THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For MAY, 1813.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

IN the present unhappy state of our revered Sovereign's mental health, there is an awkwardness, which strikes most hearers, in continuing some of the prayers unaltered. The following slight change, if sanctioned by the Heads of the Church, would remove the chief part of the objection, and prevent an extension of the Service, which is not only unnecessary, but in some respects absurd.

Let the present Occasional Prayer *for the King*, followed by that *for the Prince Regent*, be read in the Morning and Evening Service, *instead* of the usual prayer beginning "O Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty," &c.; and on Sundays, *instead* of the First Collect in the Communion Service, beginning, "Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting," or, "Almighty and everlasting God;" omitting the respective Prayers in the Liturgy till further order. As the Communion Service is now always read on Sunday mornings, there is no occasion, I conceive, to introduce the Occasional Prayers on that day in the former part of the Service, nor on Saints-days. On common Litany-days, the two prayers may precede the Litany, as they do at present. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

I SEE in the papers that the Emperor Alexander, on entering Lyck, a town in Prussia, had an interview with the venerable Governor of the town, who addressed his Majesty in the following terms: "For you, most gracious Lord, come to us, not to destroy, but to make us happy; not to enthral, but to liberate; not to paralize, but to invigorate." Upon which the Emperor is related to have seized the old Clergyman's hand with great emotion, and to have said, "I come as the most sincere friend to your King and Country." Now, Sir, if there be any truth in this relation, as I have little doubt from internal evidence that there is, it is a statement which deserves to be preserved in some memorial beyond the common prints of the day, as it exhibits proofs of real feeling and greatness of mind in one of those distinguished personages, of whose character we have but few opportunities of forming an accurate judgment, and from whose claims to respect there has been some disposition to detract. And it furnishes a very important lesson to the world; for is it possible to reflect that, during the many years that the Emperor of France has possessed an unbounded plenitude of power, not a single instance of consideration for the miseries which he has inflicted upon mankind has appeared; and not to feel indignation against him? We cannot but think it natural to approve; we cannot but conspire with enthusiasm in the spirit of those who hail with exultation the generous deliverer who relieves them from such oppression, and who, having with a magnanimous and determined courage resisted the invasion of his own country, proceeds to aid the exertions of other people. Nor can we look on the effects of tyranny on every scene of public and domestic life, and not bear a warm and animated testimony of such expression of regard to the dictates of true glory.

Yours, &c. A BRITON.

A Copy of a Letter from Sir THOMAS HERBERT *to Dr.* SAMWAYS, *and by him sent to the Archbishop of* Canterbury, *Dr.* SANDCROFT; *referred to in p.* 524, *l.* 73, *of vol. II. of* Athenæ Oxonienses, *edit.* 1692, *and in p.* 701, *l.* 39, *of the same vol. edit.* 1721; *found in a Copy of that Book, lately in the hands of the Lord Viscount* PRESTON*.

SIR, *Y[ork]* 28 *Aug.* 1680.

AFTER his late Majesty's remove from Windsor to St. James's, albeit according to the duty of my

* Transcribed from a copy in the Library of the Royal Institution, by W. H, L. R. I.

place,

place, I lay in the next room to the bed-chamber, the King then commanded me to bring my pallate into his chamber, which I accordingly did, the night before that sorrowful day. He ordered what cloaths he would wear, intending that day to be as neat as could be, it being (as he called it) his wedding-day; and, having a great work to do (meaning his preparation to eternity), said, he would be stirring much earlier than he used.

For some hours his Majesty slept very soundly: for my part I was so full of anguish and grief, that I took little rest. The King, some hours before day, drew his bed-curtain to awaken me, and could by the light of wax-lamp perceive me troubled in my sleep. The King rose forthwith; and as I was making him ready, Herbert (said the King) I would know why you were disquieted in your sleep? I replied, May it please your Majesty, I was in a dream. What was your dream? said the King, I would hear it. May it please your Majesty, said I, I dreamed, that as you were making ready, one knocked at the bed-chamber door, which your Majesty took no notice of, nor was I willing to acquaint you with it, apprehending it might be Colonel Hacker. But knocking the second time, your Majesty asked me, if I heard it not? I said, I did; but did not use to go without his order. Why then go, know who it is, and his business. Whereupon I opened the door, and perceived that it was the Lord Archbp. of Cant. Dr. Laud, in his Pontifical Habit, as worn at Court; I knew him, having seen him often. The Archbp. desired he might enter, having something to say to the King. I acquainted your Majesty with his desire; so you bad me let him in. Being in, he made his obeysance to your Majesty in the middle of the room, doing the like also when he came near your person; and, falling on his knees, your Majesty gave him your hand to kiss, and took him aside to the window, where some discourse pass'd between your Majesty and him, and I kept a becoming distance, not hearing any thing that was said, yet could perceive your Majesty pensive by your looks, and that the Archbishop gave a sigh; who, after a short stay, again kissing your hand, returned, but with face all the way towards your Majesty, and making his usual reverences, the third being so submiss, as he fell prostrate on his face on the ground, and I immediately stept to him to help him up, which I was then acting, when your Majesty saw me troubled in my sleep. The impression was so lively, that I look'd about, verily thinking it was no dream.

The King said, my dream was remarkable, but he is dead; yet, had we conferred together during life, 'tis very likely (albeit I loved him well) I should have said something to him might have occasioned his sigh.

Soon after I had told my dream, Dr. Juxon, then Bishop of London, came to the King, as I relate in that narrative I sent Sir William Dugdale, which I have a transcript of here; nor know whether it rests with his Grace the Archbishop of Cant. or Sir William, or be disposed of in Sir John Cotton's Library neer Westminster Hall; but wish you had the perusal of it before you return into the North. And this being not communicated to any but yourself, you may shew it to his Grace, and none else, as you promised.

Sir, your very affectioned friend and servant, THO. HERBERT.

Sent to me by Dr. RAWLINSON, 24 *Feb.* 1729. T. C[ARTE.]

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

IN the Church Notes to the Visitation of Berkshire, by Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald, anno 1664, is the following:

" ST. GEORGE'S CHAPELL IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

" Under the uppermost arch, on the South side of the altar, lyes buried the body of King Henry the Sixt, but without a monument.

" Under the uppermost arch, on the North side of the altar, lyes the body of King Edward the Fourth.—The said arch is lyned with Touch; over the body lyes two large stones of Touch; at the East end stands an altar of Touch, supported by two pillars of the same stone. The North side is fenced in with a grate of iron and steele, wrought and pierced in church-work by an excellent hand.

" The body of King Charles the Martyr lyes buried in a vault made in the South side of the quire, neere the first hault pace ascending to the altar, the head of his coffin lying over against the eleaventh stall on the Soveraignes side. North of his body, in the same vault, lye

lye also two other coffins, supposed to containe the bodies of King Henry the Eight, and Jane Seymour, his wife."

J. HAWKER, *Richmond Herald.*

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I HAVE just seen a Catalogue of Curious Books to be sold, belonging to the late Mr. Alchorne, which Catalogue also comprizes some duplicates of a Nobleman's Library.

Among them are many very uncommon early printed books of the fifteenth century, which are severally described in notes subjoined to each, with reference to Audiffredi, Braun, Laire, and other eminent Bibliographers.

Now, Mr. Urban, it has struck me as a little singular, that among these references no mention is made of Mr. Beloe, whose "Anecdotes of Scarce Books" are now before me. I find that our countryman has described each and all of these rare and curious books with circumstantial minuteness; and, as it should seem, from the use of many of these very copies which are now exhibited for sale. Could the Compiler of the Catalogue be ignorant of this fact? or could he be actuated by any undue motive in suppressing it? Such, however, is the case; and in justice to Mr. Beloe it may be added, that I believe no uncommon book was printed abroad in the fifteenth century, of importance in any branch of classical learning which has not been more or less particularly described in the "Anecdotes of Literature," &c. abovementioned. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Angel Court, Skinner Street, May* 11.

A CORRESPONDENT in your last Magazine (p. 302), under the signature of *Metellus*, has undertaken to "put to rest for ever the vague conjectures of those who amuse themselves with *guessing at Junius:*" how far he has succeeded in this attempt, must be left to you and to your Readers to determine. It is true the Common Place Book, shewn to me as Dr. Wilmot's, was made of paper with the same water-mark as that used by *Junius* in a part of his correspondence with my Father, *viz.* a foolscap folio, having a figure of Britannia, and the motto *Pro Patria* on one leaf; on the other, a Crown, with the initial letters G. R. in a circle. But does it follow that this kind of paper was manufactured for the sole use of Dr. Wilmot? It is true that a nearly obliterated memorandum was discernible, that the writer had "finished on such a day a Ju—s, and sent it to Lord S—ne;" but to this memorandum was subfixed the date March 17, 1767. Of the month and year I am certain; of the day of the month I am not quite so sure. Now if Ju—s meant *Junius*, the date is more than twenty months prior to the writer's adopting that signature, as may be seen by a reference to vol. III. p. 190 of my edition of those Letters. With respect to *Metellus's* remark, that "the MSS. of Dr. Wilmot had been perused by me, that I declared my surprise at this discovery, equally accidental and *satisfactory*, but that I expressed no *decided* opinion upon the subject;" I can only inform him, that he must have greatly mistaken Mrs. Serres' information upon this subject, as I told that Lady I was perfectly convinced the hand-writing in the Common Place Book, and the MSS. in my possession from *Junius, were not written by one and the same person.* Having, Mr. Urban, as you may readily imagine, very minutely studied the hand-writing of Junius, I think I may, without vanity, venture to give an opinion upon the subject; though I am fully aware of the difficulty of deciding upon the identity of the penmanship of persons with whose hand-writings, from personal observation, I am unacquainted.

Yours, &c. G. WOODFALL.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

DR. Wilmot was Curate of the parish of Kenilworth, of which I am now Vicar, from the latter end of the year 1770 to the year 1777. That he regularly attended and officiated in person, appears from the entries in the parish registers, made in his hand-writing, which, by the way, as far as I can judge, bear no resemblance to that of Junius, published by Mr. Woodfall. This affords at once so decisive a proof of the impossibility of his having written those celebrated Letters, that I need not wound the feelings of his relatives by invidious inferences of another nature. It is, however, but justice to state, that men of talents far superior to

Dr.

Dr. Wilmot, might hope in vain to be thought the authors of those masterly compositions. I can, in fact, afford an explanation of the circumstances which give a colour to the pretensions of Dr. Wilmot. He was, perhaps, ambitious of literary distinction, and wished to be thought the Author of Junius. Hence arose the remarks in his Diary or Common Place Book. He there may have extracted passages from Junius, and given those who read them after his death, without explanation, ground to think that these passages were his own composition. His having finished a letter of Junius, and sent it to Lord S—ne, proves nothing. He might have finished reading it, and sent it. He might have finished a letter in imitation of Junius, with the signature of Junius, and sent it to Lord S—ne. He might have done neither the one nor the other; but have entered this memorandum for his own amusement, to mislead those into whose hands his Common Place Book might fall, or in whose way he might designedly intend to place it. And that this was the case, few of your readers will doubt, when I tell you that I have just received a letter from my excellent mother, of whose sound understanding I would rather my revered friend Dr. Parr should speak than myself, in which she says, that she very well recollects Dr. Wilmot saying to her, about the time that the Letters of Junius were published, "they say that I am the Author of them." Will any man of common sense believe that the *real* Junius would have said this? I remain, Mr. Urban, your sincere well-wisher, and constant reader, S. Butler.

Mr. Urban, *May* 13.

I HAVE read, in your Magazine for March 1813, a letter by a Correspondent, signing himself "Philo-Junius." If this gentleman has any knowledge of the elegant writer who wrote in the Public Advertiser under that name, he has wilfully attempted to mislead you and the Readers of your Work.

The Letters of Junius were far from being studied in their composition; they have the characteristic stamp throughout of the ideas, language, and writings, of a disappointed military man; and eventually they will be acknowledged as such by the friends of an Officer of very distinguished talents, strength of mind, and general knowledge.

A Work has lately appeared before the publick, intituled, "Facts tending to prove that Gen. Lee was never absent from this country for any length of time during the years 1767, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; and that he was the author of Junius." It is edited by Dr. Girdlestone.

If Mr. Woodfall is really ignorant of the Author of Junius, we must naturally suppose, from the many fruitless inquiries that have been made, and the various contradictory accounts presented to the publick, that the Writer of the Letters under the signature of Junius never made himself personally known to any individual whatsoever*. From whence then are we to discover who he actually was? From no circumstance whatever, except a comparison of handwritings with the fac-simile of the Letters of Junius. In the book I have alluded to, fac-similes of Gen. Lee's hand-writing are given. I have carefully compared them with those of Junius, published by Mr. Woodfall, and they most closely resemble each other.

Instead, then, of examining into the Library of a man whose "asthma and numerous family have excluded him from society for many years," I should recommend your Correspondents, and the Literati, to search for intelligence from the only remaining son of the bosom friend of Gen. Lee, the Rev. Robert Davers, of Bradfield, near Bury, in Suffolk, or in the Libraries of Lord Suffield and Sir Charles Bunbury. P.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

BEING last year at Winchester, I was induced to visit the Library of the College founded there by that munificent Patron of Learning William of Wykeham. In this Library there are many books deserving of the attention of the learned and the curious. Amongst them I noticed, in particular, the three following, namely,

1499.

" Terenti' in'	Directorio	Vocabuloru' Sententiaru'
	Glosa i'ter-lineali	Artis Comice
	Come'tariis	Donato Guidone Ascensio

* See this Month's Review, p. 459. Edit.

Impressum

Impressum in imperiali ac libera vrbe Argentina per Joannem Gruninger. Ad illam forma' vt intuenti iocundior atq' intellectu facilior esset per Joannem Curtum ex Eberspach redactum. Anno a natiuitate d'ni 1499. Tertio ydus Februarii." fol.

This edition is illustrated with some very curious cuts.

" 1509.

" Accipe, Studiose Lector, P. Ouidii Metamorphosin cu' luculentissimis Raphaelis Regii enarrationibus: quibus plurima ascripta sunt: que in Exemplaribus antea impressis non inueniuntur. Que sint rogas: Inter legendum facile tibi occurrent. Cum gratia et privilegio.

" Ad lectorem.

Siquid forte litterar' immutatione, transpositione, inuersione, appositione, omissione aliaue deprauatio'e offenderis, studiose lector, id correctionis difficultati ascribas rogat Georgius de Rusconibus Mediolane'sis, cujus industria Raphael Regius i' hoc opere describendo usus est. Venetiis principe felicis. Leonardo Lauredu'o die ii Maii M. D. IX." fol.

This edition is likewise illustrated with cuts.

1473.

" Sermones Quadragesimales de legibus fratris Leona'di d Utino sacre theologie doctoris, ordinis predicatorum.

Impressi sunt hii sermones Venetiis, per Fra'ciscu' d Hailbrun. & Nicolau' d Frackfordia, socios. Laus deo. M. CCCC. LXXiii." Goth. fol.

The last-mentioned book was presented, with some others, to the Library by Mr. Atcheson in 1811. It is in high preservation, and one of the most perfect *Black Letter* books I have seen. *This* edition is *not* noticed in De Bure: he mentions a subsequent one, but not in the Black Letter, printed at Paris in 1478. See his Bibliographie, vol. I. p. 326, art. 513, tit. *Theologie*.

Amongst the other books presented by Mr. Atcheson, I observed the Life of Mr. Pitt, in three volumes, quarto, very superbly bound in Russia, with the following inscription beautifully printed on embossed paper, and pasted within the cover of the first volume:

" Ad
sempiternam memoriam conservandum,
diuturnumque renovandum desiderium,
illustrissimi, integerrimi, et
in patriam ardentis amore senatoris
Gulielmi Pitt,
hancce
rerum publicè ab eo gestarum Historiam,
auctore Johanne Gifford, armigero,
dono in Bibliothecâ Collegii Wintoniensis
reponendam, dedit
Nathaniel. Atcheson, armiger,
de Keyhaven, in comitatu
Hantoniensi:
quo tempore
istius Collegii Custos fuit
venerandus in Deo Pater
Georgius Isaacus Glocestriæ Episcopus,
vir tam ob mansuetudinem
morum ac facilitatem valdè dilectus,
quàm ob puram animi pietatem,
vitæ sanctitatem, et
interiores in eo reconditasque literas,
admodum sanè reverendus:
Magisterium ibidem exercente
Henrico Dyson Gabell, Clerico, A. M.
cujus à doctrinæ humanitatisque studio,
perfectâ eruditione, sanâ quidem, et
perspicuâ intelligentiâ, publicam
Britannicæ juventutis
institutionem antiquis in his disciplinæ
sedibus,
hocque jam claro scientiæ
domicilio, clariorem reddi atque
utiliorem omnino necesse est.
A. D. 1811."

There are many objects in and about Winchester worthy of observation, which cannot fail to excite the most pleasing reflections in the minds of all well-informed and intelligent travellers. But none of them are more deserving of their attention than this most noble Endowment, which continues to maintain its rank for learning, ability, and morality, with undiminished character and reputation, not only to the advancement of the honour of its illustrious Founder, " who, besides his high station and great abilities in public affairs, was an eminent example of generosity and munificence*," but to the lasting benefit and improvement of the youths educated on its Foundation. Londinensis.

Mr. Urban, *Leamington, May* 12.

HAVING been induced to try the Waters of Leamington, I can with pleasure add my testimony to the recommendations of your Correspondent, in p. 511 of the First Part of your last Volume.—The Spa is become the resort of fashion and elegance. The delightful retirement it affords, the variety and excellence of its accommodations, the fine rides in its environs, and the spirited exertions of its inhabitants to procure every luxury, as well as convenience,

* See Bishop Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, which is one of the most beautiful specimens of biographical composition extant.

for

for their visitors, entitle it to the most particular attention of the publick. In addition to Mr. Bissel's Picture Gallery, that gentleman has now removed hither his much-admired Museum from Birmingham. On the efficacy and high estimation of the Waters I forbear enlarging, as I hear there is now in the press a poetical guide, by Miss Sarah Medley, to which will be annexed several of the most remarkable and well-authenticated cures obtained by the use of this Spa, and the names of many eminent Physicians who have analysed the Waters, and given their most decided testimony in their favour. The New Pump-room is built upon an extensive and most superb plan, and has cost the proprietors 15,000*l.* The Assembly Room is spacious and elegant; 9000*l.* has been expended on its erection. The number, cheapness, and plentiful supply of the Hot Baths is not surpassed in any other part of the Kingdom. HYGEIA.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

AN apparatus, superior to phosphorus bottles, for producing instantaneous light, is daily advertised in the London papers. It consists of matches, which are to be thrust singly into a small bottle; and this operation is all that is necessary to inflame them. According to Dr. T. Thomson (Annals of Philosophy, &c. for April 1813), the bottle contains sulphuric acid, and the matches are covered, at one end, with a mixture of a salt called by chemists the oximuriate of potash (or "potass") and sugar, or some other combustible substance, as camphor, sulphur, &c. My sole object in sending you this notice is, to caution your Readers against employing this method of procuring a light while in bed, for it must be extremely dangerous. I have already heard of several accidents with these matches. One person had the acid driven out of the bottle by an explosion, which was occasioned by his rubbing the match against the sides of the bottle, it was supposed, in introducing it. The acid so driven out inflamed a heap of the matches which were just at hand, to the no small pain and terror of the operator. A much preferable apparatus for producing a light, but certainly much more expensive, is sold by Banks, 441, Strand. It consists of a handsome box, lined with copper, containing hidrogen gas, confined by water. On turning a cock, a stream of the gas issues from it, and is inflamed at the same moment by an electrical spark proceeding from an electrophoros placed at the bottom of the box: a candle or lamp is placed before the flame, by which it is immediately lighted. The cock must then be turned back to prevent an unnecessary consumption of the gas. The process for replenishing the box with the gas is cheap and easy, and is but seldom required. This apparatus would save the expence of a constant light in a bedchamber, and might be used with perfect safety. E. M.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1813. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1813.
Apr.	°	°	°		
27	45	50	40	29, 65	rain
28	40	45	40	,50	rain
29	40	45	39	,65	cloudy
30	39	48	40	,65	rain
M. 1	44	50	45	,67	rain
2	47	54	50	,82	cloudy
3	52	64	55	,86	fair
4	57	63	56	,98	showery
5	56	66	55	,98	fair / even.
6	49	63	56	,92	fair, lightg.
7	56	65	57	,78	fair \ thun.
8	57	68	50	,67	fair
9	56	66	49	,68	cloudy
10	57	68	54	,88	showery
11	58	67	53	,76	showery

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1813.
	°	°	°		
12	57	68	55	29, 68	fair
13	56	66	55	,68	fair
14	58	64	50	,51	fair
15	57	60	51	,60	showery
16	56	59	50	,50	stormy
17	55	63	51	,88	showery
18	48	55	52	,77	rain
19	55	64	56	,75	fair
20	56	61	50	,45	showery
21	55	50	44	,56	hail storms
22	48	56	50	,54	stormy
23	50	62	54	,52	showery
24	51	59	50	,49	showery
25	54	61	51	,70	fair
26	52	56	50	,72	hail and thunder

Inside View of LINDISFARNE CHURCH. Durham.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 1.

LINDISFARN, or the *Holy Island*, in the county of Durham, two miles from the N. E. coast of Northumberland, is about eight miles in circumference, two miles and a quarter long, and one mile and a half broad. It has a town, consisting of a few scattered houses, a church, and formerly a castle of considerable strength. Under the antient castle is a commodious harbour, defended by a battery. Here is a life-boat, for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners, which, on a signal made from Bamburgh castle, instantly puts off, in every weather, and has been the means of rescuing many from a watery grave. The island consists of one continued plain, the town standing on the most elevated ground on the South point. It was antiently the See of the Bishop of Lindisfarn, of whom there were twenty-two successively, till the See was translated to Durham. Considerable remains of the old Abbey, subsequently founded, still remain; of the ruins of which you have given a view in Vol. LXXVIII. p. 1137.

The antient Church was in the form of a cross, the body and chancel of which are yet standing; the other parts greatly ruined, and in some places level with the ground.

The inside view *(See Plate I.)* is taken on entering the West doorway, and looks direct East; and was communicated by Mr. Wilson, the present excellent Rector, who has a family of twelve children. The architecture is plain; the columns and arches on the left, by their circular turn, are Saxon. On the right, octangular columns and pointed arches; a later work, and not improbably of the fifteenth century. Above the arches plain brackets. The windows in the ailes pointed, agreeing in style with the masonry on the right side, above-noted. There is also a similar taste in the font, which is octangular. The same method is observable in the pointed arch entering into the chancel, where, in the Eastern window, are three small pointed windows united. The roof is plain, being entirely devoid of tracery. An Observer.

Mr. Urban, *April* 20.

IT is an acknowledged rule, in expounding Holy Scripture, that we should not have recourse to a remote and figurative acceptation of words, when their obvious and literal meaning affords a sense which is apposite and unexceptionable. And this rule, as it appears to me, is applicable to the subject, on which I have been desired, with so much civility, by two of your Correspondents (pp. 115. 208.) to say something more; namely, "Whether our blessed Saviour ever used irony in his discourses." It is a question of fact; did he, or did he not? But what fact can be established, if we allow ourselves to explain it away by figure or allegory?

Irony is of two sorts, the *grave* and the *jocular*. Of the former there are, I conceive, many instances in holy Scripture; and perhaps we may now and then discern something which approximates to the latter. The Almighty threatens, by the voice of the Preacher, that because, when he stretched out his hand, no man regarded, therefore "I also will *laugh* at your calamity, I will *mock* when your fear cometh." Prov. i. 24. 26. If he ever did what he here denounces, who shall call him to account, and say, What doest thou? When Elijah "mocked" the priests of Baal, and said, "Cry aloud; for he is a god, either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked" (1 Kings xviii. 27.); what was this but sarcastic irony?

But the *grave* irony, which bids a man do a thing, meaning to deter him from it, is more common. The Lord says to the House of Israel by Ezekiel, "Go ye, serve ye every one his idols" (xx. 39); on which Mr. Lowth remarks, that it is "an *ironical permission*, full of indignation and rebuke." The Lord says by the prophet Amos, "*Come* to Bethel, and *transgress*; at Gilgal *multiply transgression*," iv. 4. But did it then ever enter into his heart to command, or even to give licence to, any man to sin? Assuredly not; the meaning is the same, as when he says in the next chapter, "*Seek not* Bethel, *nor enter* into Gilgal."

To the blessed Jesus "the Spirit was not" indeed "given by measure;" but it was the same Spirit, by which the Prophets also spake; and the same Almighty Spirit speaking in both, why might not the language and forms of expression often be the same or

or similar? When our Lord says, "*Fill ye up* the measure of your fathers," what is this but the *prohibitory permission* of the Prophet, "Go to Bethel," that is, "*Go not* to Bethel! go at your peril; go if ye are resolved to incur wrath and destruction." And though in the other passage, "Full well ye reject the commandment of God," there is not the keen taunt of Elijah's "Cry aloud," yet surely there is a *similar*, but more gentle, rebuke or upbraiding.

Walton's Polyglott, I am sorry to say, I have not at hand, nor Whitby on the New Testament, to which your Correspondent W. W. refers as authorities for translating the passage interrogatively, which he seems to prefer to the common version. But, with all deference to your learned Correspondent, I cannot bring myself to approve of this translation, "Do ye well reject*?" Does this, like the question put to the Prophet, "Dost thou well to be angry?" (Jonah iv. 4.) equally admit, in different circumstances, of Yes or No? Is there any *good* rejection of God's commandments, as there is, sometimes, justifiable anger? If there is not, then καλως is either superfluous, or else we are driven again to the ironical sense, which we are so anxious to avoid. Besides, what coherence is there in this way? "Do ye well reject?—*For* Moses said." Is not this the introduction of an argument on some preceding *position* or *fact*?

S. R. refers me (p. 115) to another learned work, which, alas! I do not possess—Bishop Pearce's Commentary. He has also another expedient in G. Wakefield's "*Entirely*." In all the passages (and there are 36 of them) where καλως occurs, its customary acceptation, "*well*," yields a commodious sense. There is perhaps an instance or two, which will *bear* the sense of "entirely;" but Mark vii. 7. is not one of them. If "entirely" means "universally," it is not true; for the Pharisees did not "reject" *all* God's commandments, but only such as interfered with their prejudices, or thwarted their covetousness. If καλως is rendered "evidenter," or "clearly," it is a superfluous adjunct, it being sufficient to assert the fact simply, and without emphasis, and then to *prove* it, as our Lord does, by alleging an instance. I conclude, therefore, on the whole, that we cannot without violence depart from what I conceive to be the common punctuation and generally admitted sense of these passages.

Yours, &c. R. C.

* W. W. translates it, "Do ye well *to reject?*" But that rather requires a different reading: καλως ποιειτε αθετουντες, as 2 Pet. i. 19. καλως ποιειτε προσεχοντες.

Mr. Urban, *April* 13.

I FIND the observations you did me the honour to insert on the Strand Bridge have brought upon me the anger of R. G. "*Millwright.*" Upon reading his letter, I could not forbear exclaiming, "What sudden anger's this? How have I reaped it?" (Shakspeare's Henry VIIIth.) Why should a "*Millwright*" feel himself hurt? Does R. G. consider the construction of a centre as a piece of millwrightery; and, therefore, feel sore for the credit of his craft? If so, make yourself happy, good Mr. Millwright, for no blame can attach to you. It is no part of your profession to build a bridge, or to compose or construct the centering thereof. The whole of the business properly appertains to Architecture, which is equally a Science, as well as one of the Fine Arts. And let any man of science look at the truss of the external dome of St. Paul's, at the centre on which the painted dome of the same building was turned; and many other ingenious pieces of carpentry, which will readily occur to the experienced Architect; and even (notwithstanding their faults) at the trusses of Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges; and then turn to view the centre of the Strand Bridge. The difference must immediately strike the observer. If, indeed, the latter was designed by a "*Millwright*," the difference is easily accounted for; as his previous study and experience could not be expected to afford the information of the mode of action in the centre from the progressive weighting; or of the requisite strength or combination to counteract that action, so as to effect the desired purpose with simplicity, safety, and *decent economy*. Such a person would naturally be led to copy some precedent, and the last he would probably take for granted to be the best; and, not accurately comprehending the principle, he would (under the impression

impression of an ignorant fear, and unrestrained by any attention to œconomy) be induced to make every part as strong as materials could make them. But here, as in most cases, fear would defeat its own purpose; and I think I have pointed out instances where the attempt at strength actually introduces weakness.

I fully agree with R. G. that no man is to be blamed for copying a "*good precedent.*" I had gone further than R. G. in my former letter; for I quoted with approbation the remark, that "Happy appropriation is equal to originality." And herein lies all the question: first, is it a good precedent? and, secondly, is it copied and applied with judgment?

I will beg leave to add a few words more in illustration of the trusses used at Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. Although I pointed out some defects, I was not blind to their merit, but gave them the due praise of ingenuity. The truss for Westminster was invented by Mr. King the carpenter, whose abilities are well known by other specimens of carpentry, as the tower of York Water-works, &c. The truss for Blackfriars was composed by Mr. Mylne, architect; and his design, I have no doubt, was founded on that previous example. But he viewed it with the eye of a master; and, in adapting it, he improved upon it in many respects, so as to be fully entitled to the praise of a "happy appropriation." And the best possible proof of the truth and firmness with which Mr. Mylne felt his powers on the subject, is, that his design will bear an advantageous comparison with the former in point of œconomy.

R. G. charges me with "misunderstanding the subject, and with "partial reasoning." However deficient in understanding I may be, and however partial my reasoning, R. G. has *not* succeeded in his attempt to fix that charge upon me. Let us see if he is himself free. Premising that, from the respect I bear to your valuable pages, I shall be as concise as possible; and to the curious Reader, who may desire a further elucidation, I would recommend the perusal of the article *Carpentry*, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, in which he will find the subject treated with great clearness, elegance, and precision. He will there find the principles I have quoted better expressed, I admit, as well as more fully; yet I thought my language sufficiently clear to be understood by Architects or Carpenters, although apparently *not* by a "*Millwright.*" He will there find that "the science of Carpentry consists in reducing all strains to one; *viz.* that of compression endways; in which case it is difficult to perceive any limit to the strength of the timber." Now, in the Strand Bridge centre, the truss is *not* so framed as to reduce the strains to this one. To point out wherein it is deficient, would be to repeat the greatest part of my former letter. To your scientific readers must be left the decision.

R. G. says, "there is scarcely any angular motion, further than the elasticity of the timber; of course little tendency to rise at the crown." Now the actual rising of Blackfriars Bridge centre is a fact which is well remembered, as I before stated; and R. G. does *not* deny it. The qualifying terms *scarcely* and *little* are very convenient for blinking an argument. But, in a truss properly constructed to turn an arch on, there should be NO tendency to rise.

There are some parts of R. G.'s paper of which I must confess my want of understanding; such as, "The struts are *equally* strong, provided the intersections be well made," &c. He says, "there is little tendency to break at the intersections;" if so, why so much strapping and bolting?

The improvement by "the three cast-iron cases, distributing the force in three different places on the butment" (in Blackfriars on two only) is not quite clear. Does he mean the iron plate, or shoe, immediately on the striking plate? If so, I see no great improvement. There are at the Strand Bridge six long timbers to bear on the striking plate; at Blackfriars, only four. It would have puzzled even a "*Millwright*" to bring those six timbers to bear on two places only. Perhaps he means the three enormous iron radiating plates, which I admit are a novelty, and such a novelty, that I am at a loss to find a descriptive name for them; but that they are a "*great improvement*" I doubt. They appear to have been an after-thought, and applied from a sense of weakness.

"Besides, they shorten the timbers." The main timbers of the truss at Blackfriars

Blackfriars are from eighteen to thirty feet long. At the Strand Bridge, the two shortest are fifteen feet; the fourteen others are from thirty to seventy-six feet long; and by the halving and shouldering at the intersections, the timber is reduced in its scantling from thirteen inches by twelve inches, to nine inches by six inches and a half. And some of these halvings, from the obliquity of the intersections, are seven feet in length; each of the long timbers having five of those halvings. Can these timbers be said to be shortened? Are these the assertions of an impartial "*Millwright*," strong in knowledge, impelled by a sense of what is "*due to truth and justice*," to set others right? And is this centre the work of a skilful Architect, or of some assuming "*Millwright.*"

For what purpose R. G. adds Schaffhausen Bridge to the centres of Blackfriars and Westminster as an example, I know not; for the comparison would redound still more to the disgrace of Strand Bridge centre. In the one all is clearness, intelligence, and decision; in the other, confusion, ignorance, and fear.

R. G. says, "in France most of their centres have been constructed on the tye principle." How does he make out this? I believe no Architect or Carpenter would call any of the centres he refers to, (Neuilly, for instance,) in contradistinction to those of Westminster and Blackfriars, a *tye centre.* It has no main tye-beam. Some of the timbers are drawn, and some compressed endways; and so it is in the other trusses. Furthermore, the Neuilly centre possesses many, although not all, the defects I have pointed out in the Strand Bridge centre; such as having no principle to resist change of form, rising at the crown when loaded on the haunch, &c. At the same time it is free from the oblique halvings, and consequent enormous unnecessary waste of material; nor does it require such long timber, which alone is an important saving.

R. G. promises an analytic investigation of the subject. Upon the application of analytics to bridge-building, I may probably offer you a paper hereafter. In the mean time, in return for R. G.'s promised favour, to *set me right*, I will conclude by reminding him, that if his object be indeed "calm discussion and investigation," for the advancement of science, he will best promote it by abstaining from such language as his concluding paragraph. And I would recommend him, instead of general assertion, and random quotation of principles whose application he does not attempt, and which if he did would defeat instead of support those assertions, let him give us a little logical precision; and, instead of unintelligible boasting, the common shift of an empty pretender, let him give us matter of fact, and detail the expense of the centre. On the other hand, if he is determined to make "another side of the question," and his object be to bolster up and advocate a lame cause, I commend his discretion in preserving a total silence on the important subject of *œconomy*, and in endeavouring to divert the attention of your readers from plain matter of fact to the mazy dance of analytics. Yours, &c.

GEORGE MONEYPENNY.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

JOHN Carter is not contented with two or three controversies that he has already on his hands; but I see from your last, p. 221, now before me, that he has attacked the whole musical corps of the present day, and threatened the overthrow of Mr. Hawkins's History of Gothic Architecture, just published; but, if John cannot exist without entering into general hostility with all mankind, I can discover a peculiar cause of his hatred to Mr. Hawkins, because he has spoken with admiration of the repair now commenced of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and bestowed due commendation upon the Mason who conducts it (see p. 229.): in the defence of that Artist, in which I have so long been engaged, I am encouraged by finding the number of John's adversaries increased in proportion to the increase of his petulance.

For my own part, I have little to say in answer to his last reply. Instead of refuting my charge, he has evaded it; and I again say, that unless he can make nine an even number, he never can establish his own position. I am rejoiced, however, that he has deferred his grand assault. If the controversy is never to have an end, an interval is necessary for both parties to recover

cover their breath before the combat is renewed. Whenever that takes place, I will be as alert upon my defence, as he can possibly be on his attack.

A new subject of contention he has started, on the preparation for Mr. Pitt's Monument; but with that I have no concern. The defence of the person I have hitherto defended does not demand my interference. He is there acting under the direction of the Architect, the Statuary, and the Committee for superintending public monuments; he is not the accountable person. But what a glorious opportunity for the extension of John's hostility universal is here opened!—Three parties all at once; and all competent to engage the valourous Knight of the Red Cross. He has thrown down the gauntlet to two parties in his last proclamation; here are three more; and if he is not contented with these, he may challenge the whole body of Commons of the United Kingdom, who passed the vote for the erection of the monument. The Serjeant at Arms will keep the field, and take care that Sir John shall not infringe the Laws of Chivalry.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 23.

THE following Letters are copied from the originals, which fell lately into my hands. Lady Forster was wife to Sir Claudius Forster, of Bamburgh, co. Northumberland, and daughter of Sir William Fenwick, Knight. The first letter has no date, but was written evidently during the Civil Wars. R. S.

"JOHN APPLEBY; Itt is impossible for mee to give you direcc'ons touching everything; for ye times are so changeable and daungerous as none can tell what to doe for the best. Therefore I com'itt all my occasions to your discrec'on, to doe the best you can, as you see cause; and wherein I can give you direcc'ons, you shall know my mind. And first I thinke it very necessary that you get what corne you can from Styford; for asseure yourselfe that corne will be more precious than gould, if you can but gett itt and keepe itt; but thatt wee must referre to God, yett lett us doe that which is most probably the best. As for my goods, I cannot tell what to say, for in this countrey all is taken and in takeing. I hope you will escape as long as any, if you could but keepe them from theeves; for in this countrey it is marvell to see either sheepe or beastes. I would have you send Alexander Dixson to my brother Carnaby and Mr. Saunderson with thes letters; and if Alexander cannot goe, send some other whom you thinke most fitt. Tell Robert Wilkinson, of Espersheales, that I am pleased hee take some oxen to doe their worke for their meate, upon condic'on hee can keepe them from the theeves. I have sent two cakes for Francis and Maudlen; and I have sent you garden seedes, which I would have sowne as soon as you can; but be sure you cover them with some birch or firr, for feare of the turkyes and hennes. Your wife and children are well, and I think will not be fearefull as long as wee are here; and therefore you need take noe care for them as yett; but how soone wee shall be distressed, God knowes. That is all I can say for the present.

ELIZABETH FORSTER."

From Sir Claudius Forster, "to his Chaplain Mr. CUTHBERT MARLEY, at Baumburgh."

"Mr. MARLEY; In my absence be carefull thatt all things be right ordered and kept. As for your arreares for your wages, dewe at Newe-yeare's day last, being seaventeen poundes, w'h makes just 40*l.* being all that is dewe untoe you untill Midsom'er next; I praye you not to fail, but to goe over unto Balmbroughshire to this bearer, for the spedy and more redy dispatch of him for comeinge upp with ye rentes; and for provision, there is both malt and wheat bred, beside mutton at ....isington, and other petty tithes, that will save you from starveing of hunger. I am in haste, and soe must rest, sayeing this much, that if any doe wrong my tenants in my absence, they shal feare me when I doe returne, if my Maister get the better; and meanwhill let my tenants appeale to S'r Raiph Delavall, or S'r Raiph Gray, who are the two I most presume of in Northumberland; and I know that com'only a man's absence gives way to a man's subtill adversary; and thus I rest your patron, CLAUDIUS FORSTER.

From Tuxford, this first of June."

Together with the above are the two following.

"*To all Captains and them whom it concernes.*

London.—These are to require you to permit and suffer Mr. Edward Hinks and Mrs. Frances Pickett to pass your Courts of Guard, with one horse, into Yorkshire, to my Lord Fairefax his army, without

without anie interruption. This 21st of May, 1644.

By warrant of ye Lord Maior,
Jo. READINGE."

Seal, three boars' heads couped, two and one.

"HARRY EWBANKE.—Permitt ye Baron of Hilton and his Sonnes to pass with eighteen horse from Weimouth to Hartinpole in such sort as suites their quality, they having given their honors to make no attempt on the Parliament souldjers; for w'h this shal be your good warrant. FRANCIS WRENN*.
Durham, 24th Aug. 1647."

*** *The following curious Documents have been kindly communicated to us, from the Originals, in the possession of* G. P. JERVOISE, *Esq. M. P. of Herriard House, Hants.*

1. "Wee whose names are here vnder mentioned doe ingage our sellues vnder the com'ande of Henry Jeruis, Capt. of the ffellowshipp now vnder the com'ande of the Right Honoble Robt Earlle of Warwick Lorde high Admrll of England, ffor to aduenture our liues vnder the afforsaide com'anders ffor the deffence of the Kinge, Parliment, and Kingdome, and to ffech in and subdeue (by the grace of God) the reuolted shipps into the obedience of the Kinge and Parlimente. In witnes hereof we haue sett our hands this ffowertenth of Augst 1648. Henry Jervoise, Capt.
William Comley, Mate.
Anthony Roworth, Mate.
Robert Browne, Corp'rall."
[*Signed also by* 44 *others.*]

2. "Sir, These tymes being full of jealousye, and some informac'ons being exhibited to mee, and the Comissioners of Parlyamt. concerning yo' sonne, I haue p'waded him to lay downe his present chardge in the ffellowshipp (wch I thincke much better then to bring matters to a contest, and therby hazard the subiecting of himselfe to the inconvenience of a publicke complaint); and have thought fitt to accompany him with this assurance, That as I shalbee ready vppon all occasions to serve you, soe I shall not bee wanting in any office of ffreindshipp which I shalbee able hereafter to showe him. Hoping that the goodness of God to the Nation will soe setle our present distracc'ons at sea, as may putt mee into a capacity of manifesting my respect towards him, in testimony of that affecc'on thats borne vnto yo'selfe, by yo' assured freind
Tilbury Hope, 14 *August*, 1648. WARWICKE.

To my hono'd freind Sir Thomas Jervoise, Knt. a Member of the hono'ble House of Com'ons."

[Indorsed "August 14, 1648. Earl of Warwick to Sir T. Jervoise about turning Henry Jervoise out of his ship."]

* Francis Wrenn, of Henknowle, (of the Binchester family,) bore a colonel's commission, and acted as a magistrate under the Parliament, and under Cromwell; but behaved with much greater mildness and moderation towards the Loyalists than most of his colleagues.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 30.

THE ingenious and learned antiquary Mr. Weston has detected two vulgar corruptions, which may amuse your Readers:

"It appears (says he), in the antient Ordinances respecting Swans in the river Witham, (the first of which is dated 1570,) called Swan-rolls, that the King's Swans were doubly marked, and had what was called two *nicks* or notches. The term, in process of time, not being understood, a double animal was invented, unknown to the Egyptians and Greeks, with the name of *the Swan with two Necks;* but this is not the only ludicrous mistake that has arisen out of the subject, since *Swan-upping*, or the taking up of Swans, performed annually by Swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purposes of marking them, has been changed, by an unlucky cockney aspirate, into *Swan-hopping*, which is not to the purpose, and perfectly unintelligible."

A superb silver Warwick vase, of large dimensions and exquisite workmanship, is about to be presented to the venerable Doctor Jackson, late dean of Christ-church, by a numerous and distinguished body of the Irish noblemen and gentlemen, who have been members of that Society since the commencement of the present century. The vase rests upon a pedestal, which is decorated with characteristic national devices. On one side of it is a fac-simile of the antient Irish Harp; on another, the following inscription:

"Reverendo Viro CYR. JACKSON, S.T.P. Ædis Christi in Oxoniâ per Annos Viginti et Sex Decano, Hiberni ex eâdem Æde profecti, D. D. D. Apud Memores stat Gratia."

The third side of the pedestal bears the armorial coat of Dr. Jackson's family, and on the fourth is engraved a list of the donors. The whole is surmounted

surmounted by a shamrock wreath, and arranged with consummate taste and effect.

HERALDICUS OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

GIVE me leave, through the medium of your learned Magazine, to propose an inscription for the Statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, should it be thought proper at any time to erect one to his memory.

AMICUS ET POPULARIS.

HIC . EST . QVEM . PETIS .
IOSVA . REYNOLDS . EQVES .
EX . AGRO . DEVONIENSI . ORIVNDVS .
PICTOR . EGREGIVS .
ARTIS . SVAE . IVDEX . ET . LEGISLATOR .
PRAECETORVM . MONITORVM . QVE .
SCRIPTOR . MVLTO . ELEGANTISSIMVS .
OMNIVM . QVE . SVI . TEMPORIS .
OB . COLORVM . CLARITATES . ET . COMMISSVRAS .
QVIBVS . ALTER . IN . ALTERVM .
QVASI . TRANSIRE . VIDEATVR .
FACILE . PRINCEPS .
NOVA . EXQVIRENDO . QVAE . REM . GRAPHICAM .
AVGERENT . PROMOVERENT . QVE .
NEC . DEFESSO . NEC . SATIATO .
PRIORIS . ILLI . DISCIPVLVS . FVIT . POSTERIOR . DIES .
DONEC .
PICTVRAS . CARMINIBVS . ET . SIGNIS . DAEDALEIS .
PROPE . ANTEFERENDAS ,
POST . SE . RELIQVERIT .
ET . SVMMO . ARTIS . SVAE . CACVMINI . FELICITER . SVCCESSERIT .
HOC . SIGNVM . AMICI . ET . SODALES . POSVERE .
ANNO . SALVTIS . MDCCCXIII.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

THE following communications have lately taken place between Miss Linwood and the Committee of the Leicester Infirmary.

To the Governors of the Leicester Infirmary.

Gentlemen, *Leicester, Feb.* 1, 1813.

I have had the pleasure of paying into the hands of the Treasurer of the Infirmary, one hundred and fifty-five pounds, for the particular purpose of increasing the funded property of that noble Institution; and that the annual interest arising therefrom may be expended for its use. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient

MARY LINWOOD.

To Miss Linwood.

Madam, *Feb.* 2, 1813.

The amount of the sums received from the Exhibition of your much-admired Works has been paid to our Treasurer; and we embrace the earliest opportunity of acknowledging in this public manner, the very liberal part you have taken in coming to the aid of this Charity. According to your intention, the donation of 150*l.* shall be added to the funded property of the Infirmary, and its annual interest only shall be applied to the recurring necessities of our Institution. With every sentiment of regard, I am for myself and the Governors at large,

Madam, your obedient servant,

W. W. ARNOLD, Chairman.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

IN the Magazine for September, "A Constant Reader" asks some questions respecting the effect of the patent granted to Sir John Clotworthy, in 1660, of the dignity of Viscount Massareene, &c. which he copies as given by Beatson.

Admitting the patent to be as so set forth, there cannot be any doubt but that Lady Harriet Foster will, on her father's death, be Viscountess Massareene; and that, in the event of her eldest son leaving only a daughter, that daughter would inherit the honours in preference to her father's younger brother. But there is every reason to doubt that there ever was any extension of the honours to the heirs general of Sir John Clotworthy; and if it rests merely upon Beatson's authority, you may depend upon it there never was. In all probability the Skeffington family are in possession of the patent under which they sat in the House of Lords after the death of the first Viscount; or, at least, of an authenticated copy of it, which will decide the question.

The great question in the Roxburgh cause was, whether the entail made by Robert, the first Earl, of his honours and estates (for they went together) was to the heirs general male of the family, in the event of the extinction of the male line of the second Earl (which took place in 1805); or whether the daughters of Henry Lord Ker, only son of Robert the first Earl, took estates tail, successively to them and the heirs male of their bodies.

The House of Peers decided in favour of the latter construction; and the present Duke inherits as male representative of the third daughter, the issue male of the two eldest being extinct. Yours, &c. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, May* 7.

YOU are requested to give a place in your Magazine to the following statement, the subject of which is

one

one of considerable importance to the literary world, and particularly interesting to the feelings of those who may devote their time and talents to the business of writing for the Stage.

Early in the preceding year, a Romantic Drama, entitled "Aladdin," and founded on a well-known story in the Arabian Tales, was presented to the Manager, and by him to the Proprietor of Covent-Garden Theatre, in whose possession it remained about three weeks, and was then returned to the Author, with an assurance that the piece, though it had great merit, was not considered fit for representation.

A Romantic Melo-drama, under the same title of Aladdin, has been recently produced at Covent-Garden Theatre, and been very favourably received. The Writer of this has *strong* reasons for believing that the latter has been *extracted* from the MS. originally refused: the numerous hints for the costly and splendid scenery, and some of the most striking incidents and situations, being the same in each.

The *truth* of this affair shall be investigated; and should the suspicion entertained prove correct, every justifiable effort will be made by the friends of the injured party, to redress the very enlightened and respectable author of the first-mentioned performance. He is now in a distant country; and therefore this appeal is made to you, and through you to the Publick, by his and Mr. Urban's well-wisher and obedient servant, E. GREENSTREET.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 15.

THE Church at GREAT MALVERN, which you, in conjunction with every person who has seen it, seem to take an interest in, is repaired; and so much improved beyond its late appearance, that it might almost be called "properly repaired *." Both labour and white-wash, however, are in the country by far too cheap, to suffer poor country churches to have even a chance of any other remedy for the cure of their distempers; and we are accordingly indulged with a most bountiful quantity of it in the parish church of Malvern. The ivy, which I presume Dr. Booker lamented, is at the East end of the Church, and partly covers the great East window. With the exception of the ivy-tree at Mr. Ponsonby's castle, in the Green-Park, it is nearly as large and handsome as can be seen; and however much the Poet may lament its intruding upon the sanctity of painted windows, I believe there are but few admirers of Nature, or, to be a little more confined, of Malvern Church-yard, that do not require the traveller to give his tribute of praise as he beholds it. Near the ivy tree is a sun-dial, (exalted six or seven feet on a pole,) which has four faces fronting the North, South, East, and West; and appears to be one of the few remaining companions of the painted or stained glass. As far as a traveller can guess, they are both about four centuries old. YECATS.

