof have died under 2 years old 528		20 and 30	115	80 and 90	55
Peck Loaf 6s. 2d.		30 and 40	157	90 and 100	4
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.		40 and 50	194		

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 16.**

**INLAND COUNTIES.**

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat					Rye					Barly					Oats					Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	128	8	72	3	67	9	52	10	81	10	Essex	128	0	78	0	74	10	51	4	89	6				
Surrey	128	0	76	0	70	10	53	8	77	0	Kent	118	0	65	0	63	0	49	6	78	8				
Hertford	116	8	69	0	69	4	55	8	88	3	Sussex	117	8	00	0	65	0	46	0	00	0				
Bedford	118	8	74	4	63	4	48	2	88	8	Suffolk	117	7	74	0	63	4	49	5	64	1				
Huntingd.	118	7	00	0	68	6	49	8	82	0	Camb.	115	10	70	0	62	10	41	3	69	11				
Northamp.	120	4	00	0	68	4	45	4	82	6	Norfolk	115	2	74	8	64	11	49	9	68	9				
Rutland	116	6	00	0	73	6	48	3	81	6	Lincoln	111	8	77	7	64	1	42	5	113	6				
Leicester	120	1	84	8	70	6	44	7	98	11	York	114	1	91	10	62	3	42	10	99	11				
Nottingh.	118	4	86	0	71	6	49	8	100	4	Durham	109	6	00	0	67	1	42	9	00	0				
Derby	118	0	00	0	69	9	49	0	112	0	Northum.	102	7	79	4	57	11	46	2	00	0				
Stafford	122	4	00	0	72	11	48	1	111	1	Cumberl.	108	7	94	4	57	9	39	3	00	0				
Salop	121	6	90	8	73	5	40	6	94	2	Westmor.	124	0	104	0	60	9	43	8	00	0				
Hereford	115	2	70	4	67	8	35	10	69	3	Lancaster	121	6	00	0	62	0	46	10	00	0				
Worcester	125	1	00	0	68	10	46	8	89	4	Chester	114	3	00	0	79	6	41	2	00	0				
Warwick	127	0	00	0	74	6	50	6	109	6	Flint	128	4	00	0	81	8	00	0	00	0				
Wilts	113	0	00	0	67	8	46	8	95	8	Denbigh	130	5	00	0	81	0	44	9	00	0				
Berks	126	0	00	0	66	7	46	10	75	3	Anglesea	000	0	00	0	64	0	39	0	00	0				
Oxford	121	6	00	0	67	0	48	5	92	0	Carnarv.	120	0	00	0	61	4	42	0	00	0				
Bucks	125	8	00	0	64	6	47	0	85	6	Merionet.	120	0	00	0	64	9	45	0	00	0				
Brecon	112	8	88	0	65	0	32	0	95	7	Cardigan	112	11	00	0	46	0	24	6	00	0				
Montgom.	120	0	00	0	68	9	39	11	00	0	Pembroke	95	10	00	0	55	10	30	10	00	0				
Radnor	115	9	00	0	64	0	33	7	00	0	Carmarth	106	10	00	0	55	0	30	7	00	0				
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	118	9	79	4	66	5	43	3	87	11	Glamorg.	120	4	00	0	63	5	32	0	00	0				
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....	117	6	79	9	64	10	42	5	83	0	Gloucester.	125	6	00	0	73	1	44	0	00	0				
										Somerset	126	6	66	8	67	2	37	0	79	4					
										Monmo.	121	6	00	0	71	0	34	0	00	0					
										Devon	124	6	00	0	62	6	38	7	00	0					
										Cornwall	113	11	00	0	57	2	31	1	00	0					
										Dorset	124	9	00	0	66	10	40	0	00	0					
										Hants	119	6	00	0	67	0	48	8	77	3					

**PRICES OF FLOUR, January 25:**

Fine per Sack 105s. to 110s. Seconds 95s. to 100s. Bran per Q. 17s. to 20s.  
Pollard 27s. to 32s. New Rape Seed 60l. to 65l. per last.

**RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Jan. 11 to Jan. 16:**  
Total 7047 Quarters. Average 125s. 11¼d.—4s. 10d. higher than last Return.

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 16, 46s. 7d.**

**AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 20, 56s. ¼d.**

**PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 28:**

Kent Bags .....11l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Kent Pockets .....10l. 0s. to 14l. 1¼s.
Sussex Ditto .....10l. 10s. to 13l. 13s.	Sussex Ditto .....10l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.
Essex Ditto .....10l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto .....18l. 0s. to 24l. 0s.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 18:**

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 2s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 16s. Straw 1l. 18s.  
Clover 7l.—Smithfield, Old Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 4s. Clover 6l. 2s. 6d.

**SMITHFIELD, January 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.**

Beef .....5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Mutton .....5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts about 2,200.
Veal .....6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Calves 90.
Pork .....5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 12,520.
	Pigs 280.

**COALS, January 25: Newcastle 47s. to 55s.—Sunderland 48s. to 52s. 6d.**

**SOAP, Yellow, 104s. Mottled 114s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s.**

**TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 11d. Clare 5s. 11½d. Whitechapel 5s. 10d.**



## EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1813.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per C. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea Ann.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. (3½d.)	Ex. Bills. (3¼d.)	Omnium.
1	Holiday															
2		60½		76½		15½							6 dis.	7 pr.	3 pr.	9¼ pr.
3	Sunday															
4		60½		76¾		15½							2 dis.	5 pr.	3 pr.	
5		60½		76½		15½	89¾						1 dis.	7 pr.		
6	Holiday															
7	221	60½	60½	76½	90¼	15½			4½				2 dis.	9 pr.	6 pr.	
8	220½	60¼	59¾	76¼	90	15½						59¾	3 dis.	8 pr.		
9		60½	59½	76½	89¼	15½			4½				7 dis.	9 pr.	8 pr.	
10	Sunday															
11		60	59½	76½	89	15½			4½			59¼	9 dis.	10 pr.	8 pr.	
12	220½	60½	59½	76¾	89¾	15½							7 dis.	11 pr.	8 pr.	
13	221	60¼	59¾	76½	90¼	15½		58¾					5 dis.	14 pr.	10 pr.	
14	221	60¼	59¾	76½	90¼	15½		58¾			63¼		2 dis.	14 pr.	11 pr.	9 pr.
15	221	60¼	59¾	76½	89¾	15½		58½					3 dis.	12 pr.	10 pr.	9½ pr.
16	221	60½	60	76½	90¼	15½			4½				3 dis.	10 pr.	7 pr.	9½ pr.
17	Sunday															
18	Holiday															
19	222	60½	59¾	76½	90			58½		163¾			3 dis.	10 pr.		
20		60½	59¾	76¼	90	15½			4½	164¼	63¼	60	4 dis.	10 pr.		8¾ pr.
21	222	60½	60	77	90	15½			4½	164½			3 dis.	10 pr.		9 pr.
22	223½	60½	59¾	76¾	90	15½				164			3 dis.	10 pr.		
23	224½	60¼	60	76¾	90	15½		58½					2 dis.	10 pr.		
24	Sunday															
25	Holiday															
26	223	60½	59¾	76½	89¾	15½				163			3 dis.	9 pr.		
27	221	59½	59½	75½	89	15½				164		59¾	4 dis.	9 pr.		7½ pr.
28																
29																