* This Correspondent's Letter applies to our Note in p. 201, but the View there given, and the description of it by our Correspondent M. relate to "LITTLE MALVERN."—EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, —— *Coll. Oxford.*

THE following is a correct comparative statement of the number of Commoners and Gentlemen Commoners in every College and Hall in the University of Oxford, except Christ Church, extracted from the Oxford Calendar for 1813, in which all the Members names are given.

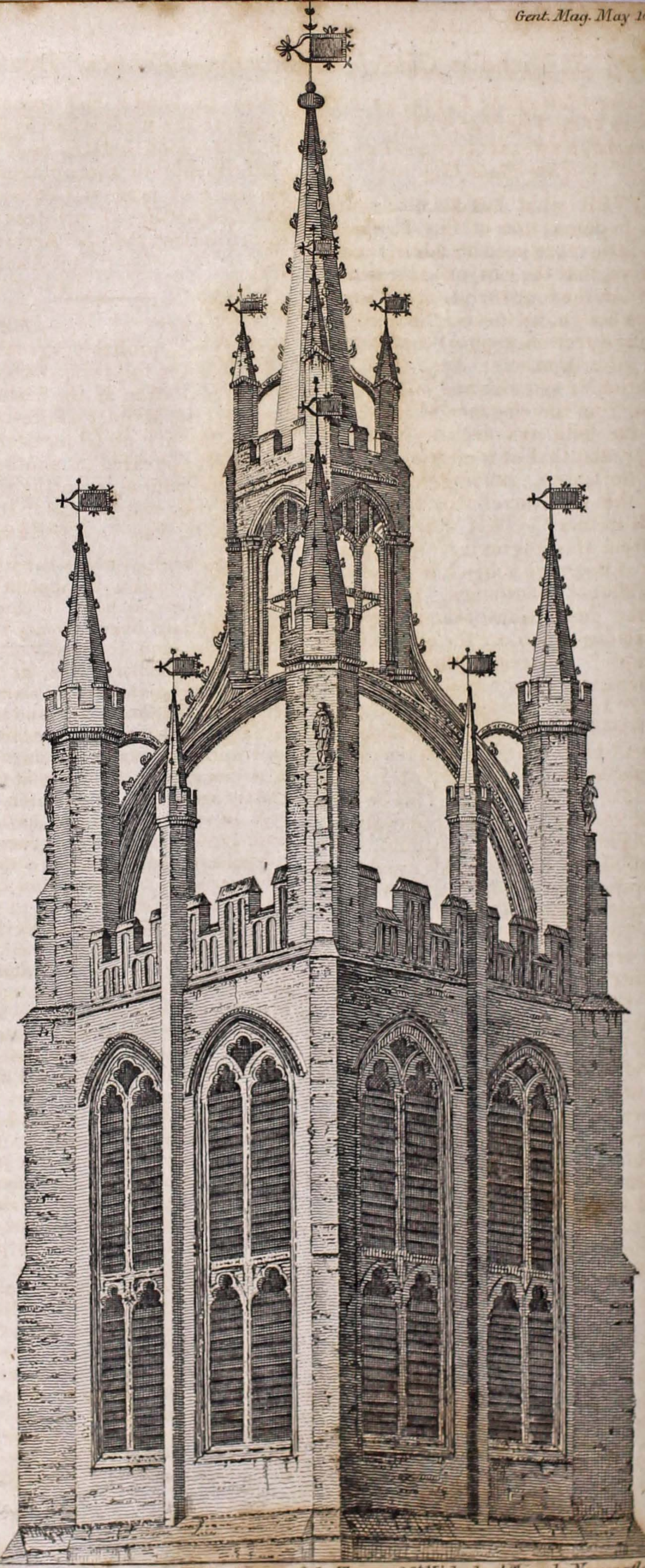
Yours, &c. J. M. J.

Colls. and Halls.	*Commoners.*	*Gent. Com.*
1. Brazen-Nose	68	12
2. Exeter	56	21
3. Oriel	52	9
4. Trinity	47	9
5. University	38	3
6. Wadham	37	4
7. Baliol	36	0
8. Magdalene Hall	35	4
9. Queen's	32	9
10. Jesus	31	0
11. Worcester	27	13
12. St. John's	25	0
13. Edmund Hall	20	6
14. Pembroke	13	8
15. Merton	9	5
16. St. Mary Hall	9	8 & 3 [nob.
17. Magdalen Coll.	0	8
18. Corpus Christi	0	6
19. Lincoln	6	0
20. Alban Hall	11	0
	552	125

Independent Undergraduates - - 677

New College and All Souls are omitted because all their Members are dependent; Christ Church College, because the arrangement in the Calendar is too complex for the present plan; and Hertford and New Inn, because they have no societies. This view will shew in after-times "*the rise and fall*" *of the Colleges and Halls in Oxford.*

Mr.



Angular View of the Upper or Fifth Story of the Tower of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle upo

Angular View of the Upper, or Fifth Story of the Tower of St. NICHOLAS'S *Church*, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. [*See Plate II.*]

AFTER what has been advanced in description of this Tower, p. 334, little more need be added than to observe, that the ribs, or bows, springing from the four turrets at the angles of the design, by meeting in an intersecting direction, support the lanthern and spire, pinnacles, &c. The construction is singular and mighty, not alone from the elegance of form, but for the bold and decisive masonry. It appears, that at the termination of the buttresses, running as it were into the very turrets themselves, are small statues *.—If it may be judged from this engraving, and drawings of the same subject in possession of different gentlemen, the whole of the decorations remain unaltered (among which, are the questionable "Vanes," thirteen in number); they perhaps, in some respects, may convince "An old Correspondent," though my friend J. Carter cannot, that such embellishments are the only true finish for pinnacles, finials, &c. at least of the 15th century style. This he will, by a sort of "mental reservation," tacitly allow; though, no doubt, when speaking out, he will, by his usual trick of prevarication, turn the matter into ridicule, saying, (if his good intentions may be anticipated) "The Newcastle men are weather-hunters, their coals lacking a fair wind; we, the Westminster residents, are weather-wise by innate forecast; our concerns going on well, let a vane point in any direction: therefore such trifles are considered in our eyes, when doing the work of Henry's Chapel, as inappropriate and useless things. We are not superstitiously attached (like John my opponent) to an old practice; our method of carrying on business is by looking two ways; first, to the object itself (either an exterior of a Chapel, or Western interior of a Church) to be taken in hand: and secondly, and lastly, to the mode whereby it may be made to look better, and rendered conformable to the opinions of the admirers of modern *Gothic*, not the confined notions of devotees attached to the antient *Pointed* Architecture."

AN ARCHITECT.

* In a letter just received from a Newcastle friend, he says: "A deep drain has been recently made, *so close to the steeple*, as to have caused the foundation to give way, by which a considerable crack has been occasioned, which in my humble opinion endangers its safety daily."

MR. URBAN, *March* 22.

YOU will, probably, agree with me, that the following Extract from a Representation of the State of Religion in His Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, which has lately appeared in another periodical publication, is worthy the attention of your many opulent Readers.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

"The Parish of which it hath pleased Divine Providence to appoint me the Minister, lies adjacent to this Forest, which contains above twenty-two thousand acres, and is inhabited by poor Miners and Colliers; who, *as the Forest is extra-parochial*, have no claim on the services of any Clergyman, and have been consequently left to the guidance of their own untutored understandings: of the doctrines of the Establishment they were grossly ignorant. The church of Newland, of which I am vicar, having been, from immemorial usage, generally considered as the parish-church of the Forest, for marriages, baptisms, and burials, I was frequently called upon to visit the sick. In the discharge of this charitable office, I became an eye-witness to their poverty, and was led to a more immediate knowledge of the state of their morals and religious views, which produced in my mind most painful and anxious feelings. The manners of an untutored people are too well known to need any explanation. On my first coming here (nine years ago), I observed them profanely inattentive to the Sabbath-day, and regardless of a judgment to come. Moved by compassion to their ignorance, I determined to make an effort to reclaim them from the error of their ways; and, for this purpose, appropriated *one evening* in the week for visiting the Forest, in order to instruct them there, after the close of their daily labours, in the principles of the Christian Religion. This was done in one of their cottages: I had no other means of communicating instruction to them, as they felt themselves under no obligation to attend divine worship. I have now the pleasure of being enabled to say, from seven years' experience, that the desire of

of serving them has been attended, under the Divine blessing, with great success. Those of them who are able to walk so far, are regular and exemplary in their attendance on the ordinances of the Church; a general reformation of morals has been produced: to myself they are most respectful, affectionate, and grateful; many of them attend the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and live in the faith, and fear, and love of God. The population of that part of the Forest which has been the scene of my labours, consists of nearly two hundred families and five hundred children; many of whom are fatherless, from the perils attendant on the employment of the men. Frequent solicitations have been addressed to me, by these poor people, to establish a School among them, where their numerous families might be trained up to fear God, and to honour that day which they once so wickedly violated. The great benefit, the unspeakable blessing, of such an institution, can only be estimated by contrasting the personal, domestic, and civil consequences, the present and eternal effects of moral and religious impressions, with extreme ignorance and depravity of life. That the effort which has already been made, in dependence on the Divine blessing, to improve the civil and religious character of these long-neglected people, has not been in vain, may be demonstrated by contrasting their present spirit and conduct with what occurred in 1800. That year was a season of grievous trial to the poor throughout the country. The scarcity which prevailed was severely felt by the lower classes of society. At that period the Foresters proved disorderly and riotous to so great a degree, that two of them were brought to an ignominious death. The present year is a season of similar difficulty; but, from the effect of religious knowledge and habits, instead of a riotous behaviour, or even of indulging in complaint or discontent, they bear their privations patiently, and, under their pressure, brought me a sum of money, collected from their daily earnings; a sum inconsiderable in itself, but large for them to produce. In consequence of this mark of their earnest wishes, I ventured to lay the foundation-stone of a building among them, to be devoted to religious purposes, which I will presently explain.

"In the prosecution of my plan, I have received, after a full and plain exposition of my views, the most encouraging countenance from my worthy Diocesan, from the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from many of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry; also from the National Institution for the Education of the Poor. Thus encouraged by the favour of Divine Providence, and the liberality of the publick, our building is nearly completed, and an eligible person has been sent up to the central school in Baldwin's Gardens, to be qualified to manage our institution on the plan of the National Society. But there is another object in view: it is intended that the same building, which is employed *during six days* for the instruction of children, shall be used as a place of divine worship on the Sabbath-day; and I hope I shall be able to obtain its consecration, or an Episcopal licence, for the exercise of the Christian ministry therein. But in order to this, and to perpetuate religious instruction among these Foresters, I am anxious to endow the place both as an Episcopal Chapel and a School-house; and, when the means of such an endowment are procured, to vest it in trustees, who will feel for the salvation of these objects of my concern, and place among them a Clergyman, who will feed them in their desert with the true bread that cometh down from Heaven. I cannot entertain a doubt of being enabled to realize these pleasing hopes: the support I have already met with is a pledge of their accomplishment. I receive it as such, and confidently appeal to the Religious and Patriotic feelings of the publick: while the inhabitants of distant lands are cared for, our own countrymen will not be neglected. The case is now made known, and I can leave the *result* with Him who '*careth for the stranger.*'

"I shall only add, that if any, who are disposed to assist in this good work, should wish for further information, I shall be truly happy and thankful to afford it, and shall be ready to receive advice as well as pecuniary aid.

P. M. Procter,

Newland Vicarage, near Colford, Gloucestershire, Nov. 1812."

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

FROM the general impartiality and fair-dealing of your Publication, I do expect that you will give place, in common justice, to the following brief reply to what appeared in your page 236. — On taking up your Miscellany, my eye was attracted by certain remarks on the new Novel "She thinks for herself." The Writer either had read, or he had not read it: if he had, what shall we say of his understanding; — if not, what of his honesty? Let facts decide. In the first place, the title is, "She thinks

for

for herself," and not "She thinks *to* herself," as is there erroneously stated, and which conveys a very different sentiment. This might have been an error of the press; but it is so far from being the case, that it is twice mentioned under this false title; and on this *assumed* similarity a comparison is gravely instituted between this and "Thinks I to myself!" Had the Writer of this Article read these Volumes (which it is abundantly evident he never had), he would have found that there is not the slightest resemblance, nor the most distant allusion, much less an attempt, "to rival and excel that ingenious production." His *understanding*, therefore, so far, is not what is implicated! With respect to the Novel itself, he does not profess to give us one syllable of intelligence: he does indeed make one comment, equally profound and *elegant;* "No sooner had we gone through *twelve* pages (observe the number) than the Authoress began *to flag*." Accurate Critic! But might we not have asked for something like a proof? Would it have been unreasonable to expect, as is usual in such cases, a short illustration in support of assertion?—I shall not enter into the merits of this Novel; but I shall only say, if Novels are and will be read, if it is of consequence that sentiments of sound religion and morality should be conveyed through a popular channel, if it is of consequence that they should be embodied, as it were, and exhibited in a living and pleasing garb, and thus practically recommended and enforced; then no small share of praise is due to the present Authoress, who has contributed very meritoriously and very successfully to so desirable an object.

The flippancy of the concluding remark, connected with the fact so creditable to the *honesty* of the Writer, that he had never read the work which he pretends to review, defeats its own end. Allow me, Sir, to finish with one conjecture: The Writer, in some way or other connected with the sale or profits of "Thinks I to myself," alarmed at a title which he beforehand determined must imply an imitation of that popular work, took up his pen, and in his over-great zeal, aided by his apprehensions, committed a *trifling blunder*, not perhaps a very uncommon one, by omitting to ascertain the truth of his conjectures!

Yours, &c. X. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Sproxton, April 6.*

In your Supplement to vol. LXXXII. we are favoured with your Correspondents' Remarks on the Register Bill. Exclusive of the look of the Books themselves (which takes nobody's fancy) the difficulty of steering clear of Pains and Penalties from clauses of an unexplained and doubtful nature (though I do not deny its general use) occurs in every page.—

One Correspondent has observed, "There is not sufficient room in the columns for Baptisms for writing long names, particularly if the person should have two or three Christian names;" and the difficulty is increased in cases of Bastardy, when (frequently with the Surname of the Seducer, by the particular desire of the Mother) we have the long word *illegitimate* to add, unless, by stretching a point, we break into the two next blanks, and leave *Filius Populi* understood: the name of the presumptive Father, even in cases of filiation, or where without filiation it is admitted, being, I presume, irregular. I am also at a loss whether to insert the Maiden-name, or the name of a former Husband in case of children born to a second or third marriage; and I am extremely mortified in being forced to abandon my favourite practice (of 30 years' standing) of registering Births as well as Baptisms, by a regulation which I do not see is any way for the better.—Fines and Penalties to be imposed at discretion, may be attended with little or no inconvenience in the present age, when men do not suffer more but generally less than they deserve; therefore not a subject of much alarm. Yet arbitrary power always goes badly down with an Englishman.—We have no right, I should suppose, to erase any thing that is printed for our direction; for if one takes the liberty to do *this*, according to his own opinion or humour, another has a right to do *that;* and where are we to stop? For instance: Consent of Parents or Guardians being required only in cases of minority, the question, How are we to fill up the Blank succeeding the words "with consent of," when the parties are of full age? for some time puzzled me, till I hit upon this expedient,

dient, "with consent of" *the parties themselves*, which I look upon both to be strictly legal and always accurate, except by looking round unfortunately I should see the Overseer of the Poor, and the Constable standing in the groupe; and then "with consent of" the Parish of ———, but not of the Parish of ———, will probably be more correct.

If (according to the Preamble of the Act) "the amending the Manner and Form of keeping Registers will greatly facilitate the proof of Pedigree of persons claiming to be entitled to real or personal estates," — very much depends upon marriages not only being duly solemnized, but readily made out where the marriage took place: And where so proper as *all* of them to be registered in the Established Church? —Quakers marry according to their own mode of worship, which the law allows, and have their own Registers exclusively. Inconveniences arise from this: two Quakers marry where they were born,—afterwards conform to the Established Church, or close in with the Methodists (a very common case), then remove to another part of the kingdom. In two or three generations, their descendants have claims to be entitled to real or personal estates: all depends upon the marriage above alluded to being clearly ascertained. The Marriage Register of the parish where their ancestors came from (which they know only by tradition) is searched in vain; the Quakers' Register is never thought of; the case becomes hopeless, and is finally abandoned. A single instance of this sort shews the propriety of collecting all the Marriages of the Parish into one Book, — which in other cases might be "of great public benefit and advantage."—And what danger to the Establishment, or hardship to Dissenters, Jews, Quakers, and Roman Catholics (having regular and licensed places of worship) after marrying in their own way, and under pain of the invalidity of such Marriage, repairing in a limited time to the residence of the Officiating Minister to be registered, by paying the accustomed fees? This would not interfere with any particular mode of worship, —could give no offence,—nor deprive the Church of her dues. And if no public benefit arose from this measure, it would be harmless at least, and so far conciliate all sects.

One of the grievances of which the Roman Catholicks complain is, That, holding Marriage to be a Sacrament, they consider it as a sort of Prophanation to be compelled to use the ceremony of the Church of England. What reasonable objection can then be made to this trifling concession of Marriage and Registry? The dread of giving power to the Roman Catholicks seems to arise from the probability of their abusing it; and when power has been abused, I grant, it ought to be given again sparingly and with a trembling hand; but what danger can arise from the abuse of a power which cannot be in existence?

To deny them then such a reasonable request, as to marry in their own way; or to throw impediments of any sort to their peculiar mode of worship by Pains or Penalties, is, in my opinion, alienating their minds for nothing. Yours, &c. W. M.

—— Ridiculum acri
Fortiùs ac meliùs magnas plerumque secat res.

THE soul of man is a thinking substance, and thought and reflection appear to be quite essential to its nature, and what distinguish it chiefly from the material world. Some Philosophers have entertained an opinion that the soul *always* thinks; and though on some occasions we are not conscious of its thinking, yet that this either proceeds from our inattention, or happens when the body is so overwhelmed and sunk in sleep, that all our sensations are shut up and suspended, and we seem to have but few signs of life left. As soon as this deep torpor is near its end, we feel the return of thought; and the mind is now in such a state, that we often join together incoherent ideas, and form conclusions from them, such as may sometimes, though not often, be realized in life, and the whole process is what is ordinarily denominated a dream.

As I am rather an old man, and, sleeping imperfectly, am often caught in reveries of this kind; so when they suit my fancy, or pretty much engage my imagination, it is not unusual with me to recollect them when I awake,

awake, and to amuse myself by committing them to paper. A fanciful lucubration of this sort occurred to me a few days ago; and as it may possibly give a little amusement to your Readers, I send you the substance of it in the following statement:

Early in the morning I conceived myself transported into a neighbouring kingdom, and placed in one of its chief cities. I found therein many things to admire; but, gliding along superficially over them, I came at length to a magnificent building, called a Theatre. This very much attracted my notice, and finding the doors open, I boldly stepped into it. The building was rather of the old style of Architecture, and appeared to have been of very long standing, but occasionally had been new modelled; and the alterations in general had been so contrived, as to add considerably to the beauty and splendour of the edifice. Whilst I was musing on the order of its arrangement, the firmness of its structure, the elegant configuration of its parts, and the exquisite symmetry of the entire fabrick, a person came up to me, and offered very politely to be my guide, to explain the several designs of each part, to point out the various concatenations by which it was connected, and to shew the mutual conspiration of each portion to promote or be subservient to the interest of the whole.

But, before I had long enjoyed the benefit of his excellent remarks, our attention was arrested by a kind of bustle and tumult that discovered itself in one corner of the theatre; and my guide, who knew the occasion, immediately suggested to me, that I should not neglect the opportunity, but go with him, as he could introduce me into the room from whence the noise proceeded, and that I might probably hear something that would contribute not a little to my entertainment. On entering the room, we found a large company of people assembled, who seemed divided into two distinct parties, to each of which there was a leader or principal agent, who spoke each the sense of his own partisans; and the substance of what they said I shall, as near as I can, comprise in the following dialogue.—But let me first premise, that these two august personages were, as my guide assured me, the principal managers of the theatre, the selectors of the Dramatis Personæ, or at least of the principal actors which had been ever subject to their controul, and that the name of the one was *Mr. Pope*, and that of the other *Mr. King*.

Mr. Pope first began with a very familiar observation, that this theatre was a very antient and venerable structure. To which the other assented; and observed, that its original beauty was very manifest, notwithstanding the subsequent alterations and changes which it had from time to time occasionally received.

Mr. P. Some of these add to its beauty and splendour, but others much tarnish it.

Mr. K. That may be very true; but perhaps we entertain different sentiments concerning the additions; and what one approves, the other would condemn.

Mr. P. But in such case my judgment ought to be preferred, from my great experience, and because I am the original proprietor, and have had the longest and best right to it.

Mr. K. You may have had the longest right, but I think, not the best.

Mr. P. Yes, I have also the best; for the original keys were given to my ancestor by the very Founder, and surely no right can be stronger than this.

Mr. K. You mistake, Sir! and I think you scarce know who was the Founder.

Mr. P. Yes, I certainly do, and his name was *Peter*.

Mr. K. Here you are in an egregious error; and I should rather say, his name was *Paul*: and we have writings and documents of the best authority to prove the truth of what we say, as one of my chief performers, Mr. Thomas, has abundantly demonstrated.

Mr. P. Well, I will not contend long with you on this point, although I am fully convinced that I am correct. But I have another title to allege; which is, a possession founded on long enjoyment and immemorial usage.

Mr. K. But how did you get this possession at first?

Mr. P. I acquired it by right of inheritance, or from legal descent.

Mr. K.

Mr. K. I am rather of opinion, it was obtained by usurpation, and retained by violence and fraud.

Mr. P. You must here be wrong; as some of your own ancestry have acknowledged my right, and that in behaviour of the most degrading humiliation, and of the most abject submission.

Mr. K. We are not answerable for the infirmities of our predecessors: They acted probably more from compulsion than choice.

Mr. P. Be that as it may; still they were all for a great length of time strongly attached to us, and highly valued our favour and good-will.

Mr. K. And you might have retained that influence still, if you had not been ousted for mal-practices.

Mr. P. What mal-practices?

Mr. K. You aimed at nothing so much as enriching yourselves. All your actors and all their performances were made subservient to your own aggrandisement: and you cared not what burdens you layed on the audience, or how you fleeced them, so that you could but serve your wayward inclinations, and pamper your avarice.

Mr. P. Mere pretence and vain assertion!

Mr. K. Besides, you covered and loaded your very stage with a great deal of trumpery, with paltry conceits, and a wild farrago of imaginary vanities; and you were so fond of this unmeaning stuff as almost to idolize it, and felt indignation if there was not more attention paid to it by the spectators than to the skill of the performers, or the substantial truths and merits of their rehearsals.

Mr. P. How easy it is to complain, and to substitute a false cause for the true one! You yourself must well know that we were cashiered, because one of your family wished us to relieve him from a load that was grown very burdensome to him; and, because we could not in conscience comply with his requisitions, he cast us off.

Mr. K. You would never have been cast off, if your errors and crimes had not made it necessary: And for these there was great cause that you should be abandoned, by whatever motives or agents the scheme was brought to pass.

Mr. P. But in a little time we were restored to our wonted possession; and, I trust, shall soon be so again.

Mr. K. And how did you behave after your restoration: Treated with the most cruel and horrid barbarities some of my chief actors, for no other reason, but because their consciences would not allow them to swallow your abominable errors.

Mr. P. They were treated as they deserved, for refusing to adopt the truth.

Mr. K. Wretched casuistry! But your restoration was but for a short duration. You were soon convicted of error and fault, and were again expelled the theatre; and have been considered as outcasts ever since.

Mr. P. But, notwithstanding this, we have always kept up our stock of principal actors, and have them ready to be brought forward upon any favourable emergency.

Mr. K. You may have done so; but we have for more than two centuries kept them in the back-ground; and I trust we shall ever continue to do so, till they become more wise and more moderate.

Mr. P. You now have the advantage, and you may plume yourselves upon it; but yet some beams of light have often shone upon us, and we are ever upon the watch, and ready to improve the opportunity.

Mr. K. I allow that your partisans are alert and watchful; and that security has sometimes lulled ours into a torpid slumber.

Mr. P. My friends are aware of this, and will not fail to avail themselves of your negligence and timidity.

Mr. K. But do not make yourselves too sure. In the hour of real danger my performers will all come forward; and though they are reluctant and unwilling to engage in hasty warfare, yet, when necessity calls them, they will take the most active part, and never shrink from the defence of truth and the maintenance of right.

Mr. P. But we *must* prevail in the long run, you may depend upon it.

Mr. K. How come you to think so, when we have enjoyed the property of the theatre for so long a period already?

Mr. P. No matter for that; we are sure to be right; and right must in the end succeed. And why should not

not my performers have their share in the emoluments as well as yours?

Mr. K. You are now come to the true source of complaint: But I cannot help thinking, you beg or claim principles, which you are unable to prove or support.

Mr. P. You may take my word for what I say, and my word is as good as a law.

Mr. K. You have often been mistaken before, and I see no reason to conclude that you may not be so again; nor is there any cause to suspect that you are more infallible now than you ever was, or in any respect materially improved.

Mr. P. 'Tis to no purpose to contend any farther; you must and shall submit; we are determined to persevere; we will not give up an inch to you, and such perseverance must conquer in the end. I have many engines at work, and all at fit opportunities shall be employed. —*Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.*

Mr. K. We confide in the goodness and justice of our cause, and are not afraid of your menaces.

Mr. P. If you do not fairly yield in this trial, we shall soon return to the attack; and at every step we gain new strength. Indeed, rather than be ultimately foiled in the attempt, we shall feel no reluctance in turning you out of your seat as chief manager, and the constitution of this fine building, which you so vainly boast of, may be tumbled about your ears." * * * * * *

Whether from the warmth of one of the combatants, or the apprehension of a sudden shock, or from any other cause, I found myself in a sort of commotion in my bed, and presently perceived myself to be broad awake.

Mr. Urban, *Trumpington, Apr.* 25.

DURING the last Session of Parliament, a bill was taken into the House of Commons by Mr. Lockhart, one of the Members for the City of Oxford, and passed the Legislature for the "registering and better securing Charitable Donations." Of the great use and necessity of this Act, nothing at this day need be urged, as you can scarcely have a Reader who has not seen the existence of abuses in some Charity. But, strange to say, no notice whatever has been taken of this Act by the Government. There are many instances in my own knowledge of large bequests, both of lands and money, belonging to parishes, in which every information would be supplied if it was known when, where, and to whom, such information should be delivered. The fact is, I believe, at present, that the existence of the Act is perfectly unknown to a very great majority of the persons who are to supply this most useful and necessary information. Would it not be right, nay is it not indispensable, that an extract of the principal heads of the Act should be circulated through every parish in the Kingdom? I have not the Act by me; but I believe also, that there are penalties attached to any disregard of the different clauses; when, depend on it, nine-tenths of the persons so liable have nothing but inspiration to assist them. I do not mean to say, that a great many of these people have not heard of Mr. Lockhart's Act. But how are they to get the precise information of the parts of it applicable to their own cases? Even if they were willing to go to the expence of Acts of Parliament, they are not always to be had, and certainly would not in the number they would be wanted. If some notice is not soon taken of this business, I shall trouble you with some material parts of the Act, for the benefit of your numerous Readers.

Yours, &c. W. S. S.

The Northumberland Household Book. *(Continued from Volume* LXXXI. *Part I.* p. 116.)

P. 243. *Alb.*] The Alb was an antient linen garment worn at the administration of the Communion, but differed from the Surplice in being made to fit the body close like a cassock, with close sleeves, and tied round the middle with a girdle or sash. It was sometimes embroidered with various colours, and adorned with fringes. See Wheatley on Common Prayer, p. 107.

P. 254. *Haunsmen.*] Haunsmen or Haushmen (more frequently written Henchmen or Henxmen) was the old English name for the pages so called from their standing at their Lord's Haunch or side. The Earl of Northumberland had three young gentlemen who attended him in this capacity, and are classed along with his Wards, &c. and next to his own sons.

P. 254.

P. 254. *Aumer.*] Aumer, *i. e.* Almoner. This sort of contraction is familiar in our language; so the Ambry in Westminster is corrupted from Almonary, Eleemosunary. It is not easy to account why the name of Under Almoner should be given to the servant who supplied the grooms of the chamber with wood, as at pp. 45, 255.

P. 254. *Pistoler.*] The Pistoler was the Clerk who read the Epistle; the Gospeller, or Priest who read the Gospel, is also mentioned.

P. 292. *Dormount Book.*] The "Dormount Book" and "Wering Book" were books wherein the accounts of the linen, and perhaps all other sorts of cloth, stuffs, &c. and wardrobe accounts were entered. The Wering Book probably contained entries of all such linen as was actually in *weur*—the Dormount Book, of such as was laid up, and not in present use. The Year, as to household affairs, ended at Michaelmas. Of this mode of computation a relique is still preserved in the custom of hiring servants at Michaelmas; as also the closing of most College accounts in our Universities at that time.

P. 302. *The Clark Avenar*] was the Clerk who kept accounts of the oats and corn used in the stables. One of the towers in the outer court at Alnwick Castle is still called the Avenar's Tower.

P. 302. *Broaches*] are spits: "a childe for the broches" was a boy to turn spits. To broche is to spit, to run through; hence the same verb is applied to a hogshead, or vessel of wine, as in p. 58. where it is ordered that vinegar be made of broken wines; and that when they are past drawing, and can be set no more "of broche" [*i. e.* a-broach] that then the "laggs" (or lees) be put in a vessel to make vinegar. In a secondary sense a Broach came to signify a lady's bodkin, and is so used by Shakspeare and other English writers of that day.

P. 310. *To ten of the clock* * *that my Lord goes to dinner.*] Ten o'clock continued to be the dining hour in the University of Cambridge in the reign of Edward VI. as appears from a very remarkable passage in a Sermon of Thomas Lever (who was afterwards appointed first master of Emanuel College) preached at Paul's Cross, 14th Dec. 1550. (small 8vo bl. l. sign. E 11.) Speaking of the University of Cambridge, he says, "There be dyuers ther whych ryse dayly betwixte foure and fyve, untyll syxe of the clocke in the mornynge, and from fyve untyll syxe of the clocke use common prayer wyth exhortacion of Gods worde in a common chappell, and from syxe untyll ten of the clocke use ever eyther pryuate studye or commune lectures. At ten of the clocke they goe to Dynner, whereas (whereat) they be contente wyth a penye pyece of byefe amongest iiii, havynge a few potage made of the brothe of the same byefe, with salte and otemele and nothynge els. After thys slender dynner they be eyther teachynge or learnynge untyll v of the clocke in the evenynge, when they haue a supper not muche better than theyr dynner. Immedyately after the wyche, they goe eyther to reasonynge in problemes, or unto some other studye, untyll it be nyne or tenne of the clocke, and these being wythoute fyre, are fayne to walke or runne up and downe halfe an houre to gette a heate on their feete when they goe to bedde."

About the middle of Elizabeth's reign the dining hour was somewhat later, though even then it was still kept up to ten o'clock in the Universities, where the established system is not so easily altered as in private families. "With us (says the Author of the Description of England prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle) the nobilitie and gentrie and students do ordinarilie go to dinner *at eleven* before noone, and to supper at five or between five and six at afternoone. The merchants dine and sup seldom before twelve at noone and six at night, especiallie in London. The husbandmen dine also at high noone, as they call it, and sup at seven or eight; but *out of tearme* in our Universities the *scholars dine at ten.*"

We have before seen, in note to p. 103. that eleven continued to be the dining hour among the nobility down to the middle of the 17th century. And yet one would imagine that so early an hour as either ten or eleven must have veryill suited the nobility and gentry at a time when they were so generally addicted to all kinds of rural sports, and made them so much the great business of their lives.

(To be continued.) W. S. S.

* The frequent use of this word in the Household Book shews that Clocks were then common.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, March* 15.

THE following list of the triumphant Navy of our renowned Elizabeth, is extracted from a MS book of her annual expence, civil and military, richly done up in vellum, and lettered on the back "..ate of England in the reign of Q. Eliz. .....*;" and, as it is extremely interesting to remark the contrast between that Navy, which then excited the enthusiasm of the Nation, and the Royal Navy of the present day, I have taken the liberty to subjoin a list of the latter, for the comparison of your numerous Readers. Their insertion in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine will give me much pleasure. R. R. BARNES.

"The Nomber and Names of the Q. Shipps.

"The figures on the left side sheweth the nomber of the shippes.

"The first place on the right hande sheweth the Tonnage of euery shipp.

"The second sheweth how many men eche of them is allowed in harborough to keepe them.

"The third sheweth the nomber of men that euery shipp is allowed when she is at sea in service.

"The fowerth place sheweth howe many of her men must be mariners.

"The fifth sheweth howe many of her men must be gonners.

"The sixte sheweth howe many of her men must be souldiers.

1.	The Triumph	1000	30	500	340	40	120
2.	The Elizabeth Jonas	900	30	500	340	40	120
3.	The Beare	900	30	500	340	40	120
4.	Du Mer L'Honneur	900	30	500	340	40	120
5.	The Victory	800	17	400	268	32	100
6.	The Arke Roiall	800	17	400	268	32	100
7.	The Mary Rose	600	12	250	150	30	70
8.	The Hope	600	12	250	150	30	70
9.	The Eliza Bonaduenture	600	12	250	150	30	70
10.	The Golden Hynde	500	12	250	150	30	70
11.	The Garland	500	12	250	150	30	70
12.	The Nonparielle	500	12	250	150	30	70
13.	The Defiannce	500	12	250	150	30	70
14.	The Vangard	500	12	250	150	30	70
15.	The Rainebowe	500	12	250	150	30	70
16.	The Dreadnought	400	10	200	140	20	40
17.	The Swiftsure	360	10	180	120	20	40
18.	The Antilopp	340	9	160	114	16	30
19.	The Swallowe	300	9	160	114	16	30
20.	The Foresight	300	9	160	114	16	30
21.	The Ayde	240	6	120	88	12	20
22.	The Quittaunce	160	6	100	76	12	12
23.	The Annswere	160	6	100	76	12	12
24.	The Crane	160	6	100	76	12	12
25.	The Vantage	160	6	100	76	12	12
26.	The Bull	160	6	100	76	12	12
27.	The Tyger	160	6	100	76	12	12
28.	The Tramontana	130	6	70	52	8	10
29.	The Scout	120	5	70	52	8	10
30.	The Acates	100	4	60	42	8	10
31.	The Popingay	100	3	60	42	8	10
32.	The George	80	3	24	20	4	0
33.	The Galley Bonaboglia	100	4	50	30	8	12
34.	The Charles	70	4	45	35	4	6
35.	The Moone	60	4	40	30	4	6
36.	The Spie	60	4	40	30	4	6
37.	The Aduyce	60	4	40	30	4	6
38.	The Merlion	40	4	35	27	4	4
39.	The Sunne	30	3	30	25	3	2
40.	The Cygnet	20	2	20	16	2	2
	Sixe Boates	0	6	180	174	0	0
	The Frigate	20	2	35	0	0	0
	The French Frigate	20	2	35	0	0	0
	The Gennet	200	2	0	0	0	0

* The remainder of the letters are illegible, and the title with several pages are lost.

A List of the Royal Navy on the 1st March, 1813.

At Sea, 75 ships of the line, 10 from 50 to 44 guns, 102 frigates, 69 sloops and yachts, 4 bombs and fire ships, 143 brigs, 30 cutters, 47 schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c. total 478. In port and fitting, 48 of the line, 7 from 50 to 44 guns, 42 frigates, 34 sloops, &c. 3 bombs, 56 brigs, 10 cutters, 17 schooners, &c. total 217. Guard ships, 5 of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 3 frigates, 5 sloops, &c. total 14. Hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 33 of the line, 3 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, 1 sloop, total 41. Ordinary and repairing for service, 71 of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns, 62 frigates, 38 sloops, &c. 4 bombs, &c. 12 brigs, 1 cutter, 3 schooners, total 203. Building, 27 of the line, 3 of 44 guns, 15 frigates, 6 sloops, 2 brigs, total 53. Grand total, 1,006. R.R.B.

Mr. Urban, *May* 2.

THE Authors of a work intituled "Horace in London," which is in almost every one's hands, have followed a partial fashion of the day (for it will be of no longer date) in condemning Lord Elgin's successful solicitude for the Fine Arts, and their growth in this country, in bringing home the Athenian Marbles. The underwritten is a Parody of their unwarrantable imitation of the 15th Ode, Book I. of Horace, which I shall feel obliged to you for giving a place in your useful Magazine*. I call it unwarrantable, because it is a wide deviation from Truth and Justice: not that I think it contains the real sentiments of its Authors upon that particular subject; because, from the tenour of their publications, they appear to be men of too much classical discernment to judge so unworthily of any endeavours (especially such patriotic ones) to elucidate Antiquity, and to substantiate a good taste in the Fine Arts; and I will further add, by the way, that I think their contributions for the amusement of the publick deserve well of the literary and classical world.

Allow me, Sir, here to say something in vindication of Lord Elgin's exertions.

It is quite easy to see that all this outcry against his Lordship's success derives solely from the disappointment of a few discontented Travellers, whose selfish gratification may have been curtailed, when they found the Grecian soil indeed, and the site of many antient buildings, but all dismantled of their former glories and once-boasted temples, and a vacuity instead, which left them to return to their friends without the envied, the exclusive distinction of seeing what "the many" might in vain wish to behold, but which now (alas for them!) all the world may see in London!—Such Travellers would have

"Sibi solis, excludi cæteros—"

they would shut out the Artist, the Literati, the men of Science, who, with equal taste and possibly more laudable views, have neither the leisure nor the means of visiting Greece; and as to the advancement or perfection of Science, such objects never enter into the *prospects* of the mere Tourists, and consequently never disturb or even accompany them in their Travels. What would be thought of a Traveller, who should rail at our great Manufacturers for marring the beauties of Nature, by running up those elegant lanthorn-like, but very useful buildings, yclep'd Cotton-mills, which deface the views about Matlock and the Banks of the Clyde? The humblest admirer of that majestic scenery must be shocked at such eyesores; but, if Trade and Commerce are not in all respects compatible with the Picturesque, I suppose the latter must give way; yet complaint upon this head would be about as reasonable, as censuring a man for having left nothing in Greece worth going to see, when he has taken the only security remaining for the preservation of what was ever most worth seeing there, for immortalizing the Art which produced those admired objects, and for enabling the publick to see them without any labour or expense. But then, to be sure, the sweating up to the Athenian Citadel, or to Cape Sunium, under a Levant Sun, has something more enterprising and more imposing than merely calling for a coach to go to the Museum, by which easy alternative such toils may be spared, and taste equally well gratified.

In short, Sir, the question is this: Who deserves best of the Country—the Tourist, or the Patriot? He, who after gratifying his own inclination to travel, reimburses himself in part upon the publick by a desultory account

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* See our Poetry, p. 465. Edit.

of his Tour, not now very interesting or very new; or the Patriot, who, after an immense expence, difficulties, and risk, has laid the foundation of a School in the Fine Arts, by which his country will be ennobled, and hundreds in future ages reap both emolument and fame. VERAX.

P. S.—If, in the Parody which I have sent, I should have succeeded but too happily in Mr. Bayes's ingenious Art of trans*prosing* the Beauties of the Imitation, I must still contend (and it is all I contend for) that the Parody comes much nearer to the truth.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

THE following Articles are from the fragment of a Manuscript Volume, or Common-place-book, of some person probably holding an official situation in the Household of Henry the Eighth.

" Md. yt ys agreyd by Compossissions that the fellowshyppe of the pulters shall s'ue the kyngs magestey wythe thes kynds of pultry stuffe folloyng, on the pryce as here after aperythe:

Swannes the pece, *vs.*
Crannes } the pece, iiij*s.*
Busterds
Storks
Hernesewys } the pece, xviij*d.*
Showelerds
Bytters
Pecokks old the pece, ij*s.*
Pechykks the pece, xiiij*d.*
Capons of gr. [growth] of the best the pece, xx*d.*
Capons good the pece, xiiij*d.*
Capons the pece, viij*d.*
Hennes of gr. the pece, vij*d.*
Brewes & Egrets the pece, xij*d.*
Gulles the pece, xij*d.*
Mewz the pece, vj*d.*
Grene Gesse from Ester tyll mydsomer ye pece, vij*d.*
Gesse grett from mydsomer tell shroftyde ye pece, viij*d.*
Goodwytt the pece, xij*d.*
Dotterells the dossen, iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Quayles the dosen, iiij*s.*
Sparrowes the dosen, iij*d.*
Pegyons the dosen, viij*d.*
Rabetts socars the dosen, xviij*d.*
Connys tell hallontyd the dosen, ij*s.*
Wynter conys from hallontyd tyll Shroftyd the dosen, ij*s.* vj*d.*
Mallards the dosen, iiij*s.*
Teelles the dosen, ij*s.*
Wegeons the dosen, iij*s.*
Wodcoks the dosen, iiij*s.*
Plovers grey the dosen, iij*s.*
Bastarde plovers the dosen, ij*s.* vj*d.*
Marles the dosen, xviij*d.*
Henne spyts the dosen, xviij*d.*
Larks the dosen, vj*d.*
Buntyngs the dosen, iiij*d.*
Greatte byrds the dosen, vjd.
Eggs from Ester to Myghelmas, xvj*d.*
Eggs from Myghelmas tyll Ester, xx*d.*
Butter swete from Ester to Hallontyd the pownde, ij*d.*
Butter swete from Hallontyd tell Ester the pownde, iij*d.*"

" [1536] Md. the xvjth day of Aprell the xxvijth yere of the reigne of kinge Henry the viij that John Wylkynson of Busshopgate strete in London, scourer of synks, hath couvenanted and bargayned wt. Edmunde Pekham, Coferer; Thomas Hatterlyf and Edwarde Weldon, clerks of the g'nclothe & William Thynne, clere, comptroller of the kings hon'able housholde; that he the saide John Wilkynson for the wags of xxvj*s.* viij*d.* and oon cote clothe, color red, of the price of v*s.* viij*d.* to be paied and geven vnto hym yerely, the saide wags to be to hym qrterly paid by even porcionz: shall scoure, clense and substancially make clene all and eu'y of the synks belonginge vnto the kechyns wtin any of the kyngs houses at Wyndesor, Rychemont, Hamptonco't, the More, Westm'. Grenewiche, & Eltham euery qu'ter of the yere oone tyme yerely, if that he so often shal be com'anded by any of the officers aboue mencyoned to do the same; and if he shall at any tyme refuse so to do, then he to haue his q'rter wags or more as the cace shall requyre, defaulted and taken away. In wittyness herof the saide John Wilkinson to this agreement hathe putte his m'ke the daye and yere aboue wrytten."

" Asysse of talwod, byllet, tysard and fagott.

Euery shyld of talwod in lenght iiij foote of assyse besyd the Carf.
Euery talshyld of on [one] in the mydes to be of gretnes xx ynches of assysse.
Euery talshyld of ij of gretnes in ye mydes xxvj ynches.
Euery talshyld of iiij xxxviij ynches of assyse.
Euery talshyld of v xliiij ynches.
And that no talshyld be made of any moo shyldes than v.
Euery bedd of fagotte to be in lenght iij foote and the bande contayne iij quarters of a yarde besyde the knotte.
And that no byllet be put to sale but syngle byllet, wythe owt any marke.
Euery Essex byllet conteyn in lenght iij footte, wt the carfe; in gretnes in mydes xv ynches."

" M'd. That the lorde meyor of the cetey of London for the tyme beyng, may and

and doth assise after what rate and pryce the Colyers bryng Colys to the said cetey than shall sele the same.

It. The said lorde mayor hath officers appoynted to se that eu'y Cole sake comyng to the Cetey be of lenght ij yerde and in brede iij q'rs of yerde; wt sake ought to holde yf it be well and truyly fylled viij bz.

It. If it be at eny tyme founde the said saks to be defectyue and not of suche contents as aboue said, the said officers may, and doth from tyme to tyme take the sake so fawte and kepe the same till a tyme apoynted for the bornyng of the same in the open market place.

It. There is a lawe that in eu'y warde w'in the Cety ther shall be a grate sake wt cont. viij bz, & ye p'ce of Colys to be set by my lorde mayer and the aldermen both wynter & somer as the case shall requere, and now at this present tyme ye p'ce ys at viij*d.* the quart' sessed and to be mesered."

"An order taken at the king's palice of Westm. wt the hiegh constable hedborowes and pety constables and other inhabito's dwellinge wtin the hondred of Roupley, for the well s'uinge of the king's highnes wt ther cariage as well in wynter as somr. & to be of suche nomber as herafter is specified; and in case they fawte of the same nombre, they ar well contented to byde therfore suche ponyshment as shalbe thought mete for there mysbehauyor don in this behalf.

Richard Swyster, on of the highe constables of Roupley honderte, hath these vilags vnder his rule:

	Somr.	Wynter.
Bexley	iiij.	ij.
North Cray	ij.	j.
Roupley	j.	j.
Sainte mary craye	iiij.	iiij.
Orpinton	ij.	ij.
Chesylhyrste	iiij.	iij.
Polliscraye	n.	n.
Fotyscraye	n.	n.

Will'm Cawsten, another of the highe constables of Roupley, hath these vilags vnder his rule:

Hethes	j.	j.
Farneborowe	j.	j.
Chellysfeld	ij.	ij.
Knokneold	j.	j.
Codihame	ij.	ij.
Downe	j.	j.
Kyston	n.	n.
Weste Whikham	j.	j.
	xxvj.	xxij."

If the above are of sufficient value for your Miscellany, I shall resume the subject at some future period.

There are earlier Almanacks mentioned in Herbert than the time of granting the Patent referred to in your last, p. 209, which were compiled by Anthony Ascham of York, Physician. The title of one for 1550, not registered in the "Typographical Antiquities," cannot be presumed to remain unknown to Mr. Dibdin, as it may be found at length in the Introduction to the Book of St. Alban's, p. 34.

Yours, &c. Eu. Hood.

Mr. Urban, *April* 8.

THE following List of Jews is supposed to preserve the names of the first settlers here of that nation. It was found among the MSS. of Mendes Da Costa, and marked by him as received from Dr. Chauncey. The Orthography shows it to have been made by some person of that persuasion, who had attained but a slight knowledge of the English language; and the hand-writing is certainly of about the middle of the 17th century. —Though the re-admission of the Jews was a matter largely discussed in the time of the Protector, their return did not take place until after the Restoration. In 1663 a Minister of the Portuguese Synagogue is said to have searched the registers, and not to have discovered more than twelve Jews resident in London.

"*The List of the Jewes:*

The widow Fendenadoes with her tow sonnes and tow seruants, Leadenhall strett.

Sinor Antony Desousa, Boshapgat street.

Sinor M'uell Rodregoes, Chrechurch laine.

Si nor Samuell Deuega, in Beues marks, great, Jeweller.

Sinor Antony Rodregus Robles, Ducks plate.

Sinor Josep } Deohnezous brothers } Duck plate.
Sinor Mihell }

Sinor Duart Henrycus.

Sinor Perera } Brothers at a plumers in Chreechurch.
Sinor Perear }

Sinor Dauid Gaby, at a Plumers in Chrechurch.

Three mor Jewes, Merchants, at the sam hous.

Sin. Deego Rodrego Aries, Fanchurchstreet

Sin. Dormedio and Sin. Soloman his sonne, St. tellens.

Sin. Soloman Franlkes, Fanchurh stret.

Sin. Manuel de Costa Berto. Ducks plate.

Sin. Docter Boyno, Phision to the Jewes, Ducks plate.

Sin. Steauen Rodregoes, near Algat.

Sin.

Sin. Fransco Gomes, St. Mary Acts.
Sin. Moses Eatees, Chreechurch Laine, a Jewesh Rubay.
Sin. Beniman Lewme, Chrech Laine.
Sin. Aron Gabey, Ducks plate.
Sin. Domingoes Deserga, Ducks plate.
Sin. Dauid Mier, Leaden Hall street.
Sin. Moediga, Clark of the senegoge.
Most of them haue wifes and saruants."

Mr. Lysons, in his account of Stepney, mentions Emanuel Mendes Da Costa, as buried at the old burial ground belonging to the Jews in Mile-end-road in 1791, and has also given the dates of burial of several other branches of his family. See *Environs of London*, vol. III. p. 478.

Yours, &c. J. H.

"Whatever private views and passions plead,
No cause can justify so black a deed."

Mr. Urban,

WHILST I was reading an old Volume of your Magazine *, from which I derived much amusement and instruction, the following passage attracted my attention: "Would not the most effectual method to prevent that barbarous custom (Duelling) be, to oblige both parties to take out a License; and in case of failure, to be liable to a considerable penalty,—perhaps 500*l.* or 1000*l.* besides abiding the usual consequences in case either fell?" Now, Mr. Urban, I admire this method amazingly; and I think it would be no bad plan, considering that many of the Taxes fall heavy upon the lower classes of Society, if Parliament would take it into consideration, and lay this or even some smaller Tax upon those fashionable and hot-headed gentry who think they preserve their honour by this accursed practice. It would be the means of comforting many a poor family, by unloading them of Taxes, and by placing the burden upon those who are better able to bear it. It would also preserve for a better use the *foolish* head of a duellist (for foolish he must be who can thus wish to die) and wash the little brains he possesses. What honour (for honour, it is said, they fight for) can that man have, who dares to rush into the presence of the Almighty uncalled, and appear before him unrequired? What glory can it add to the name of the survivor, to be guilty of the crime of Murder, bathed in the blood of a fellow-creature, merely to gratify his passion and his pride? Would it not be more to any man's credit to refuse a challenge?

"Naturamque sequi, patriæque impendere vitam, [mundo."
Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere

You will say, he will be set down for a coward: let me tell you, a man may refuse a challenge, not because he fears his fellow-creature, but because he fears the Almighty, and does not choose to hazard damnation for the sake of preserving the good opinion of those

"Who mock religion and despise their God."

"Non me tua fervida terrent
Dicta, ferox; Dî me terrent, et Jupiter hostis."

The rule, that every man who refuses a challenge is a coward, is of modern date. Pyrrhus, we read, challenged Antigonus to fight him for the kingdom of Macedon. Antigonus declined the challenge; yet the Antients have not branded Antigonus for a coward.

Lewis VI. of France challenged Henry I. of England to single combat. Henry laughed at the challenge. Yet nobody, even in *our times*, thinks him a coward.

I need say no more. I refer you to "Burgh's Political Disquisitions," vol. III. p. 119, &c.

As Duelling is become so very fashionable, some measures ought to be taken to abolish a practice so disgraceful to a civilized country. I think laying on a Tax would greatly enrich the public purse, and be of infinite service to our country during an expensive war. I submit the above suggestions to your attention, and remain,

Yours, &c. Philo-patriæ.

Mr. Urban, *May* 4.

THE great difficulty of obtaining Truth is obvious to every one, and it is universally lamented. The circumstances which induced some Writer (whose name I do not recollect) to discontinue an Historical work that he was writing, will exemplify the assertion *.

* For January 1801, p. 39.

* Seeing the commencement, progress, and conclusion of a quarrel in the street, which every one with whom he afterwards

How greatly indebted are we then to those, who, either by their pens or pencils, give us interesting information, that we can rely upon!

The havock, which ignorance of, or a contempt for, the Antiquities of this country, made among the fine specimens of Architecture and Sculpture, &c. in the times of reformation and fanaticism, I am sorry to say, still continues, to the disgrace of an enlightened age; for, to the destruction which was committed by "the man who was paid five shillings for defacing superstitious Epitaphs in 1645*," we may now add, that within a little time, part of the fine monumental brass of *Robert Braunche*, between his two wives, in the Church of St. Margaret at Lynn, was sold by a woman lately for five shillings, and consigned to the melting-pot. Another beautiful brass, in the same Church, over Attelath, is entirely destroyed. The fine brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, at Elsing in Norfolk, has experienced similar mutilations, and exhibits now very small remains of its original beauty. Fortunately, Mr. John Carter has given us fac-similes of these, in a tolerably perfect state. The fine memorial of Robert Braunche can no longer gratify the curious with the Peacock feast, which Mr. Ord has so well described in the "Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting." To that invaluable work we must now apply, for a just idea of those and many other relicks of antiquity, which have been entirely done away since Mr. Carter made his faithful Drawings of them.

As it is impossible, however, for that enthusiastic and indefatigable Recorder of our Antiquities to rescue every thing which is deserving notice from oblivion, it must give great pleasure to many besides myself, Sir, to look upon the fine aquatinta plates in Douglas's "Nænia Britannica;"—Sir Richard Colt Hoare's superb "Account of the Barrows, &c. in Wiltshire," illustrated by correct and finely-executed Prints;—The various fine things preserved by the pencil and burin of Hollar;—Mr. Gough's inestimable "Sepulchral Monuments," &c.;—The correct views of our Cathedrals, &c. by Mr. Buckler;—The equally faithful "Ornaments in the Cathedral at York," and "Views of Antient Buildings" in that City, by the late Mr. Halfpenny, many of which are now destroyed;—Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster," with his "62 additional Plates;"—The many beautiful Architectural remains in Mr. Britton's Works. To these might be added many more equally valuable; but I will conclude with mentioning the "Monumental Effigies," with details, drawn and etched by Mr. Stothard, junior, the Fourth Number of which is lately published.—Of this work, it is but justice to observe, that, if every thing relating to the Antiquities of this Country was as *faithfully* given, we should have less reason to lament the devastation committed by the Goths of the former or the present age; and considering them either as Illustrations of our History—as Portraits of those great Personages of whom we have no other authentic resemblances—as Specimens of the Arts in different periods from the Conquest to the Reformation, or as Lessons to inform the Historic Painter, and furnish him with correct ideas of Costume; they deserve the highest praise; and will, I hope, ensure him the encouragement and support they so justly deserve, especially from the Members of the Society of Antiquaries, whose duty it is to patronize such Artists, and to purchase such works.

That the partiality for such publications was never more general than at present, has been proved, in some degree, by the avidity with which all the copies, large and small, of the intended new Edition of the Monasticon were subscribed for.

That work was originally disgraced with some of the vilest misrepresentations of Cathedrals, &c. that ever were published. It will not be supposed that I include, in this observation, any of those which were *drawn* and *engraved* by the faithful and ingenious Hollar. The scarcity of good Artists at that time, and the want of purchasers, might then be pleaded in excuse for such trash. But, as the publishers

wards conversed respecting it, represented in a different way (though spectators of the transaction and as little interested in the event as himself), he is said, from that time, to have discontinued his History, despairing of the attainment of *truth*, which was the object that had induced him to undertake it.

* Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. VIII. p. 501. new Edition.

lishers of the present edition will not meet with either of these impediments, they have determined that this invaluable work shall be perfected in a manner *every* way equal to the high price which is set upon it, but particularly in *correct* and *well-engraved* illustrations.

Yours, &c. S. W.

LETTER LXXVI. ON PRISONS.

——— Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.
Durate et rebus vosmet servate secundis*.
VIRGIL.

A RETROSPECT of antecedent days, in a moral point of view, may bring to recollection scenes of prosperity or adversity; where the mind has not been elevated by the former, or depressed by the latter, but, fortified by the past, contemplates the future with hope and gratification.

In a pecuniary point, the motto, "perhaps the remembrance of these events may prove a source of future pleasure*," may be applicable to the circumstance of the many donations and legacies to this prison, some to a considerable amount, of which my valuable Correspondent observes, that the prison-books seldom bear a record, though of the several receipts and disbursements there seems to be a very accurate account*; and a due investigation of these donations and legacies might recall important objects, long forgotten, which might prove a source of future comfort to the prisoner.

The fees, which ought to be abolished, are very high, and, consequently, oppressive. There is at the same time ample reason to conclude, that the best effects would result, were a faithful record entered at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, agreable to the Act, of all Prison Charities.

Sambrook-court, J. C. LETTSOM.
April 27, 1813.

LUDGATE.

Gaoler, *John Teague*. Salary 100*l.* Fees, on entrance and discharge, 1*l.* 17*s.* besides 3*d.* per week to the keeper. Chaplain, Rev. *John Rose*; duty, prayers and sermon on Sundays; salary 50*l.* Surgeon, Mr. *Hodgson*; salary 100*l.* and 20*l.* for medicines to Ludgate, and the two Compters. Number of debtors, April 15th 1811, twenty-seven. Allowance, a loaf of bread, weight 20 ounces, every other day to each prisoner, and one pound of rice, three pounds of beef, and five pounds of potatoes weekly, to each.

REMARKS.—This Prison was formerly one of the Gates of the City of London, and then situated on Ludgate Hill, near the spot where the London Coffee-house now stands.

It is at present appropriated for the reception of debtors being freemen of London, clergymen, proctors, attornies, or such other persons as the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time think fit to be removed hither. It is believed to have had formerly the privilege of permitting prisoners to go out (with a keeper) for the purpose of calling upon their several creditors, to compromise their debts, or otherwise obtain their discharge. But that custom, whatever might have been its origin, was many years since discontinued, and cannot now be traced.

About 50 years ago, when old Ludgate (to which the table of fees and rules and orders for its government were adapted) was pulled down, the prisoners were removed to the London Workhouse, in Bishopsgate-street; a part whereof was fitted up for that purpose, and Ludgate prisoners continued to be received there until the year 1794; when they were removed to the present prison of Ludgate, adjoining to, and partly encircled by, the Compter in Giltspur-street.

Ludgate has one small yard, 25 feet by 10; containing a pump, which supplies spring water from a well in the Compter; another affording soft water from the river Thames; and a shed, under which is a bathing-tub. The yard leads to eight rooms; *viz.* the hall, fitted up with benches and tables, for the general accommodation of all the prisoners, as a sitting room in the day time, and until they usually retire to rest. It is the custom of this Gaol for the prisoners to have access to the yard at all times either by day or night. The hall has one fire-place, which is supplied by a subscription from the prisoners of six shillings at their entrance, and seven pence weekly afterwards, aided by charitable

* See the invaluable national Work on Prisons, by Mr. Neild, pp. 393, 394.

charitable donations, the surplus of which, after payment of certain salaries hereafter described, is divided quarterly among such prisoners as have been in custody one month before the same became due.

The next is a Long Room over the hall, which will conveniently contain six persons, as a bed-room. The room over the long room will contain two persons, exclusive of two little rooms partitioned from it for the use of the sick. There is a small room over the chapel (which is on the ground-floor), and this, together with another room over it on the second story, are convenient bed-rooms for three persons each. Here are also two closets, which are used as bed-rooms for one person each. Two other rooms are on the ground-floor, on the other side of the yard; one of which is the bed-room of the steward and secretary, and the other a chamber for three prisoners. The women's ward, over the steward's room, will contain three persons. There are fire-places in the rooms, to which two chaldrons of coals a year are given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

All prisoners here find their own beds and bedding, except one rug yearly to such as need it.

At Christmas every debtor receives one pound of beef, one pint of porter, and one loaf, value three half pence, or potatoes in lieu of it. On New-year's day, at Easter, and on some uncertain day after, the same gift is made by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who also occasionally give coals, according to their discretion. Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. M. P. on Christmas eve, gives eight pounds of beef, a half peck loaf, and a sack of coals to each prisoner, and the same to the turnkey.

There are also certain established donations, of bread and meat at stated periods, besides some private gifts. Money is likewise paid by several of the City companies, and others, for the release of debtors from this and other prisons, which is most frequently applied towards the discharge of such prisoners as cannot obtain the same without *undertaking to pay some further sum*, in addition to the money raised by such donations, and who are thereby prevented from availing themselves of the bounty of the honourable and benevolent Society for relief of Debtors, held in Craven-street in the Strand; of which description are the legacies of Mr. *Humble* (paid by the Leather-sellers' company, to the amount of eight pounds *per annum*), and others. The legacy of Lady *Rich* is usually applied in aid of the legacies of Mr. *Humble*, or any other benevolent donor, for the release of prisoners, at one moiety by each legacy: and if the sum of twenty-four pounds has not been advanced for such release, before the payment of Lady Rich's legacy, then the remainder is divided among those prisoners who were in gaol on the Christmas day preceding, and still remain in custody.

Benefactions to Ludgate Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Christmas quarter, ...	20	14	11
Lady day quarter	21	0	5
Midsummer quarter, ...	7	0	1
Michaelmas quarter, ...	6	11	4

There are many legacies to the poor debtors, in this and the other City prisons, see "*Neild's State of Prisons*," page 367 et passim, which from neglect, and difficulty in procuring the payment, clearly evince the necessity of the Act which passed in 1812, to register a memorial.

Some of the legacies are very considerable, and there ought to be a person to superintend them. It would be an act worthy the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to have an Inquiry instituted, and reported upon, how far the intentions of the respective donors have been fulfilled these very many years.

The accounts of receipts and disbursements of this prison are kept with neatness and accuracy by Mr. Teague, the keeper, who can give much useful information on the subject. I am, &c.

To Dr. Lettsom. JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

REFLECTING by accident on a sarcastic remark (I think of Voltaire) thatEtymologists, in tracing words by affinities of sound, pay no regard to the vowels, and very little to the consonants; it occurred to me that a connexion may be established by a few gradations, and all of them natural, between sounds the most dissimilar; as, for instance, that of the vowel *a* and the consonant *b*, as thus—1st The transition from *a* to *o* is

is quite easy; the word *swan* would have the same sound spelt with either vowel, and two sister dialects for the same word often interchange these vowels, as in the German *kalt*, and the English *cold*. 2. There is no greater difficulty in passing from *o* to *u*. Take the Italian word *Roma*, the first vowel of which in sound comes much nearer our long *u* than our *o*, the English words *onion*, *among*, *Cromwell*. 3. The transition from *u* to *w* requires no elucidation. 4. The sound of the German *w*, the English *wine* answering to the French *vin*, and the ordinary confusion for which the Cockney dialect is noted, will explain the transition from *w* to *v*. 5. And those who recollect that the Italian *Cavallo* is formed from the Latin *Caballus*, and who have observed, that the Spaniards, even in writing, frequently use the two letters almost promiscuously, will allow that *v* slides easily into *b*. The objection that Etymologists imagine connections between words of very dissimilar sound, stated generally, seems to me of no force, as against the truth of etymology; and I think it may be removed as against the certainty of it. For every class of persons speaking the same language, or rather the same dialect, has a peculiar system of using the organs of utterance, in consequence of which a word transplanted from one language to another, or used by the speakers of two dialects of the same language, undergoes a change, not casual, but which is to be accounted for, and might be predicted. As long, therefore, as the etymologist, in tracing a word from one language to another, shews no change of letters but such as is consistent with the system of utterance of the language or languages through which his word passes, the dissimilarity of the words at each end of his series furnishes no objection, in my mind, to his hypothesis. On the contrary, if the change, however slight, were not agreeable to those systems, it would induce me to deny the affinity. For instance, I should be little inclined to admit the change of the vowel *o* into the vowel *a*, between the Latin and Italian languages; on the contrary, between the German and the English, I should think it quite immaterial.

Again it may be observed, that the transitions of certain sounds are, under certain circumstances, perfectly natural and customary, which, under other circumstances, though in the same languages, would be exceedingly forced and improbable. For instance, there are circumstances in which the vowel *e* will pass into the consonant *b*, and others in which it will pass into the consonant *d*, so naturally, that the transition will be nearly imperceptible, and in quick pronunciation inevitable; thus, from numero comes nom*b*re, from tenero ten*d*re, from Cimmeria Cim*b*ri.—I do not advance these observations as original, but for the purpose of recommending the particular view on which they are founded, to the greater notice of Philologers and Etymologists, who have, I think, not attended to it sufficiently. Great lights might be derived from a consideration of the anatomy of the organs of utterance.

If you think proper to give these remarks a place in your Magazine, I will communicate some more, and more particular, which have occurred to me on this subject. PHILOLOGUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

I AM induced, from seeing that the Bill for better regulating the *Medical Practice* in the Kingdom has been withdrawn from Parliament for the present Session, in order to give it further consideration for the next, to notice what regulations were adopted in these matters in the City of Paris, when I resided there in the year 1783.

When a person was ill, no other than a *Physician* was called in, and his lawful fee (I mean for a man of eminence) was three livres for the first visit, and only two, *i. e.* 1s. 8*d.* for the second and subsequent ones; for which he wrote a prescription for the *Apothecaries*, who were the Venders and Compounders of Medicine, like the Chemists and Druggists here, but were not allowed, under a severe penalty, to give medical advice: by this means the middle man, such as is the Apothecary in this country, did not exist there; and in respect to *Midwifery*, it was almost entirely confined to female practitioners. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 26.

IF your Miscellany was designed for the sole purpose of detecting error

error in books fashionable for great name or for great price, that very circumstance would make it, in the way of reference, an indispensable article for all libraries. Often do we hear, "*a good story, 'faith, is it true?*" Whom have you known to laugh at, or enjoy, tales of malignity calculated as mere vehicles of political dispraise? I trust, no one.

The Editor of Earl Charlemont's Memoirs, 1810, has not thought proper to suppress an hearsay reproachful slander upon Capt. Wallis, long since deceased, and all his ship's company, as I believe—in a familiar letter from England to his Lordship: see pp. 110, 111.

It seems a story in the same work concerning Primate *Stone* and Lord *Drogheda*, will not appear in another edition: similar regard to real circumstances may expunge also the following words:

"When *Wallis* first anchored off the island (Otaheite), two natives came alongside of the ship (Dolphin) without fear or distrust, to barter their goods with our people. A man called the boat-keeper * * * attempted to get the things from them without payment. The savages resisted, and he struck one of them with the boat-hook, upon which they immediately paddled away. In the morning great numbers came in canoes of all sizes about the ship. They behaved, however, in the most peaceable manner, still offering to exchange their commodities for any thing that they could obtain from us. The same trick was played by attempting to take away their things by force. This enraged them, and they had come prepared to defend themselves with such weapons as they had; they immediately began to fling stones, one of which went into the cabin window. *Wallis*, on this, ordered that the guns, loaded with grape-shot, should be fired: this, you may imagine, immediately dispersed them. Some were drowned, many killed, and some few got on shore, where numbers of the natives were assembled. *Wallis* then ordered the great guns to be played, according to his phrase, upon them. This drove them off; when he still ordered the same pastime to be continued, in order to convince them, as he says, that our arms could reach them at such a distance. * * * * These particulars I had from a man who went the last voyage, and had them from the gunner of *Wallis's* ship. We have one of the natives here, who was wounded in that infernal massacre."

This tissue of falsities we find introduced to shew "that men may be much worse employed than by doing the dirtiest job that ever was undertaken by the lowest of our Clerk-ministers."

By the last word the Letter-writer means no less than the Government-officers of State, both in England and Ireland.

This curious letter has the date July 1774: therefore the native must have been *Omai*, brought to England in the Adventure, Capt. Furneaux, about the beginning of that summer.

It may happen, that some one of Capt. Wallis's officers is yet alive, although unknown by me; from whom a true statement, I should hope, will be forwarded to the Gentleman's Magazine; and that statement I beg you to reckon upon as differing from the particulars set forth, only so much as does the brightest Summer's noon from the darkest Winter's night.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. Urban, *Kensington, May* 1.

No one can be more sensible than yourself of the importance of correctness in printing, which, if ever it be essential, is more particularly so in books which treat on Theological Criticism. It is therefore not easy to express the surprise and concern which I have experienced, at the obvious want of this accuracy, in the last edition of that admirable and standard work of Campbell on the Gospels, printed at Edinburgh, in the year last passed.

That I may not appear to speak hastily, or to express myself with undue severity, I subjoin a list of Errata, which present themselves in the first 184 pages, or to the end of The Fourth Dissertation. I shall have credit with you, and I hope with your Readers, for being actuated by the sole motive of inducing greater attention to accuracy in subsequent editions.

Preface p. iv. l. 24. *i* omitted.
vii. for *proficency* r. *proficiency*.
xxiv. l. 22. dele *it*.
xxv. l. 7 from bottom, for *on* read *one*.
xxxi. l. 3 ditto, for *Copiests* r. *Copyists*.

P. 50. l. 8. insert *in.*
52. note for *Pocsii* r. *Poesi.*
55. l. 9. from bottom, for *somtimes* r. *sometimes.*
56. l. 4 ditto, for *Judiasm* r. *Judaism.*
57. l. 23. for *Mosiac* r. *Mosaic.*
66. l. 10. for *proved* r. *approved.*
69. l. 9. insert *time.*
l. 2 from bottom, for *oommon* r. *common.*
77. note, for *Pocsi* r. *Poesi.*
79. l. 19. for *receive* r. *received.*
86. l. 8. for *abediens* r. *obediens.*
94. l. 24. for *an imo* r. *animo.*
note, for Ηερι r. Περι.
106. l. 8. from bottom, for *than* r. *that.*
112. for *Bosseut* r. *Bossuet.*
l. 24. for *Sociniasm* r. *Socinianism.*
116. l. 11 from bottom, for *three* r. *there.*
118. l. 2. r. *in.*
120. l. 21. for *the* r. *be.*
136. l. 9. for *mmediate* r. *immediate.*
139. l. 4. insert *one.*
l. 9. for *concilitate* r. *conciliate.*
140. l. 3 from bottom, for *to* r. *by.*
142. l. 23. for *suscept* r. *suspect.*
145. l. 6 from bottom, for *mater* r. *master.*
155. l. 7. for *Galican* r. *Gallican.*
157. l. 20. dele *of.*
160. l. 23. dele *a.*
163. l. 12 from bottom, for δικαοσι r. δικαιος.
173. l. 8. from bottom, insert *I.*
177. l. 14. for Ηεριτεμειστθε r. περιτεμειστθε.
l. 1 from bottom, for *inhumane* r, *inhuman.*
178. l. 5. for καρδια συμων r. καρδιας υμων.
l. 14. for σκληροκαρδιος r. σκληροκαρδιος.
180. l. 6. for *st and* r. *stand.*
l. 2 from bottom, for *sacrifiee* r. *sacrifice.*

The other Errata in the remainder of this Volume, to the number of Ninety-four, shall be communicated next Month by

An Old Correspondent.

Imagination "gilds with varied rays
Those painted clouds which beautify
our days." Pope.

Mr. Urban, *Northiam, April* 2.

ALTHOUGH it is emphatically said by the Royal Preacher, that "Childhood and Youth are vanity," every object which presents to the mental eye a picture of those days, when they are long past, is extremely interesting, and, in particular, of that day at the end of the week which was always a half-holiday, and brought with it a respite or suspension, for another, to the irksome tasks of learning; for such they were to ourselves, to all who have accompanied and preceded us in life, and such they will continue to the present and every future generation, from being necessarily attended with some sort of coercion; for though instruction is attempted by many modern and ingenious devices to be reduced to an amusement, it never is, or will be, voluntarily resorted to as such; and though it has confessedly lost much of its former austerity, it cannot be dispensed, even by a parent, without some exertion of magisterial authority, nor imbibed by the pupil without some degree of reluctant application, arising from its actual difficulty.

My memory, though much impaired with respect to all later occurrences, retains, perhaps, as perfect a power of recollecting the minutest circumstances of early days as ever any one possessed; and it is frequently called forth by the most trivial causes. The various and ever-changing appearances of the sky will awaken the dormant images impressed upon the mind by the passing incidents of many a former day; to which I would apply these poetic lines of Pope, which I have prefixed to this paper, with the alteration of a word.

Imagination "gilds with varied rays
Those painted clouds which beautify
our days."

And for renewing the impression of any mournful or tender idea, the effect of a moonlight view is universally known. The smell of a rose, and the hum of bees, never fail to recall the quarter of an hour before church on Sundays in the summer, when we were sitting in the garden-parlour at my father's, silently waiting the signal of its being expired, that of his rising to take up his sermon from the table, and when so perfect a stillness prevailed, that the bees on a border of roses under the open window, and the tolling of the bell from St. Clement's* antient tower, were the only sounds that we heard or noticed. This subject is beautifully illustrated by Cowper in his poem of the Task, wherein he says,

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds; [pleas'd.
And as the mind is pitch'd, the ear is
Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touch'd within us, and the heart replies,

* At Sandwich in Kent.

How

How soft the music of those village bells,
With Nature's force it opens all the cells [heard
Where Memory sleeps. Wherever I have
A kindred melody, the scene recurs,
And with it all its pleasures and its pains.
Such comprehensive views the spirit takes,
That in a few short moments I retrace
The windings of my way through many years."

In a little journey from Canterbury to Sandwich on a *Saturday*, in April 1810, I had some fresh memorials of that favourite day continually arising before me. It is, I think, in that neighbourhood more than any other, a custom to set out the chairs and tables of the cottages at the door for cleaning. The continuance of this custom reminded me of the old Deal Coach with a red lining (about the year 1765), which, whenever we had been on a visit to my uncle at St. Stephen's (a village near Canterbury, of which he was the Vicar) was sure to bring us back upon that day, and to shew us on the road the same weekly proofs of notability and cleanliness in the forefathers, or rather the foremothers, of the present race of housewives. When I came to Ash, I turned out of the direct road, in order to go, by Brook-street, through some sweet retired lanes and hamlets that lead to Woodnesborough Hill or Mount (described in Hasted's History of Kent), which was the chosen spot of my most frequent rambles on *Saturday Afternoons;* and though the pleasure of them was sometimes interrupted by little childish quarrels with my companions, they made only a momentary impression, and were presently forgotten in the delight of gathering primroses and violets, the produce of the Spring, and the appropriate emblems of the gaiety and sweetness of that early period of life. At the same season of the year, and after so long an interval of time as had carried me from youth to age, I found myself precisely on the same spot, and surrounded by the same scenery; the face of the country remaining unchanged in all its well-remembered features. I ascended the hill with almost equal alertness as I had done at the age of 14, and beheld, apparently, the same flowers growing in profusion on its sides, and the same bloom in the adjacent orchards and gardens. At the distance of three miles was Knolton Grove (the seat of the late Sir Narborough Daeth, bart.), and at little more than the same distance, in another direction, was the Sea, and that famous channel or road for ships, called the Downs, where so many rendezvous, both on their departure to India and other distant countries, and arrival from thence. On the former occasion I knew it was the way by which my dear boy had passed at the same season eight years before; and from the happy intelligence then recently received, I had cause to hope for his return in a few more years, with every distinction that virtue, wealth, and honour can confer. And although it has proved one of those visionary joys with which the human mind is often suffered to deceive itself, the deception conspired to gratify the tenderest and happiest feelings of nature, both with regard to the living and the dead. And notwithstanding I was so soon awakened from that delightful dream to the painful realities of life, I can never regret having experienced those feelings; for they were not admitted without an admonitory whisper, which the fluctuating state of human affairs conveys to all but the young or inconsiderate mind, and were also intimately connected with the blissful anticipation of a future state, which the vicissitudes of time have no power to destroy.—But to pursue my journey: I went down through the street to Woodnesborough, to seek for that well-known *Cake-house*, where Charity, with all the children which the Painter had thought fit to give her, used to bestow her bounty of plumb-cakes; but, alas! the similitude of her ample person was no longer to be found, her dwelling had been taken down and rebuilt, and some memorial of her was hung up at the door; but her representative within afforded no such delicious entertainment for little rambling school-boys on *Saturday Afternoons*, nor to favour the renovation which the heart so fondly cherishes towards the end of life's weary journey,

"When they return once more to view
The scenes of early days."

I felt a little disappointed of my expected repast, but no mental or bodily weariness of the journey of life, or of the day. I was nearly arrived at my native place, and saw the setting

setting sun illuminated the windows of those habitations which were once the dwellings of the friends and companions of my childhood and early youth; the glow of its brightest evening rays was cast on that venerable fabrick I have before mentioned, which contains the awful chamber of mortality, wherein my dear departed parents have long slept. I was to pass their former residence *, my first home; but it was no more a home for me: I might, indeed, enter it again, but it could be only as "a guest that tarrieth for a day." I should no more find a beloved and revered Father, either in the study or the garden; or a tender indulgent Mother in the parlour, ready to listen with interest and pleasure to the exploits and adventures of *the afternoon;* which, however, were sometimes such as to call forth maternal reproof, or some needful caution for a future day. Time generally subdues or softens the remembrance of every unpleasant circumstance, while it gives to all the long-past amusements of childhood the renewed sensations of delight, and creates a similar hilarity to that which first attended them; although it may be followed by a mournful regret that they are gone.

"Not all the force of Manhood's active [sign'd;
might,
Nor the respect to reverend Age as-
Not Science shall extort that dear de-
light, [mind."
Which gay Delusion gave the tender
SHENSTONE.

The renovation of that dear delight, together with those pensive sentiments excited at the same time, were expressed in some elegiac lines thereon in your Magazine for June 1810, and dated the preceding April from the place in which they were written, after having quitted it more than 40 years, to commemorate the reception I met with from surviving friends, when the lapse of so long a period had greatly reduced the number, and created a warm and forcible attachment even to inanimate things, which Time had swept away.

"The inquiring eye, intent, explor'd
Each long-remember'd spot;
In vain some former object sought,
By all but me forgot."

Retrospection and prospective do certainly very often exhibit to the imagination a finer sky and fairer fields of vision than we ever did or shall behold on earth, either in the natural or moral system, at least for the continuance of more than a few hours; and whatever selections might be made of those bright points of time, or "painted clouds which beautify our days," I am inclined to think there are but few persons, above the age of thirty, who would wish to live again any one whole year of their past lives (exclusive of the painful consciousness of moral errors and infirmities) from a much earlier date, notwithstanding the gratification they may receive from recollecting particular passages. Life soon begins to be chequered with serious cares and sufferings, vexations and disquietudes, which are not to be supported or remembered without anguish; and this being universally the case, we are led by the order of Providence, as much as we are required by the Divine Laws, to enter on the pursuit, and place our ultimate hopes of permanent rest or happiness in a future state, where alone we are instructed and convinced it is ever to be found. The great and glorious Author of our being hath so formed the tender ties of nature, and all our social connections, as to afford us many actual and immediate comforts, when duly cherished and regarded, and also some which are derived from the remembrance of them long after they have ceased to exist; and as their dissolution in the course of time must deeply wound the heart, He hath appointed it to have a gradual but powerful influence in withdrawing our affections from every earthly object, as far as shall be requisite to fix them on Himself, and secure the attainment of our final destination to an eternity of heavenly bliss.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *L. Street, May* 1.

NOW that the fine weather approaches, I again find my young neighbours expressing their wishes for the return of Peace, that they may visit the Continent; and enjoying,

* The Parsonage-house of St. Peter's, of which, in its former state, there is a correct engraving, with an introductory paper, in Gent. Mag. for May and September 1801, vol. LXXI.

ing, by anticipation, the rapture they are to feel at sight of the natural and artificial beauties of France and Italy, the remains of antiquity, the rich landscapes, fruits ripening under genial skies, the joyous vintage, and Nature rejoicing in her full luxuriance, unchecked by frosts and cutting winds.

To some few of these desirers I can, now and then, venture to observe, that most of this delightful scenery may be viewed without quitting our own Island, and with less of danger and fatigue, and expence, both of time and money, than foreign travel requires.

I have seen some of the striking beauties of the Continent with genuine delight; but I am bold to say that most of them are equalled at home, and that our Island possesses some which France and Italy want, among which are the rich lasting verdure of our meadows and foliage, the living hedges inclosing our fields, and that truly picturesque object, so familiar, yet so peculiar to our own country, the GREEN LANE.

A blue unclouded sky is certainly beautiful; but its beauty is considerably lessened by its uniformity, by the effects of heat on every part of vegetation, by the crisped-up grass under foot, and the glare of light above.

The orange-trees, with their elegant savour, their buds, blossoms, and fruit, in uninterrupted succession; the vintage, so much the delight of the Poets in every age; are certainly fine: but let it be remembered that the orange-tree is commonly inaccessible from the rotten and mashed fruit, dropped ripe from the boughs; and as to the vintage, its gaiety is at least equalled by our own hop-harvest, with the addition of a most grateful flavour, perfect cleanness, and without the disgusting discoloration of the faces, feet, and clothing of the gatherers. He who has not, from some elevated copse, skirting a Herefordshire hop-ground, listened with delight to the *Poll-man's* song, deserves to indulge in vain his fanciful ideas of a French vintage.

The Poets have delighted to paint Bacchus drunk with the juice of the generous Vine, pressed into his cup, or his mouth, by Silenus and his other rioting attendants; but the Poets have always been permitted to take liberties with truth: one of our own has sung how much of our fertilization we owe to the salts contained in snow; yet Bacchus, although his observers might be sick, could not get drunk with the juice of the fresh grape, which has no intoxicating quality; and snow, whatever be its power of fructification, contains not a particle of salt.

The Campania of Rome, viewed from Castel Gandolpho, affords, doubtless (though I have not seen it), a noble prospect. Its ruined castles, palaces, aqueducts, tombs, recal the memory of antient times: but have we no similar beauties? Is not the view of the vales of *Ledbury* and *Eveshum* from the Malvern Hills fine? or that from the Look-out near Denbigh into the Vale of *Clwydd?* or that from the Tan y bwylch into the Vale of *Festiniog?* The Severn and the Usk are as fine rivers as the Tiber; and the Wye is more romanticly beautiful: and as to Ruins, those of the Castles and the Abbeys of the Wye, the Towy, and the Dee, are hardly in any country surpassed; and their History is, perhaps, as instructive as that of the remains of grandeur in Italy; at least it comes nearer to the bosom of an Englishman.

But who that considers the difference in the expence of time and money, to say nothing of danger, would sigh to view foreign beauties, and leave his own unseen! It would require three months and a hundred and fifty pounds for a single person to take the grand tour, if it were open; but North and South Wales may be seen in three weeks for twenty. The coach will take up the traveller in the evening in London, permit him to breakfast in Birmingham, sleep at Shrewsbury, and at six next morning will take him thence to Chirk in Denbighshire, at which village he may consider his tour to commence.

Through the vales of Llangollen, Clwydd, Conway, Bethgelert, Barmouth, Festiniog, every mile is full of beauties: rich meadows—fantastic rocks—tremendous mountains—waters dashing abrupt from grotesque precipices, or meandering along fertile vales—ruined castles—abbeys; and, if nothing can please him but what is *foreign*, he will find the language, man-

manners, and dress of the inhabitants, except in the inns, as completely foreign as those of France or Switzerland.

From Merionethshire he may run down, through South Wales, and return along the Vale of Glamorgan, or down the Usk or the Wye, through Gloucester or Bath, to his home: And then, when he shall have seen and explored the variety of beauties which this tour affords, and not till then, let him thirst for foreign views; and to enrich strangers with the money which would so materially benefit his countrymen, if spent among them.

As to the fatigue, or difficulty, or deprivations, to be suffered, they should intimidate only those who prefer a *grove of chimnies*, and the *shady side of Pall Mall*, to all other groves and shades: some labour and time are requisite to pass all hilly counties; but our roads are as good, and our inns better than those of the Continent. One or two men may choose their mode of travelling (I speak not of the profuse or voluptuous): If a lady be of the party, a low chair or gig can travel in all the great roads, or a Welch pony (which will bring half the cost on re-sale) will carry her safely the whole way, with her tea-kettle, drawing-book, and a small parcel hung at the saddle; and she will be kept in countenance by meeting many parties travelling in her own style. A plan of the intended rout may be laid down, but need not be rigidly adhered to, provided it be always remembered, that the greatest beauties are in the valleys, which generally intersect the higher and least interesting countries; and that for this reason the traveller may pass very near without seeing them.

I beg, Mr. Urban, that when the Continent shall be open, you will license no Englishman to go in search of foreign beauties, who shall not previously have seen those of his own country. I. P.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Norrisian Prize for the present year has been adjudged to the Rev. W. H. PARRY, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, for his Essay on "The Literary Beauties of the New Testament."

The INDEX to Mr. NICHOLS's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," making a *Seventh Volume*, is completed.

Speedily will be published,

A Third Volume of the new and much improved Edition of Mr. HUTCHINS'S "History of Dorsetshire," with copious Additions by Mr. GOUGH.

A new Edition, beautifully printed, of Sir JOHN CULLUM'S very excellent History of HAWSTED, in Suffolk.

A new Edition of PENNANT'S London.

Mr. HOBHOUSE'S Travels.

Rev. JAMES HALL'S "Tour through Ireland, particularly the Interior and least known parts."

A Statistical Chart of Europe: uniting all that is most interesting in the geography of that distinguished portion of the globe; and shewing, at one view, the territorial extent, the military strength, and the commercial importance of each state; by the Rev. THOMAS MYERS, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The Claustral Palace, or Memoirs of the Royal House of Denmark, founded on the Marriage Act of that State. By WALTER HONYWOOD YATE, Esq.

A Historical View of the Philippine Islands, with appropriate maps. Translated from the Spanish of MARTINEZ DE ZUNIGA, by JOHN MAVOR, jun. merchant.

The Miser married, a Novel. By Miss HUTTON.

Observations on the Design for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, as executed in the year 1812; accompanied by Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the same. Engraved on 18 plates, by BENJAMIN WYATT, F. S. A. Architect.

Outlines of Geology, with Observations on the Geology of England. By Mr. BAKEWELL.

CALVIN'S Institutes of Religion, newly translated by Mr. JOHN ALLEN, with a portrait.

Sermons, by the late Rev. RALPH HARRISON, of Manchester: in one volume.

Sermons, by Rev. WM. HAWTAYNE, rector of Estree, Herts.

The Excursions of Vigilius, designed to illustrate an important point of moral duty. By Mr. S. MORRELL, of Little Baddow.

Amusing Translations, from the French, in two volumes. By MARTHA LENNOX SHERWOOD, of Coombhays, near Honiton, Authoress of "Rural Imagery, a Collection of Poems," lately published.

An Edition of RAY'S Collection of English Proverbs, with such alterations as it is presumed will render the book more acceptable to general readers. By Mr. BELFOUR.

Tales for all Classes. By Mrs. OPIE.

Rustic Rhymes. By A Self-taught Rustic Poet in the Neighbourhood of Surfleet.

A Statement of Facts relative to the supposed Abstinence of ANNE MOORE, of Tutbury;

Tutbury; and a Narrative of the circumstances which led to the recent detection of the Imposture. By a Member of the Committee appointed for the Investigation of the Case.

An Italian Grammar, on the same plan as the Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Grammars published before, by C. LAISNE.

Preparing for Publication.

An Edition of the Select Writings of HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. in 6 vols. 8vo.

The late Rev. THOMAS ROBINSON's "Scripture Characters" in Twelve Monthly Parts.

Practical Discourses, expressly adapted to domestic use. By Rev. H. LACEY, of Salters Hall.

Meditations for Penitents, and for those engaged in the important duty of Self-examination. By Mr. BREWSTER, Author of the Meditations of a Recluse.

A Dissertation on the Seals and Trumpets of the Apocalypse and the prophetic period of 1260 years. By Mr. CUNNIGHAM.

Reflections on Materialism, Immaterialism, an Intermediate State, the Sleep of the Soul, the Resurrection of the Body, and a Future Life. By Mr. JOHN PLATTS.

A complete Refutation of Mr. D'OYLEY's Remarks on Sir W. DRUMMOND's *Œdipus Judaicus*: by VINDEX.

An Edition of Ælian's Tactics, from the Greek, accompanied with notes, observations, &c. and explanatory plates. By the Hon. Col. DILLON.

A scientific Description of the Rarities in the Hunterian Museum, now deposited at the College of Glasgow. By Capt. LASKEY.

An Essay on Geognosy. By Mr. LONGMIRE, of Troutbeck, near Kendal.

Translations from the elementary books of the East, in grammar, rhetoric, and logic, which three sciences will form a quarto volume. By Lieut. LOCKETT, Assistant Secretary in the College of Fort William.

A Series of Letters to a Young Schoolmaster, on the economy, arrangements, and discipline of Schools, the result of thirty years' experience. By Rev. SAMUEL CATLOW.

Elements of Musick in Verse, adapted to the Pianoforte, and calculated for juvenile study. By Mr. J. KELLY.

A new translation of Atala, or the Amours of two Savages in the Desert; by F. A. CHATEAUBRIAND, Author of "Travels in Greece," &c. with an English version of the Songs.

The Wanderings of Woe, a poem. By the Rev. Dr. Cox, master of Gainsborough school.

A Tour in Teesdale, including Rokeby and its Environs.

The Sketches Historical and Descriptive of the County of Lincoln, now publishing in monthly numbers, will contain the Ancient and Modern History of the following towns and villages; *viz.* Algarkirk, Boston, Burgh, Croyland, Donington, Gosberton, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Revesby, Spilsby, Spalding, Swineshead, West Deeping, &c.

Mr. BARRINGTON, the public-spirited Publisher of "Mr. REDHEAD YORKE's new edition of CAMPBELL's Lives of the Admirals," has lately given notice that (the progressive publication in volumes having been interrupted by the death of Mr. YORKE) he felt great anxiety to place the continuation of that celebrated Naval History in such hands as would, at all events, ensure to the publick, that there should be no diminution of whatever degree of merit might have been expected in the execution of the Work as originally proposed. Having now completed his arrangements for this object, he entertains a confident expectation, that his engagement to the publick will, on the whole, rather be exceeded than merely fulfilled. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, besides containing the Biography of eminent Seamen, as is professed by the title, comprehends, as is well known, a complete History of Naval Affairs. The two subjects are, therefore, in some measure distinct; and to accelerate to the utmost the future progress of the Work, the Publisher has placed them in the hands of different persons. The Historical part will be undertaken by Mr. FINLAISON, Keeper of the Records and Librarian to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The Biographical part will be executed by Mr. STEVENSON, Keeper of the Papers in the Treasury.—The character of these Gentlemen, for zeal, application, and literary attainments, as well as the ample means of information which they can command, will be sufficient pledges to the Subscribers and the publick, for the successful termination of an undertaking, commenced under such distinguished patronage.

An Edition of WAKEFIELD's Lucretius is printing at Glasgow, with the addition of a Table of the various Readings of five antient Editions in the Library of Earl SPENCER, including the Editio Princeps of FERRANDUS; also the MS marginal Annotations of BENTLEY, from his copy of Lucretius in the British Museum.

Dr. MONTUCCI is persevering in his engagements in Prussia, notwithstanding the War, and expects to complete his Chinese Dictionary in the summer of 1815. He has engraved 24,000 characters, and proceeded as far as letter K, in the course of five years.

51. *An*

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

51. *An Essay on National and Sepulchral Monuments; by* William Wood, of Cork-street, London. *4to, pp.* 22. Miller.

THIS is a public-spirited Treatise on a subject of very great national importance.

" From the most remote antiquity, until the present moment; from the savages of the Southern hemisphere, to the polished Nations of Europe; all mankind have agreed in erecting sepulchral monuments, to mark their admiration of the illustrious dead.

" Few circumstances in the history of our species are more honourable to human nature, than this grateful solicitude to record the sense of obligation; and no one so likely to aid the influence of Religion, and invigorate the efforts of Patriotism, as the prospective hope of gaining similar honours. This glowing expectation gives nerve to the Warrior's arm, and eloquence to the Senator's tongue; who thence regard death as the introduction to unceasing fame; and fairly trust that the memorials of their own meritorious deeds will revive that spark in the breasts of their posterity, which the gratitude of former ages excited in their own. A strong impression of this truth is now evident in the public mind; large subscriptions have been formed for the express purpose of realizing its wishes; and a Committee of Gentlemen, elevated as much by learning and science, as by the distinction of rank, have been appointed by the Government, to select from the designs which may be offered, and to superintend the completion of those which may be approved.....It is from a fervent wish," adds Mr Wood, " to aid this wise and meritorious feeling, that I offer the following remarks."

We will not anticipate the pleasure our Readers will receive from the perusal of these Remarks, any farther than to state, that the result of them is, the recommendation of grand national Pyramids, as " *Mausolea* for those bodies which shall have been animated by superior minds."

" The sculptured tomb may be a proper ornament of our churches, and the historical picture afford a suitable embellishment to our public halls; but their effects must be exceedingly limited, when compared with that general attention and incitement, which the gigantic column, or the massy pyramid, are so happily calculated to produce. .... If prodigious size, and peculiarity of construction, be attractive; and if perpetuity of fame be more grateful to an exalted mind, than the sudden and capricious vociferations of a mob; the Pyramids of Egypt will range themselves before the imagination; and a copy of those works, which were considered as of high antiquity even in the days of Herodotus, will be charged with the names of Nelson and Trafalgar, Stuart and Maida, for the purpose of conveying them to a period much more distant than the present experience of mankind would incline them to calculate: and in which, the columns, the temples, and the statues of intervening ages, will be prostrate under surrounding sands."

52. PORTUGAL. *A Poem. In Two Parts. By Lord* George Grenville. Longman *and Co. 8vo.*

THIS elegant publication, which has passed through two editions, is dedicated to Arthur Earl of Wellington; consequently, before the brilliant events had occurred that entitled that great Commander to still higher honours from his Prince and Country: a patron more appropriate for a Poem on Portugal could not have been selected, as we conclude all parties are by this period convinced that the Marquis has effectually wrested the dominion of that persecuted country from the grasp of France—the consequence of matured military skill, supported by unexampled bravery in the troops under his command.

Lord George informs his Readers, that the outline of " Portugal, a Poem," was suggested during an excursion upon the hills of Cintra on an evening of the autumn of 1810, where, he adds, many of the lines were written. The sublime effect produced by the last beams of the day spread over the extensive and beautiful prospect presented from those heights, was forcibly impressive, and well " calculated to produce the chain of feelings attempted to be described." One of the highest points of the Cintra mountains supports the convent of N. S. da Penha. The Tagus from this elevated region is viewed flowing to the Ocean, as if traced on a map, with Lisbon faintly seen on its bank, from which " the mind is naturally led to the contemplation of the great men to whom that

that city had once given birth, contrasted with that of the melancholy degeneracy which but too generally has become the characteristic of its richer inhabitants of the present day."

Lest the "educated sloth," referred to in the course of his lines, which has so long disgraced the Portuguese character, should be thought too severely commented upon, Lord George begs it may be remembered, "That it is to those who yet remain amidst the ease and unmanly dissipation of Lisbon, not to those who are bravely fighting their country's battles on the frontier, that these lines allude." No one, he hopes, more warmly applauded the resolution which prompted, nor more sanguinely anticipates the prosperous result to be expected from, the virtuous struggle of Portugal for her independence, than he does; and with this assurance, the noble Author thinks he may be allowed to feel acutely, when he observes "so gallant a spirit in some instances paralysed by the partial remains of a despotic government, a debased aristocracy, and a corrupt Church establishment."

"I cannot moreover (he continues) but consider it to be a position at once founded on reason, and confirmed by historical authority, that the principles which operate towards the establishing the national greatness of any State, must originate in its own national character, and that the causes which may have impaired the former can never be removed, but by previously restoring the purity, and re-animating the energies of the latter."

The sect of Sebastianists, of whom many yet remain in Portugal too religiously and earnestly fixed in the belief of his future re-appearance, caused the Author to allude to the latter circumstance in the commencement of the second part of the Poem. Situated as the country is at the present moment, "the unfolding of his divine mission, for the deliverance of his country from a foreign yoke, affords rather tempting matter for Episode." The chain of mountains which close the view to the Northward, extending towards the Estrella, caused the mind to contemplate the scene acting on the frontier at the period when the poem was commenced.

"And, from that partiality with which I trust (says his Lordship) an Englishman will never be ashamed to own that he turns to the scenes where the gallantry of his countrymen has been displayed, I have hazarded a few lines, in deviation from the immediate subject of the Poem, upon the action of Busaco."

Lord G. Grenville further informs his Readers, that the allusion, in the passage describing the night after the action, to the dead body of a French officer, is not an effusion of fancy, but real, and accompanied by recollections which he declares can never be effaced from his memory; and it is still less probable that the subject of the lines immediately succeeding should ever be forgotten by him, connected as it is with the memory of one whom he loved and honoured from his childhood.

"The short but meritorious military life of the late Lieutenant-colonel Talbot was an honour to his profession; and the gallant, but lamented, circumstances of his death will be ever held in the remembrance of his friends, as well as of the rest of his countrymen, as worthy a brave and good soldier."

Lastly, to close the scene, and adverting to the prospect from Cintra, his Lordship turns Westward, and, while "gazing on the setting sun," and as his eye rested on the Ocean, his mind was naturally directed homeward to England; then, contemplating the horrors witnessed in those countries invaded through the unprincipled ambition of France, he reflected with no small degree of pleasure on the real and comparative blessings enjoyed by his own. The conclusion of the Introduction does honour to the Author; and it is grateful to reflect, that the Government and People of Great Britain have acted on the principle recommended, throughout the present most tedious and sanguinary contest.

"Such a train of thoughts should not, however, produce feelings of selfishness, and still less of indifference for the sufferings of those nations which surround us. Virtue, and a lively sympathy for the miseries of others, can alone secure to ourselves independence, our happiness, and our national respectability, because they alone can render us worthy divine protection."

We proceed to give a brief abstract of the arguments of the two parts, that our Readers may be in possession of the subject as far as our limits will permit.

"Address

"Address to Portugal— enthusiasm for the cause should not prevent us from considering it in all its bearings, and the characters of its assertors, with reference to its worse as well as to its better properties —Description of the hills of Cintra, and scenery surrounding the convent—Reflections that the gloom of the cloister is not necessary to the performance of the duties of Religion; more exalted feelings perhaps excited towards the Divine Being by the display of his works in an extensive prospect—Address to an Atheist—Lisbon—Degraded state of the rich inhabitants; exhortation to them to emulate the conduct of their forefathers, illustrated by anecdotes of some antient Portuguese worthies—Origin of the spirit of maritime discovery among them.—A hope that a spark of such emulation may be yet partially rekindling in the breasts of their descendants of the present day.

"*Second Part*—Apostrophe; allusion to the re-appearance of King Sebastian —The theatre of war; Busaco; the battle, succeeding evening and night described; reflections on seeing the field of battle by moonlight, and the dead body of a French officer; allusion to the fate of a brave lamented friend, and address to his memory—The Ocean—England; feelings of joy damped by the losses caused by her present war; calamities of war not confined to the field of battle; the sufferings of a Portuguese family, and further allusion to the desolated nations of Europe—Invocation to Peace; when obtained with honour, the firmest pledge of national security, and the sole end of military exertion—Conclusion of the Poem."

There cannot be a stronger test of the energy of a Poet, than his success in delineating an airy or imaginary being: in this instance he is left to himself; his own genius and powers must support his flight; or he falls, to rise no more. Lord George Grenville has, we think, passed this test, and established his claim to a seat with the most honoured Bards of England, by the following introduction of King Sebastian:

"And who is he, who from the wide expanse [advance,
Of unseen distance moves? in proud
Agiant form he comes!--his forehead wears
The snowy ringlets of departed years,
Her Regal ermine o'er his shoulders spread, [head.—
The crown of Lusia decks his radiant
Your own Sebastian, from the realms afar
Of highest heaven, hath heard the sounds of war,
Indignant heard!—hath burst the tedious band [land,
That stay'd his footsteps from his native
His mighty mandate once again unfurl'd,
He wakes! the avenger of a prostrate world!
He moves companionless, no mortal force
Can 'bide the swiftness of the hero's course,—
Alone, exulting in his matchless power,
The radiant vision of a noontide hour:
Death in his right-hand sits, but the mild glow [brow."
Of hope and conquest light his kindling

Having invoked the antient and aëreal monarch, his Lordship presents us with the Hero on the Tagus in a manner truly sublime and poetical:

"And now, behold, on Tejo's bounding tide, [coursers pride;
Buoyant and brave, his milk-white
Foams the light wave beneath the unearthly tread [bed,
That stamps the bosom of his sparkling
Unbent beneath the form, his native stream [gleam,
Darts back with joy his armour's iron
The curling surges round their master play, [spray—
And kiss his footsteps with the rising
He comes, he comes, thy chief!—with courage high, [energy,
And new-raised spark of unquench'd
The warrior spirit see his country claim,
Herald and pledge of her reviving fame!"

We think the battles described by Homer equalled by the general outline we now quote of that of Busaco, making due allowance for the difference in the mode of fighting between the Greeks and modern Europeans:

"The fight's begun; in momentary blaze
Bright o'er the hills the volleying lightning plays,
Bursts the loud shell, the death-shots hiss around,
And the hoarse cannon adds its heavier sound,
Till wide the gathering clouds that rise between [scene;
Clothe in a thicker gloom the madd'ning
And as the billow's wild and angry crest
That swells in foam o'er ocean's lurid breast,
Through each dark line the curling volumes spread,
And hang their white wreaths o'er the column's head."

Manypassages interspersed throughout the Poem demonstrate that the Author is completely master of the pathetic. The moon-light scene of the

the field of battle, the dead officer, the tribute to the memory of Colonel Talbot, and the sufferings of the Portuguese, are forcible instances of his powers in this way. Indeed we estimate "Portugal" as one of our most valuable modern productions.

53. *The Works of Mrs.* Cowley, 3 *Vols.* 8*vo.* Wilkie *and* Robinson.

WE congratulate the publick on their acquisition of this collection of the late Mrs. Cowley's Works. The admirers of polite literature have long accorded high literary rank to her name: and it is not merely on account of her dramatic writings that this rank is due; for the volume of her Poetry, the third of this collection, shows her accompanied by the same bright Genius in her excursions with the Muse, as when composing "*The Runaway*," "*Who's the Dupe?*" "*Which is the Man?*" "*The Belle's Stratagem*," &c.

Her eleven Dramas, and other works that she published, are included in these Volumes. The whole have been collated with the Author's papers, and heightened in vivacity and effect by the improvements found in them. Many of the poetical pieces are now for the first time published; and, from the energy of mind and sprightliness of fancy that pervade them, well merit to be included in this collection.

Those that have been before published are not strictly within the sway of criticism; but, in passing, we point out the following passages in her Tragedies, they being less known than her Comedies.

The tortures of Conscience are thus described; vol. I. p. 210.

"I can't recede, yet to go on is Horror!
Ah! what a sea of crimes, one step from shore
Bears me away! Thou whirling eddy, Vice,
Touch but the outmost circle of thy ring,
Thy strong resistless current draws us in,
Torn from the shore, despairing, we look back, [lost!"
And, hurried on, are overwhelm'd and

Ambition; vol. II. p. 175-6.

"My spirit was not made for Peace!
The dark-hued raven loves not more the tempest [winds,
In which he sails, upborne by warring
Than I the tempest of contending states.
'Tis in such storms superior natures rise,
And seize on stations niggard Fate had grudged them.
.... All is anarchy, distress, and war!
And all shall so remain, till I have work'd
Through all these tempests for myself a day
With unextinguishable lustre bright!"

A Hero lingering with his wife; vol. II. p. 185:

"Hear th' impatient soldiery! Lead on!
I'll follow with an arrow's swiftness—spare, [did linger
One moment spare me!—Hector thus
In parley with Andromache, till caught
The spirit fit for Victory, then darted
Amidst his foes inspir'd by thought of her,
And wreak'd his vengeance through th' ensanguin'd field!"

We turn to the Volume of Poetry. "The Maid of Arragon" describes Spain when it endured from the Moors what it endures from the French in the present day. It includes the Siege of Saragossa; the coincidence, between what passed then and now, is most extraordinary. Amongst the Poems now first published is one, written shortly before Mrs. Cowley's decease, describing the political and religious consequences of the Emigration of the Royal Family of Portugal to South America. We catch the following lines; vol. III. p. 339:

"Seize, Bard inspir'd! the theme, and boldly show, [glow,
Whilst thy rapt mind is fill'd with pious
The hills where future holy fanes will stand, [land!
And fill with songs of praise the Christian
Altars, at which the sacrifice is prayer;
A creed, which stamps lost man Heaven's hallowed Heir.
To raise devotion to its noblest glow,
Grant ev'ry grandeur feeling can bestow.
The pealing organ, swelling to the wind,
Will all its stores of harmony unbind,
Whilst voices rich its diapasons aid,
In shades of matchless melody array'd.
And stranger musick to the Southern Pole
In vollied streams its airs sublime will roll!"

Imagination is thus described; p. 318, in a poem on Painting:

"Then give Imagination rein,
Nor any flight of her's restrain.
Imagination erst fulfill'd
The vast Creation the Almighty will'd!
Form'd from dim Chaos all we know,
The heav'nly heights, the deeps below,
Bade the swift Planets upwards spring,
And glide within the solar ring,
With worlds strew'd o'er the milky road,
And gave a Universe abode!"

Gothic Ruins are thus described, vol.

vol. III. p. 162, in a Poem to Lady Manners:

"Where the tott'ring Abbey lours,
Bid the fair-one, musing, rove,
Pine that Time's corrosive powers
Raze the haunts of Faith and Love!

Ponder on the mouldering wall,
Mark where toppled arches lie,
Tremble as the gray piles fall
As the Gothic wonders fly!

Let the ivy'd towers that swell
Cross the black and barren moor,
To the weeping Beauty tell
Days of Chivalry are o'er!

There no more, in Tourneys grand,
Break the lance shall steel-clad Knight,
Or there vaunt from foreign land
Rival charms of Lady bright!"

There is a Preface, including a Memoir of the Author; and there are Notes prefixed to the Plays and Poems throughout, connecting the whole into one work. The publishers have not only executed their office with the requisite care and diligence, but have certainly performed a very acceptable service to the cause of polite literature in general, and ensured that this Author's name will be added to the honourable list of those whose fame increases with the progress of time.

54. Coxe's *Memoirs of the* Bourbon *Kings of* Spain; *continued from p.* 234.

WE resume with pleasure the examination of these Memoirs. The war for the Spanish succession bears too strong a resemblance in its origin and nature to the present conflict, not to awaken the most lively interest in the mind of every man who has not yet learnt to look with indifference on the prospect of French domination, or the varied instances of French cupidity and ambition. The Historical Introduction, and several preliminary chapters, exhibit the intrigues by which Louis XIV. obtained the nomination of his grandson Philip V. to the Spanish crown, and the means employed to facilitate and secure his accession. They shew also the series of incroachments and provocations by which Austria, England, the United Provinces, and various other powers, were led to confederate against France, the rise of the war, and its extension from Italy into Germany and the Netherlands, and finally into the Peninsula itself. Mr. Coxe has taken particular pains in describing this latter part of the contest, as well as in delineating the characters, and tracing the conduct of the different agents employed by the French cabinet, to direct the measures of the youthful monarch, and render the resources and means of Spain subservient to the interests of France. Among these we have followed with peculiar pleasure the varied fortunes of the celebrated Princess Orsini, who acted as the counsellor and friend, we had almost said as the minister of Philip; and who, for a long and trying period, bore as important a part as any individual of her sex in the whole course of modern history.

In examining these transactions, it is curious to observe how little change has taken place in the national and private character of the Spaniards, while all around them has been marked by vicissitude, improvement, or deterioration. Then, as now, we find them distinguished for bravery, fortitude, zeal for their chosen monarch, and devotion to their country. Then, as now, we find them jealous of foreigners, improvident, divided among themselves, and less attentive to their most valuable interests, than to the suggestions of spleen, pique, or private ambition. With all their defects, however, and in every circumstance, they extort our esteem, sympathy, and admiration. At the most trying period of the war, when all but themselves had despaired of their cause, we are astonished to see them rally round the throne, lavish their property and their blood, and with an energy which nothing could withstand, repel the tide of invasion, and restore the sceptre of Castile to the hand from which it had been wrested. Two revolutions of this kind occur during the course of the war; but that of 1709, which may be said to have decided its fate, will be read with deep attention. We regret that we cannot give a place in our pages to this agreeable and animated portion of the narrative.

The events and negotiations which led to the conclusion of the war, next pass in review; beginning with the two negotiations at the Hague and Gertruydenberg, and concluding with the peace of Utrecht, which for so long a period formed the subject of controversy. In describing the latter transaction,

transaction, which has been so justly termed the indelible reproach of our policy, Mr. Coxe has displayed equal care and judgment. It is to be hoped that his observations will meet with due consideration at the present moment, when Providence appears to offer us a favourable opportunity to profit by a century of bitter experience, and remedy the errors of our forefathers.

The reduction of the Catalans, who had embraced the cause of an Austrian in opposition to the Bourbon Prince, was the last effort of the war in the Peninsula. It was the immediate consequence of the impolitic peace of Utrecht; and if any thing could heighten the honest indignation which an Englishman must naturally feel, on the retrospect of that transaction, it must be the affecting narrative of the fall of Barcelona. The determined bravery shewn by these people in defence of their antient constitution, is one of the noblest instances of exalted patriotism. Perhaps the defence of Barcelona, and the more recent instance of Saragossa, can scarcely find a parallel except in the Peninsula.

The æra which followed the Peace of Utrecht was one of the highest moment to Spain. The last honours and final disgrace of the Princess Orsini, the plans formed under her auspices; the character and conduct of Elizabeth Farnese, second Queen of Philip, and the Rise and Administrations of Alberoni and Ripperda, are represented by Mr. Coxe in a new and striking light. The administrations of Alberoni and Ripperda, in particular, are highly worthy of attention, not only for the spirit and truth with which they are described, but because they exhibit the origin and principles of the new political and commercial system, which the Spanish Court has since laboured to establish.

The following passage needs no apology for its introduction:

"According to the description of his contemporaries, Alberoni was of low stature, rather full than thin, plain in his features, and with a head too large in proportion to his height and size. But his look was peculiarly quick and piercing, and perfectly characteristic of his aspiring mind, though tempered with an expression of sweetness and dignity. His voice was flexible and melodious; and when he endeavoured to conciliate or persuade, assumed a tone and accent which gave irresistible force to his language. Though habituated to courts and camps; though accustomed to the intercourse of polished and lettered society; and though, on occasions which roused his lofty spirit, he assumed an air and tone of dignity becoming his high situation, yet he never lost the original coarseness of his manner, derived from his mean birth and early connexions.

"In the endowment of his mind, Nature seems to have lavished the gifts which she had withheld from his person. At once a scholar and a man of the world, he had equally profited by study and experience. Besides his classical acquirements, he possessed a vast fund of information in almost every branch of human knowledge; and his conversations and letters prove him scarcely less master of the French and Spanish, than of his native language. With intense and indefatigable application, he united great strength of memory, quickness of comprehension, and grace of expression; and a fertility of resource which extorts our admiration. He possessed the talent of insinuation in the highest degree, and a natural air of sincerity, frankness, and candour, which seldom failed of persuading when he wished to persuade, or of deceiving when it was his interest to deceive. He was irritable and impetuous; but he was so far master of passions highly dangerous to a negotiator, that in all his conversations, which are exactly detailed by the French and English envoys, we never discover, amidst the most vehement sallies, a single instance in which he was provoked to betray his purposes, or unveil his impenetrable secrecy, either by look or gesture. Temperate in his habits and mode of life, he made a boast, which is uncontradicted by his contemporaries, that, amidst the various avocations of his high station, he had strictly conformed to the decorum and duties of his ecclesiastical profession.

"Though gentle to inferiors, he was pertinacious, and impatient of contradiction, proud and overbearing with his equals and superiors, and scarcely deigned to curb his haughty spirit, even in the presence of his Sovereigns. By the confession, even of his friends, he possessed in a high degree that vindictive spirit which is attributed to his countrymen; and in a still higher, that dissimulation with which they are equally charged. His ambition was lofty and unbounded; but little scrupulous with regard to the means, provided he attained the end, he often debased the grandeur of his designs by the manner of their execution. In a word, he was one of

of those gigantic characters which form a compound of extraordinary qualities and extraordinary defects; born to rise in defiance of every obstacle; to change the fate of nations; and alike distinguished from the rest of mankind, in success and adversity, power and disgrace."

We cannot omit the contrast drawn between Alberoni and Ripperda.

"In reviewing the transitory administration of Ripperda, we naturally draw a comparison between him and his predecessor Alberoni. Both were men of abilities and extensive knowledge, and both the architects of their own fortune: Alberoni rising to power by the native energy of his character, Ripperda by dextrously availing himself of times and circumstances. One, however, seemed born to command; the other to figure in a secondary sphere. One always appeared superior to his situation, struck before he threatened, veiled his means and designs with a mysterious secrecy, which redoubled their effect, rose with new vigour from defeat; and for a time balanced the combined efforts of the great Powers of Europe by the vast resources of his mighty genius. The other was no less rash in his promises than defective in their performance; rendered his real power contemptible by vain menaces and empty vaunts; and degraded his person and office, by needless falsehoods, pitiful evasions, or alternate insolence and meanness. Both were equally impetuous and irritable; yet the hopes or apprehensions of Alberoni were never betrayed, even amidst the most violent ebullitions of his temper; while Ripperda discovered all the workings of his mind, by his looks and gestures, embarrassment and agitation. Finally, one was respected and dreaded in his retreat, the other despised even in the height of his authority.

"But, while we place Alberoni in a rank far superior, it would be unjust to withhold from Ripperda the merit of having suggested many useful schemes, which were executed by other ministers. He evidently projected most of the commercial regulations adopted by Alberoni; and the bare outline of the plans sketched in a preceding Chapter, will suffice to prove how greatly his successor Patino profited by his ideas and designs. Indeed Ripperda may be justly regarded as one of the principal authors of the new Commercial System, established by Spain since the commencement of the last century."

In narrating the administration of Alberoni and Ripperda, and the transactions intervening and subsequent, Mr. Coxe has satisfactorily developed the causes and effects of the changes in the political system in Europe, which gave rise to the treaties of Hanover and Vienna, the Quadruple Alliance, and the final arrangement at Seville. He has collaterally detailed the various attempts of Philip to obtain the eventual succession of France; his abdication and resumption of the Spanish crown, the war of the Polish succession, the establishment of a Spanish Prince in Naples; and the long discussion with England relative to the restoration of Gibraltar. The latter part of this period is also distinguished by the admininistration of Patino, whose character and conduct have been hitherto little known to the English reader.

The close of Philip's reign was marked by the war with England, relative to the commercial disputes derived from the intercourse with the American Colonies. To this portion of the History Mr. Coxe has given all the authenticity and interest which we naturally expect from the Biographer of Sir Robert Walpole, of whose administration it formed one of the most prominent events. The war which was afterwards superadded on the Continent, in consequence of the attempts of the Bourbon Princes to dismember the Austrian succession, is a judicious and agreeable portion of the History. The campaigns in Italy are delineated with peculiar animation and ability.

In proportion as we approach the present period, Mr. Coxe's work rises in importance and interest. The characters of Ferdinand and his Queen Barbara, and the views and conduct of his ministers Carvajal, Ensenada, and Wall, are described from the correspondence and papers of so vigilant and judicious an observer as the British minister Sir Benjamin Keene. This portion of the narrative comprises a period almost unknown, and is a valuable addition to the general mass of Historical information.

Ferdinand was gradually tending towards the antient policy of Spain towards England; but his death, and the assumption of the crown by his brother Charles, was followed by the revival of that systematic hostility against the trade and interests of England, which was the leading object of

Philip

Philip the Fifth. From the time that the Bourbon Princes became identified by the *family compact*, Mr. Coxe directs our attention to the transactions both of France and Spain, their various machinations against England, and their common plans of policy and aggression. He has here thrown much light on the characters and conduct of the two ministers Choiseul and Grimaldi; and on the various subjects of dispute which successively arose, particularly on the contest relative to the British settlements in the Bay of Mexico, the Manilla ransom, the occupation of Corsica, and the disputes between Spain and Portugal, relative to their colonies in America. He has also investigated various collateral transactions and events. Among these we distinguish the Rebellion in Spanish America, the celebrated tumult at Madrid, and the expulsion of the Jesuits. On these subjects, the reader will find much information which he may have sought in vain in other works.

The circumstances of the tumult at Madrid brought forward Daranda, under whose administration a more rapid change took place in the internal situation of Spain than at any preceding period since the time of Alberoni. The correspondence of our ministers at Madrid has enabled Mr. Coxe to present a brief but perspicuous and satisfactory statement of these regulations.

The resignations of Daranda and Grimaldi, and the nomination of Florida Blanca, bring us to the time when the Bourbon Courts had apparently matured and completed their system of hostility against this country, namely, the commencement of the American contest. In executing so difficult a task as the detail of recent events, Mr. Coxe displays undiminished ability and resources. With regard to these events, which from their nearness become proportionately interesting, the Reader will nowhere find higher and more complete gratification than in the last of these Volumes. The same remark may be applied to the account of the negotiation which closed this unfortunate conflict.

The latter Chapters comprise the internal and external affairs of Spain, subsequent to the Peace. The most prominent events are the rebellion of Tupacamara in America, the treaties with the Mahometan powers, the family and political connection with Portugal, and the progress of that system of internal policy which had been progressively extended and improved from the time of Alberoni to that of Daranda. The work concludes with a curious and valuable statement of the administration of Florida Blanca, drawn up by himself, for the satisfaction of his Sovereign; and a brief but correct account of the situation and resources of Spain at the death of Charles III.

In terminating our Review of this interesting publication, we shall only observe, that we have merely touched on the most distinguished characters, and most prominent events. For a great variety of inferior but amusing particulars, we muft refer to the book itself. As we have observed on former occasions, the style of Mr. Coxe is clear, correct, and flowing, and admirably adapted to the subjects on which he treats. His characters are well drawn, and grouped with the best effect, and the selection and arrangement of his materials peculiarly happy. The reader who has derived instruction or amusement from his former labours will certainly not rise dissatisfied from the perusal of the Volumes now before us.

55. *The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of* England; *with Notes upon the Epistles, Gospels, and Psalms by a Member of the Established Church: large 8vo. pp.* 482. Otridge.

THIS handsomely-printed Edition is illustrated, by no ordinary Writer, with Notes far beyond the fanciful ideas which many Visionaries have presumed to intrude on the publick. This very respectable Commentator, taking the sure word of Scripture for his guide, and weighing the several parts of it with the precision of a Judge, has thrown considerable light on the highly valued "Book of Common Prayer."

"There are few who attend Divine Service, who have not at times wished for explanation in the Epistles and Gospels, and to whom it would not have been acceptable to have been told by whom

vhom and on what occasion the different Psalms were written. To give ome little assistance in these particuars, to bring more generally into notice he completion of some of the Prophecies n the Old Testament and in the New, nd some of the other various means by which the truth and importance of Christianity is illustrated and proved; to point out some of the classical beauties of the Scriptures, and to exhibit a plan by which knowledge of this kind may be brought into general circulation; are the main objects of the present Work. It is not offered to the publick as any thing like a perfect performance: the Author is sensible it has many defects: but with a humble though anxious hope, that even in its present state (in these extraordinary times, when it is evident God's judgments are abroad upon the earth) it may do some good, he has thought it better to send it out into the world as it is, than to postpone its publication till he could work it up into a more improved form. That postponement, from other demands upon his time, might have been for years; and by submitting it at once to public inspection, and to the test of public criticism, he may perhaps receive such hints as may enable him hereafter to correct errors or remedy defects, or he may call forth the exertions of others who may be better qualified to do justice to the subject. To any one who has made Divinity his study, this work will present very little, if any thing, that he has not met with elsewhere; but to others, it may give (at least some little) assistance and information. There are many repetitions, because it was expected that, in some instances at least, the reading might be confined to what related to the service of the day. The Author has withheld his name, not from a wish improperly to conceal it, but because it is no part of his object to draw himself into notice, and because he would have the work estimated by its own merits, without reference to himself."

By "its own merits" if the work be judged, the sentence it will receive must certainly be that of very general approbation.

56. *A Statement of the Law of Tithes, on the following Heads: Agistment, Remarks on Mr.* Bearblock's *Pamphlet, Turnips, &c. Gardens, Moduses, as to Milk, Calves, and Foals. By* T. N. Parker, *Esq. A.M. 8vo. pp.* 36. Lackington *and Co.*

THE main points of the law of Agistment are comprised by Mr. Parker in the following propositions:

"No cattle, &c. of any denomination are liable to the Tithe of Agistment for their pasturage on edgrew and stubbles, nor when fed in the farm-yard and stalls. —No Tithe of Agistment is due for any cattle, &c. till they are sold out of the parish.—Cattle, &c. becoming profitable to the tithe-owner, as cows calving in the parish, horses and oxen ploughing, sheep giving lamb or wool, cattle, &c. slaughtered for the farmer's family, and even horses used for the saddle, or merely for pleasure, are thereby discharged from all antecedent Tithe of Agistment. —*Aftermath* (or a second mowing of a meadow in the same year) yields a *great* tithe, as *turnips* sown on a stubble yield a *small* tithe: these are exceptions to the general rule, that land should pay but one tithe in the same year. The want of distinguishing between the terms after*pasture* and after*math* has occasioned many mistakes, as the one yields a *great tithe*, and the other *no tithe* at all. —The whole claim, therefore, for Tithe of Agistment, is limited to cattle, &c. sold out of the parish, either before they have become profitable to the tithe-owner, or from the time when they ceased to be profitable to him: the fair demand is the tenth part of the value of their summering (or summerings if more than one year is to be accounted for) while on lands in the owner's occupation, or depasturing on his turnips or such like, if the turnips, &c. have not paid tithe in another way; with the exception of afterpasture and stubbles.—A farmer ought to pay the tithe-owner what he believes to be justly due to him for Tithe of Agistment; and if the tithe-owner be dissatisfied, he must either give evidence of the facts before a competent jurisdiction, or he must file a bill in equity, as the only means of bringing the farmer to account upon oath for what Tithes of Agistment are due."

On the article of Moduses, Mr. Parker observes,

"Their perfect security ought to be scrupulously guarded by the *regularity of the payments*, and the *certainty of the sums paid:* therefore the *payment of one penny or two-pence, instead of three halfpence*, should be peremptorily objected to by *landlords* as well as *tenants;* and if the acceptance of the money due under a *modus* be refused altogether, in such case written evidence ought to be preserved of its having been tendered sufficiently often, to keep in view the security of so valuable a privilege.—These *moduses,*

moduses, if preserved with due care, must remain perfectly *good*, the payments being small, or not too '*rank*,' and such as will always be presumed to have been the value of the tithes above 600 years ago; the reign of Richard I. having been fixed by 3 Edward I. c. 39, as the period of legal memory; but any *modus* or *custom* commencing since that time cannot be good in law, unless established by an act of parliament."

57. *The Local Militia Paymaster's Assistant; a concise Treatise on Local Militia Finance; shewing the Allowances granted to Local Militia Regiments; the Manner of drawing the same from the Agent General and other Departments; also the Method of making up Public Accompts, &c. &c. With an Appendix, containing copious Abstracts of all the Orders and Regulations now in Force. Carefully compiled, from Official Documents, by Lieutenant* Joseph Fowler, *Quarter Master*, East Northamptonshire *Local Militia. 8vo. pp.* 115. Egerton.

WE recommend this, as a very useful publication, to the attention of Local Militia Officers. It is entirely a new Work, and brought down to the Circular of March 11, 1813. The Author, we understand, has lately been appointed to the First Regiment of Foot.

58. *A Curious Piece of Penmanship, in the Various Hands, with Emblematical Ornaments; entitled, "The Crucifixion of our Saviour and the Two Thieves;" By* W. Edwards, *Master of the Academy*, Bond-street, Hinckley.

THIS neat and very ingenious production of the Pen is accompanied by the following explanation:

"The Letters I. N. R. I. are the initials of Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum. John xix. 19. and the Letters R. I. in reading the first line, make the first syllable of the word *Rivers*. The words at the head of, and down the middle cross, are those of our Saviour's bitter exclamation, Matt. xxvii. 46.—On the first of the small crosses is the Prayer of the Penitent Thief; Luke xxiii. 42. And on the other is the Hypothesis of the Infidel; Luke xxiii. 39.—By proceeding with the Words and Letters on the three respective crosses in the line as they stand, the whole will be so easily read that it is needless to elucidate it any further."

With respect to the Ornaments:

"The Dove descending is an emblem of Peace; and the angelic figure supporting the laurel over the middle, and extending to the top of the other two crosses, is emblematical of Victory. At the foot of the middle cross is a reclining Gravestone, on which are our Saviour's last words, and the setting Sun, inclosed with the Palm and Olive. At the foot of the Penitent's cross are the Old and New Testament, in the latter of which is pointed out the Chapter that contains the subject of this piece; which, with the words Fides Christiani, and the Oak branch from the head, and down the side of this cross, signify that he died in the strength of that faith. At the foot of the other cross are a Serpent and Chain, descriptive of Sin and its consequent misery, which, with the word Infidelitas and the Thistle going down the side of this cross, signify the horrors of Infidelity."

59. *The Pleasures of Human Life; a Poem: by* Anna Jane Vardill. *One Volume 4to.* Longman *and Co.*

THE Authoress has had the high honour of announcing to the publick, through her dedication to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the gracious patronage afforded to her by that illustrious Personage, which "fostered the first fruits of a very early age."

The Preface, which is short and to the purpose, sets forth the general pursuit through numberless systems of "The Pleasures of Human Life;" but their abode seems still undetermined, though we perceive their abundance and variety. Poets have displayed, in colours the most brilliant, their association with hope, friendship, and memory. "Philosophers annex them to every exercise of the faculties, to the presence of whatever is beautiful and graceful, and especially to social beneficence. Let us inquire by what system these pleasures are most successfully combined, and in what period of life they flourish. They are never distant when earnestly sought; and the humblest attempt to discover their source is an addition to their number."

The Poem is divided into Two Cantos. The Argument of the First consists of an Appeal to Nature for proofs of Pleasure's existence in every stage of human life, its abundance in childhood, and promises in youth; portrait of manhood and its pursuits; the return of the lover; the habitation of the miser; illusions of grandeur; sketch

sketch of friendship; the rewards of ambition; and the Epicurean system of pleasure, with its consequences.

The heads of the Second are as follows: The theory of pleasure deduced from natural and moral philosophy; the support afforded by Religion, the origin of Christian pleasures; instances of their duration; the examples of eminent philosophers and statesmen; the pleasures of conjugal affection, of science, and philanthropy, influenced by Religion; examples in poverty, persecution, sickness, and death. The consolations found at the grave of virtue, and the immortality and final dominion of pleasure.

We have been the more diffuse in giving the argument of the Poem, as it will enable our readers to perceive the moral object of the Authoress, whose grand aim has been to shew that the solid and lasting pleasures of human life consist in Virtue and Religion. We select the ensuing lines as highly poetical and happy:

" ——— but when Science show'rs
Her nectar'd gifts on youth's awak'ning flow'rs;
When thought ethereal to its God ascends,
As Heav'n exhales the precious dew it lends; [of age,
While Wisdom, beaming thro' the clouds
Illumes the treasures of her sacred page,
And, like the mild Morn, gilding earthly night, [light;
Pours from the Sun of Truth reflected
Then Man to Pleasure's fount exulting springs,
While Angels smile, and wave their silver wings."

We think ourselves justified in saying we never met with a stronger or more beautiful recommendation of the pursuit of Knowledge than the above; and the concluding lines of the Poem confirm, in pleasing strains, the truth of what we have previously advanced as to the aim and tendency of the work, which terminates with a few pages of notes:

" Pleasure! in Fancy's eye serenely clear,
Life's bright horizon, ever new and near,
Whene'er we gaze, thy canopy ascends;
Where'er we tread, thy ample round extends! [ray
But fairest, widest, when the sov'reign
Of sun-bright Reason wins its equal way;
When soft and clear, unvex'd by ruffian gales,
The pure cœrulean tint of Love prevails:
Then if a cloud the bright expanse invades, [shades!
It teems with blessings for the earth it
Not when gay Childhood's morning vapour plays, [blaze;
Or fierce Ambition spreads its noontide
Or, big with storms and death, the sullen cloud
Of Vice advancing, rolls its sable shroud;
These, these, shall pass away!—while pure and bright
Religion triumphs in eternal light,
Till the thin shades of brief existence fall,
And Pleasure's cloudless Heav'n encircles all."

60. Euripidis Hippolytus *Coronifer. Ad fidem Manuscriptorum ac veterum Editionum emendavit, et Annotationibus instruxit*, Jacobus Henricus Monk, *A. M. S. S.* Trin. Coll. *Soc. et* Græcarum *Literarum apud* Cantab. *Professor Regius.* Cantab. *Typis ac Sumptibus Academicis excudit* J. Smith. *Veneunt* Londini *apud* Payne *et* Mauman, *et* Cantab. *apud* Deighton. 8*vo. pp.* 176.

DR. Joseph Warton, in his elegant, sensible, and very entertaining "*Common-place-book on Pope*," (as it was somewhat harshly named in the "Pursuits of Literature") complains of the strange neglect of the Greek Tragedians, which was then imputable to the first scholars of this country. Heavy as was this accusation, no one, we believe, could be found to deny its validity. Yet, within fifty seven years from the date of the first edition of the Doctor's Essay, such a revolution has been effected in the taste of the Classical world in England, that an ingenious young scholar (Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, in his "*Classical Recreations*, vol. I.") has charged the Republick of Letters with bestowing an almost exclusive attention on the relicks of the Athenian buskin.—We do not mean to range ourselves under the banners of Mr. Barker. But, though we do not hesitate to pronounce the writings of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, especially the two latter, amongst the most useful and delightful remains of antient poetry, we will fairly admit that there is *some* ground for the rebuke of the Classical *Recreator*.

It is not a sufficient cause to assign for the increased popularity of the Tragedians, that the number of Greek and Latin scholars (taking the word in its fullest extent) is greatly augmented in the last half century: for, though we firmly believe, and rejoice

to

to believe, that many more of our gentlemen are able to cull, or, at least, to admire the flowers of antient literature now, than fifty, or forty years ago, yet this is obviously a very inadequate solution of the phænomenon which we were considering. It cannot account for the disproportionate degree of favour obtained by one particular class of writers; and those, though often the most pleasing, yet as often the most difficult, even to the practised scholar. But the truth is, that, however much the benefits of literature be diffused over the mass of *readers for amusement*, it is not from these readers that the literary character of the age will take its tone. Rather will *they* follow the dictates of the smaller but more judicious band of *readers by profession*, if we may be allowed so to term the genuine scholars who are to be found in abundance in every College of our Universities,—and in the Metropolis; and who are scattered, with no sparing hand, amongst our country parishes. Real merit is the sure and only guide to their approbation; and as every writer is eager to obtain it, he will follow some path which he finds has already led thither. To strike out a new road to fame, is the work of superior genius; but, as this is arduous in proportion to the glory that awaits it, it is one of the best proofs of a sound judgment to pursue the course which some mighty leader in the chace has had strength to open. Let it not be supposed that we would confine the energies of genius. Fortunately the attempt would be as desperate as cruel. But, eager as we are to urge the youthful mind to soar above its competitors, we must take leave to remark, that the Critick or the Philosopher, who is unequal to the foundation, may yet, with honour and advantage, follow or improve the plan of his master-builder *.

Our readers will have anticipated us in the result of our desultory investigation. It is, indeed, to Richard Porson that we ascribe the honour of bestowing popularity on those writings that have the best claim to the boon: and when we reflect on the wonderful powers and most successful exertions of our lamented Critick, can we be surprised if he has done this, and more than this? For he who adorned whatever he attempted, "nihil quod tetigit nón ornavit," and, drawing from the redundant and fertile sources of his genius and erudition, irrigated the most barren topicks into luxuriance; and, whilst the ordinary exercise of his mental powers was productive of wonders, treated subjects the most abstruse with a dignified and simple clearness which made all appear easy and familiar; *he* could not fail to be the "Cynosure" of every classical adventurer.

But, whilst we withhold not our mingled tribute of applause and regret at the untimely tomb of the *late* Professor (το γαρ γερας ἐστι θανοντων) we must not forget what is due to his sensible, learned, and modest successor, —Mr. Monk. We will not offend this gentleman's *Porsonianism*, nor, what we esteem still higher, our own regard for Truth, by saying that he will ever be set in comparison with his Master. But rising, as we do, pleased and improved from the perusal of his Volume, we cannot but express our honest hope that the day may be far distant when we may speak of him as we think, without shocking that modesty which in him, and in every other estimable character, is the concomitant of sense and attainments.

Still there are points on which we do not hesitate to differ from the learned Editor; but these are vastly outweighed by others of a contrary description. The usual method, however, and the best, of examining a work of this kind, is to accompany the Critick in his progress, noting, as we pass, the few points on which we differ, and some of the very many on which we have the satisfaction to agree.

To give our readers a general view of the scope of the work, we select a few passages from the Preface, making no apology to them or Mr. Monk for taking detached sentences in the order which seems most suitable for this purpose. Could we transcribe the whole, our readers would be in possession of a piece of faultless, indeed polished, Latinity. What the Professor

* Εν παροδῳ, let us hint to Mr. Barker that the best method he can pursue for correcting the taste of the day, is to apply to some new vein in the classical mine, those talents which he seems inclined to employ in the less brilliant duty of criticising Critics.

Professor says in this language is said always with accuracy, often with elegance; but we see nothing in his style superior to what we have a right to expect in an *English* Scholar; and, on the whole, it is rather too much studied. But, perhaps, the excellence of Porson has made us fastidious.

"Scias," says the Professor, Pref. p. ix. "me *ingenuæ* juventutis commodis potissimum studuisse." [Why this needless epithet?] "Primum, operam dedi, ut hæc Tragœdia, ex optimis auctoritatibus emendata, purior quam in prioribus editionibus prodiret: deinde quicquid in verbis ac sententiis difficile esset aut reconditum, id conatus sum explicare, et exemplis à Græcâ Poesi, maximeque Euripideâ, petitis, illustrare. ..... In textu recensendo, nullum superiorum editorum per omnia secutus sum; è varietatibus lectionum apud Codices Manuscriptos, à Musgravio, Brunckio, et aliis collatos, veteresque editiones Lascaris et Aldi, quas ipse diligenter contuli, Poetæ verba probabiliter eruenda esse duxi. Huc accedebant permulta veterum scriptorum loca, qui è nostrâ Tragœdiâ hinc illinc verba laudaverant." p. v.—"Codicum lectiones, præter paucas è maxime vitiosis, in annotationibus meis indicantur..... Textus ex merâ conjecturâ non nisi perpaucis in locis mutatus est." p. vi.—"In choricis versibus .. distribuendis .. operam dedi, ut quæ metrorum genera Tragicis frequentata sint, ea, quantum fieri licuit repræsentarem; et ut singula cantica è versibus constarent, quos libenter ab iis conjunctos esse viderim..... De iis quæ novata sunt in notis admonui, observationes etiam nonnullas huc spectantes in gratiam tironum intertexui." p. vii.—"Quod ad interpretandi et illustrandi munus attinet, difficilium et rariorum locutionum explicationes è veteribus Grammaticis haustas subjecimus." ibid.

The Professor also tells us, that the Master and Seniors of his learned and illustrious College have allowed to him, as they did to Mr. Blomfield, the examination of Porson's MSS.; that the whole scene from v. 176 to v. 266, is printed from Porson's correction, which we afterwards find, from his note on the place, was communicated to him by his friend Mr. Dobree of the same College. He returns his thanks also to Mr. Blomfield for some Notes; and, v. 1288, makes a proper and handsome acknowledgment to Mr. Hole, also Fellow of Trinity, for some emendations of Gilbert Wakefield's. We do not remember that he speaks of any other assistance in his task, the execution of which we shall in a future number proceed to examine.

61. *A Description of more than Three Hundred Animals, including Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects, forming a Compendium of Natural History, confirmed by actual and personal Observations, with original Remarks, and interesting Quotations from antient and modern Authors. To which is subjoined a new and curious Appendix, upon Allegorical and Fabulous Animals. The whole illustrated by elegant and appropriate Figures, copied from Nature, and engraved on Wood with Taste and Accuracy. A new Edition, carefully revised, corrected, and considerably augmented by* A. D. M'Quin, *H. F. S. A. pp.* 364. Crosby *and Co.*

IN the introduction to this interesting Work, the Author has very judiciously observed, that the first step towards wisdom is the study of the works of the Creator—the spectacle which Nature offers to our astonished eyes can never fail inspiring a sensible mind with love for the Author of all good; and no man can ever deny that he only is truly wise who loves God as he ought.

Natural History has of late years gained considerable ground upon the mind of Man, and all publications on that subject have met with a very favourable reception from Readers of all classes. Two objections had long stood in the way against the study of Nature; the first was, that works of that description were generally too voluminous to peruse, and consequently too expensive to buy; and, secondly, that they were not always fit to be placed in the hands of youth of either sex, on account of several discussions which were very exceptionable. The book under our eyes partakes of neither of these inconveniencies; it seems to have been written by a man who, to the greatest regard for morality and religion, unites the desire and power of instructing and amusing at the same time; nor is it either expensive or bulky. The Author has added a very curious appendix upon fabulous animals; and more than three hundred wood-cuts, very neatly executed, add considerably to the value of the performance. It is calculated for Seminaries, private families, and individual use. The style of the Writer is elegant, and appropriate to the different

different subjects which he describes, as may be seen by the following quotations:

" THE PEACOCK,

——————— whose gay train
Adorns him, colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes.'

Milton's Paradise Lost, B. VI.

" Astonished at the unparalleled beauty of this bird, the Antients could not help indulging their lively and creative fancy, in accounting for the magnificence of his plumage. They made him the favourite of imperial Juno, sister and wife to Jupiter, and not less than the hundred eyes of Argus were pulled out to ornament his tail. Indeed there is scarcely any thing in nature that can vie with the transcendant lustre of the Peacock's feathers. The changing glory of his neck eclipses the deep azure of ultramarine; and, at the least evolution, it assumes the green tint of the emerald and the purple hue of the amethyst. His head, which is small and finely shaped, offers several curious stripes of white and black round the eyes, and is surmounted by an elegant *panache*, or tuft of feathers, each of which is composed of a slender stem and a small flower at the top. Displayed with conscious pride, for the purpose of expressing his love to his female, and exposed under a variety of angles to the reflections of versatile light, the broad and variegated discus of his tail, of which the neck, head, and breast of the bird become the centre, claims our well-merited admiration. By an extraordinary mixture of the brightest colours, it displays at once the richness of gold, and the paler tints of silver, fringed with bronze-coloured edges, and surrounding eye-like spots of dark brown and sapphire. It is supposed that this bird is conscious of his incomparable beauty, and sensible to the voice of praise. The female does not share these great honours with the cock, and is generally of a light brown. It has been said that both are ashamed of the hoarseness of their voice and ill-shapedness of their feet; and indeed they may, for here we ought again to acknowledge the great system of equity and compensation which pervades the whole of Nature. The loud screamings of the Peacock are worse than the harsh croakings of the Raven, and a sure prognostic for bad weather; and his feet, more clumsy than those of the Turkey, make a sad contrast with the elegance of the rest. The spreading of the tail, the swelling of the throat, neck, and breast, and the puffing noise which they emit at certain times, are proofs that the Turkey and the Peacock stand nearly allied in the family chain of animated beings.—There is a species of Peacocks, now not uncommon in gentlemen's parks and pleasure-grounds, which are of the brightest unmixed white. They participate, with the other breed, the elegance of shape in the head and body, and the widely spreading tail; but they look as a degenerated branch of the family, which the coldness of our Northern climate has deprived, by degrees, of its native splendour.—The Peacock's food is like that of the common cock and hen; and the female hatches her young to the number of five or six, with great attention and patience, while the male, in full rotation and gaudy display, sheds around her nest the glowing radiance of his train. The flesh of the Peacock was antiently a princely dish, and the whole bird used to be served on the table with the feathers of the neck and tail preserved; but few people could now relish such food, as it is much coarser than the flesh of the Turkey. The Italians have given this laconic description of the Peacock: 'He has the plumage of an angel, the voice of a devil, and the stomach of a thief.' Let us observe that this bird may be a true moral emblem of those who, with most alluring outward qualities, do not possess the much more valuable ones of the heart and mind, for the Peacock is both cruel and stupid. We have seen instances of the Peahen tossing up her chicks with unnatural barbarity, till they were dead; and out of the several ones which she hatches, she seldom rears more than one or two.—The Latin name *Pavo* originates from the clang *Pea-hoo*, which they repeat in rainy weather."

" THE NIGHTINGALE

" Has little to boast, if we consider his plumage, which is of a pale tawny colour on the head and back, dashed with a little shade of olive; the breast and upper part of the belly incline to a grayish tint; and the lower part of the belly is almost white; the exterior web of the quill-feathers are of reddish brown; the tail of a dull red; the legs and feet ash-coloured; the irides hazel; and the eyes large, bright, and staring. But, if we consider how Nature has favoured him in another way, we must again humble ourselves, admire and adore Providence, for that eternal and constant system of equity and compensation, which is so evident through the whole of the creation. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the extraordinary power which this small bird possesses in his throat, as to extension of sound, sweetness of tone, and versatility

tility of notes. His song is composed of several musical phrases, each of which does not continue more than the third part of a minute: but they are so varied; the passing from one tone to another is so fanciful and so rapid; the melody so sweet and so mellow, that the most consummate musician is pleasingly led to a deep sense of admiration at hearing him. Sometimes joyful and merry, he runs down the diapason with the velocity of the lightning, touching the treble and the base nearly at the same instant; at other times mournful and plaintive, the unfortunate *Philomela* draws heavily her lengthened notes, and breathes a delightful melancholy around. These have the appearance of sorrowful sighs; the other modulations resemble the laughter of the happy. Solitary on the twig of a small tree, and cautiously at a certain distance from the nest, where the pledges of his love are treasured under the fostering breast of his mate, the male fills constantly the silent woods with his harmonious strains; and during the whole night entertains and repays his female for the irksome duties of incubation. For it is not when the harsh and sometimes discordant concert of the other songsters is at full play, that the Nightingale wastes his songs to the astounded coppices; he waits till the blackbird and the thrush have uttered their evening call, even till the stock and ring-doves have, by their soft murmurings, lulled each other to rest, and then he displays, at full, his melodious faculties,

'——— List'ning Philomela deigns
To let them joy, and purposes, in thought
Elate, to make her night excel their day.'

Thomson.

"It is a great subject of astonishment, that so small a bird should be endowed with such potent lungs; as several observers have calculated, that his voice agitates with vibrations a diameter of two miles, or a circumference of six. Where is the player on our stages, whose voice could fill up such an area? This bird, who is the ornament and charm of our spring and summer evenings, disappears on a sudden, and, as it cannot be ascertained where he retires, he has been placed generally among the birds of passage; but his wings not being calculated to bear him long through the skies, we cannot easily believe that he flies far away. The disapparition, or emigration of birds, is, as we have observed above, a mystery still concealed behind the awful veil of Nature. Nightingales are sometimes reared up, and doomed to the prison of a cage; but seldom, if ever, repay their keeper for his trouble. We have, however, seen a few instances of a Nightingale brought up and kept for several years; but we cannot avow that his domestic notes are so pleasing as they are in his wild state.

"We cannot resist the desire of quoting here a translation of the beautiful passage in the Georgics of Virgil, where Orpheus, having been deprived, for the second time, of his beloved Eurydice, is compared to the Nightingale who has just lost her young:

'——————— Thus in the shade
Of thick-leaved poplars, Philomela mourns [ing bind
For her lost brood, whom some sly-watch-
Has stol'n, unfeather'd, from the nest.—
All night, [and fills
Perch'd on the bough, she plaintive sings,
The wide-extended woods with melancholy strains.'

The following lines, from the 4th book of the *Paradise Lost*, are stamped with Milton's usual sublimity of thought and boldness of expression:

'——————— Beast and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests [ingale:
Were slunk; all, but the wakeful Night-
She all night long her am'rous descant sung;
Silence was pleased——'

The Virginia Nightingale is not much less than the common blackbird: what distinguishes him particularly is the crest with which his head is adorned; it is a tuft of feathers of scarlet colour, which obeys the will of the bird; the whole body is of the same tint, except the tail, which is much fainter. This bird must be endowed by Nature with a certain share of courage and audacity; for when he sees his image in a glass, mistaking it for a rival or an enemy, he makes several strange gesticulations, accompanied with a hissing noise, lowering his crest, setting up his tail like a peacock, shaking his wings, and striking the looking-glass with his bill."

"THE GLOW-WORM.

"This curious insect is a living phænomenon; the light, or phosphoric glow, which he emits from two spots placed at the interior part of his body, has been long the admiration of all, and the puzzle of many Naturalists. This light resembles so much in its colour, and perhaps in its nature, that which shines on putrid fish and rotten wood; that it might be nothing else but the fœces of the animal in a certain state of fermentation: and this appears the more probable, when we consider that the light appears in brightness and intensity in proportion with the worm's being more or less irritated. This insect's body is divided

divided into twelve sections, or annulets, each covered with a scale of a black colour; the head is flat and depressed, the body measures about an inch, and the worm is found upon banks on the sides of roads, and at the foot of hedges, where this bright lustre shines through the blades of grass, among which the creature creeps very slowly. The best observers pretend to have ascertained, that the shining worm is the female of the species, and that the male is a small fly, which, in its form, does not resemble the glow-worm. If it is so, it must be one of the greatest anomalies in nature, and especially in Entomology, where we have not yet found an union between a winged insect and a worm. The case of the ants, and other hymenoptery, is different; the males and females are the same in the shape of the body, except that the male is furnished with wings, that he may, with less trouble, and in a shorter time, single out and overtake the object of his love, for the grand end of nature. But here we are told that the fly is considerably smaller than the worm, and does not seem to be akin to it. However, it is a mystery which is not yet unravelled; and if it is a fact, we find it very appropriately concealed under the mythological and elegant story of Psyche and Cupid; he the lover with wings, she following him with a lamp in her hand. The following lines allude to the fable:

'Thou, living meteor of the dewy bank,
That tip'st the glossy leaves and emerald turf
With silver rays; bright Cicindela, tell,
Oh! tell me how thy lovely mother once,
The gentle Psyche, on the eager wings
Of fond desire, thro' all the world, in quest
Of wanton Cupid, went; and brought [from heav'n,
This clear, translucid lamp, thou still preserv'st,
And hold'st up still, like her, in search [of love,
A faithful beacon to thy wand'ring mate.'

" THE FLYING SCORPION.

" How admirable is Nature! how extensive her power, and how various the forms with which she has surrounded the united elements of animated matter! From the uncouth shape of the wallowing whale, of the unwieldy hippopotamus, or ponderous elephant, to the light and elegant form of the painted moth or fluttering colibri; she seems to have exhausted all ideas, all conceptions, and not to have left a single figure untried. The fish correctly represented above is one of those in the outlines and decorations of which she appears to have indulged her fancy in one of the happiest hours of the creation, and yet the whimsicality of the result has stamped the individual with the discordant appendage of frightful beauty. Armed *cap a pié*, surrounded with spines and thorns, bristling on his back and fins, like an armed phalanx of lance-bearers; and decorated on the body with yellow ribbands, interwoven with white fillets; and on the purple fins of his breast, with the milky dots of the pintado; the Scorpion presents a most extraordinary contrast. His eyes, like those of which Poets sang when celebrating the Nereids and Naiads, consist in black pupils surrounded with a silver iris radiated with alternate divisions of blue and black compartments. The rays of the dorsal fin are spiny, spotted brown and yellow, conjoined below by a dark-brown membrane, and at liberty above; the ventral fins are violet, with white drops, and the tail and anal ones are a sort of tesselated work of blue, black, and white united with the greatest symmetry, and not unlike those antient fragments of Roman pavements often found in this island.—This variegated fish is found in the rivers of Amboyna and Japan, and even there it is scarce; its flesh is white, firm, and well tasted, like our perch, but it does not grow so large; it is of a very voracious stomach, feeding on the young of other fish, some of which, two inches in length, have been found in its craw. The skin has both the appearance and smoothness of parchment. To the tremendous armour of its back, fins, and tail, this fish owes the name of Scorpion.—The *Butterfly Fish* is about six or seven inches long, and inhabits the Adriatic sea. In October he is not uncommon at Venice, where he is offered to sale among the great quantity of various fish which the coasts of Italy afford. He has no apparent scales, and is of a faint blue or ash colour; the dorsal fin is elegantly spotted with black, and the flesh is well tasted and tender. This fish bears some resemblance and apparent affinity to the *Scorpion*, the *Gurnard*, and *Father-Lasher*.

A general index, and another with the names of the Animals in English, Latin, and French, will facilitate the comparing of the descriptions with Works of a greater extent.

62. *An Account of what appeared on opening the Coffin of King* Charles *the First, in the Vault of King* Henry *the Eighth in St.* George's *Chapel at* Windsor, *on the First of April, MDCCCXIII. By Sir* Henry Halford, *Bart. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Physician to the King and the Prince Regent. 4to, pp.* 19. White & *Co.*

AFTER the very ample particulars in our last, respecting the interment of

of the Royal Martyr*, we proceed, agreeably to promise, to extract the well-written and distinct narrative of Sir Henry Halford:

"Were it allowable," says the learned Physician, "to hazard a conjecture, after Lord Clarendon's deprecation of all conjectures on the subject, one might suppose that it was deemed imprudent by the Ministers of King Charles II. that his Majesty should indulge his pious inclination to re-inter his Father, at a period when those ill-judged effusions of loyalty which had been manifested, by taking out of their graves, and hanging up the bodies of some of the most active members of the Court which had condemned and executed the King, might, in the event of another triumph of the Republicans, have subjected the body of the Monarch to similar indignity. But the fact is, King Charles I. was buried in the Vault of King Henry VIII. situated precisely where Mr. Herbert has described it; and an accident has served to elucidate a point in History, which the great authority of Lord Clarendon had involved in some obscurity. —On completing the Mausoleum, which his present Majesty has built in the Tomb-house as it is called, it was necessary to form a passage to it from under the Choir of St. George's Chapel. In constructing this passage, an aperture was made accidentally in one of the walls of the vault of King Henry VIII. through which the workmen were enabled to see, not only the two coffins, which were supposed to contain the bodies of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, but a third also, covered with a black velvet pall, which, from Mr. Herbert's Narrative, might fairly be presumed to hold the remains of King Charles I.—On representing the circumstance to the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness perceived at once, that a doubtful point in History might be cleared up by opening this vault; and accordingly his Royal Highness ordered an examination to be made on the first convenient opportunity. This was done on the 1st of April last, the day after the funeral of the Duchess of Brunswick, in the presence of his Royal Highness himself, who guaranteed thereby the most respectful care and attention to the remains of the dead, during the inquiry. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Count Munster, the Dean of Windsor, Benjamin Charles Stevenson, esq. and Sir Henry Halford. —The vault is covered by an arch, half a brick in thickness, is seven feet two inches in width, nine feet six inches in length, and four feet ten inches in height, and is situated in the centre of the choir, opposite the eleventh Knight's stall, on the Sovereign's side.—On removing the pall, a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been inclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, "KING CHARLES, 1648," in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead encircling it, immediately presented itself to the view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. These were, an internal wooden coffin, very much decayed, and the body, carefully wrapped up in cere-cloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclude, as effectually as possible, the external air. The coffin was completely full; and, from the tenacity of the cere-cloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it successfully from the parts which it enveloped. Wherever the unctuous matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cere-cloth was easy; and when it came off, a correct impression of the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length, the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately: and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cere-cloth, was found entire.—It was difficult, at this moment, to withhold a declaration, that, notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, the busts, and especially to the pictures of King Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar to us. It is true, that the minds of the spectators of this interesting sight were well prepared to receive this impression; but it is also certain, that such a facility of belief had been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr. Herbert's Narrative

* In the Account of K. Charles's Funeral, given in our p. 300. a. l. 31. *for* Salisbury, *read* Southampton. EDIT.

rative, every part of which had been confirmed by the investigation, so far as it had advanced: and it will not be denied that the shape of the face, the forehead, an eye, and the beard, are the most important features by which resemblance is determined.—When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and, without any difficulty, was taken up and held to view. It was quite wet *, and gave a greenish red tinge to paper and to linen, which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect, and had a remarkably fresh appearance; the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in moisture; and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and, in appearance, nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour. That of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of the head, it was more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy King. — On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably; and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance, transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the First.—After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin was soldered up again, and the vault closed. — Neither of the other coffins had any inscription upon them. The larger one, supposed on good grounds to contain the remains of King Henry VIII. measured six feet ten inches in length, and had been inclosed in an elm one of two inches in thickness: but this was decayed, and lay in small fragments near it. The leaden coffin appeared to have been beaten in by violence about the middle; and a considerable opening in that part of it exposed a mere skeleton of the King. Some beard remained upon the chin, but there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it.—The smaller coffin, understood to be that of Queen Jane Seymour, was not touched; mere curiosity not being considered, by the Prince Regent, as a sufficient motive for disturbing these remains.—On examining the vault with some attention, it was found that the wall at the West end had, at some period or other, been partly pulled down and repaired again, not by regular masonry, but by fragments of stones and bricks, put rudely and hastily together without cement. — From Lord Clarendon's account, as well as from Mr. Herbert's narrative of the interment of King Charles, it is to be inferred, that the ceremony was a very hasty one, performed in the presence of the Governor, who had refused to allow the service according to the Book of Common Prayer to be used on the occasion; and had, probably, scarcely admitted the time necessary for a decent deposit of the body. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the coffin of King Henry VIII. had been injured by a precipitate introduction of the coffin of King Charles; and that the Governor was not under the influence of feelings, in those times, which gave him any concern about Royal remains, or the vault which contained them."

* "I have not asserted this liquid to be blood, because I had not an opportunity of being sure that it was so, and I wished to record facts only, and not opinions: I believe it, however, to have been blood, in which the head rested. It gave to writing-paper, and to a white handkerchief, such a colour as blood which has been kept for a length of time generally leaves behind it. Nobody present had a doubt of its being blood; and it appears from Mr. Herbert's Narrative, that the King was embalmed immediately after decapitation. It is probable, therefore, that the large blood-vessels continued to empty themselves for some time afterwards. I am aware, that some of the softer parts of the human body, and particularly the brain, undergo, in the course of time, a decomposition, and will melt. A liquid, therefore, might be found after long interment, where solids only had been buried: but the weight of the head, in this instance, gave no suspicion that the brain had lost its substance; and no moisture appeared in any other part of the coffin, as far as we could see, excepting at the back part of the head and neck."

In an Appendix are given,

1. "Extract from Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England,'

England,' vol. III. Part I. p. 393. Oxford, 1807.

2. "Extract from Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' 1721, vol. II. p. 703."

63. *An Attempt to ascertain the Author of the Letters published under the Signature of* Junius. *By the Rev.* J. Blakeway, *M. A. F. S. A. pp.* 72. J. J. Stockdale.

OF the general merits of this Pamphlet our opinion entirely coincides with that of our Correspondent in p. 303. Whatever falls from the pen of Mr. Blakeway cannot fail of being elegant, and worthy of attention. But we cannot assent to the main point which he endeavours to prove. The Pamphlet is throughout a severe criticism on JUNIUS and on Mr. HORNE TOOKE; but that they are one and the same person we are by no means convinced. Mr. Blakeway's reasoning against Lord Shelburne's being the Author has been obviated in our last, p. 303; and his reason for doubting Mr. Jackson's assertion is a *Non sequitur*. We happen to *know* that Mr. Jackson was aware of its being a Letter of JUNIUS before it was opened.—*Another Pamphlet on this subject in our next.*

64. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for* 1812. 12*mo. pp.* 372. Ridgway.

WE have again to pay our annual tribute of acknowledgment to the industrious Editor of this periodical Work, for the variety of entertainment he affords us. The present Volume is at least equal, perhaps superior, to any that have preceded it. To the admirers of political squibs, of whatever party, the collection cannot fail of being acceptable.

65. *The Geographical Primmer, designed for the younger Classes of Learners, and calculated to advance them, by natural and easy gradations, to a perfect acquaintance with the Elements of the Science; with an Appendix, containing fourteen hundred Questions on the principal Maps. By* J. H. Wiffen. Darton. 12*mo. pp.* 196.

GEOGRAPHY being so essential an auxiliary in education, whatever can facilitate the acquirement of it to the student must be desirable. Mr. Wiffen's plan appears to us a plain and easy one. After a series of lessons to be learned upon the maps, follow many practical questions well adapted to fix some material points on the memory.

66. *The Juvenile Spectator, Part II. containing some Account of old Friends, and an Introduction to a few Strangers. By* Arabella Argus. Darton. 8*vo. pp.* 220.

WE have found so much satisfaction from a perusal of this Second Part of "The Juvenile Spectator," that we regret the former publication did not fall in our way. We sincerely wish Mrs. Argus may be encouraged again to address the younger part of the publick by other approbation besides what we willingly bestow on her entertaining and moral strictures.

67. *Pedestrianism: or, an Account of the Performances of celebrated Pedestrians during the last and present Century; with a full Narrative of Captain* Barclay's *Public and Private Matches, and an Essay on Training. By* [Walter Thom] *the Author of the "History of* Aberdeen." 8*vo. pp.* 286.

PREFIXED is a good Portrait of Captain Barclay in his Walking Dress. —*Eheu jam satis!*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Systême* est l'assemblage des regles de l'harmonie, tirées de quelques principes communs qui les rassemblent, qui forment leur liaison, desquels elles découlent, et par lesquels on en rend raison. Jusqu'à notre siécle l'Harmonie, née successivement et comme par hazard, n'a eu que des régles éparses, établies par l'oreille, confirmées par l'usage, et qui paroissoient absolument arbitraires. M. Rameau* est *le premier* qui, par le *systême de la Basse-fondamentale*, a donné des principes à ces régles." J. J. ROUSSEAU.

19. *Elements of Musical Composition; comprehending the Rules of Thorough Bass, and the Theory of Tuning. By* William Crotch, *Mus. Doc. Prof. Mus.* Oxon. Longman *and Co.* 4*to, pp.* 136, *and* 59 *plates of Musick.*

IF the limits which we have prescribed to the subject of musick would permit, we should introduce our account of this valuable treatise with an exposition of the various systems

* John Philip Rameau, the celebrated author of numerous works on the theory of music, was born at Dijon, 1683. He died in 1764.

of

of harmony and composition (for there are many) which have been offered to the publick, and with a comparison of their defects and advantages. Such an introduction we could have desired from the pen of Dr. Crotch; and we are surprised that he has omitted what would have so much enhanced the value, and increased, with many, the influence of his Elements. In the preface we are told, that "originality seldom forms the leading feature of a work of this nature, the excellence of which should consist chiefly in the accumulated experience of many treatises." This is very true; and we add that, in such a case, justice requires that their authors should be mentioned. Some of our English harmonists have followed the system of Rameau; but Dr. Crotch is not one of the number, as will appear from our extracts. His work is divided into nine chapters, which treat on the following subjects: 1. On notes, intervals, scales, and keys: 2. On Concords; major, minor, consonant and dissonant triads; simple and mixed diatonic, and chromatic, succession of triads; accompaniment; the two inversions of a triad; on the full, the half, the deceptive, and the delayed close or *cadence*: 3. On diatonic Discords; discords of addition, of suspension, of transition, of syncopation, and chromatic discords: 4. On Melody; essential, unessential, passing, and adjunct notes; appogiaturas, and notes of anticipation: 5. On musick in parts; on time: 6. On modulation, diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic; natural and *unnatural*, gradual and sudden: 7. On canon, fugue, and imitation. 8. Vocal and instrumental musick. 9. On the derivation of the scale of sounds; tuning, &c.—From this sketch of the contents, it will be seen that the author, in treating on chords, has nearly followed the arrangement of Dr. Callcott's Musical Grammar. All the rules and explanations in these Elements are uncumbered with useless references and quotations, are remarkably clear and concise, and very complete, with the exception perhaps of those which treat on cadences; but the student will not find those "*principes communs qui forme leur liaison*, &c." Indeed, these rules seem to have been deduced, like rules of grammar, from the usage of approved writers, rather than from any physical experiment. We shall extract the rules for the succession of triads, because that is one of the subjects concerning which systems are found to differ. It is necessary to premise that the Guidonian syllables, which had been pretty generally laid aside in England, are used in a new manner by this author to name the different sounds of a key or scale, in preference to letters: thus, the 7 sounds of the major key or mode, ascending from the key note, are 1 do, 2 re, 3 mi, 4 fa, 5 sol, 6 la, 7 si; and the same syllables are applied to the same degrees of the relative minor key, and are then printed in italics, or written with a dash under them.

"In a diatonic scale, there are 6 consonant triads and 1 dissonant triad. The triad is called by the name of its lowest sound (or root). The 3 major triads belong to the major key, and the 3 minor triads to the relative minor key, and are the triads of do, fa, and sol in each. A succession of these 6 triads (forming one diatonic scale on a keyed instrument) in any order and for any length of time is allowable. There are 6 *simple* diatonic successions, namely, 1. falling 5ths or rising 4ths; 2. rising 5ths or falling 4ths; 3. falling 3ds or rising 6ths; 4. rising 3ds or falling 6ths; 5. falling 2nds or rising 7ths; and 6. rising 2nds or falling 7ths. Some composers have introduced the dissonant triad in the first succession*. The succession sol *sol*, as well as *sol* do, are proper only for the antient style of musick. The student is recommended to avoid using the following successions, except he is writing in the church style: *fa*, fa; fa, *do*; *do*, do; do, *sol*; *sol*, sol; fa, *sol*; *sol*, *fa*; *fa* (or rather fa) do; do, *fa*; *fa*, sol; *sol*, fa. The first and second successions are the most agreeable to the ear, and should be most frequently used. *Mixed* diatonic successions: 1. falling 3ds and 5ths alternately, or

* "The dissonant triad, when used in the first simple diatonic succession, is derived from *Fa* with a 6th, inverted from *Re* with a 3d, and 5th." Elem. p. 27. See Callcott's Gram. p. 149 and 202. edit. 1809. Kollmann's New Theory, p. 17. 1806.

rising

rising 6ths and 4ths; 2. rising 3ds and 5ths alternately, or falling 6ths and 4ths; 3. falling 5ths and 2nds alternately, or rising 4ths and 7ths; 4. rising 5ths and 2nds alternately, or falling 4ths and 7ths; 5. rising 2nds and falling 3ds alternately, or falling 7ths and rising 6ths alternately. A *chromatic* succession implies an alteration of the triads, from minor to major, in the minor key." p. 26. Here follow to p. 33. some useful rules for the position of the right hand to avoid consecutive perfect 5ths and 8ths, in performing thorough bass. According to Dr. Callcott, "a *cadence* consists of *two* distinct chords, (the last of which is *generally* accented,) and is used to terminate the sections and periods of musical rhythm." Dr. Crotch defines it to be "the termination, or *last chord of a passage*, which ought *always* to be accented. There are 4 kinds of cadence: 1. When a passage ends with the triad of do, called a full close or perfect cadence; 2. when it ends with the triad of sol, called a half close or imperfect cadence; 3. when with the triad of fa, called a deceptive cadence; and 4. when it concludes with *do* in the minor, preceded by either of the triads of the major key (generally sol), or concludes with fa in the major key, preceded by either of the triads of the minor key (generally *sol*) that termination is called, in this work, a close delayed." p. 43. Scarcely any two writers agree in defining musical cadences.

20. *An Introduction, March, and Rondo, for the Pianoforte, composed and dedicated to Miss* Caroline Daubeney, *by* Caroline Kerby. *pp.* 9.

THIS composition has claims on our approbation, for its military spirit, regularity of construction, and unity of character, independently of its being the production of a young lady only thirteen years of age, who performed in public with applause at the age of seven, and can now execute with ease and accuracy the whole of Cramer's *Studio per il Pianoforte*, and the fugues of Sebastian Bach.

We hope the success of this youthful effort will stimulate the Authoress to pursue her musical studies with renovated ardour, to attain that high degree of excellence which is promised to the industrious cultivation of her talents.

21. *The* Cypress Wreath, *from* Rokeby. *Inscribed to Mrs.* Walter Scott, *by Dr.* John Clarke, *of* Cambridge. *pp.* 9.

WE can scarcely conceive it possible for the sentiments of the poet to be more forcibly and delightfully expressed than by the composition before us, judiciously performed by a singer possessed of requisite voice and sensibility. Five verses to the same air, and that necessarily in a slow movement, would have been tedious from repetition: Dr. C. has therefore given the same melody only to the first three verses, and to the concluding lines of the others. The compass of the vocal part is from middle C up to F, a tenth above. It is in the major key of F.

Mr. T. Preston is going to publish a Selection of Irish Melodies with symphonies and accompaniments by Beethoven.—J. Nathan is about to publish "Hebrew Melodies, all of them upwards of 1000 years old, and some of them performed by the antient Hebrews before the destruction of the Temple."

Index Indicatorius.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Rev. Henry White's Answer to an Architect's Observations on the intended Repairs of the Church of Allhallows Barking, Tower-street; which want of room compels us to defer till our next.

A Constant Reader is requested to send us for insertion a copy of the six lines he alludes to.

We must trouble Φ to *transcribe* his Quotations.

S. E. shall be returned.

Leguleius will find ample Pedigrees of the Drury Family, of Suffolk, in the new Edition of Sir John Cullum's very excellent "History of Hawsted."

T. Hemel observes that *Peerages* are so minutely printed, that they are rarely useful to any but the young; that Kearsley's and Debrett's accounts of the Nobility are rendered useless to students of maturity from the smallness of the print; and that Collins's Peerage is indeed advantageously printed, but the price is above the reach of many, whose curiosity is greater than their fortune. Is it not possible, he asks, to print useful works in octavo, as well as duodecimo, for the accommodation of middle-aged readers?

The communications of Mr. Salmon; Mr. Snape; W. B.; J. P.; B. D. *Quainton*; "Celibacy, &c.;" in our next.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

To John Dent, *Esq. on beholding his very beautiful and classical Library.*
By Lord Thurlow.

WHATE'ER of Greece or Rome remains,
Within this beauteous room is plac'd;
And here, to crown thy learned pains,
All that our later age has grac'd.

Here Tully might the world explore,
And Virgil think whole years away;
Here Bacon weigh the antient lore,
And Milton frame th' heroick lay.

The Genius of this hallow'd room,
Unseen, to guard its stores is found;
With softer light dispell the gloom,
And breathe a sacred stillness round!

O Dent, to grace thy learned care,
An image of the world, assign'd,
Is here, like Jove's bright circle fair,
And polish'd, as its owner's mind!

A SONG. By Lord Thurlow.

THE Lilies in the silver air,
Are they inflam'd with love?
In beauteous marriage do they pair,
And its soft rapture prove?
Yes: ev'ry sweet delight they share,
The golden earth above!

The Fountains, that Aurora streaks,
Do they in passion flow?
Of Love, that ev'ry creature seeks,
Can wat'ry bosoms know?
Yes: ev'ry plaintive murmur speaks
Their soft delight in woe.

The Marbles, in whose polish'd face
The flow'ry Summer burns,
Can these be touch'd by perfect grace,
And know of Love the turns?
Yes, Love in these has fairest place,
As Nature's eye discerns.

The Lilies, then, with pleasure die,
The Fountains waste away,
The Marbles view the Summer sky,
And fondly blame the day;
Yet you from me, O Daphne, fly,
And throw delight away.

Delight, which e'en the Angels find,
To be belov'd again!
And can that soft angelic mind
Let pity plead in vain?
In youth, in form, in nature kind,
You but affect disdain!

Amid' the Lilies we will lie,
Or by the Fountains' side,
Or near the beauteous Marbles sigh,
Whom Fate shall not divide:
Upon your bosom let me die,
And I 'm to Gods allied!

Poems *for the Anniversary of the* Literary Fund.

I. *By* Wm. Tho. Fitz-Gerald, *Esq.*

TIME's feather'd pinion wings the hours away,
And brings again this consecrated day,
Made sacred by the purest, noblest plan,
That ever dignified the mind of man!
And most ungrateful were that Poet's lays,
That did not celebrate the Founder's praise;
Now too that age, and sickness, both combin'd,
Have master'd all his powers—but not his mind:
To you he looks to foster, and maintain
This lov'd and cherish'd offspring of his brain!
In active health 'twas what he held most dear,
And his last worldly thoughts will linger here.

To aid the suffering sage, in Misery's hour,
Acts like the dew upon the drooping flower,
That, parch'd and wither'd from the want of rain,
Feels the relief, and rears its head again!
In the black Catalogue of human woes,
None equal what repining Genius knows,
Whose proud, indignant spirit breaks to find
Himself, the most neglected of mankind!
Conscious his talents had the noblest aim,
To climb by Virtue's steps to honest Fame;
And, scorning every mean and selfish end,
To prove himself his Country's ardent friend!

The sanguine nature of ingenuous youth
Mistakes professions for the test of truth;
Warm'd with the lessons of Imperial Rome,
He thinks to find th' Augustan age at home;
Misled by flattering manners to depend
On some Mæcenas, Learning's seeming friend,
Year after year on promises he feeds,
And builds his hope on rafters made of reeds!
'Till age approaching, with augmented care,
He sees his day-dreams vanish into air!
And learns, in anguish of his heart, too late,
That the vain man is seldom truly great.

Such are the objects that to you may fly,
Nor fear the cold address and alter'd eye;
No pride administers what you bestow,
Who feel the sympathy that's due to woe;
Feel that who most deserve will least complain;
For silence aggravates the sense of pain;
And the mute eye more eloquent appears
Than Importunity with all her tears!

Though no Mæcenas may again arise,
To make companions of the learn'd and wise,
The grateful sons of Science here must own,
They found a Patron nearest to the Throne;
Who, 'midst the cares of Empire, sends relief,
To aid their cause, and mitigate their grief!

Look round the world, and mark in ev'ry age,
How ill requited are the Bard and Sage;

Too

Too often doom'd to bear mankind's disdain,
Or eat the bread of bitterness and pain!
But though Ingratitude may barb the dart
To wound—it cannot change the Patriot heart,
Which glows, with fervour, in the manly breast
Of the most virtuous, though the most dis-[tress'd!
No better object can the Muse inspire,
Than to promote, and fan that sacred fire,
Which more than armies can a nation shield,
Or make her sons terrific in the field!
The Peasant, born to indigence and toil,
Feels an affection for his native soil,
Which, spite of all the hardships of his fate,
Ranks him, in Reason's eye, among the great.

[*Here were introduced the lines already printed in our p.*61 *(except the last fourteen), which were written immediately after the intelligence arrived of* BUONAPARTE's *flight, and the ruin of the* French *Army.*]

Heav'n, for a while, permits the Tyrant's crimes,
As awful judgments on flagitious times!
But come there will, or soon or late, the hour
Shall hurl the Despot headlong from his [pow'r,
Pluck from his brow the transient plume of fame,
And give to lasting Infamy his name!

II. *By Rev.* CHARLES SYMMONS, *D. D.*

YES! it was nobly thought, and greatly done,
To make our Country's cause and Learning's [one.
Divorc'd from Science, Earth would vainly boast
Her charms, but florid impotence at most.
See where, like brilliants, starring Ocean's train,
Yon radiant Isles emblaze the Southern [main.
In Gold and Ether's finest purple drest,
The Sun enamour'd sleeps upon their breast.
At morn and dewy eve, from coral shades
Emerging, sea-winds fan the panting glades.
The breeze wafts odours o'er th' embroider'd land:
The grove with pendent fruitage courts the [hand:
Teems the glad soil unlabour'd of the plough;
And facile Ceres dances on the bough.
Ah blest! if Nature's smile alone could bless:
Here the sole want is human happiness.
The two-legg'd savage pines in sensual joy:
Murder and Lust with rival powers destroy:
O'er the gay scene exert their fatal sway;
And Man, in ignorance, expires their prey.

Now turn to Britain: see her rugged form,
Beat by rude skies, and ruffled by the storm.
See Winter's icy mace condense her soil:
Her stubborn glebe relent alone to toil.
See churlish Nature check her Summer's glow;
And give for fruits the berry, crab, and sloe.
Yet see! where wavy harvests float her plains;
While Law assures, and Freedom cheers [her swains:
Where bright with bloomy life, her gardens shoot;
Breathe Saba's sweets, and glow with tropic [fruit:
Where, as her hamlets swarm, her cities tower,
She lifts her kingly front, and wields her arm [of power:
Where her proud Navies make the world her own,
And pour the wealth of every realm on one.
See this! and if you ask what Power sublime
Can thus redeem the soil, redress the clime;
Control great Nature, and reform her plan;
Know, it is Science in the hand of Man.
'Tis Mind, illumined Mind, that works the whole;
And opens thus an Eden near the Pole.
Small was the realm, where Science. thron'd by Greece,
Array'd her war, and gemm'd her robe of [peace,
Yet there th' invader sunk beneath her stroke;
And thence in lustre o'er the world she [broke.
Her hand drops healing as her battle wounds:
One gains the region, one the city founds.
Man knit to man, through all her glory's race,
Glows with new life, and blooms in finer [grace.
Where'er in peace she plants the desert strand,
Arts spring to light, and wealth adorns the [land.
Where the grim Cyclops tore his human prey,
She bids the Muses with the Graces play.
To lodge her heroes, or enshrine her gods,
The sculptured quarry mounts in proud abodes:
Which, baffling Time, in long succeeding days,
The passing Peasant, with unconscious [gaze,
Shall view, and, as the mighty piles he scans,
Ascribe to Dæmons, works surpassing man's.
Thus Angel Science acts for human good.
Barbarian Power is of the Titan brood;
Ruin's fell minister, and fiend of blood.
On his high plains *, beneath the Polar star,
The Tartar shepherd scowls in horrid war.

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* "The whole of Great Tartary, which is an extended plain, is on a level much elevated above that of the sea, and may be regarded as the summit of a vast mountain. The desolation, effected by Tartar conquest, is known to every reader of History, and is attested by the evidence of modern Travellers. Upper Asia, bounded by the Indus, has not yet, after the lapse of several centuries, recovered from the irruption of Zengis Khan; and Asia Minor, the garden of the antient World, is reduced by Turkish domination to the state, here represented, of a sandy or a heathy desert. The beneficial result

The cloud collects, condenses, swells with death, [beneath.
Bursts,—and destruction whelms the world
Man, beast expires; even blasted is the field;
And Nature's strong fertilities are quell'd.
Nations and countries share an equal tomb:
Those cease at once to breathe, and these to bloom. [vey'd
Where cities stood, and raptur'd eyes sur-
Th' aspiring column and the bold arcade;
No wreck is found to say that man has been:
Dumb Desolation broods upon the scene:
And Asia's garden, struck with Scythian breath, [heath.
Moves in light sand, or glooms in sable
O! cherish then the soul of nurtured mind, [kind:
The power, the grace, the blessing of our
Th' embodied God that calms the storm of man,
Sublimes his action, and dilates its span:
Throws him in lengthen'd good to distant climes;
And makes him live for man in other times.
Heav'n's genial spirits love the Muse's ray;
And fiends and goblins fly the Lord of day.
Rise, Britain! be what Greece has been before:
Or rise with loftier science, and be more!
By Pallas arm'd, control barbarian force:
Dash the dire Gaul in his ensanguined course!
With hallow'd objects be divinely brave:
Fight to unchain, and conquer but to save!
In peace, diffuse thy light from shore to shore,
Till India's pagods cease to blush with gore:
Till Jumna's banks and Agra's roseate vale,
No more, with matron shriek or infant wail,
Shall sadly ring, as victim hosts expire,
Ingulph'd, or sepulchred alive in fire:
Till the taught Libyan, in his palmy shade,
Shall own thy long arrear of kindness paid:
Till Diemen's land in arts and learning shine;
And a new Athens beam beneath the Line:
Till fierce Malacca smile with Gospel love;
And China's dragon * crouch as flames the cross above.
But ah! while nerv'd with conscious force, thy mind [fin'd;
Feels her wide triumph by a world con-
Think of the hands that tend the sacred fire: [quire,
Whose incense, grateful to th' immortal
Draws down the Muses from their heav'nly bowers, [powers.
To harmonize thy heart, and raise thy
O! crown their shrine, and as their votary give:
The Priest should justly by the Altar live.
As the fraught † cloud, not bigger than a hand, [land:
Rain'd copious life on Israel's gasping
As from the rivulets of numerous hills
His urn gigantic Nile or Ganges fills;
To pour upon the plains, and, as it whelms,
Swell Nature's breast to nourish mighty realms:
So oft the stores, condensed within a mind,
Have spread in affluence to enrich mankind:
So when from many minds the rays unite,
The brilliant whole invests the land with light: [gleams;
The land illustrious o'er the nations
And a dark world rejoices in its beams;
Hail! then, your Country's and the Muse's friends! [ends.
Wise are your means, and glorious are your
Cheer Science in her sons: allow their claim
To Man's inheritance, though heirs of Fame:
Not left to starve on dew-drops of the bays;
To shiver in the gossamer of praise:
Or doom'd to feel, by fates yet more severe,
The patron bookseller ‡, or patron peer;
Those meeting ends of little and of great,
The swell mechanick, and the swell of state.
Borne by the people's breath that fills the sail,
A few may proudly float before the gale.
The hapless many prove th' o'erpow'ring wave; [save.
Vain all their knowledge, vain their toils to
Raise these to life! blind Fortune's wrongs redress!
Reclaim her victims! and be great to bless!
Feed Learning's labours with your just regard; [reward.
And know, the deed shall bring its sure
As your full hands their kindly nurture fling, [spring.
The growth of mind in all your fields shall
Haply some plants, by partial Nature blest,
May rise and glow with pow'r above the rest.
But all will sparkle, and together throw
A circling glory round your Albion's brow.
Enough! yet shall we not one moment stray,
To greet our Founder in his setting day?

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result of Grecian colonization and conquest on the coast of Italy, in Sicily, and in Asia, is too generally known to require any particular illustration. The city of Ætna, built by Hiero, and celebrated by the muse of Pindar, was raised on the very spot assigned by fabulous History to the ferocities of the monstrous and inhuman Cyclops. Through the mists of Fable, we may discern that it was the residence of a peculiarly savage people."

* "The Dragon is the great armorial bearing of China; the standard of her armies, and the imperial ensign which surmounts her palaces." † 1 Kings, 18.

‡ This sneer is somewhat ungracious, as the Society is patronized by *many Booksellers*. Edit.

Him

Him the pale Author, worn with studious toils, [he smiles.
Shall bless, while soothed with competence
Him, in the exalted heart's diviner mood,
The great shall thank for ampler power of good:
And him, the Friend of Britain's purest fame, [name.
With fond applause the Patriot Sage shall
Oft as this day, while Time his circle runs,
Shall call the Muse's friends to aid her sons;
To WILLIAMS then, reposing in his urn,
Awaken'd thought with gratitude shall turn;
And hail the man, who, foe to party rage,
Still'd the harsh discords of a jarring age:
And, zealous to assert fair Learning's claim, [the same:
Show'd that her cause and Virtue's were
Bade on her day the factious passions cease;
And hallow'd it to Charity and Peace.

A Parody of an Imitation of the 15*th Ode, First Book, of* HORACE. *(see p.* 426.)

"Pastor cum traheret perfecta, &c."

AS Elgin homeward o'er th' Ægean wave,
Fam'd Parthenon, thy rescued glories bore, [to save,
While Greeks too weak, too sordid Turks,
Their costly cement lost in vain deplore;
Shout from their tombs the demigods of yore, [rear,
Heroes and kings their specter'd forms up-
Seek in congratulating throngs the shore,
And as they view the parting vessel ride,
Applaud their Guardian Chief, and greet him o'er the tide.
On speeds the vessel with her well-earn'd prize,
Till sudden calms arrest her stately sweep;
Hush'd is the expanse of ocean, earth, and skies,
And a new firmament appears to sleep
On the smooth mirror of the azure deep,
The wave with splendour glowing as a flame;
And while the crew a breathless silence keep,
As erst to sage Ulysses, Pallas came
And cheer'd her favour'd Scot, and prophesied his fame.
"Oh, Patron of my Arts, thrice bless'd the hour, [were giv'n;
When Athens' Sculptures to thy charge
Trophies rever'd! thine be the envied pow'r
To rear for Albion skill deriv'd from Heav'n,
Tho' Vandal Turks with impious hand had riv'n
The mould'ring relicks of my hallow'd fane,
And Time, with twice one thousand years, had striv'n [ing stain:
T'impress those marble heights with cank'r-
At length 'twas thine to save what Time would spare in vain.
"Mine was the Temple, — and be mine care [doom;
To crown the Guardian who arrests its
No intellectual praises will I spare—
Pallas transfers her honours now to Broom*,
Where Hymen's joys restor'd, thy hopes illume;
For know—the fair Eliza thou shalt wed,
Eliza, 'neath whose Grecian form shall bloom
Minerva's wit with Attic learning fed,
And many a future pledge shall bless thy honour'd bed.
"To hail th' avenger of their native seat,
The Grecian Deities already join.
Venus secure to Albion shall retreat,
Where beam her graces and her form divine,
Where reigns Apollo, and th' inspiring Nine:
Lo! Caledonia's heroes † Mars shall greet,
And crown her warlike sons: the God of wine,
His honours while you quaff, pure balm of life, [Fife.
Shall find his own Cithæron on the hills of
"Tho' Ocean's King engulph one hapless bark,
Still, jealous of my peaceful Olive's reign,
Thetis, to quell his rage and malice dark,
Points to his fav'rite Isles i'th' Western main, [fane)
(There are his trophies, there his loftiest
Pallas for them shall save the precious freight,
The adverse tempest and the foe restrain,
Fair Science rescu'd from impending fate,
Shall bless the hallow'd hand uprear'd to consecrate.
"While Learning owns my renovated pile,
The classic pen thy labours shall engage;
While th'envious titled Bard from Britain's isle, [assuage,
Whose selfish spleen no Patriot cares
Shall reap contempt from a discerning age.
Poets unborn thy honours shall proclaim,
And Time, enrolling in bright History's page
Pomfret and Arundel with Elgin's name,
Shall give to thine alone, pre-eminence of fame."

LINES TO A MARRIED LADY.

YOU say you've a string that will quickly bring home [to roam;
The man of your heart, should he venture
Yet, remember, all strings are expos'd to mishap; [snap:
Those of harmony pull'd up too tightly will
But, believe me, I doubt not your talent or skill [will;
T' attach and retain, and to mould at your
The force of good humour and beauty I know,
And she that has these, has two strings to her Bow.

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* Broom-hall, the seat of Earl Elgin—the North front is the façade of the Parthenon.

† Duncan, Baird, Abercrombie, Graham, &c.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1813.

Proceedings in the First Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Commons, *March* 8.

In a Committee of the whole House, Lord *Palmerston* stated that the Army Estimates for this year amounted to twenty-nine millions sterling. He then went through the different items, and pointed out where there was an increase. The additional men would be found to be 12,141; and 390,000*l.* the charge; in the embodied militia there was an increase of 17,000*l.*; in the miscellaneous charges there was an increase, for barracks, of 151,000*l.*; but there were several deductions, which would reduce the actual excess to about 80,000*l.* on the British, and 7000*l.* on the Irish Establishment. The Regimental Establishment was higher this than it was last year. In the Commander in Chief's office, an increase in the Widows' Pensions of 1200*l.*; in the Foreign Corps an increase of 90,000*l.*; in the Commissariat Department, on account of the addition to the numbers, there was an increase of expence amounting to 39,000*l.* The recruiting service had been extremely productive: the officers employed being of approved ability and some rank; the consequence was, that the ordinary recruiting had last year produced 14,413 men: and it had for the last three or four years increased to that amount from 9000. Last year, including militia, we had added 24,270 men to the army by voluntary enlistment. It was highly satisfactory to see the military ardour of the country rise in proportion to the circumstances of the times. He concluded by stating, that the whole of the men obtained last year, including militia, recovered deserters, foreigners, and 400 Spaniards, might be taken at 39,762. The casualties he would reckon at 29,000. He then moved his first resolution for granting 6,000,000*l.* to the land forces; which, after some discussion, in which Capt. *Bennett*, Messrs. *Huskisson*, *Freemantle*, *Creevey*, and *Whitbread*, urged objections to many of the items, was carried; as were the others subsequently.

House of Lords, *March* 9.

In a Committee on the Banbury Peerage, Lord *Erskine* spoke in reply for the claimant at considerable length. The Committee then divided—for the Claimant 13; against him 21.

In the Commons, the same day, on Sir Stapleton Cotton taking his seat, the Speaker, in very handsome terms, complimented the gallant General on having, at the battle of Salamanca, laid open the road to the splendid victory that was the result of it, and returned him thanks in the name of the Commons for his heroic exploits on that memorable day.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Catholic Claims, Mr. *Grattan* concluded a long speech by moving the following Resolution:—"That the House would take measures for restoring to the Catholics the privileges of the Constitution; subject, however, to certain exceptions, and under such regulations as might be deemed necessary to support the Protestant Establishment in Church and State. He added, that if this was agreed to, he should then move for leave to bring in a Bill; but he was not desirous of precipitating the measure. He thought that time ought to be given for the spirits to cool—that they should not legislate without consulting the feelings of the people; and that in the mean time they should repose upon the good sense of both countries, and not take any step that should deprive the cause of the benefit of that good sense.

The Speaker said he was willing that the range of Catholic privileges should be extended in such a way, that all objects of honour, distinct from political power, should be opened to them. He would lay open to them all Military situations, even the Staff appointments, with the exception, however, of the highest situation in the profession, that of Commander in Chief in England, Scotland, and Ireland. He would likewise admit the Catholics to all the honours of the Bar—protect the Soldier in the exercise of his religion in this country—and protect Mass-houses in the same manner as other places of worship; but, as long as the Roman Catholicks acknowledged the foreign influence of the Pope, he could not consent to arm them with political power.

Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Wilberforce*, Sir *J. Cox Hippisley*, Sir *J. Newport*, and Lords *Dysart* and *Milton*, spoke shortly in favour of the motion; as did Lord *Castlereagh*, reserving to himself the right of opposing the Bill.

Dr. *Duigenan*, in an elaborate speech, contended that the concessions would be altogether detrimental to the happiness and security of the Establishment in Church and State.

Mr. *Canning* remarked that it had been imputed, as a novel mode of accusation, that all the impracticable parts of the scheme had been abandoned; that all its attackable points had been removed, and that it was loaded with no convenient extravagance. This absence of fault had been imputed to the plan as culpable, though

though he could not but think it highly fortunate. One Learned Gentleman (Dr. Duigenan) had indeed opposed the motion on the old grounds of its folly and madness; but he stood alone like a pillar in the midst of the ruins of that system of attack from which all others had fled.

Mr. *Bankes* attempted to speak, but was overpowered by the cry of Question! Question! — On his sitting down, a division took place, when Mr. Grattan's Resolution was carried by 186 to 119.

March 11.

Lord *Cochrane* complained of the difficulty which many petty officers and seamen, who had been invalided, met with to obtain their discharge. He mentioned two cases where so large a sum as 80*l.* and 90*l.* had been given. He likewise observed that it was difficult to obtain relief for seamen from the fund at Greenwich Hospital. He thought a portion of the Droits of Admiralty might be applied for the relief of these men, and for the widows of Naval Officers. He would shortly bring in a Bill for restricting the time of Service in the Navy.

A Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. *Giddy*, to examine the Acts respecting Copy-right, and to report whether any and what alterations are requisite to be made therein.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, after urging various objections against the creation of a Vice-Chancellor, the principal of which was, that the Lord Chancellor would be too much of a political officer, moved for the appointment of a Committee, to consider the propriety of relieving the Lord Chancellor from the cognizance of bankruptcy cases.

Mr. *Leach* said, that these cases did not occupy more than 36 days in a year, and it would not be right to go to the expence of a separate establishment for this purpose.

After some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division. The Vice-Chancellor's Bill was read the third time after a division, when the numbers were 127 to 89.

Mr. *Canning's* Clause, that the office should last seven years, was negatived by 145 to 114.

House of Lords, *March* 12.

Marquis *Wellesley* complained, in a very long and animated speech, of the little advantages which had resulted from the victory of Salamanca; contended that a reinforcement of 15,000 men, including 3000 cavalry, which it was practicable to send out, would have brought the contest to a favourable close; and concluded by moving for a Committee of Inquiry.

Earl *Grey* supported the motion, though he was not very sanguine in his expectations respecting the war in Spain.

Earls *Bathurst* and *Liverpool* replied.

The Earl of *Aberdeen* and Earl *Darnley* said a few words. — On a division, the motion was negatived by 115 to 39.

In the Commons the same day, in a Committee of the whole House, Mr. *Dundas* moved the grant of 1,255,963*l.* for the dock-yards, out-ports, and marines.

Mr. *Creevey* moved an amendment, that the Salary of the Paymaster of the Marines ought to be omitted, which was negatived by 56 to 35.—The estimates were agreed to.

Lord *Castlereagh* disavowed any knowledge of the Manifesto of Louis XVIII. He admitted that proposals for a negociation for an exchange of prisoners had been made from France, but said that the terms were inadmissible.

House of Lords, *March* 15.

The Report of the Committee of Privileges on the Banbury Peerage being read, declaring that the claimant had not made good his claim, and the Duke of *Norfolk* moving that the House agree with the Committee, Lord *Erskine* said he would enter his dissent on the Journals.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread*, after strong censure of the *Morning Herald* and *Morning Post*, for having first published the indecent and condemned testimony taken on the inquiry against the Princess of Wales, inquired of Lord Castlereagh, if any prosecution had been instituted against Lady Douglas for perjury; whether she had been examined, between the 12th Feb. and 5th March, as a credible witness; and whether any inquiry or examination was going on.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the taunts of the Hon. Gentleman should not provoke him to answer.

House of Lords, *March* 16.

On a Petition from the City of London being presented, in favour of the East India Company's Charter, Lord *Grenville* declared that he approved the views of Ministers in throwing the trade open, and would support them.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said the Resolutions would be submitted to the other House in a few days by Lord Castlereagh.

In the Commons, the same day, the Bill for compelling Manufacturers to engrave their names on fire-arms was thrown out, as an incipient attempt at monopoly, by 78 to 18.

March 17.

Mr. *Whitbread* presented a Petition from Sir John and Lady Douglas, requesting to be permitted to re-swear their depositions before such a tribunal as would subject them to a prosecution if they proved to

to be false. The Hon. Member expressed his indignation at the obscene and disgusting depositions of Lady Douglas and others, that appeared to have been published by authority, though they had been repeatedly declared to be unworthy of credit; and observed, that he had heard that another inquiry was going on, under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Conant the Magistrate, and others, without the knowledge of the other Ministers, though it was a matter of state. He then read a deposition of Mrs. Lisle, which had been put into his hands, and which explained, that the Princess, being taken ill in the night, got up to procure a light when seen in the female servant's room. He likewise condemned the mode of questioning adopted by the Lords Commissioners, as shewing an eager desire to find guilt. As he understood that Lady Douglas and others could not be punished for perjury, he should move an Address to the Prince Regent for prosecuting the printers of the *Herald* and *Post*. The motion being withdrawn, and an amendment substituted by Mr. *Tierney*, for ordering the Printers before the Bar of that House, to inquire from whence they received the examinations, it was put, and negatived.

Mr. *Whitbread* then said, that he was again placed in a situation to render it unnecessary to take the sense of the House, the Hon. Gentlemen (Messrs. *Canning* and *Stephen*, Sir *W. Plomer* and Lord *Castlereagh*) having again declared in the strongest terms that the Princess was innocent.

House of Lords, *March* 22.

Lord *Ellenborough*, alluding to the evidence of Mrs. Lisle, read by Mr. Whitbread in the House of Commons, and commented on by that gentleman, said that his name had been inserted in the Commission of Inquiry without any previous intimation. That, regarding it as a proof of his Majesty's opinion of his zeal and integrity, he did his duty to the best of his power: But it was in the performance of that duty that some person, with the most abandoned and detestable slander, had dared to charge him with a gross act of dishonesty; him, on whose character for integrity, diligence, and care, depended more of the property and interests of the people than on those of any other man in the country; yet of him, it was foully and slanderously alleged, that he had falsified the evidence given before the Commission, giving in as a document evidence that was not received, and suppressing that which was actually given. This was all a lie,—a vile slander, — all false as Hell. He would not violate the propriety of that House; he knew the respect and decency it required; but he must give the lie to falsehood. The Noble Lord then explained, that one night, when the Commissioners had met to examine witnesses, the Solicitor-general (Sir S. Romilly) who had been appointed to arrange and take down evidence, was absent from home, and could not be found. The examination proceeded, and the Commissioners requested that he would take down the evidence of the witnesses in attendance. He declared upon the most sacred asseveration that could be made, — the most solemn sanction of an oath, — that every word of that deposition came from the lips of the witness in question, — that every word of it was read over to her, if not paragraph by paragraph as it was taken down, certainly all after it was taken, — and every sheet signed with her name.

Lord *Erskine* deemed it scarcely necessary to vindicate himself from such an imputation as falsifying evidence. He should have thought that his professional character, his situation in life, the rank he had held, might have been enough to wipe away every stigma.—If magistrates were not permitted to put leading questions to witnesses, the most fatal consequences might follow.

Lord *Grenville* and Earl *Spencer* expressed themselves in milder terms than the Lord Chief Justice, but to the same effect.

Earl *Moira* denied that he had covertly sought evidence on the subject alluded to. He not only never spontaneously sought information, but he had never been instigated so to do. His inquiries having led him to believe that the statement was unfounded, he had reported that no further proceedings were necessary. The Commission of Inquiry was not appointed until three years after. He characterised Mary Lloyd as an unwilling witness, and declared that the examination of Drs. Mills and Edmeades at his house, was to prevent publicity as much as possible.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee on India Affairs, and to consider the Petition for the renewal of the Company's Charter;

Lord *Castlereagh*, after acknowledging the very great ability of the Company's Civil Servants, both in this country and in India, and discussing the various propositions, as he read them, for the future regulation of the Company's affairs, concluded by submitting a series of Resolutions, of which the following are the heads: — 1. That all the present immunities of the Company, and the regulations respecting the same, should continue, except as hereinafter provided. — 2. That the China Trade should continue under its present restrictions. — 3. That it should be lawful for any British subject to export to any other part included in the Company's Charter *from* any port of the United Kingdom. — 4. Also to import thence *to* any port in the United

United Kingdom. — 5. Provided the said ports contain such warehouses and docks as would be an adequate security against smuggling; to ascertain such outports, a survey should be instituted, and the privilege conferred on those ports reported to be fit and safe places. — 6. And that this be notified by an Order in Council. — 7. Provided the vessel in which goods be imported or exported be of a burthen not less than 350 tons. — 8. And that, on approaching port, the vessel notify its arrival by a manifest. — 9. Regulations as to importation and sale of silk and hair goods.— 10. As to the Order of the application of the revenues of the Company: 1. To the payment of the troops and support of the forts. 2. To liquidate debts on bills of exchange. 3. Other debts except bond debts. 4. To pay a dividend of ten per cent. and a contingent half per cent. 5. To liquidate the bond debts until they amount only to 3,000,000*l.* 6. The surplus profit to be divided in the ratio of 5-6ths to Government and 1-6th to the Company, with a provision for repaying the capital stock. — 11. Regulations respecting the employment of India shipping. — 12. Provisions for the support and return of the Lascars brought to England in private vessels. — 13. Provision to enable the Company to grant pensions and gratuities.—14. Provision for the appointment of different Presidencies, and to render necessary the approbation of the Crown.—15. Appointment of a Bishop and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.

Messrs. *R. Thornton*, *Grant*, and *Gordon*, spoke against the Noble Lord's propositions, as the height of injustice to the Company.

Mr. *Tierney* thought it would be necessary to examine evidence at the bar, on both sides.

Mr. *Canning* approved of the principal propositions laid down, and of the arguments advanced by the Noble Lord; yet he thought there were some points which required the most attentive consideration.

Mr. *Protheroe* and Gen. *Gascoyne* spoke in favour of the claim of the outports.

Mr. *W. Keene* called for evidence.

A desultory debate then took place concerning the communication of religious and moral instruction to the peopleof India; in which Messrs. *Wilberforce*, *Stephen*, *Baring*, *W. Smith*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, took a part. Progress was then reported; and the Committee obtained leave to sit again onTuesday, it being understood that evidence would be produced and heard.

House of Lords, *March* 23.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bills, the Starch, the Vice Chancellor's, and a number of Road and Inclosure Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* read an extract of a Letter from himself to Mrs. Lisle: it was to this effect: "Lord Ellenborough has this evening declared in the House of Lords, that the paper is a false fabrication, as I understand from those who heard him; and that the other Commissioners have expressed their opinions, although more mildly, to the same effect.—So circumstanced, I am compelled to ask you, whether you agree in the character ascribed to the paper by the Noble Lords," &c. Mr. Whitbread said, he selected the softest words used by the Learned Lord. There were other words used, which were banished from the communications of the intermediate ranks of society. To this letter he had received an answer from Mrs. Lisle. The following is an extract: — "I received this morning your letter, with the accompanying account of my examination when before the Lords Commissioners in the year 1806; and having compared it with the original document, I find them exactly similar.—On my return from the Lords Commissioners, I, to the best of my recollection, committed to paper the questions which had been put to me, and my answers; and I transmitted a copy to the Princess of Wales, having previously received her Royal Highness's commands so to do. — It has never been my intention to set up these recollections against my deposition; and as little has it been my wish that they should be made public," &c. Mr. Whitbread said, he hoped that neither the House nor the publick would say that he had been imposed upon, or that there was any intermediate fabrication by the person who gave him the paper, or by Mrs. Lisle herself. He rejoiced that he had taken the sting out of the deposition. He was sorry to give pain to Noble Lords, and Friends for whom he entertained a high respect, or to any Magistrate, such particularly as the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but he had felt the paramount importance of a sense of justice to the part he had taken in the business, and which occasioned his comments. On that feeling he relied, and was upheld by it now. He thought it his duty to take some course for setting himself right, and he placed himself on the justice of the House.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Sir *A. Pigott*, Mr. *Elliott*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, and Sir *S. Romilly*, said a few words; and condemned this attempt to set up after-recollections against a deposition.

Sir *F. Burdett* approved of his Hon. Friend's conduct throughout this business. —Here the conversation dropped.

Sir *J. Newport's* motion for a Select Committee to report on the best means of extending Education throughout Ireland, was negatived.

INTE-

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Foreign-Office, March 30. Under this head is a notification to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers, residing at the Court of St. James's, "that the necessary measures have been taken, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of New York, Charlestown, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississipi, in the United States of America, and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

Downing-street, March 29. Extracts of a Letter from Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-governor of Heligoland, dated March 23.

In my letter dated 17th inst. I had the honour to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of the effect which the glorious success of the Russian arms produced, and the favourable reports from different parts of the Hanoverian coast, I determined immediately to take every step, which the inconsiderable force at my disposal would admit of, to promote the great and just cause.—Lieut. Banks proceeded with two gun-brigs, reinforced by two serjeants and thirty veterans, to Cuxhaven, from which the French had departed with great expedition, after destroying all their gun-boats, and dismounting the guns from the strong works constructed for the defence of the harbour. On a summons from Lieut. Banks, the Castle of Ritzebuttel, and batteries of Cuxhaven, were surrendered to be at the disposal of his Majesty, by the burghers; and the British and Hamburgh flags were immediately displayed. Major Kentzinger, an officer perfectly qualified for such a mission, was sent to Cuxhaven, having received instructions to communicate as soon as possible with the Russian General and the Senate of Hamburgh; and this officer was immediately followed by a detachment from the 8th royal veteran battalion, and a supply of all the arms, &c. which were not actually employed by this garrison. The loyal people of Hanover who have been so long oppressed, display every where the British colours, and G. R. upon their habitations. In the Weser the inhabitants of that part of the country assembled in considerable numbers, and took the strong and important battery and works at Bremerlee; and a corps of about 1500 French having assembled in its vicinity, which threatened to retake the battery, application was made immediately to Major Kentzinger, for assistance, who, having left Cuxhaven with a party of the soldiers in waggons, was met by these brave and grateful men, who gave him the pleasing intelligence that the Enemy had marched off in great haste, in consequence of the landing of the British troops, which were reported to amount to a considerable number. Baron de Tettenborn, Colonel Commandant of a corps of that division of the Russian army commanded by Count Wittgenstein, entered Hamburgh on the 18th inst. amidst the acclamations and every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens. In consequence of this happy event, the antient Government has been restored, and a mail from England is now dispatched from that city.

Admiralty-office, March 30. Copies of two letters from Lieut. Francis Banks, of the Blazer gun-vessel, dated off Cuxhaven, the 16th and 17th inst.

Blazer, at Anchor off Cuxhaven, March 16.

Sir—I beg to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that from the intelligence communicated to me by the Lieutenant-governor of Heligoland, and what I otherwise learned by the arrival of vessels from the Continent, of the distressed state of the French forces at Cuxhaven, and of the entrance of a Russian army into Hamburgh, I judged it expedient to take the Brevdageren under my orders, and proceeded to the river Elbe, which I entered early this morning, with the hope of intercepting such of the Enemy's vessels as might attempt to make their escape; two of the gun-vessels we found deserted in the entrance of this river, and were afterwards destroyed: on a nearer approach to this place, I observed some were burning, others were sunk and drifting about in all directions; and I have the satisfaction to inform you of the total destruction of the French flotilla that was stationed at Cuxhaven, which were 20 large gun schuyts: the timely appearance of his Majesty's brig prevented the escape of two, and, I firmly believe, led to the destruction of the rest by their own hands: the Hamburgh flag is displayed on the batteries and Castle of Ritzbuttel, and I intend to gain a communication with the shore.

I am, &c. F. Banks.

Blazer, at Anchor off Cuxhaven, March 17.

Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having had communication with the civil authorities of Ritzbuttel, they expressed a desire that I would take possession of the batteries that had been lately evacuated by the French. I accordingly this morning disembarked the small detachment of 32 of the royal veteran battalion from Heligoland, and took possession of Cuxhaven battery. Fort Napoleon, which is half a mile higher up the river, I shall order to be destroyed.

Every

Every thing in these forts is in disorder, the guns dismounted, the carriages and stores destroyed. From what I have been able to observe this day, all is anarchy and confusion among the inhabitants, but they rejoiced much at a few English being landed. No Senate as yet is formed at Hamburgh, nor do I hear of the Russian army having entered that city: whenever that can be ascertained, I shall communicate this event to the Commanding Officer there.

The French withdrew from this place yesterday morning at five o'clock; their collective force was about 1200; they made their retreat by Bederkesa to Bremen.

I enclose a copy of the Articles concluded on between the Civil Authorities and myself; I shall forward a list of military and other stores the moment I am able. I have the honour, &c. F. Banks.

Articles concluded between the Civil Authorities of Ritzbuttel, and Lieut. F. Banks, commanding in the River Elbe.

The Hamburgh flag shall be hoisted in conjunction with the British at the French batteries near Cuxhaven, until his Britannic Majesty's pleasure is known. All military and other stores belonging to the French shall be delivered up to the English.—The British troops shall take immediate possession of the batteries, and garrison the same.—Executed on board his Majesty's brig the Blazer, this 17th March, 1813.

Copy of an Inclosure to Admiral Young.

His M.'s brig Brevdageren, River Elbe, March 21.

Sir—Agreeably to your arrangement, I proceeded with the galley of the Brevdageren and cutter of the Blazer, in search of the Danish privateer said to infest the upper part of the river. At day-light this morning we discovered two galliots, which were at first supposed to be merchant-vessels; but, on approaching them, they hailed, and instantly opened a fire. In this critical situation there was no safety but in resolutely boarding, and I took advantage of the cheerful readiness of our people. We carried them under the smoke of their second discharge, without the loss of a man, and only two wounded on the part of the Enemy; the galley boarding the first, and the Blazer's cutter, in the most gallant manner, the second. They proved to be the Danish gun-boats Die Junge Troutman, commanded by Lieut. Lutkin, and Die Liebe, Lieut. Writt, each mounting two long 18-pounders, and three 12-pounder carronades, with a complement of twenty-five men each.—When you consider that each of these formidable vessels was carried by a single boat, one by a cutter with twelve men, and the other by a galley with nine, the conduct of the brave fellows under my orders needs no comment; and I beg to return my sincere thanks to them, and to Mr. Dunbar, the master of the Blazer.—These two vessels were sent three days ago from Gluckstadt, for the express purpose of intercepting the trade from Heligoland. I beg to report the above proceeding to the Commander-in-Chief, who, I trust, will approve of my conduct on this occasion. I have, &c.

T. B. Devon, Lieut. and Com.

Lieut. Banks.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a letter from Capt. Hoste, of the Bacchante, addressed to Admiral Fremantle, and dated off Otranto the 6th of January, giving an account of the capture of five armed vessels on that day, by the Bacchante, and Weazle sloop, under Lieuts. O'Brien, Hood, and Gosling, of the former, and Lieut. Whaley, of the latter. These vessels were bound from the Island of Corfu to Otranto, for the purpose of conveying money for the payment of the troops on the island; and although the boats met with a spirited resistance, they were carried without any loss on our part.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew has also transmitted a letter from Capt. Mounsey, of the Furieuse, giving an account of his having on the 10th of Jan. captured, off Monto Christo, L'Argus French brigantine privateer, pierced for 12 guns, but only four long 12-pounders mounted, and 85 men—eight days from Leghorn, without making any capture.

The Naval department of this Gazette closes with lists of American vessels captured and re-captured by the squadrons in the Atlantic, in the West Indies, in the Channel, and taken into Bermuda.—They amount in the whole to 158.

April 6. This Gazette mentions the capture by the Unicorn, Capt. Salt, of the French privateer Miquellonnaise, of St. Maloes, having 20 guns and 130 men; out four days from Quimper, and had taken and sunk the brig Alexander, from London, with a cargo of tin and iron for Lisbon.

Foreign-office, April 10. Dispatches from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Imperial Head Quarters, Kalisch, March 6.

Referring to my dispatch from St. Petersburgh, by the messenger Lyell, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having begun my journey, upon the Emperor's invitation to join him at head quarters, on the 12th of February, I reached Riga in 48 hours, and arrived in this town before daybreak on the 2d of March. The Emperor received me in his accustomed most gracious manner, and, in an audience immediately after the parade, was

was pleased to state the outline of his recent operations. In the first place, the result of his Imperial Majesty's communications to the Court of Berlin, made on his first arrival at Wilna, has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance offensive and defensive with that Power. The Plenipotentiaries are Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, and the Chancellor Baron Hardenberg. In pursuance of this renovation of amicable relations, the most active combined military operations are already in progress. This day a report has been received of the actual occupation of Berlin by the forces of his Imperial Majesty, under the Aid-de-camp Gen. Chernicheff. The head-quarters of the Russian army are established in this central position, to give the necessary time for receiving recruits and convalescents, who are daily arriving, and for supplying necessaries to troops who have been engaged in a campaign of an unexampled and uninterrupted series of military operations and marches for eleven months. This pause, however, will be of short duration. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the march of the Russian army, and the conciliatory proceedings of the Emperor, with that of Buonaparte, and the troops under the French Generals. The most rigid and correct discipline has been observed in the Duchy, as well as in Prussia. His Imperial Majesty, though in possession of the keys of Warsaw, has not placed a soldier within its walls; and has, in every instance, treated the Poles with the utmost clemency and indulgence.—The Austrian auxiliary force, in consequence of an unlimited armistice, are gradually retiring to the Gallician frontier.—Regnier's corps, as I conjectured, retired behind the Austrians, by Rawa, to this place: they were here overtaken by General Winzingerode, who attacked them with inferior force, and put them to flight, taking prisoner the Saxon General Rostitz, three colonels, forty-seven other officers, fifteen hundred rank and file, with two colours, and seven cannon. The remainder of this corps pursued their retreat in the direction of Glogau, probably not exceeding five or six thousand men. It remains for me to offer my congratulations on the signal success which has hitherto attended the great and unremitting exertions of the Emperor, who, in the course of two months, at this season, has continued the pursuit of the enemy from Wilna to the Oder; and has united to his own zealous endeavours, the decided and hearty support of the King of Prussia, and of the whole population of his dominions, who seem most solicitous to emulate the Russians in patriotic donations, as well as in personal service. I understand the Polish government, which withdrew from Warsaw under Prince Poniatowski, went, in the first instance, to Petrikaw, and a part, with the Prince, are gone to Czentochaw, where it is said some force has been assembled: and I have also understood that the Polish part of Regnier's corps, after the affair of Kalisch, took that direction. A Russian corps is stationed to the Southward of Warsaw, to observe their motions.

Imperial Head Quarters, Kalisch, March 26.

My Lord—In my dispatches of the 6th inst. I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his quarters since about the 10th instant. Since that period His Imperial Majesty has visited the King of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamburgh has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubeck has opened its gates. The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania, Mecklenbourg, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe. Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated to Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place. A proportion of the Prussian army has passed the Silesian frontier into Lusatia, and is advancing towards Dresden. Three detachments of the division under General Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Dornberg, who is moving upon Hanover, with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right in the direction of Bremen, and Major-General Czchernicheff upon his left in the direction of Brunswick. Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present dispatches: his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Cuxhaven. I have already stated that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation; nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslau on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout the Prussian dominions; or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor Alexander was received. The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see General De Yorck. The inhabitants in Saxony have every where received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality not inferior to those of

of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenburg. Your Lordship will see by the printed reports, the manner in which Gen. Tettenborn and his detachment were received at Hamburgh; the same zeal was manifested in Lauenbourg, where, in a moment, the French arms were destroyed. The Baltic ports, and that of Hamburgh, have been opened by proclamations. The blockade of Dantzic by land continues, as stated in my last dispatch; but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Capt. Acklom lost no time in detaching some of H. M. ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea; these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come up with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infected every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic; and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it. Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments. I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Admiralty-office, April 10. A letter from Captain Lumley, of H. M. S. Narcissus, dated off Cape St. Blare, Jan. 5, mentions the capture of the American schooner letter of marque Shepherd, of four guns and 18 men.

A letter from Captain Burdett, of His Majesty's ship Maidstone, dated Lynhaven Bay, Feb. 14, announces the capture of the Cora American letter of marque, of eight guns, 40 men, and 258 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, and laden with brandy, wine, silks, &c. from Bourdeaux.

A letter from Mr. Edward Morgan, Commander of the Viper excise cutter, gives an account of his having captured, on the 3d instant, off the North Foreland, La Louise French privateer, manned with 22 men, with small arms: she was first discovered at anchor in Kingsgate Bay; and, after a chace of four hours, struck to the Viper, which cutter, at the time of the capture, had only ten men on board.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 12.

Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. Baron Tettenborn *to Major* Kentzinger, *dated* Hamburgh *the 4th of April; and forwarded to Lieut.-governor* Hamilton, *at* Heligoland.

I hasten to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained, upon the 2d of April, over the corps of Gen. Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

Gen. Morand, with 3,500 men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to Gen. Dornberg, who, in conjunction with General Tschernicheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Lutzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours, and twelve pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

[Transmitted by Lord W. Bentinck.]

Messina, Feb. 16.

MY LORD—Since the attack of the 21st of July, the Enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other Government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your Lordship's sanction, I proceeded on the night of the 14th with two divisions of the flotilla, and four companies of the 75th, under the command of Major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly day-light, when about 150 men, with an auxiliary party of seamen, under the command of Lieut. Le Hunte, were landed; and Major Stewart, without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which we had previously concerted to occupy, and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the Enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of the rocket corps, under the direction of Corporal Barenbach, the fire of which threw the Enemy into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the height in a most determined way. The Enemy, however, did not abandon it until the Colonel-Commandant Roche, and most of his officers, were killed or made prisoners, and the height was literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla under Capt Imbert had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by Lieut. Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock every thing was in our possession, the most valuable of the Enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of 150 of the Enemy killed and wounded, 163 prisoners, amongst whom is the Colonel of the regiment, three of his Captains, two Captains of cavalry, and one of artillery, with

with his two guns (six-pounders), afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work; very few of the Enemy's cavalry escaped. The determined manner in which Major Stewart led his men to the attack of the Enemy's position did him infinite honour, and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket shot, while with me pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked. Lieut. Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed; I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the very exemplary conduct of Lieut. Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers. Col. Robinson superintended the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muallo, is always distinguished on these occasions. Capt. Imbert, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his divisions of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your Lordship's recommendation of this officer, with Don Gesolmmo Patella, and Don Pietri Trapani, to the notice of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your Lordship will observe is very trifling, compared with the enormous loss of the Enemy. This of itself speaks more for the discipline of the 75th than any eulogium which, as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow.

R. Hall, Captain and Brigadier.

1 boatswain, 1 seaman, killed; 7 seamen wounded.

Admiralty-office, April 13. A letter from Captain Dench, of the Nautilus sloop, dated off the Esquerques, Feb. 7, states the capture of the French privateer brig La Leonilde.—Another from Captain Flin, of the Cephalus sloop, dated at sea, Feb. 24, states the capture of the French lugger privateer La Diligente, of Marseilles, out 26 days from Marseilles, but made no capture.—Others, from Captain Graham, of the Alcmene, stating the capture, by the Scout sloop, Feb. 17, off Cagliari, of La Fortune French privateer, three days from Tunis;—and from Captain Harris, of the Belle Poule, dated at Sea, April 4, stating the capture of the Grand Napoleon, the largest and most esteemed schooner that has sailed from America; twenty-nine days from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo on board.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

The Hamburgh Papers have furnished us with the Prussian account of the Battle of Lutzen, which is as follows:

"*Pegau, Saxony, May* 3.—Yesterday morning the two hostile main armies met between Pegau and Lutzen; the Russians and Prussians being under the chief command of General Wittgenstein, and the Enemy's army under the Emperor Napoleon in person. One of the most dreadful cannonades known in latter annals of warlike operations took place. It continued from eleven o'clock until ten o'clock in the evening, when night alone put an end to it.—During this cannonade the fire of musketry was nearly uninterruptedly kept up, and frequently the valour of the allied troops proved itself in attack with the bayonet. Seldom or never was there a battle fought with such animosity, or so murderous. The French derived great advantage from their position on the heights near Lutzen, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments, which they defended with a heavy fire of artillery. But the valour of the allied troops drove them back from one position to another, nor were they even to be deterred when the superior defence of the Enemy in his last positions rendered frequent attacks necessary. The result of this warm day was, that the Russian and Prussian troops kept possession of the field of battle during the whole night, and caused the Enemy a double or treble greater loss than their own. As yet there has been brought in but little more than 1000 prisoners, with ten pieces of artillery, and likewise 23 powder waggons, which General Von Winzingerode took from the Enemy early this morning, the animosity during the fight being too great to give much quarter. But the great consequence is, that the French have now been convinced by the Russian and Prussian troops what may be performed by valour when inflamed by noble enthusiasm in so great, just, and sacred a cause as ours, and of what they may have to expect in future when all the armed force collecting for this war shall be assembled. It is very true, that the loss of the Russian and Prussian troops is very great, nor shall we over-rate it if we for the moment estimate it at from 8000 to 10,000 men in killed and wounded, but most of the latter only very slightly. It gives us much pain to be obliged to mention Major the Prince of Hesse Homburg among the dead, and General Blucher as being wounded (he, however, only left the field half an hour); Generals Von Scharnhorst

horst and Von Hunerbein, whose wounds are however only slight; as likewise the Russian Generals Von Karlwinzen and Alexief. But, besides these, an unusually greater proportion of officers, and also of the younger sons of our native Prussia, are among the number of killed and wounded. The noble ardour with which these volunteers met death in the just cause, insures them of being immortalized in the remembrance of their friends and their native country. Even this morning the Enemy attempted to make some attack on the allied troops, but was soon repulsed by some cannonading. To afford the latter some rest and refreshment, after their great fatigue, they will be taken into the positions of Borna and Rochlitz, from whence it is expected they will immediately break up to commence fresh operations. By what we can learn from the prisoners, Marshal Bessieres and General Souham are among the killed on the Enemy's side, and Marshal Ney is wounded.—According to accounts before us, nothing material took place on the 4th or 5th. The Elbe, above Magdeburg, was not threatened. We still wait the official statement of particulars concerning the motions of the several corps, and of their marches and countermarches.

(Signed) "L'Estoq Sock,
"The Royal appointed Military Governor for the country between the Elbe and the Oder."

Berlin, May 7.

The Allies unequivocally claim the victory, nor can their claim be disputed on any fair or reasonable ground. Count Wittgenstein's account is dated from the field of battle the day after the action; and clearly shows that not only was the Enemy's centre broken, but that, notwithstanding his utmost efforts, he was repulsed in all his subsequent attacks; and it was only an advantage with which Lauriston's march upon Leipzic enabled him to manœuvre, so as to avoid a fresh attack meditated by the Allies, that caused the latter to take a new position. The Prussians appear to have been principally engaged on this occasion. Blucher and D'York entered into the action with an ardour and energy which was in a lively manner participated by the troops, and the whole fought in a manner to fix the admiration of their Allies. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of battle. The loss of the Allies is mentioned above as amounting to from 8000 to 10,000; and Count Wittgenstein perhaps does not exaggerate the Enemy's loss in estimating it at 12 or 15,000. The gallant Blucher was among the wounded; but we rejoice to find that his wound was not deemed dangerous.

The prevailing opinion is, that the French had the worst of the battle of Lutzen; but, they being considerably superior in numbers, it was deemed prudent by the Allies to retire to the right of the Elbe, and there await the arrival of the numerous Russian and Prussian reinforcements which were on their way to join them. Lutzen, where the battle of the 2d was fought, and Marshal Bessieres was killed, is famous for the battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1632, in which the Swedes obtained the victory, but lost their great King Gustavus Adolphus.

Te Deum has been sung at Paris for the battle of Lutzen, by order of the Empress Regent.

The *Correspondent* of the 11th May, gives an account that there was an obstinate engagement between the French and the Prussians, in the very heart of the city of Leipsic. Before the gate called Galgehou, there was a French half battery, consisting of three cannons and a howitzer. The battle, says the account, had scarcely lasted half an hour, when we saw one of these cannons carried to the market, and it was soon after known that the other cannons and the howitzer were taken by the Prussians. The French withdrew into the town, and the Prussian cavalry and sharpshooters followed close to their heels. In all the streets of the town, and especially in the great market, the contest was very obstinate, as it was also at all the gates. The Prussians rushed in every where, scaled walls, leaped ditches, and made their way through gardens and houses. It surpasses all belief with what bravery and activity the Prussian troops began, continued, and ended the fight. Many fell in this contest; the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded is especially considerable. The French were pursued for several hours.—A letter from Halle, dated 4th May, says—since Sunday the corps of Bulow, about 4000 strong, has occupied our town.

Paris Papers to the 16th inform us of the operations of the armies down to the 9th. The Enemy has made some further progress, but not without considerable difficulty; almost every step appears to be contested; but ever since the battle of the 2d (Lutzen) the affairs have been of a very partial description; and the evident object of the Allies is, to continue to fall back upon their resources, and probably not to risk another general battle until they have reached the Oder. On the 6th, a trifling affair took

took place at Erzdorf; on the 7th another partial action was fought between Nossen and Welsdruf; on the 8th the Viceroy entered Dresden, while Lauriston possessed himself of Miessen; and in the afternoon of the same day, Buonaparte himself had his head-quarters at the former place. The Allies, however, had previously destroyed the bridges; so that the Enemy were not able to effect the passage of the Elbe, over which Buonaparte was constructing a bridge, at the village of Prialentz.

Buonaparte has unfortunately obtained an unexpected advantage in the co-operation of the King of Saxony with all his troops. This Monarch and Buonaparte met on the morning of the 12th, and, after embracing, entered Dresden together, at the head of the French Imperial Guard. Of the Saxon troops, 12,000 are placed under the command of the French General Regnier at Torgau; and the whole of the Saxon cavalry were to assemble on the 13th, under French auspices, at Dresden.

We have official accounts of the surrender of the fortresses of Thorn and Spandau, to the allied troops. Thorn surrendered to Count Langeron on the 16th April, with a garrison consisting of 400 Poles, 3500 Bavarians, and only 90 Frenchmen. The fruits of the capitulation have been 200 pieces of cannon; and nearly the whole of the Bavarians and Poles have since enlisted under the Patriotic standard. Gen. Langeron's corps of 15,000 men is thus released to co-operate with the force engaged before Dantzic. Spandau, situated on the River Spre, and not far distant from Berlin, capitulated to the Russians on the 18th April, the garrison agreeing not to serve against the Allies during one year.

The fortress of Czenstokan surrendered on the 4th inst. to a Russian force commanded by Lieut.-gen. Von Sacken, after the batteries had been opened two days. The artillery was so directed, that it speedily set fire to three of the Enemy's magazines, while the 8th and 29th regiments of chasseurs kept the garrison so much in awe, that they durst not shew themselves on the walls of the town. This part of the operation was under the direction of Major-gen. the Count De Lieven. The Enemy at first proposed terms that were inadmissible; but afterwards they surrendered as prisoners of war.

Buonaparte shews great anger and chagrin in animadverting on the conduct of the celebrated Stein, who has excited the German Patriots to take up arms against the French. He pronounces them a MOB waging war against the land-owners; and "laments to see such Sovereigns as the King of Prussia, and more especially the Emperor of Russia, on whom nature has bestowed so many fine qualities, give the sanction of their names to acts so *criminal* and *atrocious*."

The principality of Ponte Corvo, lately belonging to the Crown Prince of Sweden, has been conferred by the Emperor Napoleon, upon the second son of Murat, the *soi-disant* King of Naples. The principality yields a yearly revenue of 40,000 francs.

The following article, copied from a German paper of the 8th instant, may afford an idea of the spirit of hostility with which the inhabitants of Prussia are actuated against the French:

Extract from a Letter, dated Altenburg, April 29.

"Henry, the notorious spy, who was preacher and professor at Jena and Erfurt, was taken yesterday at Gera. This is the same man, who, at the battle of Jena, conducted Napoleon through defiles by which he fell upon the rear of the Prussians. He was brought hither in his morning-gown and night-cap, having been dragged out of bed at Gera. It was determined that he should be hanged early this morning. Upwards of 1000 persons had assembled round the gallows, and had collected stones to pelt him whilst hanging. Gen. Blucher, however, prevented the execution of this sentence, and ordered him to be carried to Leipzig. The crowd then repaired to the house where Henry was. It was impossible for our soldiers to keep the populace quiet at his departure. They were exposed to a shower of stones till they reached the carriage, and as soon as Henry had passed the town, he was dragged from the vehicle and dreadfully beaten. A French officer accompanied him."

RUSSIA.

The following is an accurate statement of the loss of the French and their Allies in their late invasion of Russia, copied from the official statement of the Russian Government: — *Killed*, 24 Generals, 2000 Staff and other Officers, 204,400 rank and file. — *Prisoners*, 43 Generals, 3441 Staff and other Officers, 233,222 rank and file. — *Taken*, 951 pieces of cannon, 63 pair of colours and standards, 1 Marshal's staff, about 100,000 muskets, and about 27,000 ammunition waggons.

An article, dated St. Petersburgh, March 27, says, "In the Governments of Moscow, Witepsk, and Mobilow, 253,000 dead bodies of the Enemy have already

already been burned; and in the city of Wilna and its environs, 53,000."

DENMARK.

Christiana Jeusdatter, of Holkerup, in Zealand, lately convicted of having poisoned her father, was sentenced to be conveyed from her father's residence to the place of execution; during the procession to be tortured five times with red-hot pincers; then to have both her hands struck off, and afterwards beheaded. Eilert Hansen, convicted of being accessary to the atrocious deed, was, at the same time, sentenced to lose his head.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Suchet has been defeated, with the loss of 5000 men in killed and wounded, by the Allied troops, under the command of Gen. Murray. It appears, that on the 11th of April, the Enemy made an attack on the division commanded by Don Fernando Millares; and although they defended themselves with a great deal of bravery, the Enemy were successful, and on the same day presented themselves before Villena; when the Castle, containing the Valez Malaga battalion, about 2000 men, surrendered. On the following day the Allied troops had collected under Gen. Murray, on which the Enemy commenced an attack; but, as Gen. Murray did not wish to maintain that position, he retired with his troops, defending the ground step by step, until night came. On the following day Suchet again advanced, with about 18,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, and which were permitted to approach close to the bayonet, when immediately a dreadful carnage took place; the British charged, and the Enemy were routed at all points. On the 13th of April, they retired to Vrai; and being followed, they retired during the night to Villena, and on the following morning to Fuente la Higuera. Great hopes are entertained that the province will be soon free from them.

Accounts from the Marquis of Wellington prepare us for the immediate and vigorous opening of the campaign. His Lordship is said to have with him an effective British force of 43,000 men, of whom 6000 are cavalry. He has also about 30,000 Portuguese; so that he will open the campaign with a force of 70,000 men.

The number of veterans drawn by Buonaparte from the Peninsula, to organize and discipline his army of the North, is stated at 1211 officers, 6000 serjeants and corporals, and 16,000 privates.

Two new titles have been conferred by the Prince Regent of Portugal on the English Commanders. The Marquis of Wellington is created Duke of Victoria; and Marshal Beresford, Marquis of Campo Mayor.

The Cardinal de Bourbon, the head of the Spanish Regency, has issued a Manifesto against the conduct of the Pope's Nuncio in Spain (Peter Gravina, Archbishop of Nicea), who, by secret letters to the Bishops and Chapters, had endeavoured to excite them to refuse publishing in their respective dioceses the law abolishing the Inquisition.—The Nuncio had prevailed upon the Chapter of Cadiz to obey him; at the same time that he was openly corresponding with the Regency on the subject. In a decree, exposing this duplicity of the Nuncio, the Regent says, that though he should be authorized to send him out of the kingdom, and seize his temporalities, his desire of evincing his veneration for the Pope, and his fear of increasing his sorrows, prevent him from doing more than expressing his decided disapprobation of the Nuncio's conduct.

A Mr. Howe, of the Impetueux, was executed at Lisbon on the 7th inst. He had involved himself by gambling; and being detected in the act of robbing the house of his English friend, by a Portuguese servant, he shot the latter dead, to prevent discovery. After execution, his head was severed from his body and fixed on a pole opposite the house in which the murder and robbery were committed.

FRANCE.

A new comet was discovered by M. Pons, keeper of the observatory at Marseilles, on the 2d ult.

Private letters from the coast state that Talleyrand has been appointed President of the Council of Regency at Paris.

ITALY.

An expedition, consisting of the Thames and Furious frigates, under the command of Capt. Napier, assisted by a detachment of the 10th reg. commanded by Lieut.-col. Coffin, has taken possession of the island of Ponza (about 10 miles in circumference) on the Gulf of Gaeta, to the North-west of Naples. This enterprize was effected without any loss on our part. The Enemy capitulated; in consequence of which 500 troops on the island, together with the fortifications and magazines, were surrendered.

When the new Government in Sicily was formed, it was stipulated that the Queen should quit the island; instead of which she withdrew into the country, and collected together a number of disaffected people to oppose the enforcement of the order. Three regiments were

were immediately marched from Palermo, and dispersed those who had taken up arms in her cause. Several of the chiefs of the Insurgents were put under arrest. The Queen then pleaded indisposition, and was allowed by the Medical Board to remain on the island until the 7th of May, for the recovery of her health, when she was to embark on board one of our frigates. Lord William Bentinck remains at Palermo, and every thing was perfectly quiet when the last vessel came away.

AMERICA.

Mr. Timothy Pickering has addressed a series of letters to his fellow-citizens of America, against the continuance of the war; in one of which he offers to prove, that while Jefferson and his Secretary Madison were making the most amicable public professions towards Great Britain, they repeatedly declared in private, that they wished for a war with this country on any terms.

While one of our squadrons is carrying on hostilities in the Chesapeake, another at the mouth of the Delaware has bombarded Lewistown. Commodore Beresford, commanding the latter squadron, demanded a supply of water, which the governor refused; a correspondence then ensued, in which the Commodore announced his determination to bombard the town if the refusal was persisted in. The Governor was inflexible, and the Commodore carried his threat into execution. The American coast is in alarm from Boston to Charlestown.

The inhabitants of the city of St. Domingo, in the island of St. Domingo, have thrown off their allegiance, and declared themselves independent of Old Spain.

AFRICA.

The brig Charles, Captain Graham, bound to the coast of Africa, struck on a reef of the Tongui Rocks, about five miles from the shore, and twenty miles South of the river Gambia, on January 5th, about 11 o'clock at night. The natives, a tribe of Mandingoes, attacked the wreck in great numbers, considering her as lawful prize. The Captain and one of the passengers were killed. The Rev. Leopold Butscher, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, was on board with his wife, and seven other persons attached to the Mission. Notwithstanding every exertion of the crew and Missionaries, assisted by a force dispatched with the utmost promptitude by Major Chisholm, Commandant of Goree, but a small part of the cargo was saved, the rest being plundered by the natives. Every attention was paid to the Missionaries in their distress by Major Chisholm, and by Lieut.-col. M'Carthy, Governor of Senegal. One of their party died, and was buried at Goree; and the rest hired a Spanish vessel to convey them to the Society's settlements in the Rio Pongas, whither they were bound.

ASIA.

It appears that a dreadful storm has ravaged the Eastern Seas. The Abercrombie, from Bombay to China, and the Coromandel, from Bengal to Batavia, are totally lost near the Caramata passage; the crews were saved. The Charlton is lost in the Red Sea; the Marquis of Huntley and the Cirencester have been dismasted between Bombay and China.

The following advertisement appeared in the Batavia Gazette of the 3d of October:—"For private sale—about 60 cows, some of them with calves; a strong close carriage, with glass windows, lately fitted up for an English Gentleman, and *a coachman and his wife* both young."

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 14. The side wall of Mr. Barton's flour warehouse, in London road, *Liverpool*, fell with a dreadful crash. Every floor broke down, destroying all the property on the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Barton, and one daughter, who had all retired to rest, slept on the first floor, and were precipitated into the cellar. The neighbours, on forcing the front door, discovered Mrs. Barton clinging to a wooden prop, having miraculously escaped unhurt: soon after, the daughter, a young girl of 13, who was considerably injured, but not dangerously; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the body of Mr. Barton was extricated from the ruins, lifeless. The principal room in the warehouse had been generally used for exhibitions, at the time of the fairs held in that neighbourhood; and was engaged for a similar purpose on the 17th, when the consequences might have been still more calamitous.

April 17. A sumptuous entertainment was given at the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. at *Tredegar*, Monmouthshire, to upwards of 6000 persons, on the occasion of his eldest son coming of age.

Mr. Cameron ascended from *Glasgow* in a balloon, which had been for some time in preparation. The balloon went up in a fine style, took a South-Easterly direction, and descended at Falnash, co. Roxburgh, having travelled 74 miles in an hour and twenty minutes. The money collected did not cover the Aëronaut's expences.

April 22. A fire broke out at the King's Arms on the Quay at *Poole*, which was connected with a druggist's shop, several small

small tenements, the Custom-house, and two large stores facing the Harbour; and the whole circle of buildings were soon destroyed, with their valuable contents. The Custom-house being the most remote, the principal part of its contents was saved.

April 23. Mr. Dupree's villa (late Mr. Burke's) at *Beaconsfield* was consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at 30,000*l.*

May 1. *Newbyth*, the seat of Mr. Baird, near Markle, N. B. was completely destroyed by fire, except the two wings, which contained the library. The furniture of the lower rooms was also saved.

May 2. In a severe storm of thunder and lightning at *Great Waldingfield*, Suffolk, a poor woman, of the name of Goddard, was struck dead, and her husband was so much injured by the electric fluid that he survived only a few hours; their son was also much affected by the same flash. The storm was attended with hail-stones of very considerable size, which lay on the ground in some parts several inches deep. —At *Boxstead* and *Lawshall* the rain fell in such torrents as, in several places, to wash the growing crops off the lands.

May 10. Three officers of the Inverness Militia at *Portsmouth*, sailing in a pleasure-boat between the prison-ships, a sudden current of wind upset the boat, which immediately sunk. Two of the officers kept themselves upon the surface until boats took them up; but the other was in imminent danger of drowning. A French prisoner on board the *Crown*, named Morand, jumped off the gangway into the water, and, by putting his feet under the Officer's body as he was sinking, raised him to the surface, and held him fast till further assistance was obtained. A proper representation has been made to Government, and, no doubt, one part of the brave fellow's reward will be a release from his present situation.

May 19. A violent storm of rain and hail, and thunder and lightning, took place in the neighbourhood of *Chulmleigh*. The church and steeple were much damaged by the lightning: and the marshes were entirely overflowed for a considerable distance. The water, in some places, rose ten feet in the short space of fifteen minutes; and bridges, hay-ricks, fences, &c. were swept away. Mr. John Shute, of Dolton, in attempting to pass over *Newnham* Bridge, was unfortunately drowned. The storm appears to have been partial, and was not felt at other towns in the North of Devon, at no great distance from Chulmleigh.

May 23. Mr. Weal, a very extensive farmer near *Croydon*, had last week 24 sheep and lambs killed by the lightning, in their fold.

The pretensions of Anne Moore, of *Tutbury*, to live without bodily sustenance, have at length been set at rest. Several respectable Gentlemen in that neighbourhood agreed, with her own consent, to watch her, to prevent the secret conveyance of food to her, and to ascertain whether her powers corresponded with her pretensions. She gave in on the ninth day of the watch, by which time she was reduced to a state of extreme debility and emaciation. For eight hours preceding she had been supplied with vinegar and water, to the extent of six or eight ounces, which she sucked from a moistened handkerchief. When the Gentlemen forming the watch left her, the pulse was entirely gone at one wrist, and at the other was like a fine thread, intermittent, and 100 in a minute.—The Committee who conducted the investigation have published the declaration and confession made by this woman before Mr. Lister, a magistrate of Stafford. In this paper she humbly asks pardon of all persons whom she has deceived and imposed upon, implores the Divine mercy and forgiveness, and declares that she has occasionally taken sustenance for the last six years.

In the populous City of *Glasgow*, containing about 100,000 inhabitants, the Small Pox has greatly declined. By the Glasgow Bills of Mortality it appears that forty-nine persons died by the Small Pox in 1811, and in 1812 only twenty-four persons died of this disease. Prior to the introduction of Vaccination, several hundreds annually died of the Small Pox.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, April 28.

The Congratulatory Address of the Corporation of London was presented to the Princess of Wales at Kensington Palace. The Lord Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council, assembled, and left Guildhall about twelve o' clock; and the procession arrived at Kensington Palace about two. The Address was read by Mr. Recorder; and her Royal Highness returned the following answer. "I receive with the greatest satisfaction the congratulations of the City of London. No branch of the House of Brunswick can ever forget to whose exertions chiefly is owing the Throne of these Realms; and I have now peculiar reason to know the value of the Constitution which those exertions purchased, because I have found it a sure protection when I had no other defence. — The extraordinary situation in which I was placed compelled me to come forward in behalf of my honour and my life. — I have been rewarded, not only by the universal acknowledgment of my innocence, but by testimonies of affection from a loyal and high-spirited people; which I shall gratefully remember as long as I live. At the present moment I am rather disposed to dwell upon this pleasing circumstance, than upon any recollection of a less agreeable

able kind. The trials, however, which I have undergone, will, I am confident, produce one good effect, — they will confirm in my daughter's mind that attachment to the Constitution which she already cherished, and impress her more and more with the conviction, that no station can be secure except in a free country; it is both the interest and the most sacred duty of an English Monarch to watch over the liberties of the people."—The Princess delivered her answer with great dignity and feeling. The Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, were received graciously, and kissed hands. Her Royal Highness, when the Corporation had quitted the Palace, went to the window, and shewed herself to the people assembled on the grass-plat.

Addresses have also been presented to her Royal Highness, from Westminster, Middlesex, Southwark, Bristol, Monmouthshire, and many other parts of the Kingdom. — The answers, of the Princess have been marked with strict propriety, much good sense, and great moderation. This is particularly observable in the reply to the Westminster Address, which spoke of the "cold-booded apathy of a corrupt majority of the House of Commons on receiving her appeal." — After thanking the addressers, her Royal Highness concludes by saying, "Permit me to add, that there can be no doubt, that the refusal of Parliament to entertain the question originated only in a conviction that my innocence stood above all suspicion, and in apprehension that Parliamentary interference might delay the restoration to my daughter's society, so universally desired."

The Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Captain Portier, his equerry, left town on Wednesday for Yarmouth, where he embarked for Prussia. It is conjectured that his Royal Highness's stay will be of some duration, as his stud of horses and his cellar of wines have been disposed of. Sixteen of his Royal Highness's horses were sold for 1303 guineas.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 1. His Majesty has been in a tranquil and verycomfortable state throughout the last month." (Signed by the four Physicians.)

Wednesday, May 5.

Being the first day of Term, the Vice-Chancellor made his first formal appearance in the Court, accompanied by the Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls. He merely took his seat for a few minutes on the right hand of the Chancellor, on the side of the Court next the Bench door, the Master of the Rolls being on the left of the Chancellor. He entered the Hall immediately after the Master of the Rolls, next after whom the Act gives him the precedence.

Thursday, May 6.

The Metropolis was visited by a severe thunder-storm. At eleven at night the vivid flashes of lightning produced considerable alarm; and were followed by peals of thunder, which resembled the explosion of a mine. A heavy fall of rain succeeded. At Greenwich the lightning struck the spire of the Church, knocked down the vane and stone work, and did damage to the amount of 1000*l.*

Friday, May 7.

Mr. Brougham moved, in the Court of King's Bench, for a new trial, in the libel cause, Kirkpatrick *v.* Creevey, M. P. (see p. 382.) on the ground of misdirection on the part of the Learned Judge. The Court, after attentively hearing the arguments of the Counsel, refused the application.—Mr. Creevey appeared on the 19th inst. in the Court of King's Bench, to receive judgment. The Court had, by their verdict, established, that though a Member may say what he pleases in Parliament, he cannot publish his speech, if it contains a libel on any person's character, without being amenable to the Law. Mr. Creevey, in his affidavit, now denied the jurisdiction of the Court over him; which being overruled by Lord Ellenborough, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* to the King, or be imprisoned until it be paid. Mr. Creevey paid the money, and withdrew. He was accompanied into Court by five Noblemen and twelve Members of Parliament.

Thursday, May 13.

Part of the Southern boundary wall of the Marshalsea Prison, near St. George's Church, Southwark, gave way with a terrible crash, when one prisoner was killed, another died in St. Thomas's Hospital, and several were severely maimed.

The Earl of Moira's house, in St James's Place, has been knocked down at the hammer for the sum of 14,200 guineas: Sir T. B. Leonard was the purchaser.

The Managers of the British Institution, as a tribute to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, have borrowed 130 of his performances, which are now on exhibition for the benefit of Students. Sir Joshua's performances are believed to exceed 3000.

THE DOLLAR SOCIETY, *patronized by Lady Inglis.* — The object of this Institution is, to furnish temporary Relief to all who may be in want, especially to the aged of good character who have seen better days, without distinction as to Country or religious persuasion. As the membership of this Society reaches to all who subscribe One Dollar annually, persons of limited incomes have an opportunity of gratifying the best feelings of the heart. The Society was only formed Jan. 1st, 1812; but, by its increase of Members, has been enabled to relieve a great number of Families from great distress by affording them money, fuel, cloathing, medicine, &c.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury-Lane Theatre.

April 22. *Recrimination; or, a Curtain Lecture;* a Comedy, by Mr. Clarke, author of "The Kiss." It met with an unfavourable reception, and was withdrawn after the first representation.

May 13. *The Russian;* a Melo-drame, in two acts.

Covent-Garden Theatre.

April 19. *Aladdin*; or, The Wonderful Lamp;* a Melo-drame, borrowed from that inexhaustible mine of pantomimical entertainments, "The Arabian Nights."

April 27. *Education;* a Comedy, by Mr. Morton.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, April 30. Henry Richmond, esq. a Commissioner of the Customs, *vice* Frewin, retired.

Whitehall, May 1. Archibald Campbell, esq. one of the Lords of Session, a Lord of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Sir William Honeyman, bart. resigned.—David Cathcart, esq. Advocate, one of the Lords of Session, also *vice* Honeyman.

Westminster, May 4. Sir Wm. Garrow, knt. his Majesty's late Solicitor General, to be his Majesty's Attorney General — Robert Dallas, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, and late Chief Justice of Chester, to be his Majesty's Solicitor General. —And Richard Richards, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, to be Chief Justice of Chester.

Whitehall, May 11. Viscount Melville, Admiral Domett, Sir J. S. Yorke, Right hon. W. Dundas, Sir G. Warrender, J. Osborn, esq. and Lord H. Paulet, Commissioners for the office of Lord High Admiral.

Carlton-house, May 17. Major gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Civil Promotions.

Rev. Arthur Onslow, D. D. Dean of Worcester, to the Mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital, near Worcester.

Rev. William Farish, professor of chemistry, Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Wollaston.

Smithson Tennant, M. D. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Professor of Chemistry, *vice* Farish.

Rev. C. Griffiths, Master of the Free Grammar-school, Blandford.

Mr. Theodore Hook, Accomptant General and Treasurer of the Mauritius.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. C. Phillott, Frome V. Somerset, *vice* Ireland, deceased.

Rev. Josiah Thomas, rector of Street and Walton, Somerset, Kingston Deverell R. Wilts, *vice* Phillott, resigned.

Rev. J. Leigh, Chilfrome R. Dorset, *vice* Bryett, deceased.

Rev. Lewis Maxey, rector of Bayford, Bridge Sollers R. Herefordshire.

Rev. R. H. Woolley, to the Donative of Middleton, Warwickshire.

Rev. Richard Davies, St. Nicholas V. Leicester.

Rev. H. A. Hughes, Honiton R. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Beaumont, Plumtree R.

Rev. Brook Grisdale, D. D. Chancellor of Carlisle, to a stall in Norwich Cathedral, *vice* Landon, promoted.

Rev. Joseph Thomas Lawton, A. M. Walsham-le-Willows Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Leigh, Bilston Perpetual Curacy, Warwickshire.

Rev. Hugh Morgan, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, Moccas R.

Rev. W. J. Rees, rector of Cascob, Rural Dean of Melenith sub Ithon, Radnorshire.

Rev. Henry Wake, A. M. vicar of Mere, Wilts, Over Wallop R. Hants.

Rev. William Wilbraham, B. A. Upton St. Leonard's Perpetual Curacy, *vice* Comeline, resigned.

Rev. Richard Turner, B. D. Ormesby V. with Scroutby, Norfolk.

Rev. George Burges, B. A. Moulton V. near Acle, Norfolk.

Rev. W. T. Thackray, A. M. Grantham Lectureship, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Dr. Hoskins, rector of Appleton, Berks, Combe Prebend, *vice* Nicholl, dec.

Rev. R. H. Newell, B. D. Hormead Parva R. Herts.

Rev. C. B. Ponsonby Lowther, M. A. vicar of Cowarne Magna and Glasbury, Orcheston St. George R. Wilts.

Rev. L. Venables Vernon, son of the Archbishop of York, Rothbury R. Northumberland.

Rev. W. J. G. Phillips, vicar of Eling, Hants, Millbrooke R. in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Hooker, Syde R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Thomas Hay, D. D. Northrepps R. Norfolk.

Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Ailmerton R. with Runton, and Felbrigg R. with Melton, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Farley Wilkinson, North Walsham V. with Antingham St. Margaret annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. C. Brown, Whitestone R. Devon.

Rev. T. Bartlorn, precentor of Exeter Cathedral, Idle Curacy, Devon.

Dispensation.

Rev. W. Waters, M. A. rector of Dunsby, Lincolnshire, to hold Sempringham cum Pointon V. in the same county.

Births,

* See before, p. 415.

BIRTHS.

April 17. AT Hill, near Southampton, the wife of Nicholas Nugent, esq. M. D. a daughter.

April 21. At Bracon-hall, the wife of Thomas Trench Berney, esq. high sheriff of Norfolk, a son and heir.

April 22. In Portland-place, the wife of Major-gen. Reynolds, a son.

April 28. At Colchester, the wife of Major Hanerfield, a daughter.

April 30. The wife of Thomas Cooper, esq. High-st. Bloomsbury, a son and heir.

Lately. In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. St. John, a daughter.

In York-place, the lady of Vice-admiral Sir R. Strachan, a son and heir.

In Hans-place, the wife of Colonel De Watteville, a son.

The wife of Major Parvis, 1st dragoons, a son.

The lady of Sir J. Wyldbore Smith, bart. a son.

At Richmond, the Countess of Shaftesbury, a son.

At Holmbush-lodge, Sussex, the wife of the Hon. D. M. Erskine, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Richard Corbett, bart. of Longnor-hall, Salop, a son and heir.

In County Galway, Ireland, the wife of the Dean of Ferns, niece of Major Cassan, of Sheffield-hall, Queen's County, a dau.

May 2. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of John Smith, esq. M. P. a dau.

May 4. In Stratford-place, the Duchess of St. Alban's, a still-born daughter.

May 15. The wife of Mr. Alderman Magnay, a son.

May 16. Lady Louvaine, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 25. AT Dalzell-house, Lieut.-col. D. Rattray, 63d reg. to Marian, only daughter of Lieut.-gen. Hamilton.

March 26. At Southampton, Rev. Henry Wake, son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles W. prebendary of Westminster, to Camilla, only daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Barton Wallop.

At Langley, J. Paine, esq. to Sarah, daughter of Sir R. Bateson Harvey, bart.

March 29. At Tottenham, Jn. Holt, jun. esq. to Jemima-Arabella, daughter of John Eardley Wilmot, esq. of Bruce Castle.

At Lambeth, by special licence, John Willes, esq. of Dulwich, to Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Alderman Wright.

April 10. The Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, to the Marchioness of Sligo.

At Dublin, C. M. Mayne, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. to Susanna, daughter of W. Henn, esq. Master in Chancery.

April 19. At Bath, Rev. J. Rudd, A.M. vicar of Blyth, to Miss E. Ferris, second daughter of the late Dean of Battle.

April 20. At Cardington, Bedfordshire, A. Pell, serjeant-at-law, to the Hon. Margaret Letitia Matilda St. John, third daughter of the late Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

April 24. Capt. Molloy, 1st foot guards, to Louisa Agnes, daughter of the late W. Blaauw, esq. of Queen Anne-street.

April 26. At Oxford, Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham, to Jane Dorothy, only daughter of Rev. Dr. Eveleigh, provost of Oriel college, prebendary of Rochester.

At Worcester, R. Morris, esq. eldest son of R. M. esq. M. P. to Sophia Catherine, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. James, prebendary of Worcester.

Lately. C. Fox Crespigny, esq. of Aldborough, Suffolk, &c. to Eliza Julia, only daughter of the late J. Trent, esq. of Dellington-park, Somerset.

At Exeter, John Wright, esq. jun. to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Andrews.

At Kirby-hill, Yorkshire, Mr. Jas. Swetman, to Lucy, daughter and coheiress of Rev. Jas. S. Hall.

J. Jenkins, B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to the only daughter of the late J. Park, esq. of Drumard, Ireland.

May 1. At Low-Leyton, M. Clarke, esq. of Savage-gardens, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late R. Franklin, esq.

May 2. Mr. Thomas Keys, of Coleman-street, late of the City Library, to Rachel, only daughter of Mr. John Homan.

May 3. J. Every, esq. (brother of Sir H. E. bart.) to the only daughter of the late W. Osborn, esq. of Old Park, Kent.

At Dublin, Holwell Walsh, esq. barrister-at-law, to Louisa, (relict of the late J. R. Miller, esq. of Longbridge, co. Warwick,) only daughter of Sir J. Bond, bart.

May 4. At Chiswick, the Hon. and Rev. Henry David Erskine, second son of Lord E. to Lady Harriet Dawson, sister to the present Earl of Portarlington.

C. Greenway, esq. of Little Burrington, co. Gloucester, to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of R. Hurst, esq. M. P.

May 6. Rev. Richard Budd, rector of Ruan Lainhorn, Cornwall, to Harriet Anne, second daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Trist, of Behan-park, Cornwall.

May 12. Rev. James Tyley, rector of Great Addington, Northampton, to Mary, daughter of Rev. George Drury, rector of Claydon, Suffolk.

May 14. Rev. William Wood, vicar of Fulham, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Jos. Attersoll, esq. Portland-place.

May 15. At Pancras, Lieut. J. W. Dunn, 18th Hussars, to Eliza, only daughter of Col. Williams, of Martinique.

May 17. Rev. Frederick Rickets, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Charles Street, esq. niece of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

SOME

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE ANDREW MARSHAL, M. D.

DR. *A. Marshal* was one of three sons, in a numerous family of children, of whom one male besides himself, and seven females, lived to be adults; and was born in Fifeshire in 1742, at Park-hill, a large farm on the side of the Tay, near Newburgh, held by his father, Mr. John Marshal, of the Earl of Rothes. His father had received a classical education himself; and being desirous that his two remaining sons, William and Andrew, the other having died in early infancy, should enjoy a similar advantage, sent them first to the grammar-school at Newburgh, and afterwards to that of Abernethy, then the most celebrated place of education among the *Seceders*, of which religious sect he was a most zealous member. Here Andrew was regarded as a more quick and apt scholar than his brother, who was the elder by two years. From his childhood he had taken great delight in rural scenery. One day, while under the influence of feelings of this kind, being then about 14 years old, he, all in a moment, told his father that he wished to leave school, and be a farmer. His desire was granted; but he soon shewed that it had not arisen from any fondness for ordinary country labours. In the following harvest-time, for instance, having been appointed to follow the reapers, and bind up the cut corn into sheaves, he would frequently lay himself down in some shady part of the field, and, taking a book from his pocket, begin to read, utterly forgetful of his task. He had in infancy shewn many marks of self-will and rashness; as he advanced in years, these qualities in him became more conspicuous. Thus, his great delight was to ride unbroken colts without a bridle. One day, on galloping a colt in this way down a hill, he was thrown upon the ground, where he lay some time senseless. On another day, in order to see a horse-race at Erroll, he crossed the Tay alone in a fishing-boat, where it is two miles broad; and returned in the same way, after undergoing infinite labour, and running great risk of being carried out to sea. His father, in the mean time, a man of enthusiastic mind, had been so much occupied in building meeting-houses, and conducting other business for the Seceders, to the neglect of his own affairs, that he fell into arrears for rent; and being obliged on this account to leave Park-hill, went to another farm, near Torryburn, on the opposite side of the county. Andrew, who was sixteen when this change in his father's affairs took place, being now tired of farming, resumed his studies, with the intention of becoming a Seceding minister, feeling himself gifted in the way of saying grace, and performing other religious exercises. Shortly after, he was admitted a student of Philosophy at Abernethy; and next became a student of Divinity, after giving proofs of his conversion and call. In the intervals between the times of his attendance at Abernethy he had taught a school in his father's neighbourhood. He now attended sacraments, officiating in his turn, and praying with much emotion. A hearer was once so pleased with his fervour in prayer, that he presented him with a guinea at its conclusion. His popularity, however, with the Seceders did not long continue. Having published an Essay on Composition, in a periodical work, he was summoned before the Synod of his sect at Edinburgh; and refusing to retract something that he had said in his Essay, was excommunicated. After this he went to Glasgow, being then about 19 years of age. Here he divided his time between teaching a school, and attending lectures in the University. The branches of learning which he chiefly cultivated were Greek and Morals. At the end of two years passed in this way, he became (through the interest of the celebrated Dr. Reid, to whom his talents and diligence had recommended him,) tutor in a gentleman's family, of the name of Campbell, in the Island of Islay. He remained here four years, making little progress in learning; and spending the greater part of the time, not occupied by the duties of his station, in wandering in solitude over the Island, admiring its rocks, its beach, the ocean, and the islands scattered around it. From Islay he went to the University of Edinburgh with Mr. Campbell's son; the following year he carried him back to his father. Having surrendered his charge, he returned to Edinburgh, where he subsisted himself by reading Greek and Latin privately with students of the University; in the mean time taking no recreation, but giving up all his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge. He still considered himself a student of Divinity, in which capacity he delivered two discourses in the Divinity-hall; and from motives of curiosity began in 1769 to attend lectures on Medicine. While thus employed he was chosen a member of the Speculative Society, where, in the beginning of 1772, he became acquainted with Lord Balgonie, who was so much pleased with the display which he made of genius and learning in that Society, that he requested they should read together; and in the autumn of the following year made a proposal for their going to the Continent, which was readily accepted. They travelled slowly through Flanders to Paris, where they stayed a month, and then proceeded to Tours, where they resided eight months, in the house of a man of letters, under whose tuition

tuition they strove to acquire a correct knowledge of the French language and government. They became acquainted here with several persons of rank, among whom were a Prince of Rohan and the Dukes of Choiseul and Aguilon, at whose seats in the neighbourhood they were sometimes received as guests. An acquaintanee with such people would make Marshal feel pain on account of his want of external accomplishments; and this probably was the reason of his labouring to learn to dance and to fence while he was at Tours, though he was then more than 30 years old. He returned to England in the summer of 1774; and proceeded soon after to Edinburgh, where he resumed the employment of reading Latin and Greek with young men. Hitherto he seems to have formed no settled plan of life, but to have bounded his views almost entirely to the acquisition of knowledge, and a present subsistence. His friends, however, had been induced to hope that he would at some time be advanced to a Professor's chair; and it is possible that he entertained the same hope himself. In the spring of 1775, this hope appeared to be strengthened by his being requested by Mr. Stewart, the Professor of Humanity at Edinburgh, to officiate for him, as he was then unwell: Marshal complied. The class he had to teach consisted in great measure of boys of 13 or 14 years, who had come a few months before from the High School of Edinburgh, the boys in which are perhaps more unruly than those of any other large school in Great Britain. Marshal had in consequence great difficulty in keeping his pupils in order, rendered no doubt more unmanageable by their looking upon him as an assistant, and therefore inferior in rank to their proper preceptor. One day an idle boy, named Macqueen, son of an eminent lawyer, who afterwards became Lord Justice Clerk, was particularly troublesome. He was desired to leave the class; but he refused, and continued his rudeness. Marshal at length was so irritated by his behaviour, that, contrary to the established rule, he struck him with a small stick or switch. The boy ran home, followed by a number of other boys, and complained to his father. Mr. Macqueen, in a rage, sallied from his house, without his hat, and, accompanied by the boys who had come with his son, proceeded to Marshal's lodgings. Students of Divinity (and Marshal was still regarded one) do not rank high in Scotland, being for the most part persons of low birth, who, placing their chief hope of obtaining a church in pleasing a patron, are often tempted to obtain his favour by submissiveness and assentation. Mr. Macqueen supposed Marshal to be one of these persons: when therefore he burst into his room, he addressed him in words like these—"Are you the scoundrel that dared to strike my son?" There were two swords hanging against the wall, which Marshal had brought from France. One of these he presented to Mr. Macqueen; the other he drew, and putting himself in a fighting attitude, cried out "Defend yourself, Sir!" The sight of a sword held near to his breast by a tall, vigorous, indignant man, quickly turned Mr. Macqueen's rage into fear, and occasioned him to retire with great precipitation. After this adventure, Marshal, if he had ever held any, must have given up all hopes of being a Professor at Edinburgh; and from this time he appears to have studied medicine with a determination to practise it. The writer of this account became acquainted with him in the winter of 1775 and 1776, and found him very diligent in the pursuit of medical knowledge, but not well-versed in it. In the summer of 1776, some intimacy having in the mean time been formed between them, though Marshal was the elder by 15 years, they agreed to take private lessons in Botany together, from an assistant in Dr. Hope's public garden. Marshal was by far the more diligent scholar of the two; he took to the study with enthusiasm, and in following it used often to surprize his companion with the warmth of his expressions on the beauty of plants, and the wisdom of their structure. In the spring of 1777 he was enabled, by the assistance of a friend, Mr. John Campbell of Edinburgh, to come to London for professional improvement; and studied anatomy under Dr. W. Hunter, and surgery under Mr. J. Hunter. After he had been here a twelvemonth, he was appointed surgeon to the 83rd, or Glasgow Regiment, through the interest of the Earl of Leven, the father of his late pupil, Lord Balgonie. The first year after was passed with his regiment in Scotland. In the following he accompanied it to Jersey, where he remained with it almost constantly, till the conclusion of the war in the beginning of 1783, when it was disbanded. In this situation he enjoyed, almost for the first time, the pleasures best suited to a man of independent mind. His income was more than sufficient for his support; his industry and knowledge rendered him useful; and his character for integrity and honour procured him general esteem. From Jersey he came to London, seeking for a settlement, and was advised by Dr. D. Pitcairn (with whom he had formed a friendship while a student at Glasgow) to practice surgery here, though he had taken the degree of Doctor of Physic the preceding year at Edinburgh; and to teach anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it being at the same time proposed, that the physicians to that Hospital (of whom Dr. Pitcairn was one) should lecture on

other

other branches of medical learning. He took a house, in consequence, in the neighbourhood of the Hospital; and proceeded to prepare for the execution of his part of the scheme. This proving abortive, he began to teach anatomy, the following year, at his own house; and so far was he from enjoying the patronage of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as he had once expected, that the next year an ingenious young gentleman, (since well known to the world from his valuable works,) Mr. Abernethy, was appointed anatomical lecturer there. Marshal, however, did not desist; on the contrary, he redoubled his efforts, and at length succeeded in procuring annually a considerable number of pupils, attracted to him solely by the reputation of his being a most diligent and able teacher. In 1788 he quitted the practice of surgery, and commenced that of medicine, having previously become a Member of the London College of Physicians. In the ensuing year a dispute arose between John Hunter and him, which it is proper to relate, as it had influence on his after-life. When Marshal returned to London, he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Hunter, who thought so well of him, that he requested his attendance at a committee of his friends, to whose correction he submitted his work on the venereal disease, before it was published. He became also a Member of a small society, instituted by Dr. Fordyce and Mr. Hunter, for the improvement of medical and surgical knowledge. Having mentioned at a meeting of this Society, that, in the dissection of those who had died insane, he had always found marks of disease in the head, Mr. Hunter denied the truth of this in very coarse language. The other members interfering, Mr. Hunter agreed to say, that his expressions did not refer to Dr. Marshal's veracity, but to the accuracy of his observation. Marshal, not being satisfied with this declaration, at the next meeting of the Society demanded an ample apology; but Mr. H. instead of making one, repeated the offensive expressions; on which Marshal poured some water over his head out of a bottle which had stood near them. A scuffle ensued, which was immediately stopped by the other members, and no farther personal contention between them ever occurred. But Marshal, conceiving that their common friends in the Society had, from the superior rank of Mr. Hunter, favoured him more in this matter than justice permitted, soon after estranged himself from them. He continued the teaching of Anatomy till 1800, in which year, during a tedious illness, the favourable termination of which appeared doubtful to him, he resolved, rather suddenly, to give it up. While he taught anatomy, almost the whole of the fore part of the day, during eight months in the year, was spent by him in his dissecting and lecture rooms. He had, therefore, but little time for seeing sick persons, except at hours frequently inconvenient to them; and was by this means prevented from enjoying much medical practice; but as soon as he had recovered his health, after ceasing to lecture, his practice began to increase. The following year it was so far increased as to render it proper that he should keep a carriage. From this time to within a few months of his death, an interval of 12 years, his life flowed on in nearly an equable stream. He had business enough in the way he conducted it to give him employment during the greater part of the day; and his professional profits were sufficient to enable him to live in the manner he chose, and provide for the wants of sickness and old age. After having appeared somewhat feeble for two or three years, he made known, for the first time, in the beginning of last November, that he laboured under a disease of his bladder, though he must then have been several years affected with it. His ailment was incurable, and scarcely admitted of palliation. For several months he was almost constantly in great pain, which he bore manfully. At length, exhausted by his sufferings, he died on the 2nd of April, at his house in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, being then in the 71st year of his age. Agreeably to his own desire, his body was interred in the church-yard of the parish of St. Pancras. His fortune, amounting to about 8000*l.* was, for the most part, bequeathed to sisters and nephews.

The Writer will now proceed to speak specially of Dr. Marhsal's character. Though his genius, with the assistance of great industry, enabled him to attain a very considerable proficiency in many different parts of learning, it was not equally well adapted for every purpose of a literary man. It was better fitted to acquire than digest, to heap up than arrange, to make a scholar than render its possessor a philosopher; and hence he often appeared to less advantage in conversation than other persons of much inferior possessions. The successful exertion of his talents had given him a confidence in them, which otherwise would have been justly regarded as presumptuous. At the age of 41, with little previous knowledge of the subject, he began to prepare for being a teacher of Anatomy in London, and, in the following year, actually gave a course of lectures upon it. These lectures were not superficial; they were, on the contrary, remarkable for minuteness of description and copiousness of illustration. When he could derive assistance from his other studies, as while speaking of the uses of the bones and muscles, he was particularly full and instructive. In his lectures, however,

ever, his want of a methodical mind would not unfrequently appear; for he often seemed to be seeking for a thought which was not readily to be found, and sometimes confessed that what he said was not so clear, from want of proper words, as he wished it to be. Though he began thus late to cultivate Anatomy, it was ever after a favourite pursuit with him, particularly that part which relates to the ascertaining the seats of diseases. He kept in his house, for many years after ceasing to lecture, at no inconsiderable expence, a person for the purpose of assisting him in anatomical enquiries; and the Writer has several times gone with him, when he was old and feeble, to examine the bodies of dead persons, very early in the morning, that the business might be over before nine o'clock, when he began to receive patients at his own house.

He had probably never, without aid, conducted a patient through an acute and dangerous disorder, before he was appointed surgeon to the Glasgow Regiment, at which time he was nearly 36 years of age. He must, therefore, have less readily acquired the faculty of distinguishing diseases as they occur in nature, than if he had entered upon the exercise of medicine at an earlier period of life; and it was probably, in part, owing to this circumstance, that, even in his later years, he was slower in the examination of the sick, and more distrustful of his opinion respecting their ailments, than many physicians of much less talent and experience. A strong conscientiousness, however, contributed greatly to the production of these effects. That he might be the less liable to err, he took upon the spot short notes of the states of his patients; these formed the bases of entries which he afterwards made in his Case Book, an employment which for many years occupied nearly three hours every evening. His practice in the army is said to have been bold; that it was successful, is evident from a fact related in his inaugural dissertation, but modestly ascribed by him to the excellent regulations established by his colonel, that, in the regiment in which he served, consisting of about 1000 men, and, from being hastily formed, containing more than the usual proportion of persons unfit for a military life, only 16 died of disease in the course of nearly four years, and of these, four were not under the management of their own officers at the time of their decease. In London, from having patients to operate upon for the most part originally less strong than soldiers, and afterwards rendered still weaker by long residence in impure air, his mode of treating diseases was necessarily different. During the last eight years of his life, it was, in the Writer's opinion, who in that time frequently attended sick persons with him, somewhat too inert.

Considering the number of patients whom he saw, his professional receipts were not large. He has left no regular account of them; but there is ground for supposing that they never amounted, in any one year, to 1500*l.* One reason was, that the greater part of his patients were of the lowest class of those who can afford to consult a physician, and therefore gave him the smallest fees that a physician in London can take *. But another was, that he more frequently declined taking fees when offered than any other physician in London. If a person presented a fee in silver, before gold disappeared, he commonly regarded this as a sign of poverty, and therefore returned either the whole or part of it. On two days in the week he professedly gave advice gratuitously to the poor.

But, though thus undervaluing his own services, he was most liberal in rewarding such as were rendered to himself. An attorney who had done a grateful thing to him, by freeing him from the importunities of some *resurrection men,* blackguards employed to steal dead bodies from church-yards, was asked his charge; on which he said 'a guinea.' Marshal went to his desk, and took from it some bank-notes, apparently without counting them, which he endeavoured to force upon the attorney, but he positively refused to receive them. As soon, however, as he was gone, Marshal sent him ten pounds; and mentioned in a note which inclosed the money, that if he did not retain it he would never again speak to him. This happened while he was very poor. Money, indeed, till towards the end of his life, when, like other old men, he began to be fearful of future indigence, seemed scarcely to be desired by him for any purpose beyond the supply of his immediate wants, and these were not many. When, therefore, during the first 10 or 12 years of his residence in London, he happened to have more than was necessary for this purpose, he used to leave it in places accessible to his servants, who, in the course of that time, robbed him to a considerable amount. At length he was in a manner forced by a friend to vest his savings, as they occurred, in the public funds; and from this time his property increased annually with hardly any attention to it on his part.

* For the information of persons not living in London, it may be mentioned, that the lowest fee which, by the present rule, a physician here can take for a visit to a sick person is a guinea, and for advice given in his own house half a guinea; but he may refuse either fee altogether, or receive it as seldom as he thinks proper.

After

After what has been just said, it may be regarded as no proof of his being kind-hearted, that he gave money liberally to his relations and the poor. But that he was truly so is established by this, among many other facts, that, at the time of his death, one of his servants had lived with him 19 years, another 14, and a third 11. A fourth had left him some time before, in order to follow a new kind of life, after being with him 12 years. The kindness of his disposition indeed often rendered him the dupe of profligate people. He gave once two guineas to a low person, who was employed in his dissecting-room, to pay for the insertion in newspapers of an advertisement respecting the commencement of his lectures; but the fellow spent the money in debauchery. Marshal, never having seen the advertisement appear, at length questioned him: on which he fell on his knees, imploring forgiveness, and saying that he had been compelled by his necessities to apply the money to his own use. Marshal was so softened by his tale, that he not only pardoned him, but gave him another guinea.

His personal courage, as might be inferred from what was formerly said, was great, although some of the occasions on which it was shown were not well chosen. He went one day, shortly after he settled in London, to dine with Mr. Cruikshanks, the anatomist, in consequence of an invitation; but was told, when he knocked at his door, that he was not at home. He waited several days for an apology, but, not receiving one, he sent a challenge to Cruikshanks, who was prudent enough not to accept it. A year or two after this, a challenge was given to himself by a Dr. Walsh, a hot-headed young Irish physician, who fancied that he had been improperly treated by Marshal in a Medical Society. As the character of the latter for bravery was fully established, as he was the elder by nearly 20 years, and as Walsh was a practised shooter with pistols, and was known to be an excellent marksman, it was held by some that Marshal might, consistently with the rules of honour, decline meeting him. But he himself thought differently. After they had taken their ground, Walsh, who was a short and thin man, rendered the surface he exposed to Marshal's view still smaller, by placing himself in the attitude assumed on such occasions by the professed duellists of his Country. Marshal regarded this as cowardly: turning, therefore, the whole of his large front to his antagonist, he contemptuously desired him to take good aim. Marshal was wounded in the right arm, and the ball from his pistol carried away some of the hair of Walsh's head. In consequence of Marshal's hurt the duel ceased; and, during the short time that Dr. Walsh lived after this, they frequently met upon friendly terms.

The qualities hitherto ascribed to Dr. Marshal placed him high in the estimation of those who knew him well; but unfortunately the alloy mixed with them was considerable. His temper was extremely irritable; and, when he had once taken offence, he seldom returned to his former state with respect to the person who had given it, if an equal or superior, though he might afterwards discover that his resentment was without sufficient cause. He seemed to be afraid, in this case, that a confession of error would be attributed to some base motive; for when he found that he had taken offence improperly with persons beneath him, with his servants for instance, he was very ready to avow his fault, and atone for it. He was, besides, of a melancholy disposition; and, like other men of this temperament, frequently believed, that persons of the most honourable conduct were conspiring to betray and to ruin him. From the nature of his early pursuits, these parts of his character seem not to have exhibited themselves very strongly before he returned to London in 1783; but when he came to mix and jostle in this great city with a crowd of persons intent on their own concerns, and little regardful of those of others, when he found himself neglected by some on whom he fancied he had claims for assistance, and experienced unexpected opposition from others, they became very conspicuous, and often rendered him miserable. The causes of irritation, indeed, ceased in a great measure with his lecturing, and the remainder of his life was passed with comparative tranquillity; but he was now almost without a friend to whom he could freely communicate his thoughts, and, from long disuse, with little relish or fitness for the pleasures of society. In this desolate state his chief amusement consisted in reading the antient Classics, after he had closed his professional labours for the day. He generally carried one of these to bed, and read it there till he composed himself for sleep. The Greek Authors were more frequently used by him in this way than the Latin; and of the former, Plato more frequently than any other.

It was formerly mentioned that his person was tall. It was also upright and well shaped; his features were strong and manly. His voice was hoarse, as if he laboured under a catarrh; but this was not its natural state, for until he was 21 it was soft and clear. It then altered, shortly after he had recovered from a fever.

In his deportment he was stiff, and somewhat awkward; in his manners very cere-

ceremonious. Though inwardly proud, his address was more respectful, and his language in conversation more complimentary, than present usage admits of among gentlemen. It would seem, that, conscious of his aptness to be offended, he thought it right not only not to offend others, but to endeavour, by this propitiation, to prevent others from offending himself. On many subjects he was very reserved: the Writer never heard him, even when he was old, speak of the early occurrences of his life. In his youth, and middle age, he was often too inattentive to dress: but in later life, when he was obliged to visit professionally women of good condition, he became nearly faultless in this respect. He was extremely temperate at table, and took little sleep.

He had a taste for painting and sculpture, and had cultivated the acquaintance of several eminent professors of them. He had also collected, at some expence, considering his moderate fortune, specimens of both these arts. He would listen for a while to plaintive Scotch airs, when played under his window by itinerant musicians; but he soon became so powerfully affected, that he would send money to them, with a request that they would go away.

He was never married. There is evidence, however, of his having been deeply enamoured of a lady in Islay, when his circumstances were too narrow to admit of wedlock.

It is not known that he ever published any literary works besides the Essay on Composition formerly spoken of; an Essay on Ambition, written also very early in life; a Translation of the three first books of Simson's Conic Sections, apparently undertaken at the suggestion of a bookseller; and a Treatise, already alluded to, on the Preservation of the Health of Soldiers. He had, indeed, meditated a variety of other publications, principally on physiology and pathology; but, having pursued a subject with great keenness till he had gained what he wanted, he could not bring himself to be at the trouble of preparing for the eye of the world what he had acquired, more especially as new objects of research presented themselves in quick succession. A paper upon Hernia, illustrated by drawings taken nearly 20 years ago; and another upon the appearances of the brain in Mania, drawn up from dissections made more than 20 years ago, are said to be in a state fit for publication. Other papers, it is thought, may be easily brought to a similar state.

Only two farther circumstances shall be mentioned respecting him. The independence of his mind, and his respect for the Republican institutions of antient Greece and Rome, led him to applaud warmly the early attempts of the French to obtain a free government; and hence it was supposed by some, that he was hostile to the constitution of his own country; but it does not appear that he ever desired any change in it inconsistent with its remaining a Monarchy. On the subject of Religion he never spoke; but there is good ground for concluding, that he died in the firm belief of the great truths of Christianity.

MEDICUS.

London, May 1, 1813.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE LIEUT. ROBERT GWINN GRAINGER.

Feb. 7, 1813. Fell, with many other Heroes, in a sanguinary engagement, on the coast of Africa, between his Majesty's frigate the Amelia, and the French frigate L'Arethuse, Lieut. Robert Gwinn Grainger, of the Royal Marines, son of Mr. G. surgeon, of Birmingham. This young officer, being only in the 21st year of his age, had distinguished himself in many gallant actions; and, from the time of his embarkation on-board the Amelia, in November 1807, till his death, had been, with the exception of six weeks which he passed with his friends, uninterruptedly employed in the most active service.—That he possessed the good opinion of his brave commander, the Hon. Capt. Irby, may be learned from that officer's public letter to the Admiralty, in his account of that action. (See p. 373.) In that letter, he honours this young man by associating his name with those of his brave first and second Lieutenants, who unfortunately fell; and the fall of all of whom, he regrets in the most poignant terms, from, as he states, "ample opportunities having been afforded him of knowing their inestimable characters." For so young an Officer to be thus named with gentlemen of their standing in the service, bespeaks no common character.—On the Amelia's being appointed to the coast of Africa, Lieut. G. might have disembarked, and rejoined his division; as he had been at sea longer than was necessary to have entitled him to that indulgence. But his attachment to his Captain, his entire devotion to the service, and the noble object which they had in view, namely, the liberation of African slaves from the cruel grasp of unfeeling avarice, would not suffer him to listen to the affectionate suggestions of his friends, on the dangers of those pestilential shores.—In a letter from Africa to a young friend, after painting in lively colours the horrors of that accursed trade, he says: "'Tis for such a cause that the humane and respected Officer who commands

mands this ship has voluntarily left his friends and England. To such scenes we are sent, to exterminate, if it be possible, this most abominable trade." After having been on the coast some time, he was seized with a severe illness, in consequence of having been sent on-shore to destroy the enemy's fort of Winebah, on the Gold Coast. This illness had nearly proved fatal. On his recovery, he writes to his excellent friend: "Do you not think me a fortunate being? But how merciful is the Omnipotent! A firm reliance upon the Supreme Being can alone assure comfort in this world; and, dreadful as is the approach of death, I do declare, that, when I firmly believed my recovery hopeless, it had no terrors for me. A conscience void of offence, and the conviction of a life well spent, enabled me to look forward with confidence to happiness in another world. But, though I then felt a pang at the fear of leaving all I hold dear, without one last, short farewell; and although that is indeed sad to think of; I trust I should submit to the will of the All-Powerful without fear, and unconscious of guilt. When lying on the bed of sickness, I often thought how happy I should be to exchange it for the field of battle, where, gloriously fighting for my country, I should expire covered with honour. My friends would then glory in the name of Grainger. How different would be their feelings, were they to learn that I had been carried off by the deleterious air of this pestilential clime!" It could not be doubted how a youug man with such a mind, firmly supported by bravery, patriotism, and religion, would behave in the most perilous situations. A short time before the tremendous battle began, he wrote the following letter to his beloved parents:

"*Amelia, near the Isles de Loss, Feb.* 7, 1813.

"My dear Parents,

"At this moment an Enemy's frigate is approaching us; and we have pretty good grounds for believing that another, of equal force, is not far behind her. In an action where Britons are opposed to double their own force, the carnage must be dreadful. I seize a moment to write these few lines to you, that, should I fall, you may have the satisfaction of saying that it was in a glorious cause, and, I hope, in a brilliant victory. To all of you, who I know so much love me, I know how great will be your satisfaction in being informed, that, to the last, I was brave and honourable. To my friend K. I have not time to write; therefore I request this letter may be sent to him for his perusal, as I know how much he is attached to me. God bless and preserve you all; and remember that by virtue and righteousness we may meet in another and a better world. R. G. G."

Having thus affectionately done his duty to his parents, and having offered up his devout prayers to his Creator, he bravely proceeded to the quarter-deck, on which he was stationed; where, in the midst of a scene of carnage almost unexampled, he continued to animate the men under his command by his spirit and example. Though several times severely wounded, he would not quit his post; till at last a discharge of grape-shot entered his body, when he fell, to use the words of one of his brave survivors, "covered with wounds and honour." Even then, when carried below, (to copy from the words of another brave officer, in a letter to his afflicted father,) "your son (who would not be proud to be the father to such a son?) was consistent to the last; for, when carried below, "*I will not be drest before my turn!*" exclaimed the Hero. Others of the brave officers, who outlived this well-fought battle, bear testimony to the goodness of his heart and the nobleness of his mind; and one observes, "that he died with a degree of heroism worthy of everlasting record." These proud and unsolicited testimonials to his *unexcelled bravery* (for certainly nothing recorded of our most gallant and devoted officers has ever excelled his courage, however superior may be their rank,) have induced his relations to make more public than is usual the particulars of the death of this gallant youth. And whilst it gives some consolation to their afflictions for his loss, it may, perhaps, excite some brave young men, who may read this record of his fame, and who are following him in his glorious career, to imitate him also in the warmth of his friendships, in his affection to his parents and relations, and in his duty to God. His afflicted relations have the inexpressible comfort of knowing, "that, as his life was honourable, his death was glorious."

DEATHS.

1812. *July* ... AT Mogadore, aged 66, Mr. Esteven Armerigo, formerly one of the firm of Chiappe, Brothers, and Co. and French Agent at that Port. He was a singularly reserved and solitary character, and had passed most of his life in Barbary.

Oct. 14. At Fort William, Bengal, much regretted by his brother-officers, aged 28, Lieut. Joseph Ferris, of 24th foot, son of Joseph Ferris, esq. of Truro.

Oct. 20. At Gibraltar, Capt. A. E. Anderson, 4th royal veteran battalion.

Nov. 9. At Mogadore, having nearly completed 100 years, David John Subremont,

mont, esq. for many years, and until Holland was annexed to France, Agent of the Dutch Government, and Deputy of Webster Blount, esq. late Consul General of Holland in the Empire of Morocco. Mr. S. till within four or five years of his decease, retained his faculties unimpaired, particularly his memory; and was accustomed to entertain his friends with anecdotes of his early youth. He was last in London at the Coronation of his present Majesty, and was known to the then Duke of Northumberland, and other persons of rank.

Dec. 15. At Mogadore, aged 49, John Lees, esq. formerly commanding a ship in the London trade, but for several years past established as a merchant and factor for some of the principal tanners of this city. Mr. L. was a cheerful, generous-hearted man. He has left a widow and only daughter.

Dec. 28. In Worcester, Samuel Wall, esq. one of the partners of the Worcester Old Bank.

Dec. 29. Struck by a 24-pound shot, during the action with the American ship Constitution, and immediately expired, aged 19, Mr. Thomas Hammond, master's mate of H. M. ship Java, third son of Wm. H. esq. of Queen-squ. Bloomsbury.

1813. *Jan.* 6. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, in his 53d year, C. Stewart, esq. attorney-general of that island. He has left a widow and 14 children; and has ten sons living, four of whom are now serving in the Army and Navy.—The complaint of which Mr. S. died was of an uncommon nature: it was found on examination to be an extensive ulceration of the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, induced by long and strenuous exertions of his voice in the discharge of his professional duties at the Bar.

Feb. 9. At St. Helena, Walter Farquhar, esq. Commercial Resident of the Hon. East India Company at Banleah, youngest son of Sir W. F. bart.

Feb. 11. At Port Royal, Jamaica, of a fever which terminated his life in 58 hours, Capt. Hutten Dawson, of H. M. ship Moselle. His remains were interred with every public and private honour.

Feb. 12. In her 19th year, the Hon. Harriet Calthorpe, daughter of the first, and sister of the present Lord Calthorpe.

At Barnet, after a few days illness, aged 80, Mrs. Charlotte Maddock, relict of the late Richard M. esq. many years clerk of the Assize of the Western Circuit, and only surviving child of the late John Matthews, esq. Secondary of the Crown-office.

At Gilmerton, East Lothian, Sir Alex. Kinloch, bart. of Gilmerton.

Feb. 17. At Mogadore, aged 74, Peter Guyn, esq. for 22 years past British Vice-Consul at that Port, to which situation he succeeded on the death of his late partner Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Guyn was formerly of the firm of Guyn, Walrond, and Hutchinson, and had resided at Mogadore (nearly from its foundation) upwards of 45 years. He was son of the late Mr. Peter G. of the Haymarket. He had uniformly enjoyed such a good state of health, that in his last illness he mentioned never to have taken bark before, nor had he ever been let blood. An inflammation in his leg, which came on so gradually as for two months not to be deemed worth noticing to the family, terminated his existence. Mr. Guyn was a worthy, respectable man, ever ready to assist with his services or his purse (as far as lay in his power) those who stood in need of either; and many instances could be mentioned of his foregoing the accustomed commission, and other emoluments which were his due, when he saw the business was a losing one to the parties concerned.

Feb. 24. At Jamaica, aged 71, James Smith, esq. of Springhill Estate.

March 2. In his 90th year, Rev. Alex. James, B. A. 1746, M. A. 1750, rector of Little Caufield, near Dunmow, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, by which Society he was presented to that benefice.

Mar. 10. Aged 78, Rev. Hen. Peach, rector of Cheam, formerly fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; M.A. 1765, B.D. 1770.

March 12. At Great Whittingham, Northumberland, aged 104, Sarah Robson, *alias* Sally Bosehill. She reaped in the harvest-field in her 102d year, and retained her faculties to the last.

March 13. At the seat of his son-in-law, H. H. Molyneux, esq. Arundel-park, in his 79th year, Edw. Long, esq. who published, in 1774, "The History of Jamaica, or general Survey of the antient and modern State of that Island," in three well-printed quarto volumes, which are now become exceedingly rare. His high station in the Island of Jamaica (where he was Judge of the Admiralty Court) gave every opportunity of procuring authentic materials, which he digested with ingenuity and candour. To this gentleman the publick are also indebted for, 1. a humourous pamphlet, intituled, "The Trial of Farmer Carter's Dog Porter, for Murder, 1771," 8vo.; 2. Some excellent "Reflections on the Negro Cause, 1772," 8vo.; 3. "Letters on the Colonies, 1775," 8vo.; 4. "English Humanity no Paradox, 1778," 8vo.; and, 5. a very luminous pamphlet on the Sugar Trade, 1782, 8vo.

March 29. At Whitton Tower, aged 64, Rev. Geo. Watson, D. D. rector of Rothbury, Northumberland.

April 1. Aged 75, Thomas Neatby, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

April

April 2. Aged 74, Mrs. Bourne, widow of the late Rev. Mr. B. curate of Quainton, Bucks.

Penelope, relict of the late G. Ogilvie.

April 3. Aged 50, Mr. J. F. Baker, late of the Royal Navy.

At Blackheath, John Hodgkinson, esq.

At Warminster, aged 105, Betty Crook, upwards of 90 years a faithful servant in one family. Except a slight imperfection in her hearing, she retained her faculties to the last.

At Scoutbush, the wife of J. Craig, esq. M. P. for Carrickfergus.

April 4. At Lady Rush's, Pall Mall, Mrs. Anne Thomson.

At Sydenham, Mr. Wm. Pringle, a truly honest man.

April 5. At Stockwell, aged 28, Lieut. Hugh Mackay, of the Royal African Corps.

At Burford, in her 25th year, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late T. Sayer, esq. of Highwood, co. Hereford.

At Bristol, Capt. Elias Merrick.

At Bortgenburgh, Gen. Morand. He was shot in two places, and had several deep sabre and pike wounds, in an action at Luneburg, where his whole division of 3500 men was completely routed by the Russians. (See p. 473.)

April 6. At his chambers, Clement's-inn, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Hill, wine merchant.

At the Tavistock hotel, Covent-garden, aged 39, Peter Marsden Wagner, esq. formerly resident for some time at Malta.

At Bromley, Kent, in his 79th year, W. Menish, esq.

Aged 14, Samuel Freebairn, son of a late artist of that name. His death was occasioned by a custom, which, at one period, was too prevalent. About two months since he complained to one of his schoolfellows of a stiff neck; he attempted to relieve his young friend, by suspending him by the chin, and *shewing him London*, as it is called. It appeared on investigation, after his death, that the second *vertebra* was wrenched from the others nearly an inch, by which the head was pressed forward, the ligaments torn, and an abscess formed between them and the windpipe.

At Newcastle, aged 102, W. Grantney, upwards of 60 years an out-pensioner of Chelsea college.

April 7. At Battersea, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hodgson.

In Chelsea, aged 82, Mrs. Randall.

In his 74th year, Mr. T. Sanctuary, of Weasenham, Norfolk. He was many years an extensive farmer of that parish. He has left his property among his relations, with a legacy of £2,000 to Miss Coke, out of respect and gratitude to his landlord, T. W. Coke, esq. under whom he acquired his fortune.

At Bath, in her 67th year, Augusta, relict of Rev. Samuel Nott, late prebendary of Winchester. Her character was one of more than common excellence; her understanding was of a superior cast; the powers of her mind were great. These she exerted uniformly more to promote the welfare and happiness of others than her own advantage. She was gentle, modest, and unassuming; patient under all the trials and vicissitudes of life; cheerful in society; amiable and affectionate in the bosom of her family; generous, beneficent, and tender-hearted.

At Bathwick, Rev. Dr. Edward Sheppard. He had nearly completed his 80th year; and, till within the two last, displayed wonderful vivacity of mind and activity of body.

In the neighbourhood of Paris, aged 98, M. Barbou Champour, well known to literary men by the collection of Latin Authors he printed, and his editions *ad usum Delphini*.

April 8. At Upper Clapton, aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Leathley.

At Chelmsford, in her 63d year, the wife of W. Dearsly, esq. of Ash Park, Hants.

At Bristol, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bonbonous, relict of the late Mr. Jas. B. merchant.

Mr. John Cheston Hobbs, well known to and respected by the professors of musick in Bristol and Bath. His talents were by no means confined to his profession (musick), but were numerous, and in many respects extensive. He was no mean votary of the Lyric Muse; his pen having been frequently employed on popular occasions, elections, &c. Mr. H. occasionally, "to oblige a friend," took a peep into futurity. If his posthumous fame was ever his point of inquiry, he might have beheld in the dark prospective the sincere regret his loss has caused to all who knew him.

April 9. At Bristol, aged 66, Mrs. Weekes, sister to the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, of Liscome-house, Bucks. This excellent woman had resided but a few years in Bristol, but was most sincerely beloved by the religious circle in which she moved. Such was the cheerfulness of her spirit, the ardour of her zeal, and the benevolence of her conduct, that she uniformly excited esteem in proportion as she was known.

At Enniscorthy, Ireland, aged 55, Benj. Hands, esq. captain in the Leicestershire militia.

April 10. At East Cranmore-hall, Somerset, T. Paget, esq.

At Paris, in his 78th year, Count Lagrange. His remains were deposited in the catacombs of St. Genevieve.

April 11. In Portman-square, the Right hon. Lady Harewood. Her remains were interred on the 19th inst. by her own desire,

sire, in a private manner, in Westminster-abbey, attended by the Earl of Harrington, the Countess of H. her daughter, several of her grand-children and friends.

After a most severe illness, Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. John Andrews, King-street, Finsbury-square.

April 12. In Cheapside, in her 69th year, Mrs. Winstanley, relict of the late Mr. Henry W.

Much lamented, Mr. G. Venables, an old inhabitant of the Tower. Since his retirement from business, during a space of 30 years, the principal part of his time has been devoted to the exercise of charitable pursuits: to him the sufferings of distress were never recited in vain, the habitations of poverty were by him frequently explored, and the afflicted, as far as restricted means would admit, were invariably relieved: he was often seen following poor labouring persons on Saturday nights going to market, and as often enabled them to rejoice in the enjoyment of a comfortable meal the ensuing day; but the primary object of his delight consisted in the education of children: few men have made equal sacrifices for the attainment of his benevolent wishes, and his exertions have been crowned with the most animating success, having been made the honoured instrument of founding a noble edifice at Guisbrough, Yorkshire, called Providence School, in which are constantly educated ninety poor children. To accomplish this great and important work, he travelled upwards of twenty thousand miles at his own expence, and has been favoured with the patronage of many distinguished characters. He was also well known to many charitable institutions in the metropolis, and by them often solicited to take a leading part, but which he was compelled to decline on account of his anxious desire to serve the school in the North. He was, however, many years a trustee of the Middlesex Protestant School, and an active and zealous advocate for the Missionary and London Societies.

At Berkhamstead, after a few moments illness, Mrs. Mary Hovell, widow of the late J. H. esq. barrister-at-law.

At the house of her guardian, Wm. Lintott, esq. Southampton, the eldest daughter of the late F. Breton, esq. of that town.

At Bristol, in her 80th year, Mrs. Ludlow, relict of the late John Noble, esq. alderman of that city.

At Coimbra, in his 23d year, Mr. G. Wm. Mills, of the Commissariat Department, eldest son of Mr. M. the King's messenger.

April 13. Aged 27, Mr. J. Wilkinson, printer and bookbinder, of Lincoln.

At Mrs. Theobald's, Brunswick-square, Rev. W. Whitchurch, of Silchester, Hants.

At Ravenstonedale, in his 81st year, Rev. J. Bownas, many years minister of that parish.

At Limerick, in his 77th year, Rev. Dean O'Flin, of the Roman Catholic diocese in that city.

In the prime of life, Mr. R. Langan, of the Rudder, co. Meath. His death was occasioned by throwing himself from his horse, to save a hare from the hounds, by which a compound fracture of the large bone in his leg took place; and, notwithstanding immediate surgical assistance, a mortification ensued, which terminated his existence.

April 14. In Haydon-square, Sampson Lucas, esq. formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Dengle-hall, Essex, the infant child of Rev. C. R. Fanshawe.

Jane, second daughter of Rev. A. Platt, of Abbots Langley, Herts.

At Heavitree, Devon, aged 17, Edward Foote Atkins, son of John A. esq. M. P.

At her father's, St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Mrs. John Marrable.

Mrs. Bray, of Chapel, near Southampton. Poignant grief for the fate of her husband, who was taken prisoner not long since, trading between Southampton and Ireland, caused her premature death.

April 15. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, Elizabeth, daughter of Jas. Rust, esq. of Huntingdon.

At Newington-green, aged 65, John Garratt, esq.

In her 36th year, Matilda, wife of Geo. Brownsworth, esq. of Islington.

At South Lambeth, aged 86, Mrs. Wolfe.

Seized by a paralytic affection, whilst in the Permanent Library Room, and expired the same night, in his 57th year, S. Darwin, gent. of Boston.

Dr. Alex. Murray, lately appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh.

At Dublin, the infant son of the Marquis of Ely.

April 16. At his seat at Turvey House, co. Dublin, in his 85th year, Nicholas Barnewall, fourteenth Lord Trimlestown, and Count Barnewall, in France, previous to the Revolution. This venerable nobleman was born June 8, 1729; succeeded his cousin, Thomas, the thirteenth Baron Trimlestown, Dec. 29, 1796, at which time he was styled Count Barnewall, a title conferred on his father, the Hon. Richard Barnewall, by Louis XV. His Lordship married first, Nov. 1st, 1768, Martha Henrietta, only daughter of Joseph D'Augin, President of the Parliament of Thoulouse in France, by whom he had issue, 1. Richard, born August 1770, died an infant; 2. John Thomas, born Jan. 29, 1775, now Lord Trimlestown; 3. Rosalie, born Sept. 29, 1773, married Dec. 3, 1795, Peter, Count Dalton, eldest son of Lieut.-gen.

Count

Count Dalton, killed at Dunkirk in 1793. His Lordship married, secondly, Aug. 8, 1797, Alicia, second daughter of Major-Gen. Charles Eustace, by whom he had no issue. The title and estates devolve to his only son, John Thomas Barnewall, fifteenth Lord Trimlestown, who has taken a considerable share in the debates of the Catholic assemblies in Dublin. One of the ancestors of this very antient and noble house was John Barnewall, Lord Trimlestown, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland in 1534. He was the third Lord in descent from Sir Robert Barnewall, created Baron of Trimlestown, March 4. 1461, by King Edward IV. From a younger branch of this family descended the Viscounts Kingsland, so created in 1646, which dignity has lain dormant since the decease of George Barnewall, fifth Viscount Kingsland.

At Chapel Lodge, Hainault Forest, the wife of Sampson Perry, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

At Whitchurch, in her 49th year, Miss M. C. Anthony.

April 17. In her 43d year, Paulina, wife of Mr. W. Hunter, of Clarendon-square.

Suddenly, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Head, of the society of Friends, Ipswich.

Dropped down and instantly expired, whilst conversing in perfect health at the Hospital of St. Cross, of which charity he was steward, John Meare, esq. solicitor, of Winchester.

Aged 68, Mr. Benj. Saul, a respectable farmer, of Plumstead.

At Lisbon, drowned by the upsetting of a boat that was conveying him with other officers on board the transport to embark with a detachment of his regiment ordered for England, Lieut. Handley, 9th Light Dragoons, eldest son of B. Handley, esq. of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire; after very active service under General Hill, by whom he was honourably mentioned in his letter to Marquis Wellington in August last. His body was soon after found, and buried at Lisbon with military honours.

April 18. In Colebrooke-row, Islington, in her 69th year, Elizabeth, wife of Jasper Cox, of Cheapside.

At Southampton, aged 16, Catherine, daughter of Rear-admiral Foote.

Charles Smith, esq. of Gwernllwynwith, Swansea, in the commission of the peace for the county of Glamorgan, eldest son of the late John S. esq. of Drapers'-hall, London.

April 19. In Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of H. Forster, esq.

At Camberwell, Jane, widow of the late R. Cracroft, esq. of Nag's-head-court.

In her 74th year, Mary, wife of Mr. Matthias Dupont, of Canonbury-lane.

In his 65th year, J. Pardoe, esq. of Mile-end, many years well known in the Excise-office.

In her 29th year, the wife of Mr. B. Sangar, Bristol.

At her brother's, Lancaster, Ellen, second daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Stout.

In his 68th year, Mr. F. Hunter, of Ravenstonedale.

At Kilerby, near Darlington, aged 100, E. Huntingdon, esq. who retained all his faculties to the last, and never knew what it was to have the head-ache or sickness during his life.

April 20. At his father's, Sloane-street, Mr. J. Battey.

Aged 68, Henry Allnutt, esq. of High Wycombe, a member of that corporation, and treasurer of the Reading and Hatfield Turnpike Trust.

At Bruton, Somerset, in his 85th year, Thos. Sampson, esq.

At Oakhanger Hall, John Ready, esq.

In her 102d year, Mrs. Ferris, of St. Sidwell's, Exeter.

At Fermoy Barracks, Ireland, Major Horton, 84th regiment.

At his seat, Green Mount Lodge, near Castle Bellingham, Ireland, Turner Macan, esq. a gentleman of inestimable worth; as universally lamented in death, as he was beloved in life, by a very numerous circle of friends in England, Ireland, and wherever he was known. Mr. Macan passed many years in a high official situation in the civil department of the East India Company's service in Bengal; with honour to himself and credit to his station; and he was distinguished alike by zeal in public as in private life, and also for bearing with an almost unequalled fortitude the frequent, and for the past ten years the almost incessant, attacks of the gout, which gradually bore down every thing but his domestic virtues, and the socially endearing qualities of relative, neighbour, and friend. Mr. Macan married the only daughter of Mr. Pratt, author of the "Gleanings," and various other publications, who, with Miss Fanny Macan, and the only son and heir to the estates, (who gives the fairest promise of inheriting likewise the virtues of his father,) are left to mourn his loss, and reverence his memory.

April 21. Aged 21, the eldest son of Mr. Reid, surgeon, Chelsea.

April 22. Aged 73, Mrs. Catherine Sedgwick, of Stockwell-place, Surrey.

At Bath, Henry Clifford, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the Hon. Thos. C. of Tixall, co. Stafford, brother to Hugh fifth Lord Clifford, who married Barbara, youngest daughter and coheir of James, fifth Lord Aston, and niece to Thomas and Edward Dukes of Norfolk, and to George Earl of Shrewsbury. He possessed consummate talents, and a great depth of legal knowledge; and in sound judgment

judgment and acuteness in determining a difficult point of law, was not surpassed by any in Westminster-Hall. No one was more conversant in the law of elections, or more thoroughly understood the management of electioneering concerns. He was at all times a warm and undaunted advocate of the rights and liberties of the people; and his personal exertions in the extraordinary O. P. contest will not soon be forgotten. His attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, in which he was born and educated, debarred him from rising to the higher honours and emoluments of his profession; and this disappointment of a laudable ambition was perhaps the cause of his indulging too freely in the pleasures of the table, by which he shortened a very active life. Through his exertions he had the satisfaction of seeing, in the course of last year, a Catholic Chapel established at Chelsea, by which the comforts of their religion were administered to hundreds of infirm and gallant veteran soldiers, who have been disabled in fighting the battles of their Country. He had a clear head and a warm heart. About three months before his death, he married Anne Teresa, youngest daughter of Edward Ferrers, of Baddesley-Clinton, co. Warwick, esq. the lineal male descendant of the very antient and illustrious house of Ferrers, the honours and great possessions of which have been carried by females into the families of Shirley and Townshend.

In his 55th year, Samuel Wyndowe, esq. of Kingsdown.

At Lodway, near Pill, co. Somerset, aged 78, Mrs. Sarah Brown, relict of the late Mr. Chas. B. of Bristol.

At Plastock, Anglesea, aged 42, John Browning Edwards, esq. post-captain in the Navy.

April 23, At Hammersmith, at the house of his brother-in-law Mr. Gillow, after a lingering illness, aged 42, Nicholas Schiavonetti, esq. an eminent engraver, and brother to the late Lewis Schiavonetti, whose first-rate abilities as an artist were universally acknowledged and admired. By the death of Mr. Nicholas Schiavonetti, the lovers of the art of Engraving have sustained a loss of one of its most distinguished ornaments; while his private friends have to deplore the untimely death of one of the most amiable of men, and society itself has much reason to regret the premature fate of an upright and benevolent individual.

At Canonbury, of a fit of apoplexy, in her 58th year, Mrs. Anne Sutton.

At Marham, aged 54, Mr. W. Altmore, land-surveyor.

At Slaidburne, co. York, aged 85, Mrs. Parker, relict of the late E. P. esq. of Brownsholme.

Aged 66, Mr. John Naish, of Bath, father of Mr. John N. leather-factor, Bristol.

At Exeter, aged 27, Acheson Moore, esq. of Auchnacloy, co. Tyrone, nephew to Lord Gosford, and Major of the Royal Tyrone Militia.

April 24. At his brother's, St. John-street, Mr. John Wilson, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn.

At Kentish-town, aged 69, Richard Remnant, esq.

Aged 74, Mr. John Spring, crape manufacturer, of Ballingdon, Essex.

At Roehampton, Surrey, Magdalene, wife of K. Radcliffe, esq. of the Navy Pay-office, Somerset-house.

Edward, youngest son of Rev. W. Cowling, of Wicken rectory, Essex.

April 25. In South-street, in his 66th year, the Rt.-hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, general in the army, colonel of the 47th reg. and M. P. for the borough of Tavistock, which he represented from 1780 to 1806, inclusive. He sat in the last parliament for the county of Bedford. The General was younger brother to the Earl of Upper Ossory, secretary to the duke of Portland, when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1782; and secretary at war to the ministry of 1783, to which situation he was again appointed in 1806, in the administration of Lord Grenville. He was distinguished for his attainments as a scholar, and his talents as a poet. Gen. F. was presumptive heir to his brother's titles.

At her house in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, after a short illness, Mrs. Altham, widow of the Rev. James Altham, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. and learned John Parkhurst.

In Sloane-street, Elizabeth, wife of H. T. Austen, esq.

Aged 84, Mr. Robert Bullcock, formerly deputy of Bishopsgate-ward.

Of a wound received a few weeks since in the body, with a scythe, from one of the patients, Mr. J. Bullard, governor of Bethel, Norwich.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Blackstone, relict of the late Rev. Charles B. fellow of Winchester-college, eldest brother of the late Sir William Blackstone.

April 26. At Baguley, in Cheshire, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Houghton, eldest daughter of the late John Houghton, esq.; a lady of unaffected piety, and real charity to the various wants, both temporal and spiritual, of the necessitous poor. She was perfectly acquainted with that admirable system of Short-hand writing invented by her uncle, the late John Byrom, A. M. and F. R. S. who died at Manchester, his native place, Sept. 26, 1763, aged 72. Mr. Byrom first studied the Classics under the tuition of that once eminent schoolmaster, Mr. Francis Harper, of Chester, and was afterwards entered of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1711, and that of M. A. in 1715, with distinguished

distinguished applause. Whilst at the University, he held a correspondence with many of the *Literati* of that time, and wrote some papers in the Spectator, on Dreaming, signed "John Shadow." He was also the author of that much-admired pastoral,

"My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent,"

which appeared in the 8th volume of the sameWork.—The late Mrs. Jane Houghton had in her possession various unpublished pieces in the hand-writing of Mr. Byrom, besides some original and truly valuable short-hand MSS., which the Writer of this article has frequently seen and perused with great pleasure, as they afford a striking proof of the *beauty* and perfect *legibility* of a system of rational Short-hand, the celebrity of which, for more than half a century, has increased, is increasing, and, in all probability, will never be diminished, by any of the more fanciful, but less practical, schemes of modern Stenographers.

In Wimpole-street, aged 26, the wife of F. Hartwell, esq.

In Portland-place, John de Ponthieu, esq.

In East-street, Red Lion-square, aged 77, Mr. Abraham Dyson.

In Coleman-street-buildings, in his 73d year, R. Barnewall, esq. one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in the city of London.

At Peckham, Anne, wife of Charles-Lewis Spitta, esq.

At Camberwell, Wm. Parker, esq. late commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Bridgwater.

At Epsom, aged 76, John Nugent, esq.

At Southwell, Notts, in her 68th year, Mrs. Plumptre, mother of Rev. Dr. P. dean of Gloucester.

April 27. In Spanish-place, Manchester-square, aged 91, Mrs. J. Gore, relict of the late Lieut.-gen. J. G. col. of 6th foot.

After a long-protracted suffering from disease, which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, Beriah Botfield, esq. of Norton-hall, in the county of Northampton. His earlier years were distinguished by the most exemplary filial piety; and the short period during which he had resided on his principal estate, by the encouragement of virtue and industry among his poorer neighbours. Consistent with a life of active usefulness, and a firm reliance on the sacred truths of the Holy Scriptures, was that pious confidence in the beatitude of a future existence more particularly manifested during his latter days. By the power of such exalted sentiments was he enabled, without repining, to relinquish, in the forty-fourth year of his age, and the seventh of his marriage, (with Charlotte, the only daughter of the late Dr. Withering) the choicest blessings of human life—the wife whom he most tenderly loved, the child on whom he doated, and the favourite residence but just completed. His remains were interred amidst a most respectable attendance of the neighbouring gentry, and his own tenants and villagers, in a cemetery, the construction of which he had himself recently superintended.—Nor, in recording the estimable qualities of the master, should the merit of the faithful domestick, John Darroll, pass unnoticed. He was a native of Shropshire, who, after having maintained the character of an honest man during a service of more than half a century in the family, was laid to rest in the same church-yard, only one short month before him, who directed every mark of respect to be paid to his memory.

At Twickenham, aged 80, Amos Vialls, esq.

At Brighton, the Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench, third son of the Earl of Clancarty, the second child his Lordship has lost within one month.

Rev. R. P. Wyatt, fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, second son of the late R. W. esq. of Milton-place, Surrey.

At Charmydown, co. Gloucester, aged 69, Mrs. Whittington, relict of T. W. sen. esq. of Hamswell-house, in the same county.

Judiah, and, on the 3d inst. Margaret, daughters of Sir Robert Grierson, bart. of Lag, Scotland.

April 28. At Richmond, Surrey, after a few days illness, of a paralytic stroke, in his 75th year, John Clarke, esq.

At Worcester, in his 43d year, Rev. John Maunde, curate of Kenilworth. The living of Abberton, near Evesham, was lately given to him; and as he was travelling, much indisposed, on his way to take possession of it, at the Crown-inn, in Worcester, he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, burst a blood-vessel, and within an hour expired. He was born at Montgomery, received his education at the Royal school of Christ's-hospital in London, and at an early period of the French Revolution went to Paris. During his stay there, that bloody and detestable tyrant, Robespierre, attained the summit of his power; when, with the rest of the English, he was seized and thrown into prison, where he remained for the space of four years. By the kind interference of a Frenchman, he was liberated from his confinement, and shortly after returned to England, when he entered himself a member of Oxford University, and removed to Birmingham, where he took orders. In 1812, he went to Kenilworth, as curate. At the time of his death he was engaged, at the request of Lucien Buonaparte, in translating into English his long-expected Poem, in which he had advanced as far as the 8th canto.

At

At Buntzlaw, of a nervous fever, which defied all the efforts of the celebrated physician Hufeland, to the inexpressible regret of all who knew him either as a soldier or a man, in his 70th year, his Highness Prince Kutusoff Smolensko. His fame could not reach a higher point; his name will endure for ever; for it was his distinguished fate, as well as supreme satisfaction, to have been the instrument of delivering Germany as well as Russia. He was a friend of the Germans, and of their literature. A few hours previous to his death, the gallant Veteran recommended Count Wittgenstein as his successor.

April 29. Aged 83, Mr. Alex. Black, secretary of the British plate-glass manufactory.

At Hanham, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Christiana Eames.

At Exmouth, Devon, of a decline, aged 32, Crichton Forrester, esq. of Crown-court, Broad-street.

At his grandfather's, (W. Wavell, M. D. of Barnstable) aged 5, John, eldest son of Rev. J. Dene, rector of Horwood, Devon.

At Shepeshead, co. Leicester, Mr. Thos. Ludlow.

April 30. At Hoxton, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Bibbins.

Emma, wife of Rev. J. Lukin, A. M. rector of Narsling, Hants.

At Clifton, Henry Edgworth, M. D.

At the Hotwells, aged 21, John-Maurice Jones, esq. eldest son of J. J. esq. of Cefn Côch, co. Denbigh.

At Horfield, near Bristol, Mr. Thomas Deen, of Bristol.

In his 75th year, Mr. Jas. Bowling, formerly proprietor and editor of "The Leeds Mercury." In 1767, he revived "The Leeds Mercury," which had been originally established by Mr. Lister, and which, after having been continued by that gentleman upwards of 12 years, had been discontinued.

Lately—Major-gen. Sir Barry Close. This eminent Officer was forty-two years in the service of the East India Company. He went abroad when very young, but the commencement of his career was marked by the same ardent passion for knowledge, and entire devotion to his duty, that distinguished his riper years. There never, perhaps, existed a man who was more wholly public; and this habit of his mind was indeed so strong, that he could hardly tolerate in others any feelings that had a tendency to withdraw them from the performance of public duties. In every situation in which General Close was placed during his progress through the service to which he belonged, he was pointed to as a model for others to form themselves upon. He held for many years the station of Adjutant-general of the army of Fort St. George, and acquired in it very high military reputation. At the last siege of Seringapatam, his conduct was the admiration of all ranks; his established character obtained on that memorable occasion the entire confidence of the Commander in Chief (Gen. Harris); and that confidence gave a scope to his efforts, which entitled him to a very distinguished share in all the glory which attended that brilliant and important achievement. When the House of Hyder was overthrown, and British justice restored the imprisoned heir of the antient Rajahs of Mysore to the throne of his fathers, the Governor-General (Marquis Wellesley) appointed Sir Barry Close Resident at the Court of the young Prince, and confided to his care and wisdom all those arrangements that were necessary to give full effect to this politic and important measure. Where temper, experience, and judgment, were combined with the most complete knowledge of the languages, the manners, and the history of the natives of India, success in the performance of such duties must follow of course; and General Close, by his conduct as resident at Mysore, and in other high diplomatic stations to which he was afterwards called, became as distinguished for the qualities of a statesman and politician as he had been before for those of a soldier. The character of Sir Barry Close was very marked; his manner and expression were as mild and unassuming as his purpose was firm, and his judgment decided. He had a shade of reserve about him that only gave way to habits of long and intimate friendship; his advice to others was never intruded, but it was never refused; and when sparingly given, it proceeded less from caution than a conviction in his own mind that a fuller communication of his sentiments would have been attended with no real benefit. The heart of this able man was as warm as his principles were pure, and his head unclouded. In that country in which he passed the greatest part of his life, he was regarded with feelings of the sincerest affection by many,—with those of respect and esteem by all. These feelings were not confined to his countrymen; for his name was, if possible, more beloved and revered by the Native than the European subjects of Great Britain in India. His death will be felt in that quarter of the globe as a misfortune to an empire—for the impression was universal, that his character was such as must ensure his returning to them in an elevated rank; and their regret will be proportionate to the good they had a right to anticipate from a measure that would have placed power in hands so fitted for its exercise. The eminent services of General Close in India were not rewarded by any honours: but some time after his arrival in England he was promoted to the dignity of a Baronet; a distinction which he is said to

have chiefly owed to the friendship of the Noble Earl who presides at the Board of Controul, and who, when Governor of Fort St. George, had the fullest opportunity of seeing and estimating his character.—Sir Barry Close has left no children, but has, it is believed, a surviving brother, and many nephews.—His remains were interred in Marylebone church-yard, with military honours, on the 26th ult. The military party was formed from the brigade of the East-India Company, commanded by the Colonel, Mr. Robert Thornton, the present Chairman; an attention to the memory of one of their most distinguished military servants, which reflects the highest credit upon the Court of Directors. Lord Buckinghamshire and Lord Powis were among the numerous friends who attended the funeral. The carriage of the Marquis Wellesley was in the train; but this Nobleman was prevented, by severe indisposition, from paying the last duty to one, whose character he so highly respected, and whose great talents he so actively employed during the whole period of his administration of the Government of India.

In Bryanstone-street, Mrs. Barnard, relict of Rev. Thos. Collier B. of Caselon, co. Cambridge.

George Vincent Smith, fourth son of Thos. S. esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

In Broad-street, aged 71, Jos. Smith, esq. of the house of Smith and Holt, bankers, and one of the society of Friends.

In Grosvenor-place, the infant daughter of Lady Bligh.

In Upper Guildford-street, aged 16, the daughter of A. Timbrell, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Robinson, schoolmaster, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Aged 14, the only daughter of F. Hare Naylor, esq.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Godwin, widow of Major-gen. John G. R. A.

At Acton-green, the daughter of R. Birnie, esq.

At Harrow, aged 13, the eldest son of Edw. Sheppard, esq. of the Ridge.

Cambridge.—At Cambridge, in her 82d year, Mrs. Finch, relict of Mr. Joshua F. formerly an Alderman of that Corporation.

Rev. Mr. Bullen, rector of Kennet.

Cheshire.—Aged 27, Mr. R. Ashurst, of Puddington.

Cumberland.—At Moat Hall, Mary, wife of Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D. youngest daughter of Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall.

At Cracrup, parish of Stapleton, aged 102, Archibald Grieve, who was blessed with an uninterrupted series of good health, and a remarkable serenity of temper.

At Beckermont, aged 102, Miss Sarah Hodgson, a maiden lady.

At Workington, aged 97, Mrs. Eliz. Pue, who had been a widow 55 years, was of an irreproachable character, and had four children, 20 grand-children, and 31 great grand-children.

Derbyshire. — At Taddington, in her 107th year, Alice Buckley.

Devonshire.—Rev. F. C. Stevens, of Axminster,

At Sidmouth, Eliza, fifth daughter of Mr. Lanfear, of Walley, Berks.

At Honiton, Mrs. Westcott, mother of Capt. W. who fell in the battle of the Nile.

At Tiverton, in his 56th year, J. Davy Foulkes, esq. in the commission of the peace for Devon, and formerly commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Asia.

At Stoke-cottage, near Plymouth-dock, the wife of W. R. Smith, esq. Navy-agent.

J. M. How, esq. of Colyton, formerly an eminent attorney at Chard.

At Kentisbere, John Turner, esq.

At Shebbear, aged 86, Geo. Hockin, esq.

Mrs. Anne Cholwich, widow of Wm. C. esq. of Oldstone.

Dorsetshire.—At Poole, in his 70th year, D'Ewes Coke, esq. many years chief-justice, &c. of Newfoundland.

Durham —At Durham, in the prime of life, Eliza, dau. of Rev. Mr. Hazlewood.

At Durham, aged 88, Frances, relict of Mr. Thos. Forster, of Claypeth, one of the society of Friends.

Aged 69, Jasper Harrison, esq. of Whickham.

At Stockton, aged 73, Mrs. Raisbeck, mother of Lieut.-col. R. of the Stockton Volunteer Infantry.

At her son's, near Longhorsley, aged 90, Mrs. Dobson.

At Evenwood, aged 89, Mr. P. Rogers.

At Ryton, aged 97, Mrs. Jane Permilla, formerly of Leadgate.

At Todholes, aged upwards of 100, Mr. Wm. Snowdon, formerly a farmer at Hepple, in the parish of Rothbury.

Essex. — At Widdington, in his 81st year, Rev. Rich. Birch, late of Roxwell, rector of Doddinghurst and Shellow Bowells. He was one of the oldest magistrates of this county.

Gloucestershire. — Mr. T. Dowding, of Old Sodbury, nearly 50 years tenant of the Codrington family; a worthy honest man.

At Cirencester, Edward, youngest son of R. Groome, esq.

At Cheltenham, A. Byrch, esq.

Aged 82, Mr. John Heskins, of Nailsworth.

Hants. — In Bishop Morley's College, Winchester, aged 66, Mrs. Thein, relict of the late Rev. Mr. T. rector of Worthing, near Basingstoke.

At Lyndhurst, aged 86, Mr. Flower Archer, many years one of the Keepers of the New Forest.

J.

J. M'Curdy, esq. surgeon, of Hambledon.

At Southampton, John Henderson, esq. son of the late Robert Henderson, esq. of Brighton.

At Christchurch, aged 43, Capt. James Noyce, R. N.

At Newport, Philip Reece, gent. comptroller of the customs at that port.

Rev. W. Alcock, D. D. rector of Selborne. It is painful to add, that this unfortunate gentleman (who had at times, for some years past, been in a low way) shot himself in the absence of his family.

Hereford.—At Hereford, Mrs. Hayton, widow of T. C. H. esq. of Wisteston Court.

Jane, eldest daughter of Rev. J. Bullock, prebendary of Hereford cathedral.

At Hereford, aged 33, John, son of C. Berrington, esq. late of Wintercott.

At Leominster, aged 65, Abraham Wyke, esq.

Hertfordshire.—At the house of her son, West Hyde, near Rickmansworth, aged 73, Anne, widow of John Bache, esq. of Watford, in the same county.

Lancashire.—At Stretford, aged 21, Mr. J. Hulme, jun. member of the College of Surgeons.

Of a fever, caught whilst visiting the poor and necessitous sick, in the discharge of his pastoral duties, aged 33, Rev. Philip Darell, one of the clergymen of the Catholic Chapel, Preston, son of H. D. esq. of Calchill, Kent, and nephew to Mrs. Dalton, of Thurnham. He was some time one of the professors in the college of Stonyhurst.

Rev. James Fordyce, rector of Stand, near Manchester.

At Ulverston, Lieut.-col. Irton, of the East India Company's service; brother to E. I. esq. of Irton-hill, near Whitehaven.

Rev. John Farringdon, curate of Astley chapel.

At Gorton-house, Thos. Beard, esq.

At Naworth castle, Susan, wife of Thos. Ramshay, esq.

Leicestersh.—Susan, wife of Geo. Moore, esq. of Appleby.

Lincolnsh.—Thos. Cracroft, esq. of West Keal, near Spilsby.

At Grantham, in his 73d year, Mr. John Eggleston; by whose death society is deprived of a valuable member—religion of a strenuous supporter—and the poor of a kind and generous benefactor.

Monmouthshire.—Thomas Wanklyn, esq. of Monmouth.

In his 71st year, Mr. Caleb Evans, of Pontypool. He was an active and useful member of the community; possessed a good understanding, a cheerful disposition, and a benevolent heart. Beloved and respected through life, a more than usually large concourse of people followed his remains to the tomb. His bier was borne from his own door, about 100 yards, by his three sons and younger son-in-law, agreeably to an antient and affecting custom in the Principality. He and the late Dr. Caleb Evans, of Bristol, were brothers' children. His eldest son, in conformity with the desire of the deceased, improved the event of his death at Worship-street, from Job xiv. 1, 2.

Norfolk.—Aged 58, Rev. Leonard Shelford, rector of North Tuddenham, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

At Hadiscoe, aged 92, the wife of Mr. W. Lamb.

At Norwich, aged 64, Mrs. Martha Hook, sister of the late Counsellor H. of Mulbarton.

At Woodbastwick, in his 105th year, Mr. John Ling.

Aged 75, C. Ayton, of Diss, who had been 49 years sexton of that parish.

Felicia, daughter of the late Rev. Edw. Barker, of Bacton, and one of the principals in the Female Academy at Grovehouse, Diss.

Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Drake, relict of Mr. John D. of Yarmouth.

Northumberland.—At Alnwick, Thomas Adams, esq.

At Humsbaugh, near Hexham, aged 79, Mr. Robert Rowell.

In Berwick, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Bruce, late farmer.

Aged 91, Jacob Watson, of Allendale-town, one of the Society of Friends.

Notts.—At Nottingham, aged 79, Mrs. Clarke, who survived her husband but a few days.

At Edingley, aged 88, Mr. Wm. Cutts, father of the late Mr. C. attorney, of Nottingham.

At Carborton, aged 102, Eliz. Wilcock, a poor woman, who retained her eye-sight, and her faculties in general, till her death.

At Southwell, Rev. M. Jackson, one of the vicars choral of the Collegiate Church there, and some time since master of the Free Grammar-school.

At Standard-hill, after many years confinement by a nervous complaint, Miss Freeth, daughter of the late Mr. Dan. F.

Oxfordshire.—Augustus, youngest son of Charles Marsack, esq. of Caversham-park.

Somerset.—At Bath, E. Barkett, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

At Bath, Miss Wills, sister of the lady of Sir G. Beaumont.

At Bath, the wife of Dr. Moodie, eldest daughter of the late R. Crowther, esq. of Boswell-court, London, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Mr. Sam. Richardson.

Mr. John Jelly, attorney-at-law, many years vestry-clerk of the parish of Walcot, Bath.

At

At Clifton, John Quarrel, esq. late commanding-officer of the 10th foot.

At Clifton, aged 53, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Birt, of Newland, co. Gloucester.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, the eldest daughter of Walter Fletcher Gasen, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Bedminster, the wife of Rev. T. Exon, of Creech, daughter of the late Mr. J. Getley, ironmaster, Bristol.

At Hallatrow, aged 84, Mr. R. Purnell, the venerable and highly-esteemed uncle of J. P. esq. of Woodborough House, near Bath.

At Dodington, the youngest daughter of C. Codrington, esq.

Aged 98, Mr. Francis Weaver, of Curry-Mallet.

At Beechen Cliff, near Bath, Mrs. Anne Collibee, last surviving daughter of the late E. Bushell C. esq.

Stafford.—Emma Maria, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Grove, rector of Mavesyn Ridware.

In his 80th year, Mr. Solomon Grosvenor, of Wolverhampton.

Aged 66, the wife of Rev. Wm. Corne, rector of Tixall and Swinnerton.

At Brereton, W. C. Glover, esq.

In his 64th year, Rev. John Best, prebendary of the Collegiate Church in Wolverhampton, vicar of Sedgley, and perpetual curate of Bilston.

At Meaford-hall, aged 85, Wm. Jervis, esq. eldest brother of Earl St. Vincent.

Rev. J. Applestone, priest of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Forebridge.

Mary, second daughter of R. Bamford, esq. of Glascote, near Tamworth.

At Cheadle, Rich. Smith, esq. of Hainton, co. Lincoln.

At Keel, Louisa, daughter of Walter Sneyd, esq.

Suffolk.—Aged 70, Robert Trotman, esq. many years an eminent brewer at Ipswich. He had repeatedly served the office of bailiff for that borough; and was high sheriff for the county in 1786.

Aged 70, Mrs. Wynne, relict of Rev. W. W. of Dennington.

At Offton, aged 87, Sarah, widow of Rev. Luke Leake.

Aged 104, John Stiff, labourer, of Norton.

Aged 87, S. Kilderbee, esq. of Ipswich.

At Woodbridge, aged 83, Maximilian Daw, esq.

At Landguard Fort, aged 16, Henrietta-Maria Stuart, daughter of Ferdinand Smyth S. great-grandson of Charles II.

Aged 78, Mr. C. Lockwood, attorney, of Stow-market.

Surrey.—At Egham, Mr. Geo. Cater, attorney-at-law.

Sussex.—In consequence of his gun bursting whilst shooting pheasants in Michel-park, belonging to the Earl of Egremont, by which his hand was so dreadfully shattered that he died shortly after from loss of blood, Thos. Johnston, a labouring man, of North Chapel.

Aged 60, William Cooper, an eminent solicitor, of Lewes.

At Chichester, Joseph Kirkman, esq. captain in the Royal Navy.

Rev. R.-J. Sayer, vicar of Rudgwick, and Leominster.

Aged 61, the Rev. W. Lord, rector of Northiam, and prebendary of Chichester.

Warwickshire.—At Coventry, aged 93, Mrs. Sherwood, relict of Henry S. esq.

At Oldbury, in his 96th year, Mr. John Sedgley.

The wife of Mr. Crump, solicitor, Coventry.

Miss Coles, daughter of Rev. Mr. C. formerly vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick.

At Claverdon, aged 45, Rev. T.-H. Davis.

At Milton, Mrs. Bird, sister of W. Phelps, esq. of Puckrup.

In his 65th year, Rev. J. Eyre, head-master of the Grammar-school Solihull, aad rector of Winterbourne Stoke and Nettleton; equally distinguished by the solidity of his understanding and the benevolence of his heart.

At the Apollo-house, Deritend, near Birmingham, in the prime of life, Henry-Thomas Murcott, esq. the representative of an antient family of Ladbrooke.

Mr. Thomas Spurrier, an eminent malster, of Birmingham.

At Hall-court, Mrs. Smith, relict of John S. esq.

Aged 100, Mr. John Ward, of Hampton Lucy.

Westmoreland.—At Kendal, in consequence of falling into the fire, aged 85, Sarah Gregg.

At Kendal, aged 80, Wm. Woof, late of Stainton.

At Kendal, aged 76, John Postlethwaite, esq. who practised as a solicitor 50 years, and was much respected in his profession. He contributed liberally to several charitable institutions.

Aged 96, Mr. Matthew Harrison, of Bampton, near Appleby.

At Brougham vicarage, aged 72, Mr. John Pearson.

At Ings, Hugil, aged 75, Rev. Mr. Kilner.

At Reagill-low-field, after an indisposition of nearly 10 years, Mr. Tho. Hodgson, late of Liverpool, coal-merchant.

Wilts.—In his 85th year, Mr. Joseph Lush, of Hyde Farm, Damerham. The above farm (in which he was born and died) was occupied by his father and himself nearly a century; and during that time the disproportionate sums of 4*l.* 10*s.* and 50*l.* were received *per* load for wheat grown on the same.

Rev.

Rev. Geo. Gibbes, D. D. nearly 50 years rector of Woodborough, and in the commission of the peace.

Caroline, youngest daughter of Rev. H. Rice, of Tollard Royal.

Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Burrough, esq. of Laverstock, near Salisbury.

At Devizes, Thomas Lynch, esq.

Aged 57, Mrs. Weeks, relict of Mr. William W. of Poulton.

At Clack. Mrs. Lucy Heath, widow of Matthew H. esq.

At Chitterne, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of Jeremiah M. esq. late of Mere.

At Westbury, the wife of John Crosby, esq.

Mrs. Edgecumbe, of Malmsbury.

At Trowbridge, Mr. John Innes, late of Plymouth, father of Rev. J. I. formerly minister of the Independent church, Trowbridge.

At Seagry, G. Bayliffe, esq.

Aged 82, John Rooke, esq. of Thorpe.

At Tilshead, in his 43d year, Mr. Rob. Edwards. His benevolence had endeared him to the poor, and no man ever lived more beloved, or died more lamented.

Worcestershire.—At his prebendal house, Worcester, in his 80th year, Rev. James Torkington, LL. D. of Stukeley, Hunts, only brother of Rev. John T. D. D. master of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and elder brother of Mrs. Lafargue, see p. 387.

At Worcester, Rev. Clement Weetman Catholic priest, of Grafton, near Bromsgrove.

At Worcester, Dr. W. Kirkland, an eminent physician, formerly of Chelmsford, and late of Bath.

H. Dangerfield, esq. of Mathon.

At Peopleton, in her 90th year, Mary, widow of Josiah Dineley, esq.

Frances, daughter of J. Skey, esq. of the Hyde, near Upton-upon-Severn.

Aged 103, Mrs. Yates, of Chaddesley Corbet.

York.—At York, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Rhodes, a lady of exemplary piety and benevolence.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Kitchinman, of York, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Knowler, of Beddington, co. Northampton.

Aged 74, Rev. J. Cantley, rector of Over Helmsley, near York.

At Hull, aged 72, John Harneis, esq. father of the corporation of the Trinity-house, at that port. No man ever lived more respected, or died more regretted. He was a member of the Trinity-house 35 years, and the opinion entertained of him by his brother members may be gathered from the unusual circumstance of the whole body attending his funeral in their cloaks. He was an unceasing friend to the poor, especially in promoting the education of their children, great numbers of whom attended him to his grave. In 1789, he was sheriff of Hull, and, on turning over his office to his successor, received a most grateful testimony of his humanity, in a letter signed by all the prisoners in the gaol.

Aged 77, Mr. Matthew Gedling, of Hull.

At Pontefract, aged 93, Mrs. Stroaker.

Wm. Downing, esq. of Studley; he was an alderman of the borough of Ripon.

Aged 81, Mrs. Anna Lowson, of Bridlington Quay, widow of Mr. M. L. late of Carnaby.

At Kingthorp, Mary, wife of Lieut.-col. Fothergill, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bacon, of York.

At Kirkella, aged 52, John Sykes, esq.

At Longwy, aged 45, Capt. Wm. Atkinson, of Hull. He was taken prisoner about two years ago, in the ship Harvey, of Hull, by a French privateer, in the Mediterranean. Since that time he has been a prisoner on his parole, and of infinite service to his fellow-prisoners at Longwy.

In her 102d year, Elizabeth, widow of Elias Hartley, of Clifton, near York.

Fell from his horse, and expired immediately, whilst riding with his son, apparently in perfect health, aged 52, Rev. R. Paver, vicar of Ledsham, and rector of Kirksmeaton.

Aged 96, Rev. David Price, vicar of Ormsby.

At Acomb, in his 76th year, Mr. H. Sotheran, of the corporation for Bootham Ward, late bookseller and stationer of York.

At Acomb, aged 82, Wm. Burstall, esq.

At North Stanley, aged 83, Mr. W. Mitchel. At his funeral, the poor of Stanley were accommodated with chaises to Burneston, where he was interred among his ancestors. After his interment, the procession moved on to the Old Oak-tree, Leeminghouse, where a hot dinner was provided for 150 persons.

Aged 80, Mrs. Burton, widow of Mr. R. B. surgeon, last surviving sister of Alderman Dickons, all of Beverley.

At Staniforth, in her 91st year, Jeanette, relict of Mr. T. Foster.

At Woodhall, near Wetherby, aged 87, Wm. Fenton Scott, esq.

Elizabeth, third daughter of T.-A. Ingleby, esq. of Laukland Hall, near Settle.

Wales.—Rev. T. Rathbone, vicar of Llanbedrog, Anglesea.

Aged 103, Mrs. Jane Jones, of Tan a Wall, near Mold, co. Flint.

At Cardiff, aged 64, E. Morgan, esq. of Llandaff.

At Dolgelly, co. Merioneth, in his 69th year, Rev. Owen Lloyd, vicar of Stapenhill, near Burton-upon-Trent.

In his 92d year, Rev. John Higgon, of Haverfordwest,

May 1. Sophia, wife of Mr. William Philpot, of High Holborn.

May 2. At Tottenham, in her 19th year, Hannah, wife of Mr. Richard Blachford, jun. Lombard-street, daughter of Mr. Tho. Hankin, of Newlands, near Stanstead, Herts.

At Lambeth, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, daughter-in-law of the late Joseph Buckmaster, esq.

In his 62d year, Mr. Robert Whittaker, of Monument-yard.

At Lambeth, John Herring, esq.

At his seat at South Dalton, co. York, aged 77, William Hotham, Lord Hotham, Baron Hotham of South Dalton, and a Baronet, Admiral of the Red squadron of his Majesty's fleet. His Lordship was born April 8, 1736, the third son of Sir Beaumont Hotham, bart. the seventh baronet in descent from Sir John Hotham, created to that dignity, Jan. 4, 1621, who was afterwards beheaded on Tower-hill, with his eldest son, Sir John Hotham, knt, for his loyalty to Charles II. Lord Hotham entered early into the Navy, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1757; rear-admiral in 1787; vice-admiral in 1790; admiral of the blue, 1795; admiral of the white, 1799; and admiral of the red 1806: and for his distinguished conduct on several occasions, was created Baron Hotham of South Dalton, with a remainder to the issue male of his father, Sir Beaumont Hotham, bart. In 1811, his Lordship succeeded to the family estates, and the title of baronet, on the death of his nephew, Sir Charles Hotham, the tenth baronet.—Lord Hotham was never married; the titles and estate consequently devolve to his next brother, Sir Beaumont Hotham, knt. late a Baron of the Exchequer, now the second Lord Hotham, and the twelfth Baronet.

Fell bravely fighting against the French, in the battle of Lutzen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, nephew of her Majesty the Queen.

At Berlin, in his 83d year, his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Prussia. He was youngest son of Frederick William I. brother to Frederick II. and great uncle to the present reigning Monarch.

May 3. At the vicarage-house, Wadhurst, Sussex, Mrs. Salmon, widow; mother of Rev. W. Salmon, vicar of Wadhurst, and sister to W. Gray, esq. of Crewkerne, Somerset.

In Great Tower-street, aged 55, Mr. John Botheroyd.

At Winslow, Bucks, in his 79th year, W. Selby, esq. son of R. Lowndes, esq. formerly one of the representatives of the county of Backs, and father of William Lowndes, esq. the present member for the county.

At Rempstone Lodge, co. Nottingham, aged 58, Mrs. Entwisle, the wife of John Entwisle, esq. of Foxholes-hall, co. Lancaster, and the eldest daughter of the late Hugh Lyle, esq. of Coleraine in Ireland.

May 4. In Gray's Inn Passage, of a rapid consumption, which brought him to the grave in three weeks, aged 25, Mr. John Fleming, a Compositor in the office of the Printers of this Magazine. He was a native of Aberdeen; and it is much to his honour that he surmounted the narrow bounds of a common school education, and by unwearied study attained a very considerable degree of knowledge in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and in other departments of Science. A proof of this exists in some Lectures in MS. (part of a series which he delivered publicly in Aberdeen in 1812) on Geology, on the Properties of Matter and the Laws of Motion, &c.—He was a young man of mild and unassuming manners, diligent in his business, and exemplary in his conduct. He had for several years supported his Mother, a widow, who resided at Aberdeen; and, just before his illness, had anticipated the satisfaction of sending for her to London to reside with him. On being informed of his alarming situation, she set off immediately from Aberdeen; and by a passage by sea of four days arrived in London in time to be present at a few of the latter hours of her lamented son, by whose loss she has now, at the age of 63, to seek for the means of future subsistence.

May 5. At the house of John Willis, esq. Loughton, Essex, in her 86th year, Mrs. Anne Bates, widow.

At Barhampton, J. Wombwell, esq. who had just completed that elegant residence.

Missed his way, owing to the darkness of the night, and drowned in the Thames between Salthill and Staines, Mr. Cha. Cecil.

May 6. In Great Rupert-street, in her 73d year, Mrs. Martha Cranmer, of Quendon-hall, Essex.

In Panton-street, Mr. J. Pearse, purser of H. M. ship Blake.

The wife of Mr. Jack, of St. Martin's-lane.

Anne, wife of P. Guillebaud, esq. of Spital-square.

At Clapham, aged 81, Mrs. Geledneki.

At Felstead, Rev. W. J. Carless, B. A. 19 years master of Felstead school.

At Teignmouth, Mary, wife of T. Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, Salop.

At Bath, Eulalia, wife of J. Burn, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Clifton, at an advanced age, Capt. George Parkman, who many years was a Trader from the Port of Bristol.

Thomas Pomeroy, esq. descended from the antient family of Ralph Pomerai, de Pomeris, or de Pomeroy, who came over

over with William the Conqueror, and had grants in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset. This gentleman had till lately the spurs and spoon given by the Conqueror at his coronation to his ancestor.

In Dublin, Mrs. Handcock, relict of the late W. Handcock, esq.

May 7. At Widdington, Essex, in his 83d year, Rev. Richard Birch, rector of Bexwell and Crickseth; of the former parish he had been rector 54 years, in the course of which he had buried his parishioners nearly twice over.

At Penzance, aged 61, Dr. Borlase, M. D. after a short but severe illness, of an inflammation of the lungs, which he bore with fortitude, himself calmly prescribing to the last hour of his existence the only remedies which were likely to be useful. The Doctor was a native of Penzance, and was an active promoter of the interests of that town. The enlargement of the Quay, and many other beneficial improvements, were begun during his Mayoralty; and that excellent Institution, the Dispensary, was planned under his direction, and conducted by him with great professional skill and indefatigable attention. His mind was well informed, and his taste classically cultivated. He began the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school; afterwards he was removed to Exeter, where he was class-fellow with Sir Vicary Gibbs; and he completed his medical studies under the celebrated Fordyce, whose practice he warmly admired and uniformly followed. He had the honour of initiating Sir Humphrey Davy into the knowledge of medicine, and of appreciating the promising genius of that eminent Philosopher. The loss of his professional talents is deplored by all who knew him, and particularly the poor.

May 8. In Leadenhall-street, aged 80, Samuel Brown, esq. many years deputy of Limehouse Ward.

At Lymington, in consequence of excessive fatigue in Spain and Portugal, whence he had lately returned, in his 19th year, J. B. Colborne, esq. lieutenant in the 2d light batt. K. G. L.

May 9. At Isleworth, Mr. W. Taylor.

May 11. In Somerset-place, after a few hours illness, Samuel Gambier, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Navy; leaving a widow and eleven children. He was brother to Lord Gambier.

At Hackney, aged 28, Mr. Daniel Dysters, of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, only brother of Mr. J. D. of Leadenhall-street.

At Romely, near Chesterfield, in his 69th year, Daniel Thos. Hill, esq. late of Leicester. His health had been declining for some months, but he was nearly as well as usual when he retired to bed.

At the White Hart-inn, Brentwood, where he was seized with a paralytic stroke on the 22d ult. James Finch, esq. of Sible Hedingham, whose superior usefulness in society, and distinguished excellencies in every relation of life, were well known.

At Terling's-park, Gilston, Herts, in his 20th year, Thomas, son of Michael Hankin, esq.

May 16. At his father's house in London, aged three years and one month, Charles-Davies Giddy, eldest son of Davies Giddy, esq. M. P. His father went out at four o'clock, not having reason to suspect the least danger, and, returning at five, found his child dead—a child giving every promise, compatible with such a tender age, of abilities, and of the most amiable disposition.

May 17. At Hendon, in her 30th year, Mrs. James Lyon.

At Edmonton, in her 22d year, Anne Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Anne Katenbeck.

At Ipswich, Rev. R. Fletcher, father of Sir Richard D. F. bart. Lieut.-colonel of Royal Engineers.

At Brighton, Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, Norfolk.

May 18. At Portsmouth, Lieut.-gen. Arthur Whetham, Lieut.-governor of that garrison, Colonel of the 60th reg. Commander of the Forces in the South-Western District, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland.

At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Joseph Simmons, late First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Malta.—[*A fuller account of him will be given in our next.*]

May 21. In his 78th year, Sir John William Anderson, bart. [*Of this most worthy and exemplary Magistrate a fuller account in our next.*]

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in May 1813 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Birmingham Canal, 555*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* clear.—Leeds and Liverpool, 204*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend 4*l.* clear.—Leicester, 202*l.* 10*s.*—Monmouth, 111*l.*—Melton Mowbray, 108*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction, 223*l.*—Old Union, 100*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 30*l.*—Ellesmere, 67*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 22*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 21*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.*—Regent's, 6*l.* discount.—Grand Trunk Canal Bonds, 89*l.* per Cent.—Chelmer, 85*l.*——Bolton and Bury, 93*l.*—West-India Dock, 148*l.*—London Dock Stock, 102*l.*—Globe Assurance, 105*l.*—Albion Assurance, 46*l.*—Grand Junction Water-Works, 21*l.* —Scotch Mines Stock, dividing 5*l.* per cent. 105*l.*—Vauxhall Ditto, 53*l.* discount.—London Institution, 45*l.*—Surrey Ditto, 14*l.* 4*s.*—Commercial Road and Barking Ditto, 84*l.* 10*s.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 27, 1813, to May 25, 1813

Christened.			Buried.		
Males -	758	1482	Males -	650	1221
Females	724		Females	571	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 318

Peck Loaf 6*s.* 2*d.*

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*d.* per pound.

Between	2 and 5	125	50 and 60	112
	5 and 10	44	60 and 70	123
	10 and 20	55	70 and 80	93
	20 and 30	75	80 and 90	31
	30 and 40	120	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	121	102	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	125	10	00	0	60	6	48	11	71	5
Surrey	130	8	62	0	59	8	49	0	79	6
Hertford	114	8	74	0	55	4	45	0	82	6
Bedford	118	1	72	0	57	9	47	4	78	11
Huntingd.	115	4	00	0	57	6	44	8	72	10
Northamp.	117	8	00	0	57	10	41	10	81	4
Rutland	114	9	00	0	64	0	45	0	82	0
Leicester	117	7	00	0	65	6	43	5	92	9
Nottingh.	114	4	78	0	58	8	44	4	93	8
Derby	112	4	00	0	62	6	44	6	103	3
Stafford	120	7	00	0	76	0	46	4	85	10
Salop	122	11	90	8	69	1	44	8	00	0
Hereford	112	0	75	0	62	7	42	5	74	10
Worcester	118	5	00	0	65	7	44	10	77	3
Warwick	131	0	00	0	69	4	49	10	97	10
Wilts	111	2	00	0	60	4	46	6	92	0
Berks	131	2	00	0	53	6	44	0	82	9
Oxford	128	9	00	0	60	0	49	6	77	9
Bucks	128	8	00	0	59	0	46	6	77	0
Brecon	112	8	76	8	65	6	32	0	00	0
Montgom.	118	4	00	0	67	2	45	4	00	0
Radnor	116	5	00	0	63	2	36	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
117 5|75 4|61 6|41 6|80 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter:
102 8|70 3|56 4|41 5|67 8

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....115 1|74 0|59 3|39 4|78 6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	124	0	67	6	50	6	46	8	70	0
Kent	119	0	65	0	60	9	48	0	69	9
Sussex	123	4	00	0	63	0	54	0	00	0
Suffolk	119	3	60	0	55	8	44	3	66	0
Camb.	113	1	00	0	56	7	36	10	66	10
Norfolk	111	0	60	8	50	11	44	10	67	7
Lincoln	104	2	80	0	47	9	38	0	86	5
York	102	11	00	0	52	1	37	6	78	4
Durham	105	8	00	0	53	4	39	4	00	0
Northum.	98	5	76	0	59	1	41	1	00	0
Cumberl.	116	3	96	8	62	11	40	3	00	0
Westmor.	118	11	96	0	64	0	41	1	00	0
Lancaster	113	11	00	0	53	10	42	10	00	0
Chester	111	10	00	0	00	0	39	2	00	0
Flint	110	7	00	0	83	4	35	0	00	0
Denbigh	119	4	00	0	77	1	36	9	00	0
Anglesea	000	0	00	0	00	0	30	0	00	0
Carnarv.	122	8	00	0	62	8	38	8	00	0
Merionet.	117	4	00	0	68	0	42	6	00	0
Cardigan	115	6	00	0	52	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	101	0	00	0	53	7	32	0	00	0
Carmarth	106	4	00	0	58	11	28	2	00	0
Glamorg.	124	3	00	0	68	0	36	0	00	0
Gloucest.	128	2	00	0	70	4	49	0	00	0
Somerset	122	10	00	0	66	0	34	0	82	0
Monmo.	119	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	124	0	00	0	64	0	38	6	00	0
Cornwall	118	2	00	0	62	3	32	2	00	0
Dorset	124	2	00	0	65	4	42	6	80	0
Hants	120	11	00	0	62	9	44	8	85	4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 24: 105*s.* to 110*s.*

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from May 10 to May 15: Total 8771 Quarters. Average 119*s.* 7½*d.*—0*s.* 1*d.* lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 15, 44*s.* 2*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 26, 58*s.* 10¼*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 24:

Kent Bags	8*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	10*l.* 0*s.* to 15*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	8*l.* 0*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	9*l.* 0*s.* to 13*l.* 0*s.*
Essex Ditto	8*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*	Farnham Ditto	16*l.* 0*s.* to 25*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 24:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 19*s.*.—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 14*s.* Straw 1*l.* 19*s.* Clover 7*l.* 1*s.*—Smithfield, Old Hay 0*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 15*s.* Clover 6*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	6*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	7*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	7*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts about 1,500.	Calves 110.
Pork	7*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 12,200.	Pigs 280.

COALS, May 26: Newcastle 45*s.* 6*d.* to 54*s.* Sunderland 46*s.* to 46*s.* 9*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 100*s.* Mottled 110*s* Curd 114*s.* CANDLES, 13*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 15*s* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Clare Market 5*s.* 3*d.* Whitechapel 5*s.* 2*d.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1813.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 perCt 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	Sunday															
3	217	58⅞	59¾	73	88¾	14⅞	—	56⅞	—	—	—	58½	3 dis.	8 pr.	—	—
4	217½	58¾	59¾	72¾	88⅝	14⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	7 pr.	—	—
5	217½	58⅝	59⅝	72¾	88⅜	14⅞	86	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	7 pr.	—	—
6	217½	58¾	59⅝	72⅝	88½	14⅞	—	—	—	168	—	—	2 dis.	7 pr.	—	—
7	217	58¾	59¾	72⅝	88⅝	14⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 dis.	10 pr.	—	—
8	—	58⅝	59⅝	72⅜	88½	14⅞	—	—	4¼	—	—	—	1 dis.	9 pr.	—	—
9	Sunday															
10	—	58⅜	59⅜	72⅜	88¼	14⅞	86⅛	—	—	168¼	—	—	1 dis.	7 pr.	—	—
11	217	58⅜	59⅜	72½	88¼	14¾	—	—	—	168½	—	59	1 dis.	6 pr.	—	—
12	—	58¼	59¼	72⅜	88¼	—	—	—	—	168½	—	—	1 dis.	6 pr.	—	—
13	—	58⅜	59¼	72⅝	88¼	14¾	—	56½	4¾	169	—	—	1 dis.	6 pr.	—	—
14	216½	58¼	59⅛	72⅝	88⅛	14¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	58⅛	59⅛	72⅜	88⅛	14¾	—	56⅜	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	6 pr.	—	—
16	Sunday															
17	Holiday															
18	216½	58¼	59⅛	72½	88⅛	14¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	6 pr.	—	—
19	216	58⅛	59⅛	72⅜	88⅛	14¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	6 pr.	—	—
20	216	58¼	59⅛	72⅜	88⅛	14⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	5 pr.	—	—
21	215½	58⅛	59	72¼	88	14¾	—	56⅛	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	5 pr.	—	—
22	—	57⅞	58⅞	72	87⅞	14⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	5 pr.	—	—
23	Sunday															
24	—	57⅝	58⅞	72	88	14⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	5 pr.	—	—
25	215½	57⅞	58¾	72	87⅞	14⅝	—	55¾	4¼	—	—	—	1 dis.	5 pr.	—	—
26	214½	57½	58⅜	71¾	87¾	14⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	5 pr.	—	—
27	Holiday															
28	—	57⅛	58⅛	71½	87½	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	5 pr.	—	—
29	Holiday.															
30	Sunday.															

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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stock-Brokers.